

BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

VOLUME III
JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1909

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1 WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO
1909

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November	MISCELLANEOUS

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Vol. 3, No. 1

BOSTON, MASS.

JANUARY, 1909

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THE FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The source and amount of its assets and income, with the manner and matter of its outlay, are items which every member of the Association is entitled to know. They are, of course, presented in various official reports at annual meetings and printed thereafter in the Proceedings, but with such circumstantial minuteness and in fashion so obsequious to the exigencies of debit and credit, that the bottom facts, the bare, unencumbered, essential business of the Association are not readily apparent save to the few who are closely concerned with its budget and bills. The end of the year is a good time to make a plain statement of them.

Three committees are charged with matters of finance: the Trustees of the endowment funds, the Publishing board and the Executive board. Each has a separate treasury and each reports to the Association at the annual conference.

The Trustees of the endowment funds hold securities to the amount of \$100,000, in the Carnegie fund and \$7000 in the general endowment fund. The income from the Carnegie fund, something over \$4000 per annum is paid to the Publishing board. The income from the general Endowment fund, about \$300 per annum is spent as the Council directs and is usually paid into the general treasury and for current expenses. The Trustees of the endowment funds are also charged with the safe investment of the two principal sums. A list of the securities in which these \$107,000 are now invested is printed in the "Bulletin" for September 1908, page 135. The Publishing board spends annually in its various enterprises the \$4000 income from the Carnegie fund and the receipts from sales of publications (\$6000 in 1907) a present total of about \$10,000. The last printed statement of the detailed income and outlay of the Publishing board is in the "Bulletin" for September, 1908, page 133.

The Executive board through the Treasurer of the Association conducts its current financial business. The chief item of revenue (as will be seen by the appended summary for 1907-8) is from annual membership dues, a sum now amounting to about \$4700 per annum. From this sum are paid the running expenses connected with the annual conference, the publication of the "Bulletin" (including "Handbook" and "Proceedings"), the maintenance of Executive offices and the sums spent by officers and committees. The details of these receipts and payments for the calendar years 1907 and 1908 with the authorized appropriations for 1909 are given in the statement following this article. The sum paid in each year for life memberships is turned over to the Trustees to be added to the general endowment fund of \$7000.

Full, minute reports from all three committees covering the year 1908 will be printed in the May "Bulletin."

The year just closed has been one of enforced economy. It has been necessary to reduce the expense for salaries at the Executive offices and to limit, by slender grants,

useful work planned by various committees. There is now a comfortable balance in the treasury with which to begin the new year and the budget for 1909 shows that the finance committee has been able and willing to authorize somewhat larger appropriations for committees and Executive offices than in 1908.

Financial statement

	1907	1908	1909
Balance on hand Jan. 1.....	\$2721.27	\$949.59	

Receipts

Membership dues	4668.	4722.	
Individual gifts	150.		
Interest on endowment funds.....	417.85	159.22	
Interest on bank deposits.....	56.73	41.05	
Sale of Bulletin.....	13.66	151.92	
Sundry	2.90	5.84	
	8030.41	6029.62	

Payments

Conference	493.13	349.	400.
Bulletin	1626.01	1742.03	1750.
Executive offices	3730.57	929.39	1350.
Secretary's salary	250.	250.	250.
Secretary's office expenses.....	119.61	118.43	200.
Treasurer's office expenses.....	126.88	107.03	150.
Committees	434.62	155.56	335.
Endowment fund (Life memberships).....	300.	150.	
Sundry		21.09	65.
Balance on hand Dec. 31.....	949.59	2207.09	
	\$8030.41	\$6029.62	4500.

Appropriations

THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

When the Executive board began correspondence with local and library authorities in Louisville, looking toward specific arrangements for the 1909 conference, it soon became apparent that it would be impossible to get any concessions in hotel rates or even a guarantee of accommodations at any hotel which the local committee or the Association would be willing to consider, between May 1 and June 15, the only weeks in which weather conditions would favor a meeting in that part of the country. After conference between Mr Yust of the local committee and a majority of the members of the Executive board, it was agreed to send a representative from the Board to Louisville and have him go over the entire situation with the local committee. This resulted in a report to the Executive board that it would be unwise to take the Association to Louisville at any time between the first of May and the middle of June under any possible arrangements for the hotel rates and accommodations. This report was accepted by the Executive board.

In considering another place for the meeting, it was felt that as there had been but one meeting east of Buffalo and north of the Potomac since 1903 and in the meantime the Association has met twice on the Mississippi River, once on the Pacific Coast and once in the south, an eastern meeting seemed both proper and logical. The thirty-first annual conference of the American Library Association will therefore be held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, during the week of June 28-July 5, 1909. Headquarters will be at the Mt Washington Hotel with the Mt Pleasant, under the same management, available if necessary, just across the narrow valley and within ten minutes walk.

Nineteen years ago, in September 1890, the 12th conference was held at Fabyans within sight of our next and newly chosen meeting place. The attendance was 242, by far the largest meeting till then assem-

bled and a number exceeded but once again (save for the World's Fair meeting at Chicago) till 1896, when the Cleveland meeting set a new record figure. This would seem to promise well for an unusually large attendance in 1909, an expectation which is further strengthened by the recollection that the only New England conferences since 1890, Magnolia 1902 and Narragansett Pier 1906, have been the two largest ever held with 1018 and 891 persons present.

Not only is Bretton Woods in the very heart of the White Mountains, in the shadow of Mt Washington with surpassing attractions of its own, but the Travel committee is already busy with post-conference plans for a four or five days coaching trip through the mountains; for a repetition of the wonderful Saguenay river ride of 1900 or (for those who wish to combine both sea and mountains in their A. L. A. outing) a few days at some pleasant Maine coast watering place.

All possible additional particulars will be given in the March "Bulletin."

NOTES AND NEWS

Atlantic City meeting. The thirteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania library club and the New Jersey library association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, March 19-20, 1909. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, which is at the ocean end of South Morris Avenue.

The sessions will all be held at this hotel. The first, on Friday, March 19, 8.30 p. m., will be held under the direction of the New Jersey library association; the second, on Saturday, March 20, 10.30 a. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania library club, and the third, on the same day, 8.30 p. m., will be a general session.

Railroad Rates

New York or Newark to Atlantic City
and return \$5.00

Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, from Market or Chestnut street wharf	2.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. Electric train, from Market street wharf...	1.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. steam train from Broad street station via Delaware River bridge.....	2.50

Hotel Rates

HOTEL CHELSEA

One person in a room (with-out bath).....	\$3.50 per day
Two persons in a room (with-out bath) each.....	3.00 "
One person in a room (with bath)	4.50 "
Two persons in a room (with bath) each.....	4.00 "

HOTEL GLADSTONE

Located just across the street from the Chelsea.

1 person in a room, no bath..	\$2.50 per day
2 persons in a room, no bath, each	2.50 "
1 person in a room, bath....	3.50 "
2 persons in a room, bath, each	3.50 "

An interesting program is in preparation.

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

Officers of the New Jersey Library Association: President, Charles A. George, Princeton university library; Vice-Presidents, Miss J. Maud Campbell, Passaic, N. J.; Miss Sarah B. Askew, State library commission, Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, Captain John M. Rogers, State library, Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Miss Ruth Yeomans, Madison, N. J.

Officers of the Pennsylvania Library Club:

President, Arthur Low Bailey, Ln. Institute free library, Wilmington, Del.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. L. M. Robinson, S. T. D., Divinity school, Philadelphia; Miss Edith Ridgway, Free library, Philadelphia; Secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener branch, Free library, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library company of Philadelphia.

Library lighting. The following letter comes from Mr L. B. Marks, whose paper on this subject was noticed in the Bulletin for Nov. 1908, p. 436.

Editor A. L. A. Bulletin:

It is with much pleasure that I note the growing interest on the part of librarians in the recent developments in the design and improvement of library illumination.

Requests come to me almost daily from all over the country for copies of my paper on "Design of the illumination of the New York City Carnegie libraries."

While this paper gives complete data as to the design of illumination of the buildings to which the paper refers, it is primarily a paper for engineers and does not pretend to furnish a solution for all cases of library lighting. In fact much harm may result if these specifications are used by the layman in the design or remodeling of the illumination of other libraries in which the conditions are not identical with those that obtain in the buildings of which the paper treats.

I go into this matter thus fully because quite a number of librarians have set out to remodel the lighting layout of their libraries in accordance with the detailed specifications set forth in my paper. Work of this character should be done only by an illuminating engineer. There are a number of such engineers whose services can be secured for a comparatively small fee. I trust that if cases of this kind come to your notice you will advise the librarians to retain the services of a consulting engineer rather than attempt to do this work themselves.

My experience in a number of library buildings convinces me, and I think has convinced my clients, that it pays to take advice from a specialist in matters of this kind. The specialist in illumination is able to secure not only the best results in economy of installation and of operation, but also what is perhaps even more important, the greatest freedom from visual fatigue.

In most of the libraries that I have vis-

ited, the lighting equipment for artificial illumination has been very poorly designed. Usually the reader is subjected to the glare of lamps which are placed within the ordinary field of vision, and also subjected to harmful reflection from reading-lamps in which the lighting source is improperly placed or the light misdirected. These baneful conditions contribute in no little degree to the injury that is being wrought on the eyesight of the present generation. Oculists have attested to the fact that weakened eye-sight is in many cases due to faulty artificial illumination. This does not mean that there is not sufficient illumination. It usually means that the illumination has been improperly applied.

I trust that you may deem the above of sufficient importance to bring it to the attention of librarians who are, in a sense, for the time being the custodians of the eye-sight of a large part of the public.

Very truly yours,

L. B. MARKS.

A. L. A. Catalog. The Library of Congress has sent out the following announcement:

"The edition of the A. L. A. catalog issued by the Library of Congress is exhausted, and we are therefore unable to meet requests for copies from public libraries or others who would be entitled to free copies.

The Superintendent of documents has reprinted the complete work, both parts in one volume, paper covers. This is for sale at \$1.00 per copy. Remittance must accompany the application, which should be directed to the Superintendent of documents, Government printing office, Washington, D. C."

Correction. Through editorial oversight Miss Mary W. Plummer was credited with the paper "The Pratt Institute library school" presented at the Minnetonka conference and printed in the Proceedings (Bulletin 2:206-10). The paper was written and read by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone. This correction should be made in the Proceedings number at page 206 and in the table of contents.

NEW MEMBERS

- Barker, T. Dora, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4575.
 Browne, Mary, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4576.
 Bryan, Margaret, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4577.
 Colson, Frederick D., Law In. State L., Albany, N. Y. 4574.
 Daniel, Ethel Lynn, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4578.
 Davis, Mary H., In. West End L., Chester, Pa. 4570.
 Hall, Mary E., In. Girls' High Sch., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4569.
 Heald, David, asst. Harvard Coll. L., Cambridge, Mass. 4566.
 Holmes, Lieze, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4579.
 Hutchins, Cara, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4580.
 Hutchinson, Jessie, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4581.
 Lichstenstein, Walter, In. Northwestern Univ L., Evanston, Ill. 4573.
 McClelland, Elwood H., Technology In. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 4567.
 Ohio Wesleyan Univ. L., Delaware, Ohio. (R. B. Miller, In.) 4565.
 Palmer, Mary Bell, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4582.
 Pinnell, Mrs Grace, In. P. L., So. Omaha, Neb. 4568.
 La Retana Club L., Corpus Christi, Texas. 4587.
 Sachs, Inez F., student Univ. of Illinois L. Sch., Urbana, Ill. 4571.
 Seon, Katharine G., student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4583.
 Steenberg, Andr. Sch., Statens Komite til Understøttelse of Bosamlinger, Horsens, Denmark. 4572.
 Virden, Lucile, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4584.
 Weaver, Marion, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4585.
 Webster, Harriet, student L. Training Sch., Atlanta, Ga. 4586.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in

JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal

First Vice-President—N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library

Second Vice-President—Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library

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

Treasurer—Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library

Recorder—Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia

Executive offices—34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICES

Index to Bulletin. Index and title-page for volume 2 of the "Bulletin" are sent to each member with this number. Although the wider margins of the Conference number do not at first sight suggest binding it with the other numbers for the year, the type-page is the same in all and no careful binder will have any difficulty in making up the volume.

Annual dues. The bills for Association membership dues for 1909 have been mailed and should have reached every member before this number of the "Bulletin" is distributed. The membership list forms the mailing list for the "Bulletin" and prompt payment of dues is the best way to insure regular and unbroken receipt of its numbers. This is especially

true of library members receiving the A. L. A. Booklist.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive board by unanimous correspondence vote of January 6, 1909, approved the report submitted to its members by the vice-president, Mr N. D. C. Hodges, who was named by the President as a committee of one to confer, on behalf of the Board, with hotel and library authorities in Louisville, Ky., relative to rates and accommodations for the annual conference. The report furnishes detailed information to support its recommendation that it would be unwise to take the Association to Louisville at any time between the first of May and the middle of June, owing to the unwillingness of any hotels to offer accommodations because of local attractions and other conventions already booked, and that usual weather conditions in April and after June 15 make it equally unwise to consider a meeting at these times.

The Board further voted to hold the 1909 conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28-July 4.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

League of Library Commissions

The midwinter meeting of the League of library commissions was held in Chicago, January 4-6, 1909, at the Stratford Hotel. There was an average attendance at all the sessions of nearly 50, including 18 active commission workers, representing 10 commissions in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, 7 members of library commission boards and 6 representatives of library schools.

The first session opened on Monday afternoon, January 4th. The president, Mrs Percival Sneed, of Georgia, being unable to attend, Mrs Henry J. Howe, of Marshalltown, Iowa, member of the Iowa library commission and first vice president of the League, presided. Miss Mary Emogene

Hazeltine, chairman of the Publication committee, presented the report of that committee, as to publications which have been issued, those now in preparation, and those contemplated. Since the A. L. A. meeting several important publications have appeared, notably the pamphlet on Small library buildings, by Cornelia Marvin, published for the League by the A. L. A. Publishing board and the List of Norwegian books compiled by Arne Kildal, issued in the series of Foreign book lists. The 1908 Year-book of the League which emphasizes the work of traveling libraries, was ready for distribution at the meeting. Progress was reported on the list of Swedish books and on the pamphlet on mending and binding, and plans of the Committee for further publications were outlined.

The report of the Committee on Traveling library statistics appointed at the Minnetonka conference was given by Miss Margaret W. Brown, librarian of the Iowa traveling library. Miss Brown stated that no satisfactory recommendation could be made, but submitted a list of questions as a basis for discussion. These questions were taken up point by point, and the consensus of opinion favored the general adoption of a system of records, which should give the number of places or organizations served, and the number of volumes loaned from the traveling library central office as a basis for comparison rather than statistics of circulation. It was moved that the League should print a limited number of blanks tabulated according to the suggestions of the Committee to be used by the various traveling library systems. The matter was referred to the Committee with power to act.

The Wednesday morning session was occupied by a round-table report of recent activities undertaken by various commissions.

In the afternoon, Miss Elva L. Bascom, editor of the A. L. A. Book list, presented the results of the recent questionnaire regarding proposed changes in this list. An interesting discussion followed as to the value of the cataloging data, the advis-

ability of including more fiction and children's books, and the possibility of giving comparative notes. The majority of Commission workers urged that the chief value of the list was to the small library, and agreed on maintaining a conservative position as to new children's books and current fiction.

A discussion of Library commission laws was next taken up, and a committee of three, with Mr Hadley of Indiana, as chairman, was appointed to draw up recommendations as to the essential points to be covered in a model library commission law. Further discussion on library laws for city, town and county followed.

Miss Tyler, of Iowa, was then called upon to report as to the recommendations made to the Country life commission regarding parcels post. A committee consisting of Miss Tyler, Iowa, Miss Templeton, Nebraska, and Mr Legler, Wisconsin, had been appointed by the President of the League. The matter had been presented to the Commission by various League representatives at the meetings held in Omaha, St. Paul and Madison and a petition had also been sent to the Commissioners asking them to include in their report a recommendation for parcels post to facilitate a wide distribution of books for home study in rural communities, by enabling libraries to send individual volumes to patrons on rural routes, and further protesting against the proposed limitation of parcels post to eleven pounds. It was moved that the Committee be continued as a Legislative committee with power to increase its number if necessary.

The meeting concluded on Wednesday morning with an executive session for discussion of the program for the A. L. A. meeting, necessary changes in the constitution of the League, and other matters of business. Mr Legler read a letter from Dr J. S. Billings regarding the proposed restrictions on importation of books, and a resolution was adopted protesting against any additional restriction on importation of books for libraries, after which the meeting adjourned.

American Association of Law Libraries

The third number of the "Index to legal periodicals and Law library journal" dated October, 1908, was issued early in December. Four titles are added to the list of periodicals indexed, making 37 in all that are now indexed by authors and subjects. Forty pages are devoted to printing a selection from the papers presented at the third annual meeting at Lake Minnetonka. Among these, worthy of particular mention are "Legislative reference work and law library" by C. B. Lester and "The bibliography of Canadian statute law" by W. George Eakins.

COMMITTEES

Bookbinding

In October the following letter was sent to 30 of the leading publishers in the country:

The A. L. A. Committee on Binding has received a number of complaints relating to the universal method which publishers adopt of inserting unpagged illustrations. At present all illustrations, whether in a work of fiction or in books of a less ephemeral character, are tipped with a little paste to the adjoining signature. The result is that they become loose and are either lost or stolen long before the book shows signs of wear. This is very annoying to public libraries. Especially annoying is the method adopted in some cases of tipping an illustration to a blank page by the two upper corners.

From the library's standpoint it is self-evident that all illustrations should be guarded, the guard folded around adjoining signature and sewed through. No illustrations should be tipped to blank pages. The adoption of such a method would cause the publishers very little extra expense, and would add much to the value of a book for library use. We believe that it would also be a great benefit to the general public.

Replies were received from 9 publishers. One or two of the publishers claimed that the recommendations of the Committee were being followed in their publications and all of them agreed to give the matter consideration. Very little effect, however,

will result from the recommendations of the Committee unless librarians make a special effort to send personal letters whenever books of any publisher offend in the manner indicated. If illustrations are properly placed in a book it will do away with a great amount of work in the repair rooms.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

(Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.)

Alabama Department of archives and history. Laws governing the Department of archives and history. 20p. O.

A convenient summary of the text of all laws defining the scope and duties of this unique department which is charged with library extension and legislative reference work for Alabama.

Brooklyn public library. International peace; a list of books with references to periodicals. 53p. 1908.

—Abraham Lincoln, a list of Lincoln's writings and works relating to Lincoln in the Brooklyn public library. 24p. 1909.

No periodical references are given.

Columbia university library. Material by and about Edgar Allan Poe to be found in the library of Columbia university. 18p. 1909.

135 titles in which number periodical articles are included. There are a few brief notes.

Dana, J. C. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J. free public library. Part 1, The lending department. Section 1, The work of the registration desk by Sara C. Van de Carr. 31p. O. Elm tree press, Woodstock, Vermont. 25c.

Each department or subdivision of a department will be separately treated in similar detailed fashion. The whole series may be subscribed for in advance. This first pamphlet is the most thorough, careful and

best illustrated account of its subject that has been printed.

Library encyclopedia. An interesting prospectus of such a work, with request for advance subscriptions at 30 shillings, comes from A. J. Philip, 12 Kent road, Gravesend, Kent, England.

In addition to library administration, library history, classification, cataloging, and the various contributory branches of knowledge, the work will deal comprehensively with binding, preservation of records, museum work, practical printing, bibliography, estimating, specification work and all the numerous subjects either directly or indirectly connected with work in public, proprietary, and private libraries.

New York libraries; v. 1, no. 5; January 1909.

Library work in small and rural places is the theme of this number. Miss Askew's Minnetonka paper is reprinted with "Library work for rural communities" by Liberty Hyde Bailey; "What a library may do for a small town" by A. E. Bostwick; "Reading courses for farmers and farmers' wives" and accounts of several local library meetings in the state.

New York State education department. Lincoln centenary; a prospectus for the schools of the state. 32p. Albany.

An unusually attractive collection of material for use in observing Lincoln's birthday, with an excellent brief reading list included.

Sieg, Vera. The negro problem: a bibliography. 22p. O. Wisconsin free library commission.

Wisconsin library bulletin; v. 4, no. 6; Nov.-Dec. 1908.

The leading article is a statistical survey of the work of the Wisconsin free library commission during the biennium just closed, with the usual notes on current work in the state.

SALE, EXCHANGE AND "WANTS"

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a 10 line notice

of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange. Items for the March Bulletin should reach J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y. by March 10, 1909.

WANTED

Adelphi college library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American journal of sociology. Sept. 1898, Jan. 1899, Mar. 1904.

Annals of the American academy of political and social science. March 1905, Nov. 1907.

Cuchulín saga in Irish Literature. (Grimm Library).

Modern philology. July 1905.

Cincinnati public library

Century book of names.

Century atlas of the world.

Hawthorne. Library of the world's mystery stories.

James, H. Princess Casamassima.

Mempes, D. Venice.

" " Paris.

Maryland. Archives. v. 2, 4 to date.

New International cyclopedia.

City library ass'n., Springfield, Mass.

Democratic review, v. 32-43, 1853-59.

Dial, Chicago, v. 1-13, 1880-1892.

Nature, London, v. 68, May-Oct. 1903.

Niles' weekly register, v. 74-75, 1848-49.

Poor's manual of railroads, 1870, 1899-1901, 1903-1905.

Westminster review, v. 24, 29, 30, 32-35, 38-39, 44, 54, 56. Poole edition.

Clark univ. library, Worcester, Mass.

A. L. A. Book list. v. 3, no. 3.

Cleveland public library

Fergusson, Hist. of architecture; rev. by Krehn. 2 v. new ed.

Jorgensen, Mastery of color. 2 v.

Knötel, Uniformenkeinde. 12 v.

Masson, Milton. 6 v.

Stoddard's lectures.

New York state library

Library Journal, v. 8, nos. 1-2, 9-10; v. 9, nos. 1, 8, index and t. p; v. 10, no. 12,

index and t. p; v. 11 complete; v. 12, no. 6; v. 13, nos. 6-8, 11, index and t. p; v. 14, nos. 8-10, index and t. p; v. 17, nos. 2, 6-10, index and t. p.

Univ. of Michigan library, Ann Arbor

Bachelor of arts, v. 4, no. 6; v. 5, no. 1.

Catholic world, v. 68, no. 404, 405; v. 76, no. 454, 455; v. 80, no. 476.

Geographical society of Philadelphia, Bulletin, v. 1, no. 1; v. 4, nos. 2, 3, 6.

Geographical society of the Pacific, Transactions & Proceedings, 1884-1891, 1893-1901.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute free library.

American naturalist, v. 7-13, 17.

Biblical world, v. 1-2.

Bibliotheca sacra, v. 28, 40-53.

Cassier's v. 1-6.

Catholic world, v. 2, 8-11, 15, 24-58.

FOR SALE

Brookline, Mass. public library

Record, of the Gov. & colony of Mass. Bay. 1853-4. 5v. in 6.

Shurtleff, Records of the colony of New Plymouth. 1855-61. 12v. in 10.

Ticknor, History of Spanish literature. 1849. 3v.

Boston athenaeum, Catalog, 1807-1871. 5v.

Jackson, J: Treatise on wood engraving. 2d ed. 1861.

Symonds, Margaret. Days spent on a Doge's farm. 1893.

Drew theological seminary library, Madison, N. J.

Many numbers Ladies' repository, National repository, National magazine, Christian

educator, Methodist review, Sunday school journal, Christian student, Christian city, Minutes of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist yearbook; free to any library that will pay the freight.

Grand Rapids, Mich. public library

Bookworm. The final series of Booklore. 7v. 1887-94. (unbound).

Conference of librarians in London. October, 1877.

India, Northwest provinces. Intelligence dept. The Indian mutiny of 1857. Muir, W. comp. 2 v. 1902. Edin. Clark.

Maclaren, Alexander. Book of Psalms. 3 v. Armstrong.

The John Crerar library, Chicago

Offers a considerable stock of duplicate medical periodicals and invites correspondence in regard to their purchase or exchange.

The Library of Congress

Has many duplicate periodicals available for exchange with other libraries and will be glad to receive lists of wants.

The Library of Congress can supply most of its Reports from 1869-96 and also a few copies of its printed catalogs. If your library does not have a complete set, send a list of your "wants" to the Librarian of Congress.

New York state library school

Amer. catalog, 1876, subject volume $\frac{1}{2}$ mor. new. \$3.50.

Library journal, v. 15-32 in numbers, \$60.00. Many odd numbers and volumes for sale or exchange; send "wants".

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 3, No. 2

BOSTON, MASS.

MARCH, 1909

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GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1908

The following list includes a few items antedating 1908 which have not appeared in former reports. Many gifts are included, especially private libraries, buildings and sites for libraries, the money value of which is not ascertainable and which cannot therefore figure in the totals. As has been the case in nearly every year that these figures have been compiled, Mr Carnegie's gifts from the smaller part.

The summary, immediately below, while necessarily somewhat inaccurate, for it is not always possible to learn the exact nature or purpose of a gift or bequest, is probably not greatly at fault nor out of proportion:

Buildings	\$2,490,928.00
Endowment	831,000.00
Undesignated and miscellaneous	74,491.00
	<u>\$3,396,419.00</u>
From Andrew Carnegie.....	\$1,619,928.00
From other donors.....	1,776,491.00
	<u>\$3,396,419.00</u>

In addition to the record of money the gift of 32,412 volumes is recorded besides several important collections where the size is not named.

ALABAMA

- Huntsville. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Troy. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

ARKANSAS

- Little Rock. Public library. Property Valued at \$2,000 by will of Mrs Sarah Henley.

CALIFORNIA

- Alturas. Public library. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Azusa. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Berkeley. University of California library. \$100,000 from Mrs John H. Boalt and \$50,000 from various associations, clubs and individuals for new Boalt law library building.

- Biggs. Free public library. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Colton. Free public library. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Crescent City. Public library. 1,200 volumes from Mr Childs and 635 volumes from Ladies' library association.
- El Centro. Free reading room. \$400 from citizens.
- Escondido. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Eureka. Free library. \$500 for books by will of John H. Gyselaar.
- Ferndale. \$8,000 from Andrew Carnegie and \$1,000 for site from citizens.
- Fresno. Free public library. \$630.38, proceeds of operetta, from public schools.
- Hollywood. Free public library. \$15,250 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Lincoln. Free public library. \$2,500 for site from citizens.
- Lodi. Free public library. \$2,500 for site from citizens.
- Los Angeles. Barlow medical library. 10,000 volumes from College of medicine, University of southern California.
- Marysville. City library. \$3,000 by will of Mary Ann Knight.
- Merced. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Modesto. Public library. \$176.80 from Woman's improvement club.
- Oakland. Reading room. \$1,000 by will of Constance Caroline Ver Huell and 1,000 volumes of juvenile books from Mrs A. M. Alden.
- Orange. Free public library. \$1,000 by will of Miss L. H. Northrup and \$1,000 for site from citizens.
- Pacific Grove Public library. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Palo Alto. Stanford university library. Permanent fund of \$500,000 from Mrs Jane L. Stanford.
- Pasadena. Sprague memorial hospital library. \$1,500 from A. C. Bartlett.
- Richmond. Public library. Site from Woman's improvement club.
- Riverside. \$7,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- St. Helena. \$8,362 from Andrew Carnegie.

San Francisco. Public library. Private library of Philip N. Lillenthal.
San Leandro. Free public library. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie and \$150.10 from entertainment.
San Rafael. Public library. \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Santa Maria. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie; site from Paul O. Tietzen; 640 volumes from Minerva library club.
South Pasadena. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Stockton. Hazelton free library. \$25,000 by will of A. Sudbrink and \$2,500 for books by will of J. D. Peters.
Wilmington. Public library. Site from William Sanderson.
Yosemite. Yosemite Valley library. \$100 from James Mills.

CANADA

Berlin. \$3,500 additional; Brantford, \$12,500; Calgary, \$50,000; Dundas, \$12,500; Fergus, \$6,000; Fort William, \$50,000; Harriston, \$10,000; Indian Head, \$10,000; Ingersoll, \$10,000; Milverton, \$7,000; Mitchell, \$6,000; Neepawa, \$6,000; Orangeville, \$12,500; Oshawa, \$2,000 additional; Paisley, \$5,000; Penetanguishene, \$2,500 additional; Peterborough, \$25,000; Sault Ste Marie, \$5,500 additional; Seaforth, \$6,000; Selkirk, \$10,000; Strathroy, \$7,500; Thessalon, \$8,000; Toronto, \$50,000 additional for two branches; Toronto Junction, \$20,000; Winnipeg, \$39,000 additional, all from Andrew Carnegie.
Belleville. Library building worth \$25,000 from Harry Corby.
Peterboro. Public library. Property valued at \$20,000 by will of Mrs Charlotte Nichols.

COLORADO

Alamosa. \$6,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. Public library. \$2,500 for books on draughting and machinery by will of E. G. Burnham.
East Hartford. Public library. \$10,000 by will of Jane A. Spencer.

New Haven. Yale university library. Collection of editions and texts of the Greek idealists, Theocritus and other valuable works by will of Edmund Clarence Stedman and \$500 for benefit of Linonian library by will of Lucius W. Fitch.
Orange. \$4,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
South Coventry. Library association. \$1,000 by will of William B. Kingsbury.
South Norwalk. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Westport. Public library. \$5,000 as endowment for books by will of Morris K. Jesup.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. Wilmington institute free library. \$20,000 from a friend of the library.

FLORIDA

De Land. Stetson university. Library building from Andrew Carnegie and endowment fund from Countess Santa Eulalia.

GEORGIA

Americus. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Athens. Georgia state normal school library. \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Atlanta. Carnegie library. \$30,000 for two branch libraries from Andrew Carnegie.
Norcross. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

IDAHO

Nampa. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

ILLINOIS

Evanston. Garrett Biblical institute. \$25,000 library building from William Deering.
Fulton. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Galena. Public library. \$15,000 and site from Miss Felt.
Gaiva. \$8,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Harrisburg. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Mount Carroll. \$1,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 Urbana. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Vienna. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Winchester. \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

INDIANA

Bicknell. \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Bloomfield. \$8,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Clinton. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Crown Point. Public library. \$10,000 by will of Mary Van Walkenberg.
 Elkhart. Public library. \$1,000 for books from an unknown donor.
 Ligonier. Public library. Collection of reference books costing \$1,000 and collection of children's books costing \$100 from Mrs A. Goldsmith.
 Linton. Deed for historic Andrew Humphreys home valued at \$3,000 as site for library building from Joseph Moss.
 Logansport. Public library. His valuable library by will of Judge Baldwin.
 Montpelier. Public library. \$1,000 for furniture from citizens.
 Terre Haute. Emeline Fairbanks memorial library. \$1,000 by will of Col. Wm. E. McLean and \$300 from school children.

IOWA

Charles City. Public library. Large collection of books from Mrs Carrie Lane Chapman Catt.
 Clarinda. \$5,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 Clarion. \$5,000 for books and equipment from citizens.
 De Witt. \$1,516 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 Dubuque. Carnegie-Stout free public library. \$1,000 by will of William B. Allison and \$100 for magazines from a friend.
 Iowa City. Iowa State Historical Society library. Collection of several thousand volumes from Mrs Samuel J. Kirkwood.
 Lake City. Public library. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie; site from Hon. O. T. Hutchinson; 1,000 volumes from a library association.

Laurens. \$1,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 New Hampton. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Odebolt. \$2,500 for book fund by will of W. W. Field.
 Osceola. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Rock Rapids. Public library. Building and site from H. B. Pierce, E. Huntington Miller and Thompson and other citizens.
 Rockwell. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Sac City. Public library. \$1,000 for book fund from a library association.
 Sibley. Building from G. A. R. and \$100 and 800 volumes from citizens.

KANSAS

Anthony. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Baldwin. Baker university library. \$12,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
 Goodland. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Junction City. Library built and furnished at cost of \$40,000 proceeds of the estate of the late George Smith.
 Washington. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY

Lawrenceburg. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Middlesboro. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

LOUISIANA

Abbeville. Public library. Property of library maintained by Woman's club turned over to new library.

MAINE

Bath. Public library. \$10,000. by will of Captain Charles E. Patten.
 Guilford. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Harpswell. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Harrison. Library association. Offer from David H. Caswell of \$1,000 for a library building and also to purchase a suitable site on condition that the library be called the Caswell library.
 Milo. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
 Woodstock. Public library. \$6,000 by will of Mrs Eleanor Whitman.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Amesbury.** Public library. By will of M. M. Huntington, his estate, collection of curios, \$1,000 for cases to display collection and \$1,000 endowment.
- Boston.** Museum of fine arts library. \$25,000 from Mrs Horatio Nelson Slater.
- Boston.** Public library. Library of the late Mrs Louise Chandler Moulton given by her.
- Bridgewater.** Public library. \$2,000 by will of Theodore F. Wright.
- Cambridge.** Harvard university library. 11,887 volumes, library of the late Richard Ashurst Bowie, from Edward D. Brandegee; \$300,000 for rebuilding or enlarging the library building known as Gore Hall by will of Mrs Amy Richmond Sheldon; or, if the trustees so prefer, they may expend the money for other college purposes in their discretion; \$1,500 for books from Mr and Mrs Richard C. Dixey.
- Chelsea.** \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Chicopee.** Public library. \$20,000 for building and \$5,000 for books by will of Mrs Sarah E. Spaulding.
- Gardner.** Levi Heywood memorial library. Endowment of \$10,000 from Mrs A. M. Greenwood.
- Lee.** Public library. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Leominster.** Public library. \$27,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Longmeadow.** Public library. By will of Sarah Williams Storrs, Storrs homestead, built in 1786, for purposes of a library building, with \$5,000 for maintenance.
- Lunenburg.** Ritter memorial library. \$10,000 library building from Catherine Watson.
- Lynn.** Public library. \$5,000 by will of Charles H. Newhall.
- Northfield.** Dickinson memorial library. About \$10,000 by will of the Misses Belcher.
- Sandwich.** Weston memorial library. \$25,000 by will of Mr and Mrs Weston.

- Westport.** \$15,000 for library in Westport Point by will of Charles Cuthbert Hall.
- Winchendon.** Offer of \$12,000 for library from Charles L. Beals.

MICHIGAN

- Ann Arbor.** University of Michigan library. \$1,000 for medical books from Hon. Peter White.
- Cheboygan.** \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Eaton Rapids.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Houghton.** \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- La Grange Township.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Petroskey.** \$5,000 for site from Mrs W. W. Johnson.
- Portage County.** \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA

- Aitkin.** \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Bemidji.** \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Crookston.** \$200 from club women.
- Hutchinson.** Public library. \$106.95 from citizens.
- Mapleton.** \$650 for site from citizens.
- Northfield.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie and site from citizens.
- Park Rapids.** \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- St. Cloud.** Public library. \$100 for pilasters from the Reading-room society.
- Two Harbors.** \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Waseca.** Public library. \$200 from Monday study club.

MISSISSIPPI

- Houston.** \$6,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

MISSOURI

- Liberty.** William Jewell college library. \$20,000 from students and \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Oregon.** \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

NEBRASKA

- Aurora.** 1,000 volumes from citizens.
- Central City.** \$100 from T. B. Hord.

Chadron. Public library. \$100 by subscription and 500 volumes from Library Association.

David City. \$20,000 for library and gymnasium raised by subscription, entertainments, sales and proceeds of "tag day."

Fairbury. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Holdrege. \$1,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Lincoln. Nebraska State Library Commission. 650 Bohemian books for traveling libraries from the Bohemian societies of Nebraska.

McCook. \$1,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Madison. Library association. \$650 from citizens.

Neligh. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Pawnee City. Public library. \$100 for books from Ladies' library club.

Plainview. \$325 from citizens.

Stanton. \$100 from entertainment.

Superior. \$1,200 for site from citizens.

Wood River. Public library. \$114, proceeds of social.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hampton. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Meredith. Public library. \$10,000 by will of Major Edwin E. Bedee.

NEW JERSEY

Beach Haven. \$5,000 from building from Walter Pharo.

Caldwell. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Cranford. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

East Orange. Free public library. \$19,000 additional for 1 branch from Andrew Carnegie.

Millville. \$10,000 for building from citizens.

NEW YORK

Alexandria Bay. Holland library. \$500 endowment from G. C. Boldt.

Almond. Twentieth century club library. \$231 from paper contest; \$1,050 from Mrs George Burdick; \$100 and 1,000 volumes from Russell Tuttle; \$400 from Twentieth century club.

Aurora. Wells college. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Bedford. Free library. 550 volumes from Mrs W. H. Aikin, Mrs H. H. Forbes and others.

Belleville. Philomathean free library. \$100 from Mrs J. B. Taylor.

Bronxville. Public library. \$800 by local efforts.

Canandaigua. Wood library association. \$500 for building fund.

Canton. Benton memorial library. \$6,000 for endowment from Mrs W. S. Benton.

Dundee. Circulating library. \$100 from Women's club.

Granville. Free library. \$25,000 for building and museum valued at \$10,000 from Mr and Mrs F. T. Pember.

Hamilton. Public library. \$276 from citizens.

Johnstown. Public library. \$100 for books from Hell study club.

Kingston. Public library. 500 volumes from Henry Abbey.

Lewiston. Free library. Building from J. Boardman Scovell.

Little Falls. \$1,000 bequest for general library purposes.

Livingston. \$100 from Ida Potts.

Marathon. Peck memorial library. \$1,000 by will of Burgess Squires.

Millbrook. Public library. \$15,000 for new building from Mrs Hayes and \$4,000 for site from friends of the library.

Monroe. Public library. 550 volumes from A. J. Crane.

Mount Vernon. \$20,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

New York. American seamen's friend society. \$1,000 by will of Mary E. Hadden.

— Public library. \$5,000 for Circulating library for blind by will of Clemence L. Stephens.

Olean. Public library. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Patchogue. Public library. \$5,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Pike. Building for club and library purposes from friend.

Plattsburg. Public library. 500 volumes from library of the late Hiram Walworth.

Rhinecliff. Memorial library from Mrs Levi P. Morton.

Rome. Jervis library. \$1,000 by will of John S. Haselton.

Sag Harbor. House and lot costing \$10,000 as site for memorial library from Mrs Russell Sage.

Saratoga. By will of General George Sherman Batcheller, his summer home worth \$100,000 will become a free public library. The bequest also carries with it his books, furniture and pictures.

Sherman. Minerva free library. \$10,000 for building and \$1,000 for site from O. W. Norton.

Syracuse. Public library. 500 volumes from J. William Smith.

Wappinger Falls. Grinnell library association. \$5,000 by will of William R. Sands.

Waterville. Public library. Building and site from Mr and Mrs I. D. Brainard.

West Chazy. Dodge library. \$3,000 for building and \$2,000 for books by bequest.

Westfield. Patterson memorial library. Building from Miss H. W. Patterson.

NORTH CAROLINA

Guilford. Guilford college. \$9,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Devil's Lake. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Dickinson. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Minot. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

OHIO

Collinwood. \$17,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Geneva. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Mansfield. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Marion. \$1,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Miamisburg. \$12,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Youngstown. \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Zanesville. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Enid. \$7,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Ponca City. \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

OREGON

Baker City. \$7,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

PENNSYLVANIA

Foxburg. Offer of library building with maintenance of building from Hannah Fox.

Hanover. \$50,000 by bequest.

Jenkintown. Abington library association. \$10,000 for maintenance of Lambert memorial room by will of John Lambert.

Lancaster. A. Herr Smith library. Building by will of Eliza E. Smith and several thousand volumes from Mechanics' library.

Montrose and Susquehanna County. Building from Cope family.

Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania library. \$10,000 for endowment from 2 members of the library committee.

Wellsville. Public library. 500 volumes from Richard Young.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. Redwood library. \$1,000 by will of Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon.

Providence. John Carter Brown library. Prayer book valued at \$1,500 compiled by Benjamin Franklin.

Public library. Architectural library of the late Edward Nickerson and \$10,000 endowment from his daughter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson. \$1,200 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dell Rapids. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

TENNESSEE

Harriman. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

TEXAS

Ballinger. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
Stamford. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Winnboro. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

WASHINGTON

Anacortes. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Chehalla. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Ellensburg. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Seattle. \$105,000 additional for 3 branches from Andrew Carnegie. Sites provided by citizens.
South Bend. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Vancouver. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN

Hudson. \$131 for book fund, proceeds of ball.
La Crosse. Public library. \$25,000 for addition from six citizens.
Ladysmith. Public library. \$100 from citizens.
Madison. University of Wisconsin library. \$2,000 additional from James J. Hill; valuable library of rare German socialistic literature collected by Herman Schuller, from William English Walling; library of the late Henry Demarest Lloyd from his heirs.
Milwaukee. Public library. \$5,000 for books on mechanical, technical and scientific subjects by will of Julius G. Wagner.
Plymouth. \$5,600 from Andrew Carnegie.
Shawano. Public library. \$100 for books from Ladies' club.

WYOMING

Big Horn County (Basin). \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Douglas. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

NOTES AND NEWS

France. Soon after its organization in the latter part of 1905, the Association des Bibliothécaires Français began to consider steps looking toward the appointment of a Higher council on libraries to be a consultative body under the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts and analagous to the various committees and councils which now exist under that ministry, to consider the affairs of the different grades of education. The advances of the association were favorably received by the minister and upon his request a committee of the association formulated details for the appointment of a satisfactory council. These details dealt with the function and powers of such a body and indicated the views of the association as to its composition. After a number of audiences with the minister of public instruction and an extended consideration of the details for the plan, the minister has finally announced the creation of the

desired commission in an order of the 12th of January, which is translated below.
Office of the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts

Order

Art. 1, sec. 1 There shall be created in the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts a Higher commission of libraries with the following membership: ex-officials the director of higher education, the director of archives, the inspectors-general of libraries, the administrator-general of Bibliothèque nationale, the director of the Ecole des chartes.

Sec. 2 Two members elected by the officers of 1st, the Bibliothèque nationale, 2d, the state public libraries: Mazarine, Arsenal, Sainte-Geneviève, 3d, the librarian of the Museum d'histoire naturelle and the archivist-librarian of the Musée de l'enseignement public.

Sec. 3 Two members elected by the officers of the libraries of the universities of Paris and of the departments.

Sec. 4 Two members elected by the librarians of the chief municipal libraries classed as such according to art. 6 of the decree of the 1st of July 1897.

Sec. 5 Six members designated by the Minister of whom two shall be members of Parliament and four chosen from the chief officials of the libraries, and from the members of the "corps savants" and the office of higher education.

Art. 2 All members of the commission shall be chosen for a term of four years.

Art. 3 A ministerial order shall determine the rules governing their election.

Art. 4 The Minister shall designate the president, the vice-president and the secretary of the commission.

Art. 5 The commission shall meet at least once a year on the call of the Minister.

Art. 6 It shall give advice on all questions laid before it directly by the Minister, as well as on questions previously examined by the Permanent Section provided for in art. 7.

Members may formally express opinions which shall be sent to the Permanent Section.

Art. 7 The Permanent Section shall comprise eight members chosen by the Minister from the different classes enumerated above. Two members at least shall be chosen from the elected members.

The Minister shall designate the president, vice-president and secretary of the Permanent Section.

Art. 8 The Permanent Section shall give advice on matters calling for prompt action as well as on the opinions expressed by the members of the commission.

It shall prepare the form of presentation of such questions as may be laid before it by the Minister and on which the commission is to be consulted.

Art. 9 The order of March 18, 1892 shall be and is hereby repealed as well as all regulations contrary to the provisions of the present order.

Done at Paris, 12 January 1909

GASTON DOUMERGUE

Minister of Public Instruction
and Fine Arts

The desirability and propriety of such a commission has not, we believe, been questioned either by the French educational authorities or by the leading French librarians. The preliminary difficulties have arisen over a satisfactory personnel, and especially over the effort to secure adequate and just professional representation particularly of the municipal libraries. A careful study of the above ministerial order seems to indicate

that a fair representation is accorded to all classes of French libraries and that the membership of the commission constituted along the lines stipulated should represent the best men in every field of French library work. The appointment of the commission is a recognition on the part of the chief French educational authority that libraries and their work form an important phase of educational endeavor.

Holland. The public libraries and librarians in this country have organized the "Vereeniging voor openbare leesalen in Nederland." The moving spirit in and secretary of the new society is Dr H. E. Greve, librarian of the States-General at The Hague and author of "Openbare lees-musea en volksbibliotheken" 1906.

The society plans to publish a monthly journal the first number of which is to appear at once.

Library of Congress. The Library of Congress frequently receives from undergraduate students in the various colleges in the United States requests for bibliographic aid. In almost all cases such requests are in connection with the preparation of debates.

While the disposition of this Library is to be of service to anyone who comes to it for aid, yet its particular function is to aid *research*, and even in this it should not encroach upon the duties or privileges of any other library to its particular constituents. In order to emphasize that the college library and its librarian are the proper media of communication between the faculty or students and the Library of Congress, it asks that all requests for bibliographical aid be preferred through the college librarian.

Virginia library meeting. The Virginia library association will hold its annual meeting in Richmond on April 9-10, 1909. The meeting is designed to interest educators, library workers and citizens generally in the need and possibilities for library development in that state. The Executive Board has voted to send Mr Arthur E. Bostwick as a delegate to represent the American Library Association.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in

JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal

First Vice-President—N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati Public Library

Second Vice-President—Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library

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

Treasurer—Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library

Recorder—Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute Library, Philadelphia

Executive offices—34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

As first announced in the January "Bulletin" the thirty-first annual Conference of the Association will be held at Bretton Woods, N. H. during the week June 28 to July 5, 1909. Headquarters will be at the Mt Washington hotel in the heart of the White Mountains.

Hotel rates

AT THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

One in a room without bath \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day.

(A limited number of small single rooms in towers and on ground floor at \$3.50 per day)

Two or more in a room without bath, each \$3.00 per day. One person in a single room with bath, \$6.00 per day.

The rate for bath for two or more persons is \$2.00 per day additional, whether

it is attached to one room, two rooms or a suite.

(Thus two rooms with bath between, occupied by four ladies or four gentlemen will cost each person \$3.50 per day. One room with bath occupied by two will cost each person \$4.00 per day)

AT THE MOUNT PLEASANT

Two in a room without bath, each \$3.00 per day.

Three or four in large room without bath, each \$2.50 per day.

Same rate for bath as at The Mount Washington.

Rooms may be reserved in advance at any time by addressing the Secretary, stating accommodations desired, price per day, time of arrival (as near as possible), wishes or arrangements as to roommate and the likelihood of joining the "mountain and shore" post-conference coaching party under the personal conduct of Mr F. W. Faxon Chairman of the Travel Committee. Full details of post-conference itinerary, cost, etc. will be in the May "Bulletin."

Program

It is planned to have four general sessions, two, including the first or opening session, to be of a somewhat miscellaneous character. The central thought of the other two sessions is Coordination and Correlation of effort, between,

- (a) libraries.
- (b) libraries and schools.

(a) One whole session. Will involve a discussion of such questions as (1) Storage Libraries in relation to "live" and "dead" books and to problems of book selection and elimination. (2) Libraries as reservoirs for large districts; County Libraries, etc.; Clearing Houses.

(b) One whole session. Cooperation between Libraries and Schools; a resume of the work which has been done, and discussions of the possibilities of its extension and improvement.

At the remaining session it is proposed

to have among other things (1) a Book Symposium devoted to,

- (a) Technical Literature.
- (b) Recent Books for Boys.

(2) Suggestive Problems of a public library of medium size.

It is the desire of the Program Committee to leave ample time for discussion at all sessions. Additional topics are still under consideration and the foregoing is subject to some modification.

Interesting programs are being prepared by the several Sections and Affiliated societies. That of the College and reference section, under the Chairmanship of Mr W. W. Bishop will discuss the 3 topics (a) The relations between branch libraries and the central collection in reference work. (b) Reference problems arising from the size of great collections. (c) Municipal legislative reference libraries. The papers already promised for this Section ensure sessions of exceptional profit and distinction.

COMMITTEES

Federal Relations

The Committee has had a number of matters under its consideration during the period which has elapsed since its appointment.

1 An attempt was made to take away from public libraries the privilege of free importation of books, by imposing a duty upon them in the proposed new tariff bill. Your Committee protested against such duty, and was represented by Mr W. P. Cutter of Forbes library, Northampton, in opposition to such duty, in the hearings before the Congressional committee. The New York public library trustees shortly afterwards passed resolutions protesting against any such duty, and their action has been followed by a number of other libraries. It is recommended that library boards throughout the country pass such resolutions and transmit copies thereof to their Senators and Congressmen. At present it seems probable that

no change in the tariff law will be made with reference to libraries.

2 In regard to the question of permanence of designated depository libraries your Committee has nothing to report except its increased conviction of the need of some change in the statute so as to make the designation more permanent. Attention is called to the remarks on page 19 of the St. Louis Mercantile library report for 1908 and to the paper read by the Superintendent of documents, before the Association of American agricultural colleges and experiment stations, Nov. 18, 1908, in which paper Mr Post said "No greater good could be wrought in library economy in the various States, than a movement looking to the proper location of these depositories, and the obtaining of legislation making them permanent instead of leaving them subject to the whims of members of Congress. If permanently designated after careful selection, valuable and useful collections could be built up, where now are scattered, unclassified, and unused sets."

3 A copyright bill (H. R. 28192, Report 2222) was reported from the Committee on Patents in the House of Representatives, by Mr Frank D. Currier on February 15. It passed the House of Representatives on March 3, was substituted in the Senate for the pending Senate bill and passed that body on the same day. It is consequently now a law. It is recommended that libraries procure copies of the report above referred to describing the bill. The only changes which seem to be of importance with reference to libraries, are that there is a prohibition of the importation of piratical copies, which importation it is believed, has not occurred to any extent, and also that the number of copies imported in any one invoice is diminished from two to one. Taking everything into consideration, the passage of the bill was an event from which librarians have little to apprehend. The cooperation of the Library copyright league with your Committee aided much in preventing dangerous provisions from being incorporated in the

bill. The "Manufacturing clause" has been extended to cover a requirement that "the printing of the text and binding" of the book "shall be performed within the limits of the United States." This clause may possibly give rise to some trouble.

4 Shortly after the beginning of the current year, there was referred to the Committee by the Council, the question of the admission of library bulletins to the privileges of second class mail matter. The statutes of the United States require that publications to be admitted to this privilege, in addition to other provisions of no interest here, must appear at stated intervals, at least quarterly, and have "a legitimate list of subscribers." Especial provisions permit the use of the privilege by benevolent or fraternal societies or orders, or by "regularly incorporated institutions of learning," a trades union, or "strictly professional literary, historical or scientific societies". Under the present law it would seem that a library bulletin or other publication may be admitted to the mailing privileges, provided it has "a legitimate list of subscribers", or the Library is a "regularly incorporated institution". Some of our libraries used the second class privilege for their bulletins under the above provisions. When a library is not an incorporated institution, but merely a department of municipal government, it is not at present entitled to the privilege unless it has a subscription list for its bulletins.

In the latter part of December the Committee was informed that the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office department had decided that the Bulletin of the Springfield, Mass. city library, which is regularly incorporated, had been deprived of the privilege of second class entry, which it had enjoyed for some time. The Chairman of the Committee at once took up the matter with the various government departments. The Commissioner of education, Dr Elmer Ellsworth Brown, reported that the Bureau of Education had always considered public libraries as educational institutions. The Attorney Gen-

eral, Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, stated that the matter was one for the decision of the Postmaster General, Hon. Charles Von L. Meyer, and gave a letter of introduction to him, stating at the same time orally, that on first impression he agreed with our contention that public libraries were institutions of learning. The decisions of the courts were next investigated, and an article was prepared in the nature of a brief upon the legal status of public libraries in America, which article it is hoped will be published in an early issue of the American law review. Copies of the article were filed with the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General and, under date of February 5, the latter wrote as follows: "I thank you for your courtesy in submitting this matter, which will be of value in the consideration of this question, which, as you were recently advised, is now under review.

In this connection, I am pleased to advise you that at my suggestion the Postal commission has inserted 'public libraries' (in order to fix their legal status beyond any doubt) in Section 344 of the codification of postal laws reported to Congress on the 25th. ultimo so that they will have the same privileges as the co-called regularly incorporated institutions of learning."

The bill to which reference is made was introduced by Mr Overstreet in the House of Representatives (H.R.27067) on January 25, 1909 and is entitled "A bill to codify, revise and amend the postal laws of the United States". Under section 344, page 169, line 3, occurs the provision inserting public libraries among the organizations permitted to have second class mailing privileges, whether they are regularly incorporated or not. This bill seems not to have passed at the last session of Congress, and it is suggested that librarians who are interested in the matter may well call the attention of their senators and congressmen to the desirability of passing the bill with the inclusion of the provision. After further consideration of the matter, under date of March 2, a letter was received from the

Postmaster General from which the following sentences are taken: "I beg to inform you that the recent adopted policy of the Department in respect to publications of this character is as follows:

The admission of regular publications of public libraries, duly incorporated and non-profit sharing, under the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1894, is believed to be in accordance with the spirit and purpose of said act and therefore authorized. They will be so considered and entered upon compliance with the provisions of said act as herein construed."

In this connection it is deemed proper to inform you that the postmaster at Springfield, Mass., has been requested to advise the publishers of "The Springfield City library bulletin" that the Department is prepared to give consideration to the new application for admission of that publication to the second class of mail matter with a view to taking favorable action thereon."

We may congratulate ourselves upon the fortunate decision of this question which was fraught with some grave dangers to libraries, in case it had been held that they are not institutions of learning.

BERNARD C. STEINER,
Chairman.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to J. I. Weyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.)

Association of collegiate alumnae. Washington branch.

A list of poems chosen from standard English poets, suitable to be learned by children between the ages of five and fourteen. 67p. 1908. 25c.

28 American and 57 English poets are represented. Shakespeare and Longfellow are most numerous cited the references to them filling more than a third of the pamphlet. A child fed on these poems would have a memory treasured with the finest verse but he would surely sigh often for a lighter diet as "Lewis Carroll," Edward Lear, John Gilpin and their ilk are unrepresented.

Benton, Josiah H. The working of the Boston public library. An address by the President of the library trustees before the Beacon society, Jan. 2, 1909. Ed. 2. 57p. 1909.

Boston public library. Finding list of fairy tales and folk stories in books at the branches. 48p. 1908.

An analytic, title-list (giving under each title the author, title and call number of the book or books in which the tale appears) of stories in about 100 of the most popular collections.

Cary, C. P. List of books for free high school libraries in the state of Wisconsin with instructions for cataloging. 187p. 1909.

Despite its title this is purely a manual of elementary library science illustrated by the titles of 200 books the classification and cataloging of which are pictured by sample cards with a minuteness and reiteration which seem superfluous. The book seems to be wholly the work of the Wisconsin library commission.

Hadley, A. T. Facilities for study and research in the offices of the United States Government at Washington. 73p. 1909. (U. S. Bureau of education Bulletin. 1909, no. 1.)

Maire, Albert. La technique du livre; typographie, illustration, reliure, hygiène. 389p. O. 1908.

Treats particularly of the physiology of reading, light, legibility of different styles of types. 163 illustrations and 25 plates.

Michigan state library. A first selection of 500 children's books for a library; compiled by Effie L. Power. 72p. 1909.

Annotated, classified and graded list with author and title index.

Palmgren, Valfrid. Bibliotek och folkupfostran anteckningar fran en studieresa i Amerikas Forenta Stater. 180p. 1909.

The literary fruits of Miss Palmgren's American travel have been numerous and in this popular, illustrated account of the various phases of the work of our public

libraries she shows how wide open were her eyes and how keen her perception of the spirit and significance of the work and its points of social attachment. Among the dozen and a half chapters are Home circulation of books; Open shelves; Traveling libraries; Library schools; Library commissions and 3 chapters on the feature which evidently has most impressed her, Work with children and schools.

Wisconsin library commission. Current index, annual cumulation for 1908. 46p.

News of the world in one alphabet and Wisconsin news in another.

THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW

Supplementing the notice in the report of the Committee on Federal relations, the Secretary of the Library copyright League sends the following statement.

"The new copyright law passed both houses of Congress on March 3rd. Its provisions in so far as they affect libraries, are as follows:

1 Libraries, and kindred institutions, may import one copy in any one invoice, of any book copyrighted in the United States, provided said copy is not a piratical one. They may import foreign editions of copyright books which make up a part of libraries purchased *en bloc*.

2 The law precisely states that nothing in it shall be construed to forbid, prevent, or restrict the transfer of any copy of a work copyrighted under the law the possession of which has been lawfully obtained.

The law goes into effect on July first, of the present year. It was recommended unanimously by both the House and Senate Committees on Patents, and passed both the House and Senate without division, and with very little debate.

The libraries have lost, by this law, the privilege of importation of piratical editions, and the privilege of importing more than one copy in any one invoice. The first privilege all librarians should feel to be a dishonest one. The second was one which was desirable, but it simply, in the new law, requires a separate invoice when it is desired to import more than one copy.

The libraries have gained a provision of law which makes illegal any control of the retail selling price of a book by the publisher. Recent decisions of the courts

have authorized such control, based on the old law, but this enactment does away with this, and, if upheld by the courts, it does away with the "net price system," against which libraries have fought so many years.

The greatest credit for the passage of this law should be given to the Committees on Patents of both the houses of Congress, and especially to Hon. Frank D. Currier and Senator Reed Smoot, chairmen respectively of the House and Senate Committees on Patents, who have given an enormous amount of time to the development of a fair law, and have treated every person having an interest in the matter with uniform courtesy.

Those who desire to examine the law carefully may send for a copy of the bill numbered H. R. 28192, 60th Congress, 2d session, which, with practically no changes except those in spelling or correction of typographical errors, is the law as passed. Mr Currier, I am sure, would be glad to send a copy.

W. P. CUTTER."

NEW MEMBERS

- Blasl, Henrietta, student N. Y. state L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4596.
 Bloomingdale, Maud E., Ln. P. L., Keene, N. H. 4595.
 Champlin, Mabel N., Ln. F. P. L., Newark, N. Y. 4597.
 Datz, H. R., Library Bureau, N. Y. City. 4589.
 Dickerson, Luther Lester, Ln. Iowa Coll. L., Grinnell, Ia. 4588.
 Douglas, Jessie M., catlgs special collections, 81 Montgomery St., Boston, Mass. 4602.
 Drake Univ. Des Moines, Ia. (R. Blanche Galloway, acting Ln.) 4594.
 Gray, Florence B., student N. Y. state L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4598.
 Long, Harriet, student N. Y. state L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4599.
 McKillop, Samuel A., Ln. South Side Br. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 4603.
 Miner, William Harvey, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 4593.
 Morley, Linda H., chief Br. & Station Dept., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 4590.
 Ragland, Florence, Ln. Western Kentucky State Normal Sch., Bowling Green, Ky. 4592.
 Rockford, Coll. L., Rockford, Ill. 4591.

Sedgwick, W., Elmcote, Godalming, Surrey, Eng. 4604.

Suter, Martha, student N. Y. state L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4600.

Wakefield, Bertha, student N. Y. state L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4601.

SALE, EXCHANGE AND WANTS

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a 10 line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange. Items for the May Bulletin should reach J. I. Wyer Jr, State Library, Albany, N. Y. by May 10, 1909.

WANTED

Cincinnati public library

Prescott — Conquest of Mexico.

New York State library

Cornell univ. electrical soc. Proc. v. 1-12.

De Morgan. Budget of paradoxes. 1872 ed.

National teachers assn (now N. E. A.).

Proc. 1864, 1868.

Riordan, M. J. Cathedral records in Baltimore. 1906.

Universal cyclopedia. 1903-4. 12 v.

Weaver, E. A. Local hist. & blog. notes of Easton, Pa. 1906.

Carnegie library, Atlanta, Ga.

A. L. A. Book list. vol. 1-3 with indices.

American machinist. March 21, 1907.

Country life in America. November, 1903.

Wilson's photographic magazine. July 1906.

Milton (Mass.) public library

Punch. May 29, 1907.

Rudder. Jan. 1907.

Scientific American. July 24, 31, Sept. 25, Oct. 9, 1897.

" " July 22, Aug. 5, Oct. 28, Nov. 11, Dec. 23, 1899.

Scientific American. Mar. 19, Apr. 2, 30, 1898.

Scientific American Supplement. Oct. 27, 1906.

Wells College library, Aurora, N. Y.

A. L. A. Book list. v. 1, nos. 1-2.

FOR SALE

Brookline (Mass.) public library

Agassiz. Contributions to the natural history of the U. S. 4 vols.

Morgan, C. ed. Documentary history of the state of N. Y. 2 vols. 1849.

Washington, George. Writings, with life by J. Sparks. 12 vols.

Macy, Obed. History of Nantucket. Boston. 1835.

London illustrated news. 1851, May to Nov. 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1872. 7 vols.

New York state library school

Library journal, v. 15-33 in numbers, \$60; v. 18-29, any or all, in numbers, at \$2.50 per vol.

Pratt Institute free library, Brooklyn

Boston transcript, April, 1896-March, 1908. 28 v.

Chicago daily tribune, January, 1897-April, 1903. 7 v.

New York evening post, January, 1892-March, 1903. 45 v.

Review of reviews, v. 11-28, 1-2 roan.

Statist, v. 37-52.

Sunday school times, v. 33-44. All bound in 1-2 roan.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) public library

India, Northwest provinces. Intelligence dept. Comp. by W. Muir. 2 v. 1902. Edinb.

Loeb. Studies in general physiology: researches in the problems of life phenomena and kindred subjects. 1904. 2 v. Univ. of Chicago. Decennial pub. 2nd ser. v. 15. 2 pts.

Maclaren, Alexander. Book of Psalms. 3 v. Armstrong.

Society of chemical industry. Collective index of the Journal of the Society. 1882-1895.

Springfield (Mass.) city library

Prose works of Jonathan Swift, edited by Temple Scott. 12 vols. Bell, 1898-1908.

New, has library marks.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 3, No. 3

BOSTON, MASS.

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RECENT LIBRARY LAWS

Library extension often finds its fullest justification, its most emphatic recognition as well as the most adequate record of its development, in the various state and local enactments which furnish a framework for its organization and the appropriations for its conduct. These laws are the seals of the people's approval of a new social institution, the mile stones of its advance, so many cumulative and progressive votes of confidence.

A number of important new acts have been passed within a few months. They are significant as marking the inauguration of library work under state auspices in new areas; as enlarging the powers and resources of the central state library office or as committing the state to new and pregnant forms of library enterprise.

Several of these laws are noted in some detail below.

California

The most notable of 10 library measures enacted at the last session of the California legislature is the county library act, based partly upon the county library methods in operation during the last 10 years in Ohio, Maryland and Oregon, but of much wider scope. It provides for the creation of county library systems by the county supervisors, either on their own initiative or by compulsion on petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters of a county. Any town or city already having a library may, if it so desires, refuse to participate in the county system, in which case its property shall not be taxed for county library purposes, and its inhabitants shall not be entitled to county library privileges; such non-participation may, however, be cancelled at any time, if the city or town so desires. Instead of establishing a separate county library, the county supervisors are authorized to enter into a contract with the board of trustees of the free public library of any city or town, by which that library shall assume the functions of a county library, as provided in this act. In such case, the county will pay annually to the contracting library such a sum as may be agreed on. Such a contract may terminate at any time on six months' notice by either party.

In the case of the establishment of a county library, such library shall be under the general supervision of a committee of three selected annually by the county board of supervisors from among its own

members. This committee elects the county librarian, who serves for a term of four years, subject to prior removal for cause after a hearing; no state residence qualifications are required of the librarian, but no person shall be eligible as county librarian who has not received, prior to election, "from the state librarian or from the librarian of the University of California, or the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, a certificate to the effect that in the opinion of such librarian he is well qualified for the office. If at any time there shall be established by law in this state a system of certification of qualified librarians, each county librarian elected thereafter for a first term must hold a proper certificate provided by such system, in place of the certificate above mentioned. The salary of the county librarian shall be fixed at not less than the salary provided by law for the county superintendent of schools. He shall also be allowed his actual and necessary expenses incurred in traveling on the business of his office."...

The county library systems of the state are placed under the general supervision of the state librarian, who is required, either personally or through assistants, to visit from time to time the libraries in each county and inquire into their condition; expense of such visits are to be defrayed from the state library fund. "The state librarian may annually call a convention of county librarians, to assemble at such time and place as he may deem most convenient, for discussion of questions pertaining to the supervision and administration of the public libraries, and other subjects affecting the welfare and interest of the county libraries. It is hereby made the duty of all county librarians to attend and take part in the proceedings of such convention when it is called." Expenses of such attendance are to be paid from the county library fund...

Library Journal, April, 1909.

The article from which the above account is reprinted contains further particulars of the County library law and notes on the other new California library measures.

North Carolina

The Library commission of North Carolina with the usual advisory, organizing and assisting duties was established by a bill which passed the General Assembly on March 8. It carries an annual appropriation of \$1500 (in perpetuity it would seem from the wording) and provides for a membership of five; the Superintendent of

public instruction, the State librarian, two other persons to be appointed by the North Carolina library association and one other person to be appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years.

The Commission "shall employ a secretary, not a member of the Commission, who shall be a person trained in modern library methods".

Tennessee

An act providing for the establishment of a Free Library Commission in the state of Tennessee recently passed the legislature. By the provisions of this act the commission will be constituted of three persons appointed by the governor and serving respectively for terms of two, four and six years, besides the state librarian and state superintendent of public instruction. The officers shall consist of a chairman to be elected by the Commission for a term of one year and a secretary, appointed by the Commission, but not from their own number. The secretary shall receive compensation for his services and the Commission will when possible defray traveling expenses of its secretary and members, when these are incurred in commission business. The work of the Commission is planned along the usual lines.

Texas

A new law effective March 19th creates the Texas Library and Historical Commission to consist of the Superintendent of public instruction; the head of the School of history of the State university and three persons appointed by the governor. It provides for the election by the Commission of "a state librarian who shall not be of their own number, who shall be an experienced librarian and who shall be secretary of the Commission". An assistant librarian (similarly chosen) shall conduct the legislative reference section.

Besides the usual functions of a state library and library commission the bill provides for the formation and conduct of an historical museum and the classification, indexing and preservation of the manuscript archives of the State. The text of

the law is printed as circular no. 1 by the State Library.

This minute and comprehensive statute is a notable instance of a tendency, which is becoming increasingly evident; to combine and unite different forms of state library work under one administrative board or commission.

Vermont

The law providing for the State Board of Library Commissioners was reenacted with some very significant changes on Dec. 3, 1908. The most important change was the provision in section 4, permitting the board to aid public libraries with grants of money to the amount of \$1000 each year, in sums not exceeding \$100 to each library. The board will probably make grants averaging about \$25.

Section 2 distinctly authorizes an annual school for library instruction and suggests by a permissive clause the payment of the expense of the local librarian in attendance at this school. Appropriations were increased to \$2000 annually for salaries and general expenses; \$600 annually for the purchase of books for traveling libraries; and \$150 annually for clerical work in preparing such books for circulation; these sums in addition to the \$1000 used in grants to libraries. The law is comprehensive, containing 32 sections dealing with the appointment of the commissioners, their duties, the details governing incorporation of local public libraries, the administration of traveling libraries and the distribution of State documents.

In greater detail, sections 1, 7, 12, 13 and 15-30 are identical with the corresponding sections of the old law. Sections 3, 8, 9 and 10 show slight changes made to secure to cities and incorporated villages the same privileges which towns have previously enjoyed. The substantial changes are embodied in sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 11 and 14. These changes all reflect an increased appreciation of the work which the Board of Library Commissioners has been doing since its organization, as they enlarge its powers and are evidently meant to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

THE BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A rate of one fare and three fifths for round trip has been granted on certificate plan from points east of and including Chicago and St Louis, and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, including eastern Canada. Tickets on sale from June 23-28 and good returning from Bretton Woods to and including July 12. Those taking advantage of this special rate should go to station half an hour at least before train time, and purchase a ticket one way, taking a certificate, which having been signed by the secretary at the meeting, will entitle holder to purchase a re-

turn ticket over the same route for three fifths regular fare. No stop-over returning is allowed on these tickets.

West of Chicago and St Louis, and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, the usual summer tourist tickets based on two cents a mile, will be on sale after June 1st with 90 day return limit. Those west of Chicago and St Louis will find it best to buy cheapest ticket to one of these cities and then use the special 30 day excursion ticket noted in Table of Rates below. This ticket is much cheaper than the special A. L. A. rate and affords stop-over privileges returning at Detroit and all Canadian points.

Table of rates to Bretton Woods (or Fabyans)

From		Regular one-way fare.	Round trip Excursion.	Round trip 1 3-5 certificate plan, including vice.
Boston,	via Intervale.....	\$ 3.95	None	\$ 6.57
	One-way special party ticket, \$3.50.			
New York,	via Connecticut River Line, (direct route).....	7.98	*\$15.50	13.02
"	via Boston, all rail.....	8.60	Double one way	14.01
"	via Sound boats.....	7.60	Double one way	12.41
"	via Metropolitan S. S. Co., (Steamers Harvard and Yale)	7.95	Double one way	a None
Philadelphia,	via New York City, all rail... ..	10.23	*19.50	16.62
"	via Boston, all rail.....	10.85	*21.20	17.61
"	via Boston, Colonial or Federal express.....	11.60	*22.20	18.81
"	via Sound boats.....	9.85	*19.20	16.01
"	via Metropolitan S. S. Co....	9.85	*19.20	a None
Washington,	All rail, direct.....	13.63	*25.50	19.06
"	via Boston, all rail.....	14.25	*27.20	23.05
"	via Boston, Colonial or Federal express.....	15.00	*28.20	24.25
"	via Sound boats.....	13.25	*25.20	21.45
"	via Metropolitan S. S. Co....	13.25	*25.20	a None
Chicago,	via Canada	19.43	†25.95	31.33
Cincinnati,	"			30.33
Toronto,	"			22.73
Buffalo,	"			20.25
Cleveland,	"			25.81
Detroit,	"			27.45
	Tickets purchased at Wabash City ticket office only, round trip.....		†25.95	
St Louis	via Detroit and Canada.....	26.57	†33.70	42.76

*Good all summer.

†Good returning 30 days from date of sale.

aMetropolitan S. S. Co. does not grant 1 3-5 certificate plan rate.

Special parties. In order to accommodate those who wish to travel together, special parties will be made up from (1) Boston, (2) New York, (3) Middle West, and (4) St Louis in charge of members of the A. L. A. Travel committee, and notification of intention to join any of these parties must be sent to the person in charge before June 20, that proper equipment may be provided.

Boston party. Notify Mr Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston.

Special coaches (or special train if one hundred go) and parlor cars if desired, will be attached to train leaving Boston Monday, June 28, at 9.25 a. m. over the Boston & Maine R. R. and Maine Central R. R. via Intervale, due to arrive at Bretton Woods at 3.46 p. m. This train passes through Lynn, Salem and Newburyport, Mass., Portsmouth and Rochester, N. H., where members may join the party. This route has been selected as giving the most scenic part of the mountain region, and those who have never been through the White Mountain or Crawford Notch will thoroughly enjoy this mountain ride.

Those from Boston or within 50 miles thereof, who desire to take the post-conference trip, or return a different way, or stop over returning, will find it cheaper to travel from Boston to Bretton Woods on the special party ticket held by Mr Faxon, and the amount to cover this (\$3.50) should be sent him not later than June 20. Those holding tickets via Boston and wishing to join this party should see that their tickets read Boston & Maine R. R. *via Intervale, N. H.*

Those who go from Boston and vicinity, and who intend to return direct home by same route after the meeting, or before July 12, should purchase one-way tickets *via Intervale* and ask for certificate, and notify Mr Faxon before June 20 if they desire to travel from Boston with this special party.

That is, this special party will be made up of (a) Those who send \$3.50 in advance for special ticket, (b) Those from more

distant points who hold excursion tickets via Boston and Intervale, and (c) Those who buy tickets on the certificate plan paying full fare going. (b) and (c) as well as (a) must give advance notification of intention to travel with the party, that cars may be provided.

Parlor car seats, \$1.00, will be reserved on receipt of the amount by Mr Faxon, but comfortable coaches will be provided and this expense can be saved.

NOTE—Should a sufficient number desire to go to Bretton Woods on Saturday, June 26, a special coach will be provided leaving Boston at 8.45 a. m., due at Bretton Woods at 4.50 p. m., giving two hours stop-over at Intervale, N. H. For Sunday trains see that item under Notes and News below.

New York party. Mr F. W. Jenkins, member of A. L. A. Travel committee, 153 Fifth Ave., New York City, in charge of arrangements.

Special parlor cars (no coaches) will leave New York, Grand Central Station, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., via Springfield and Connecticut River Line, Monday, June 28, at 9.50 a. m., due to arrive at Bretton Woods at 7.45 p. m. (Do not reckon on baggage arriving until Tuesday night). Send Mr Jenkins \$2.00 to cover parlor car seat before June 20. There is no regular through service from New York until June 28, but should enough apply, a special Pullman sleeper will leave New York, Grand Central Station, Friday evening, June 25, arriving at Bretton Woods Saturday forenoon. Apply to Mr Jenkins at once for this. For Sunday trains see that item under Notes and News below.

Those desiring to take the post-conference trip will save money to go via Boston and Intervale, N. H., and buy regular *excursion tickets*, not special certificate plan tickets. This applies to New York City, and south to Washington, D. C., and west to Pittsburgh. Notify F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, if you desire to join Boston party.

Those wishing a pleasant excursion from

New York via Hudson River and Lake George, can leave New York from Pier No. 32, North River (foot of Canal St.) at 6 p. m., Saturday, June 26, by People's Line steamer, arriving at Albany Sunday, June 27, at 6 a. m. Leave Albany at 7.15 a. m. over Delaware & Hudson R. R.; arrive Lake George 9.40 a. m. for steamer trip through the Lake to Baldwin, and through Lake Champlain arriving at Burlington, Vt., at 5 p. m. (Spend night at Van Ness house) Monday, June 28, leave Burlington at 10.40 a. m., and reach Bretton Woods 4.22 p. m. Rate for this trip \$10.85. State-rooms, meals, hotel and parlor cars, extra. Mr George E. Marsters, ticket agent People's Line, 31 W. 30th St., New York, will make all arrangements including stateroom reservations, for any who desire this excursion. Certificate plan tickets do not apply this way.

Party from middle west. Mr C. H. Brown, member A. L. A. Travel committee, care John Crerar Library, Chicago, in charge.

Leave Chicago, Wabash R. R., 11 p. m., Saturday, June 26. Leave Detroit, Canadian Pacific R. R., 8 a. m., or 12.30 p. m., Sunday, June 27; arrive Toronto, 4 p. m., or 9.15 p. m., Sunday, June 27; arrive Montreal, 7.30 a. m., Monday, June 28; leave Montreal, Canadian Pacific R. R., 9 a. m., Monday, June 28; arrive Fabyans (Bretton Woods), Maine Central R. R., 4.50 p. m., Monday, June 28.

Those who wish to stop over for four hours in Detroit can leave Detroit at 12.30 Sunday noon, reaching Toronto 9.15 p. m., in time to leave at 10 p. m., with the main party.

Pullmans will run through from Chicago and Toronto to Fabyans on A. L. A. special train only. On other trains a change of Pullman, but not of station, will be required at Montreal.

Excursion tickets from Chicago to Fabyans (Bretton Woods) good thirty days from date of sale, \$25.95. These tickets are good for stop-over returning at Detroit, and all points in Canada. A thirty-day

ticket from Detroit will be sold for this occasion only, and must be bought at the Wabash City ticket office, Detroit. Those who reach Detroit Sunday morning can procure the round trip tickets on the train of Mr Brown if he is notified ahead.

The fare from Chicago to Boston via Fabyans is \$30.65. Stop-overs at Fabyans are not allowed on these tickets. Those who wish to go to Boston (except members of Post conference party) will be required to pay the fare from Fabyans to Boston (\$3.95) in addition to their Boston ticket (\$30.65)

Pullman fares on special train: Chicago to Fabyans \$5.50, Detroit to Fabyans \$4.50, Toronto to Fabyans \$3.00. A deposit of the Pullman fare should be made by June 20, with Charles H. Brown, The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill. Delegates from Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, Toronto and Montreal who wish to go via Montreal should register for this trip with Mr Brown. Cleveland people may join either at Detroit or Toronto, though if using 30 day excursion ticket it will be better to go to Detroit. Members from Indiana, Michigan and Western Ohio should join party at Detroit. Those from Eastern Ohio and Buffalo, join at Toronto.

For information as to optional steamer trip on the St Lawrence (about two days, and about \$8.00 extra), for return via New York, and for fare going and returning via Boston, please communicate with Mr Brown. Reservations will be made for those who wish to go on earlier train. If a sufficient number request, a Pullman will run through on train leaving Chicago at 11 p. m., Friday, June 25.

Post-conference people should plan to return via *Intervale*, N. H., and Boston.

St Louis party. Address Mr Paul Blackwelder, of A. L. A. Travel committee, care Public Library, St Louis, Mo.

All from Southern Illinois, Missouri and the Southwest should plan to join this party. The excursion tickets, \$33.70, from St Louis to Bretton Woods (Fabyans) and return, good for thirty days, are much

cheaper than the fare and three fifths certificate plan. A party will be made up to join the Chicago party at Detroit leaving St Louis Saturday, June 26, at 8.30 p. m., over the Wabash and Canadian Pacific R. R., due at Bretton Woods Monday, June 28, at 4.50 p. m. If enough persons apply to Mr Blackwelder before June 20, a Pullman will be run through without change. Berth in sleeper \$7.00 one way. Those who desire to take part of the journey (Toronto to Montreal, or Kingston to Montreal) by boat, at slightly increased expense, should correspond with Mr Blackwelder.

ROOMING

All advance reservations of rooms should be sent to the Secretary (State Library, Albany, N. Y.) stating accommodations desired, price per day, time of arrival and wishes or arrangement as to roommate. Unless otherwise requested all advance assignments will be to the Mt Washington hotel where the following accommodations are available

One in a room without bath \$4.00 per day.

Two or more in a room without bath, each \$3.00 per day. One person in a single room with bath, \$6.00 per day.

The rate for bath for two or more persons is \$2.00 per day additional, whether it is attached to one room, two rooms or a suite.

(Thus two rooms with bath between, occupied by four ladies or four gentlemen will cost each person \$3.50 per day. One room with bath occupied by two will cost each person \$4.00 per day)

All requests have been and will be noted in order of receipt and accommodations specified will be assigned until there shall be no more at price and kind desired. All those reserving rooms before June 10 will be advised before June 20th of specific assignment with room number, price and baggage instructions.

Those reserving rooms after June 10 will find specific assignments waiting their arrival at the Mt Washington hotel.

Baggage should be marked with name of

owner followed by "American Library Association, Bretton Woods, N. H." and room number if known. Bus and baggage charges (half-rate) station to hotel and return, will be 50 cents if accompanied by trunk, 25 cents if handbaggage only and will be charged in hotel bill and not paid to drivers.

THE POST-CONFERENCE "MOUNTAIN AND SHORE" TRIP, JULY 5TH-13TH.

Mr Frederick W. Faxon in charge, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston.

(In preparation for the trip read T. Starr King, "The White Hills, their legends, landscape and poetry," pages 387-398, 252-263, 299-316, 149-185).

To get a more intimate acquaintance with America's Switzerland, a coaching trip has been planned around the Presidential Range. This will afford in a short trip opportunity to visit Jefferson Highlands where the best distant views of the highest peaks are to be had, then approaching, to pause at the very feet of Mts Adams and Madison at Randolph, their northern base, then swinging round the eastern slopes of Mt Madison, with views of Carter Notch and the distant hills of Maine, to follow up the Peabody River through the beautiful Glen, and Pinkham Notch—between the Carter-Moriah Range and the southern spurs of the Presidential Range—to Jackson, stopping on the way for a woodland lunch at Crystal Cascade.

Thence a short trip will bring the party to Intervale, with its broad green valley through which the Saco River winds to the sea. Here a most charming though very different view of Mt Washington is obtained, and trips to the Ledges, Diana's Baths and Echo Lake, with its mysterious White Horse, and North Conway, will be made. Here the coaching part of the trip will end. Then a restful four-day stay has been provided on the Maine coast, at Ogunquit, where splendid views of old ocean may be had from the broad piazzas, and where every point from Portsmouth, N. H., to Portland, Me., is easily accessible by trolley. In addition Ogunquit offers a

splendid bathing beach of fine white sand, cliffs where the breakers dash, hills forest-covered, and sailing, fishing from shore or boats, golf, tennis, and riding—by carriage or automobile. For those who wish rest the hotel with its delightful ocean views and daily concerts by the orchestra, will be found irresistible.

The trip will be limited to 77 persons. The coaching portion of the trip will be with six-horse "mountain wagons" (with tops) each holding 11 passengers—the occupants of the front seat changing each half day, but the same passengers occupying each wagon for the entire trip. Should the roads be dusty a five-minute interval between the wagons will be allowed.

The expense of the trip, July 5-13, will be \$39.00 payable to Mr Faxon, \$5.00 before June 20, the remainder at Bretton Woods. This rate is based on two in a room without private bath, and includes everything but "tips" for the nine days, from Bretton Woods to Boston.

Those having return excursion tickets via Intervale and Boston will be able to use them and get a rebate of \$2.75. Those who have to return to Bretton Woods to take up the certificate tickets home, will leave Ogunquit on July 12, and have rebate of \$4.00.

Any who wish to take coaching trip only, July 5th to 9th, may do so on payment of \$23.75 (\$5.00 of this amount before June 20th)

For single room on this trip add \$3.25 (or \$2.00 for coaching portion only) For room with bath add \$4.00 (or \$2.00 for coaching portion only)

ITINERARY. (For coaching trip warm wraps, rain coat, rubbers, comfortable boots, and a tin drinking dipper should be taken in case of need. Dress suits will not be in order. A hand bag or suit case for each person will be all that can be carried on the coaches. Trunks will be sent direct to Intervale by express, and can be had on arrival there)

Monday, July 5. 8 a. m. Leave Bretton Woods
1.30 p. m. Lunch, Ra-

vine House, Randolph, N. H.

6 p. m. Arrive Gorham, N. H.

Telegraphic and mail address Mount Madison House, Gorham, N. H.

Tuesday, July 6. 9 a. m. Leave Gorham
12 noon. Lunch, Crystal Cascade

5.30 p. m. Arrive Jackson, N. H.

Telegraphic and mail address Gray's Inn, Jackson, N. H.

Wednesday, July 7. 10.45 a. m. Leave Jackson

1.30 p. m. Arrive Intervale

Telegraphic and mail address Intervale House, Intervale, N. H.

Excursions in afternoon.

Thursday, July 8. Local excursions about Intervale and North Conway (included in price of trip)

NOTE. In case one of these coaching days proves rainy it will be possible to stop for the extra day at Gorham, or Jackson, instead of Intervale.

Friday, July 9. Morning. Leave Intervale by Boston & Maine R. R., arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., for dinner about 1.30 p. m.

After dinner take trolley to Ogunquit (1¾ hours' ride along the Maine coast)

Arrive Ogunquit for supper.

Telegraphic and mail address Sparhawk Hall, Ogunquit, Me.

Saturday, July 10. to Tuesday a. m. July 13, at Sparhawk Hall. (Tennis raquets and golf sticks will be handy. Bathing suits may be taken or hired at the bath house)

Tuesday, July 13. a. m. Leave for Boston.

PROGRAM

Schedule of sessions

Saturday, June 26

Afternoon. American library institute.
Evening. Council.

Monday, June 28

Forenoon. Executive board.
Afternoon. Amer. ass'n. law libraries.
Evening. First general session.

Tuesday, June 29

Forenoon. Second general session.
Afternoon. College and reference section.
Children's librarians' section.
Trustee's section.

Evening. Library school reunions.

Wednesday, June 30

Forenoon. Third general session.
Afternoon. National ass'n. state libraries.
Catalog section.
Library training round table.
Evening. National ass'n. state libraries.
Amer. ass'n. law libraries.
Children's librarians' section.

Thursday, July 1

Mount Washington day.

Friday, July 2

Forenoon. College and reference section.
League of library commissions.
New Hampshire library ass'n.
Afternoon. National ass'n. state libraries.
Catalog section.

Evening. Fourth general session.

Saturday, July 3

Forenoon. League of library commissions.
Council

Afternoon. Fifth general session.

Sunday, July 4

Franconia notch—The flume.

See particulars under Notes and News.

Monday, July 5

Post-conference "Mountain and Shore" trip starts.

The full, official program will be printed about June 10th. All who do not receive copies before leaving home for the Conference can get them at Bretton Woods. Outlines of many of the sessions follow.

General sessions

(In outline and subject to revision)

First general session—June 28

Address—The Governor of New Hampshire.

President's address—Co-ordination, or method in co-operation.

Reports of officers and committees.

Second general session—June 29.

Topic—Library co-ordination.

Storage libraries—Frank P. Hill.

Reservoir libraries as centers of systems—N. D. C. Hodges.

On the trail of the book wagon—Mary L. Titcomb.

California county library system—J. L. Gillis.

Clearing houses—H. W. Wilson.

Inter-library cards—John Davidson.

A. L. A. constitution.

Third general session—June 30.

Topic—The school and the library.

Address—Library training for public school teachers (tentative title)—J. Edward Banta.

Address—To be supplied.

Resumé—J. C. Dana.

The trend of library commission work—Chalmers Hadley (for the League of library commissions).

Fourth general session—July 2.

Communications from

George Washington memorial association.

Institut international de bibliographie.

Committee reports.

A. L. A. constitution.

Fifth general session—July 3.

Illustrated paper—The paper and binding of lending library books—Cedric Chivers.

Paper—Technical literature: criteria for selection—E. F. Stevens.

Book symposium—Recent books for boys. Conducted by Arthur E. Bostwick. (Full program to be supplied)

American association of law libraries. The following papers will be read and discussed at the different sessions.

Bibliography of Canadian statute law—W. G. Eakins.

Developing the foreign law department of a library—F. B. Crossley.

Building up a law library with \$500 to \$1000 a year—M. G. Thraves.

Law-book making from the librarian's standpoint—A. J. Small.

Labor-saving devices—J. H. Bongartz.

Beacon lights of the law—F. E. Chipman.

The increase of legislation—T. L. Cole.

The subject of Legislative reference work will be discussed at a joint meeting with the National association of state libraries.

College and reference section. This section will consider three topics (1) The relations between branch libraries and the central collection in reference work. (2) Municipal legislative reference work. (3) Problems arising from the size of great collections. A dozen formal papers have been prepared and will be noted in detail in the official program.

Children's librarians. A symposium on Practical results of story-telling; a report on Instruction in children's work given in library schools and summer schools and a paper on The selection and purchase of children's books, are the 3 topics chosen for presentation at the 2 meetings of this section. It is hoped that the last paper may bring out a particularly frank and helpful discussion.

National association of state libraries. Aside from some important committee reports, four topics appear on the program.

The development of the library bulletin.

The province of the state library.

The new place of the public document in the field of research.

The special requirements of state library work.

Catalog section. Subject headings and Cataloging for branches will be presented under competent leadership at the first session and the second session will be devoted to a discussion, following 3 formal papers, of the treatment of pamphlets and ephemeral material.

League of library commissions. The first session comprises a series of personal experiences in library field work presented by commission workers from 6 states. The second session is a business meeting.

NOTES AND NEWS

Sunday trains. The Boston & Maine railroad will run a special train on Sunday, June 27 from Woodsville, N. H. to Bretton Woods, leaving former station about 3.15 p. m. after arrival of regular Sunday trains from Boston, Montreal and the west and reaching Bretton Woods about 5 p. m. This will accommodate many who will wish to reach the Conference before late Monday afternoon.

Franconia notch, the Flume, and Old man of the mountain. (Read T. Starr King, "The White Hills, their legends, landscape and poetry", pages 106-134)

One beautiful part of the White Mountains not covered during the conference, nor by the post-conference trip, is the Franconia region, where are The Profile House, Echo and Profile Lakes, The Old Man of the Mountain, The Flume and The Pool. The scenery on this trip is such, that even if day were showery it would pay to go.

If 40 or more people wish to take this trip, and it is perhaps the best one-day trip anywhere in the region, a special train will be provided leaving Bretton Woods Sunday, July 4, at 10 a. m., for Profile House, where carriages will be taken for a five-mile drive to The Flume, returning to Profile House in the afternoon. Here the special train will be in waiting for return to Bretton Woods in time for the evening meal. Expense of trip including lunch \$4.00. Those wishing to spend the day at

Profile House where are Echo and Profile Lakes and the "Old Man" may for \$1.50 obtain train tickets to that point and return with the special party. Dinner at Profile House \$1.00. Buy tickets at headquarters, Mount Washington hotel, before July 3d. Only 100 people can be accommodated from Profile House to Flume on the ride. Any number may take trip as far as Profile House.

New Hampshire library association. Special mention is due to the annual meeting which will be held on Friday, July 2 at Bretton Woods with a program furnished by many A. L. A. members born in the Granite state.

New York library association. The Executive Committee of the New York (state) library association announces the annual meeting (Library week) at The Sagamore, Lake George, September 20-27. The Sagamore courteously offers an extension of the special rates from September 10-30 to all members of the N. Y. L. A. This includes the free use of boats, golf links and tennis courts. The rates will be:

One in a room with bath, per day	\$3.50
" without " "	3.00
Two in a room with bath, per day	each 3.00
" without " "	2.50

Rates by the week will be \$21.00, \$18.00, \$15.00.

Rooms may also be secured in one of the smaller hotels nearby at less expensive rates, provided the rooms at The Sagamore are all taken.

A railroad rate of one fare and three-fifths for New York state is expected. The Delaware & Hudson railroad has promised "perfect service on the Lake."

The program will chiefly consider books and assistance for special classes of readers, for rural communities, for foreign readers, etc. The Book symposium, so ably conducted last year by Mrs Fairchild, will be a feature of the program and the book side will thus again be emphasized. Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Passaic, N. J. will conduct the session devoted to the consideration of the foreign readers. Mr Bostwick of the New York public library, will speak from the theoretical standpoint

in a large and cosmopolitan city, while there will be speakers representing the work which is being done in smaller cities.

Reading for rural communities, so engagingly set before the Association by Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey at its last meeting, will receive further consideration. Miss Zaidee Brown, Library organizer for the New York state library, will act as Chairman. Miss Brown's work brings her into constant contact with rural communities and we may feel sure of a multitude of practical suggestions. Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Cornell university, is a member of the Committee and will supplement the library point of view with her practical "reading-for-farmers'-wives" point of view.

Prof G. P. Bristol, of Cornell university, will give a paper in connection with the subject of the High school library.

There will be a session arranged by Miss May Masee, children's librarian of the Buffalo Library, for the consideration of the young folk problems.

The Secretary would be glad of the names of those who may be interested in taking advantage of the offer of special rates for a part of their vacation time.

C. M. UNDERHILL,
Secretary.

Summer library schools. Announcements of the following summer schools have reached the "Bulletin".

Alabama, at the Department of archives and history, Montgomery, date not learned; California, announced but no particulars available; Chautauqua institution, July 3-August 13; Indiana, Earlham College, Richmond, June 21-July 30; Iowa, University of Iowa, Iowa City, June 21-July 31; Michigan, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 28-August 20; Minnesota, University of Minn, Minneapolis, June 21-July 30; New York State library school, Albany, June 9-July 21; Simmons college, Boston, July 6-Aug. 14.

Medical library association. The twelfth annual meeting of the Medical library association was held May 12-13 in Washington at the library of the Surgeon

general's office and at Baltimore on the occasion of the dedication of the new library building of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland. The program called for a consideration of affiliation with the American Library Association and for a paper on "My winter experience in books" by Dr William Osler.

Golf. Facilities for golf will be uncommonly attractive and accessible at Bretton Woods. Those attending the conference are reminded to come prepared to enjoy them.

NEW MEMBERS

- Armstrong, Agnes, Krauth Mem. L., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. 4621.
- Barker, Anna Ware, In. P. L., Wellesley, Mass. 4625.
- Blair, Mellicent F., asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4632.
- Brooks, Maud D., In. P. L., Olean, N. Y. 4636.
- Case L. Cleveland, O. (John William Perrin, In.) 4641.
- Child, Emily E., asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4633.
- Clemons, W. Harry, ref. In., Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J. 4613.
- Cushing, Helen G., asst. Order Dept. P. L., Boston, Mass. 4626.
- Egbert, Mabel, catlgr. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa. 4642.
- Foglesong, Hortense, catlgr. Marietta Coll. L., Marietta, O. 4637.
- Greeley, Samuel S., trus. P. L., Winnetka, Ill. 4614.
- Green, Charles R., In. Mass. Agricultural Coll. L., Amherst, Mass. 4645.
- Green, Helen E., asst. In. P. L., Watertown, Mass. 4638.
- Hamilton, Eva M., asst. City L., Springfield, Mass. 4646.
- Hance, Emma, asst. P. L., Washington, D. C. 4624.
- Harrassowitz, Hans, with Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany. 4615.
- Hawley, Margaret B., In. State Normal Sch. L., Potsdam, N. Y. 4639.
- Haynes, Susan C., In. Joshua Hyde P. L., Sturbridge, Mass. 4616.
- Hills, Elizabeth C., In. Cobleigh L., Lyndonville, Vt. 4634.
- Johnson, Florence A., In. Town Room, 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass. 4627.
- Jones, Marion E., In. Y. M. C. A. L., Boston, Mass. 4631.
- Kendall, Mrs J. B., 14th St. Road, Washington, D. C. 4635.
- Leaming, Nellie E., In. Richmond Br. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 4607.
- Livingston, William Farrand, asst. In. State L., Augusta, Me. 4618.
- Locke, George H., In. P. L., Toronto, Can. 4605.
- Macdonald, Jessie L., child. In. P. L., Winchester, Mass. 4623.
- Mann, Annie I., catlgr. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 4629.
- Mann, Elizabeth E., head catlgr. Smith Coll. L., Northampton, Mass. 4630.
- Masters, Lydia W., asst. In. P. L., Watertown, Mass. 4640.
- Montgomery L. Assoc., Montgomery, Ala. (Laura M. Elmore In.) 4628.
- Murray, Rose G., asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 4608.
- Nichols, Albert R., ref. asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 4647.
- Pennsylvania Coll. L., Gettysburg, Pa. 4619.
- Queens Borough P. L., Flushing, Br. Flushing, N. Y. (A. M. Downing, In.) 4611.
- Jamaica Br. Jamaica, N. Y. (M. Malone, In.) 4612.
- Potter, Nettle R., asst. F. P. L., Camden, N. J. 4609.
- Sheldon, Philena R., asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 4610.
- Smith, Clara A., In. E. E. Ayer, care Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. 4620.
- Spear, Mary, 1st asst. In. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa. 4643.
- Stevens, Edward F., head Applied Science Dept. Pratt Institute F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4622.
- Thompson, Laura F., asst. P. L., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4644.
- Thompson, Margaret Sophia, catlgr. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 4606.
- Washington Univ. L., Seattle, Wash. (William E. Henry, In.) 4648.
- Wilcoxson, Mrs Emily M., asst. In. Field Museum, Chicago, Ill. 4617.

New Life Member

- Wire, Dr G. E., deputy In. Worcester County Law L., Worcester, Mass. 608.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

(Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.)

Brookline public library. Fifty-second annual report of the trustees for the year ending January 31, 1909. 17p.O. 1909.

Buffalo public library. Class-room libraries for public schools, listed by grades; to which is added a list of books suggested for school reference libraries. Ed. 3. 166p.O. 1909.

Buffalo public library and others. Means of education and self culture offered day-workers by the city of Buffalo. 28p.D. 1909.

Cincinnati public library. Annual report of the board of trustees for the year ending June 30, 1908. 77p.O. 1909.

Dana, J. C. Modern American library economy as illustrated by the Newark, N. J. free public library. Part 5, The school department. Section 2, Course of study for normal school pupils on the use of a library; by Marjory L. Gilson. 62p.O. Elm tree press, Woodstock, Vt.

Davenport, Cyril. The book; its history and development. 258p.O. 1908. (Westminster series)

Dayton public library. List of books in the Dayton public library of practical interest to men in the shops, machinists, electricians, molders, plumbers, wood-workers and sheet metal workers. New ed. 29p.T. 1909.

Detroit public library. Forty-fourth annual report for the year 1908. 38p.O.

District of Columbia library association. Ainsworth Rand Spofford 1825-1908; a memorial meeting at the Library of Congress on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1908, the librarian of Congress presiding. 84p.O. 1909.

Fabietti, Ettore and Locatelli, A., comp. List of 1,000 Italian books, published in cheap editions and intended as a model for people's libraries in small Italian towns. Issued as an appendix to Fabietti's "Manuale per le Biblioteche Popo-

lari" (published by the Consorzio delle Biblioteche popolari, Milan)

Harvard university library. Eleventh report of William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University. 1908. 50p.O.

John Crerar library. Fourteenth annual report for the year 1908. 65+12p.Q. 1909.

Louisville free public library. List of practical books in the library on electricity, machine shop practice, foundry practice, plumbing and wood-working. 32p.T.

Minnesota public library commission. Fifth biennial report, 1907-1908. 60p.O.

New York public library. Circular of information in regard to training class. 15p.O. 1908.

New York state library. Tentative selection from best books of 1908 with an appendix of new editions of books long out of print, considerably enlarged and revised editions, completed sets, changed titles, etc. 57p.O. 1909.

Oregon library commission. Second biennial report. 38p.O. 1909.

Pratt Institute free library. Technical books of 1908; a selection of 90 titles. 30p.D.

Report on Chicago's public library service, by the sub-committee on libraries, of the committee of the City club of Chicago, on public education; City club bulletin, April 21, 1909. vol.2, no.32. 381-8p.Q. 1909.

U. S. Superintendent of documents. Fourteenth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. 141p.O. 1909.

Utica public library, 1893-1908. 20p.D. 1909.

Western Reserve university library school. Catalogue for 1908-1909; announcements for 1909-1910. 28p.D. 1909.

Woman's education association, Committee on libraries. New books recommended for purchase. (For small libraries.) No. 19. Boston, April 1909.

Worcester county law library. Moving and shelving a law library. 11p.O.1909

Worcester free public library. Forty-ninth annual report for the year ending November 30, 1908. 311-70p.O. 1909.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in

JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND
NOVEMBER

There is no subscription price and the
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Association

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Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer—Purd B. Wright, St Joseph Public
Library

Recorder—Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute
Library, Philadelphia

Executive offices—34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive board of the American Library Association, held at the Public Library in Buffalo, N. Y., April 15, 1909.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Alice B. Kroeger and J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Cleveland invitation. The President submitted a communication from Mr W. H. Brett, embodying a cordial invitation to the Executive board to hold its meeting in Cleveland. Upon motion it was received and the Secretary directed to transmit the thanks of the Board to Mr Brett for his courtesy and its regrets that it was not possible to accept the invitation with advantage.

Program committee. The Program committee was instructed to send printed notice to every participant in the program of either the general sessions or sections,

stipulating that each paper as submitted and read must be in form for publication and that no proof will be available for author's corrections during the editing and publication of the Proceedings.

That the secretary send stenographer's copy of all discussions to participants for revision as soon after the annual meeting as possible.

That these stipulations be printed in the May Bulletin.

International library conferences. The President submitted invitations from the I. I. B. looking toward participation by the A. L. A. in an international congress of bibliography and a projected international conference of librarians, both to be held in Brussels in 1910.

Referred to the Council.

Report of N. E. A. Cooperation committee. The Committee on cooperation with the N. E. A. submitted a report as summarized below which was received and referred to the Program committee.

A joint meeting was held by the committees representing the National Education Association and the American Library Association appointed to consider ways of bringing these bodies into a closer relationship. It was agreed that the best way at this time perhaps the only way to accomplish the desired result would be to present a paper relative to the subject at a general session of the next national conference of each of these bodies.

It was further suggested that a competent person be asked to speak at each of the National Education Association section meetings, indicating how a public library can cooperate with and be made of greater value to the members of these sections.

The American Library Association committee did not recommend that a School section of the American Library Association be established, nor did it recommend a joint conference of the two associations, though both were considered at length. It did however recommend that the matter be brought up for discussion at the next conference of the American Library Association.

Date of annual meeting. A communication was received from Mr Legler on behalf of the League of library commissions, urging such a selection for the date of the annual conference in future as shall not conflict with sessions of summer library schools.

Received and placed on file.

Statement of finances. The following quarterly statement of the finances of the Association as shown by the books in the Treasurer's office on April 2, 1909, was presented on behalf of that officer, by the Secretary.

To the Finance committee,

Gentlemen: Herewith is submitted a statement of the financial condition of the A. L. A., as shown by the books in this office, to April 2, 1909:

Jan. 1, 1909. Cash in bank, St Joseph.....	\$2107.09	
Boston (Miss Browne).....	100.00	
		————— \$2207.09

Receipts

Membership dues	\$2859.00	
Tr. Endowment fund, interest.....	199.55	
Interest on bank deposits.....	16.16	
For collections .....	.60	
Bulletin	24.66	
		————— 3099.97
		————— \$5307.06

Expenditures

Rent, Jan.-April	\$333.32	
Bookbuying committee	34.60	
Executive offices	43.70	
Treasurer's office	3.00	
Bulletins	63.45	
		————— 478.07
Cash in bank, St Joseph.....	\$4728.99	
Boston (Miss Browne).....	100.00	
		————— \$4828.99
		————— \$5307.06

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PURD B. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Auditing of finance accounts. The Finance committee was authorized to employ a certified public accountant or competent representative of a responsible audit company, to audit the accounts of the trustees of the Endowment Fund and the Treasurer of the Association, in case personal audit by members of the Committee should be inexpedient.

Board adjourned.

J. I. WYER, Jr,
Secretary.

FINANCE REPORTS, 1908

Treasurer's Report, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1908

(Combining report of A. H. Hopkins, Jan.-June, and Purd B. Wright, July-Dec. 31, 1908.)

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908 (Bulletin, May, 1908, p. 39)..... \$349.59

Receipts

Membership dues

1907	4 at \$2.....	\$8.00	
	1 at \$5.....	5.00	
1908	215 at \$5.....	1075.00	
	1364 at \$2.....	2728.00	
	242 at \$3.....	726.00	
1909	11 at \$2.....	22.00	
	2 at \$3.....	6.00	
1910	1 at \$2.....	2.00	
Life memberships			
	6 at \$2b.....	150.00	
			4722.00
Interest on endowment funds.....		159.22	
Interest on bank balances.....		41.05	
A. L. A. Publishing board, rental of executive offices.....		500.00	
National ass'n state libraries, extra pages in Bulletin.....		91.50	
Sale of Proceedings.....		127.93	
Sale of Bulletin.....		10.86	
Sale of Handbook.....		13.13	
Refund from A. L. A. Pub. board, acct. Dudley & Hodge binding.....		2.00	
Refund on printing (Mr Gould).....		2.25	
Miscellaneous (Mosher, \$1; exchange, 59c.).....		1.59	
Total			6621.12

Payments

Minnetonka Conference
1908

Aug. 7.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., expense.....	\$62.35	
	Chas. H. Bailey, reporting and two copies manuscript Proceedings	150.00	
	Brandow ptg. co., 1500 copies program.....	32.80	
	Martin & Balteff, stereopticon, children's section.....	9.00	
	Whitehead & Hoag co., 700 buttons.....	15.75	
	Index press, printing.....	62.75	
	H. W. Wilson, stationery supplies.....	4.35	
	Index press, 40 copies constitution and 25 proofs set twice	12.00	
			349.00

Bookbuying committee

Feb. 29.	Bernard C. Steiner, expenses to New York.....	9.00	
" 29.	W. P. Cutter, expenses to New York.....	9.51	
" 29.	J. C. Dana, expenses to New York.....	5.00	
Apr. 28.	New England druggist pub. co., 3000 reprints.....	6.50	
May 30.	W. P. Cutter, expenses to New York May 19-20.....	8.85	
" 30.	Bernard C. Steiner, expenses to New York May 19-20..	5.52	
" 30.	Arthur E. Bostwick, circulars and envelopes.....	15.51	
Nov. 8.	B. C. Steiner, traveling expenses to Newark.....	9.00	
			68.89

Bulletin

Feb.	28.	Carter, Rice & co., envelopes.....	15.50
"	28.	New England druggist pub. co., Jan. Bulletin.....	43.00
"	29.	Union bookbinding co., inserting Bulletin.....	2.75
"	29.	A. L. A. Publishing board, editing Proceedings for 1907..	100.00
"	29.	New England druggist pub. co., 3000 reprints.....	7.00
"	28.	New England druggist pub. co., title page and March Bulletin	67.50
"	28.	Union bookbinding co., inserting Bulletin.....	2.00
May	30.	Union bookbinding co., inserting Bulletin.....	2.25
"	30.	New England druggist pub. co., printing May Bulletin.....	57.00
		500 reprints Conference notes.....	3.50
Oct.	1.	Carter, Rice & co., 4655 Columbian clasp envelopes....	44.39
"	6.	New England druggist pub. co., 2200 Bulletins no. 4 (Handbook, 64 pages), 1000 cops., 24 pages.....	236.00
"	6.	Union bookbinding co., mailing Bulletin.....	3.50
"	12.	Julia E. Boyle, typewriting and filing correspondence..	6.29
"	28.	Nina E. Browne, local and foreign postage on A. L. A. Proceedings	25 00
"	31.	A. L. A. Publishing board, editing Proceedings, 1908..	100 00
Nov.	18.	Nina E. Browne, deposit at P. O. on acct. A. L. A. Bulletin, second class.....	30.00
"	18.	New England druggist pub. co., 2100 Bulletins no. 5 (Proceedings)	1025.40
Dec.	1.	Union bookbinding co., mailing Bulletin.....	6.00
"	28.	New England druggist pub. co., November Bulletin....	32.50
"	28.	Carter, Rice & co.....	21.20
"	28.	Union bookbinding co., mailing Bulletin.....	2.75

1833.53

Executive Offices, 34 Newbury St., Boston

		Annie A. Sullivan, rent Feb.-Dec., 1908.....	916.63
Jan.	6.	Nina E. Browne, petty cash, \$40; postage, \$20.....	60.00
"	29.	E. F. Brennan, salary for January, 1908.....	35.00
Feb.	18.	A. Hathway's Sons, architectural plans.....	4.80
"	29.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service.....	4.25
Apr.	6.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service.....	4.40
"	6.	Annie A. Sullivan, cleaning 34 Newbury St.....	6.80
"	6.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., expenses to Boston and return.....	22.65
"	28.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service.....	8.35
"	28.	New England druggist pub. co., 1000 envelopes.....	2.50
May	30.	Nina E. Browne, petty office expense.....	14.52
"	30.	Robert A. Boit & co., insurance on Arch. collection....	10.00
"	30.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service.....	7.45
"	30.	Nina E. Browne, services Jan.-July.....	100.00
Aug.	7.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service May-June.	12.94
"	25.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service July....	5.51
"	25.	New England druggist pub. co., 500 bill heads.....	2.50
Sept.	19.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service August..	5.27
Oct.	1.	Nina E. Browne, petty cash account.....	19.55
"	6.	New England druggist pub. co., 2000 page reprints....	5.00
"	12.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., expenses to Boston and return, Head- quarters' business	15.60
"	20.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service Sept....	4.52
Nov.	19.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service October..	4.25
"	28.	Nina E. Browne, petty cash account.....	20.00
Dec.	1.	Nina E. Browne, salary July-Dec.....	100.00
"	15.	H. M. Hight, 500 letterheads.....	2.25
"	15.	Annie A. Sullivan, cleaning office rooms.....	5.40
"	15.	New England tel. & tel. co., telephone service Nov....	4.25
"	29.	Nina E. Browne, extra service.....	25.00

1429.39

Committee on Library administration

Apr. 28.	Brandow printing co., circulars.....	18.00
May 30.	Corinne Bacon, postage and clerical work.....	7.00

25.00

Secretary's office expenses

Apr. 6.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage.....	11.04
May 30.	H. A. Chapman, stenographic service.....	37.85
" 30.	Dudley & Hodge, binding.....	16.00
Aug. 7.	Index press, 1000 letterheads.....	4.12
Oct. 12.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage, etc.....	14.27
Dec. 8.	H. A. Chapman, stenographer June 1 to Dec. 1.....	22.50
" 28.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage and express.....	5.59
" 28.	C. F. Williams & Son, 1500 letterheads, and express....	7.06

118.43

Secretary's salary

J. I. Wyer, Jr., salary Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	250.00
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250.00

Treasurer's expense

Jan. 21.	New England druggist pub. co., billheads and envelopes.	15.50
Feb. 18.	New England druggist pub. co., 1600 postal cards.....	19.00
May 30.	Anderson H. Hopkins, postage and telegrams.....	3.83
Aug. 7.	J. I. Wyer, Jr., postage.....	6.50
" 7.	John A. McGee, agt., treasurer's bond.....	16.00
" 7.	Index press, delinquent notices.....	1.75
" 25.	Purd B. Wright, express charges on books, stamps....	3.20
Oct. 8.	American printing co., vouchers	4.50
Dec. 15.	New England druggist pub. co., 500 billheads, 2500 billheads, 2000 envelopes, 2000 postals.....	36.75

107.03

Contingencies

Aug. 7.	Drew B. Hall, expense auditing accounts trustees of endowment fund	3.75
Oct. 12.	Publishers' weekly, reprints from Library journal (1907)	5.34
Nov. 2.	Corinne Bacon, typewriting preliminary report Com. on Library administration, and express.....	4.75
Dec. 8.	New England druggist pub. co., 30 reprints minutes of Executive Board	5.00
" 11.	New England druggist pub co., 150 reprints constitution	2.25

21.09

Bookbinding committee

Aug. 7.	Wilmington institute free library, stamps and express..	16.41
" 7.	Chas. L. Story, printing.....	12.50
Dec. 28.	A. L. Bailey, expenses 1907-08.....	15.25

44.16

Travel committee

Aug. 28.	F. W. Faxon, printing, stationery, etc.....	17.51
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17.51

Trustees A. L. A. Endowment fund

Apr. 28.	Four (4) life memberships—Polk, Kidder, Carr, Ward.	100.00
Dec. 8.	Two (2) life memberships—Owen, Bliss.....	50.00

150.00

Balances, Dec. 31, 1908:

Deposit, Bartlett trust co.....	\$2107.09
Boston, credit Miss Browne.....	100.00

2207.09**\$6621.12****PURD B. WRIGHT, Treasurer.**

Auditor's Report.

To the Finance committee, A. L. A.:

I have made an examination in detail of the books and vouchers of A. H. Hopkins and Purd B. Wright, Treasurer of the American Library Association, from Aug. 8, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1908, the books having been closed on the former date and approved by Messrs Hastings and Hall.

It would appear that certain entries under date of Sept., 1907, were made by Mr Hopkins from reports made by Mr Hovey (which are on file), as no bills are found. These amount to \$167.55. In addition two small items, one of \$2.15, express on Handbooks, and \$4.80, foreign postage on Handbooks, are noted, for which no record other than that of the book entry, was found.

A list of above items is given herewith, marked "Exhibit A." They are also indicated on cash book by absence of check marks. All other bills were properly approved and receipted. Book balances are correct.

For the year 1908 disbursements of moneys received are covered by vouchers, properly approved by Finance committee, and receipted. Entries and balances on books are correct.

The bank book of the Treasurer showed a balance Dec. 31, 1908, at the Bartlett trust company, St Joseph, Mo., of twenty-one hundred and seven dollars and nine cents (\$2,107.09).

Beginning in January, 1908, under Mr Hopkins, a voucher system was inaugurated, and it has since been maintained. It is a satisfactory method, greatly facilitating checking. R. W. HYATT.

"EXHIBIT A"

Items entered on cash book of Treasurer of A. L. A. from statement of Mr Hovey, for which no vouchers are shown: Sept., 1907, Disbursements by Mr Hovey:

Man at office.....	\$1 00
Annie A. Sullivan, sundries.....	1 90
Travel to Pittsfield.....	8 60
Telegram	25
Postage	7 00
Postage collecting dues.....	27 50
Bank costs	2 50
Bank costs	4 75
Postage	22 40
Express on Bulletin envelopes....	3 75
Express on architectural plans...	4 87
Postage	58 00
Repairs on typewriter.....	1 00
Express on Handbooks.....	8 83
Nov. 1, Lillian D. Powers.....	15 20
	<hr/>
	\$167 55

Items of which only record is on page 3, cash book, September, 1907:

Express on Handbooks.....	\$2 15
Postage on Handbooks, foreign....	4 80
	<hr/>
	\$6 95

St. Joseph, Mo., April 20, 1909.

I take pleasure in certifying to the ability and experience of Mr R. W. Hyatt as an accountant.

J. G. SCHNEIDER.

Vice-Pres. German-American Nat'l Bank.

Endowment Fund Trustees

The Trustees of the Endowment fund, in presenting their annual report, are pleased to say that the interest on all bonds has been paid. During the year they have sold a mortgage on the South Boston property and invested the proceeds in United States steel bonds. They have also transferred the accounts from the Brookline and Chelsea savings banks to the Dime savings institution of New York. The bonds and securities have been moved to the Safe deposit vaults of the Union trust company, Fifth Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, and our regular banking account is now kept with the Union trust company of New York.

The Trustees hope during the next year or two that they may be in a position to exchange some of the bonds now held by the Association to those bearing a higher rate of interest.

Committee on Library administration

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The Trustees hope during the next year or two that they may be in a position to exchange some of the bonds now held by the Association to those bearing a higher rate of interest.

The Trustees have decided that it is advisable to charge the premium on all bonds bought above par to the income account, and that all bonds which have been bought below par should be valued at the cost price.

The Trustees have also decided that hereafter the fiscal year should run from January 15th to January 15th, in order to give them an opportunity to collect all January payments.

Carnegie Fund, Principal Account

	Cash donated by Mr Andrew Carnegie.....		\$100,000.00
Invested as follows:			
June 1, '08.	5,000 4 per cent. Am. T. & T. bonds, 96½....	\$4,825.00	
	10,000 4 per cent. Am. T. & T. bonds, 94¾....	9,437.50	
	15,000 4 per cent. Cleveland Terminal, 100....	15,000.00	
	10,000 4 per cent. Seaboard Air Line, 95½....	9,550.00	
	15,000 5 per cent. Western Un. Tel., 108½....	15,000.00	
	10,000 3½ per cent. N. Y. Central, 90.....	9,000.00	
	5,000 3½ per cent. N. Y. Central, 90.....	4,500.00	
	15,000 6 per cent. Mo. Pacific, 99.....	14,850.00	
	10,000 5 per cent. Mo. Pacific, 104¾.....	10,000.00	
	5,000 5 per cent. Mo. Pacific, 104¾.....	5,000.00	
	<hr/>		97,162.50
	100,000		
Cash in bank:			
	Dime Savings Institution.....	\$841.67	
	Union Trust Company.....	1,995.83	
		<hr/>	2837.50
			<hr/>
			\$100,000.00

Carnegie Fund, Income Account

	Cash on hand June 1, 1908.....	\$4232.43
July 1, '08.	Int. Inter. Trust Co.....	45.61
	Int. Brookline Bank.....	14.69
	Int. Western Un. Tel. Co.....	375.00
	Int. Mo. Pacific R. R.....	450.00
	Int. Mo. Pacific R. R.....	375.00
	Int. N. Y. Central R. R.....	262.50
	Int. Am. T. & T. Co.....	300.00
	Rebate Safe Deposit Co.....	16.00
Nov. 5, '08.	Int Cleveland Terminal.....	300.00
Dec. 4, '08.	Int. Seaboard Air Line.....	200.00
	Int. on interest Seaboard Air Line.....	3.00
Dec. 29, '08.	Int. Am. T. & T. Co.....	300.00
	Int. Western Un. Tel. Co.....	375.00
	Int. Inter. Trust Co.....	42.15
Dec. 31, '08.	Int. Union Trust Co.....	14.90
Jan. 15, '09.	Int. Brookline Bank.....	17.12
		<hr/>
		\$7323.40
Disbursements:		
June 1, '08.	Premium Western Un. Bonds.....	\$1275.00
	Premium Mo. Pacific Bonds.....	487.50
	Premium Mo. Pacific Bonds.....	233.33
Oct. 3, '08.	A. L. A. Pub. Board.....	2000.00
Oct. 5, '08.	Rent Safe Deposit Co.....	30.00
Oct. 6, '08.	Insuring and transporting bonds.....	8.14
Oct. 13, '08.	Trustees' Traveling expenses.....	123.80
Dec. 31, '08.	A. L. A. Pub. Board.....	2000.00
		<hr/>
		6157.77
	Cash on deposit in Union Trust Co.....	1165.63
		<hr/>
		\$7323.40

Endowment Fund, Principal Account

Cash on hand June 1, 1908.....		\$6911.84
Dec. 14. Life membership Ethel Owen.....		25.00
Life membership R. P. Bliss.....		25.00
		<hr/>
		\$6961.84
Invested as follows:		
June 1, '08. 2 U. S. Steel Bonds, 98½.....	\$1970.00	
Oct. 19, '08. 2 U. S. Steel Bonds, 102½.....	2000.00	
Nov. 5, '08. 1½ U. S. Steel Bonds, 101.....	1500.00	
	<hr/>	5470.00
Cash in Bank:		
Dime Savings Institution.....	\$1391.84	
Union Trust Company.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	1491.84
		<hr/>
		\$6961.84

Endowment Fund, Income Account

July 1, '08. Int. Brookline Bank.....		\$25.86
Int. on Mtg.....		62.50
Oct. 17, '08. Int. on Mtg. less commission.....		25.35
Nov. 6, '08. Int. Chelsea Bank.....		22.96
Nov. 4, '08. Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....		50.00
Nov. 5, '08. Int. U. S. Steel Bonds.....		50.00
Dec. 31, '08. Int. Union Trust Co.....		4.00
Jan. 15, '09. Int. Brookline Bank.....		26.38
		<hr/>
		\$267.05
Disbursed as follows:		
Oct. 19, '08. Premium on U. S. Steel Bonds.....	\$52.50	
Nov. 5, '08. Premium on U. S. Steel Bonds.....	15.00	
Jan. 15, '09. Treas. Am. Lib'y Ass'n.....	199.55	
	<hr/>	\$267.05

Respectfully submitted

W. C. KIMBALL,
W. T. PORTER,
W. W. APPLETON,
Trustees A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4, 1909.

C. H. Gould, President
American Library Association,
Montreal, Canada:

Dear sir: The Audit committee would respectfully submit its report for the past two calendar years, 1907-8, in view of the fact that there was no audit of the accounts made in 1907. We leave it to the Treasurer and Trustees of the Endowment fund to make their own reports in accordance with the books, but submit a trial balance sheet with the estimated values, and also the income from each of the endowment funds for the years 1907-8.

Owing to the unavoidable geographical distribution of the Audit committee and

Treasurer and Trustees, we have obtained a reliable audit of the books as presented. We have counted the bonds in the safe deposit vault of the Union trust company of New York and find them all intact as reported. All the accounts have been checked over and found to be correct with the exceptions stated in the special auditor's report of the Treasurer's accounts.

We recommend that the calendar year be observed in the Treasurer's reports as well as in the reports of the Trustees and the books closed on the first day of the first month of the year. That the voucher system be continued in both the Trustees' and Treasurer's accounts; also the follow-

ing recommendations for keeping the books for the guidance in the future of the Trustees of the Endowment fund.

1 Separate cash accounts into "Carnegie fund cash" and "Endowment fund cash" starting individual accounts in ledger for depository banks.

2 Start accounts "Income account—Carnegie fund" and "Income account—Endowment fund".

3 Close out "Premium account".

4 Inventory bonds at market prices carrying difference to "Surplus" or "Profit and Loss" accounts.

5 List Ledger entries in full, not "To Cash" or "By Cash".

6 Provide for changing the securities into other investments as deemed necessary by the trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. MACBETH,

Chairman Audit committee.

WANTS—FOR SALE

WANTED

Carnegie library, Atlanta, Ga.

Proceedings of National Municipal League. 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Sardou. Thermidor (either original or translation).

Birmingham (England) free libraries.

A. L. A. Book list. v.1-2.

Send offers to Secretary A. L. A. State library, Albany, N. Y.

Cincinnati (O.) public library.

Disraeli, I. Curiosities of literature. Edition containing Griswold, Curiosities of American literature.

Larned. History for ready reference, 5 v. and sup.

Poole. Index to periodical literature, 1815-99, abridgment.

Standard dictionary of English language. 2 v.

Sturgis. Dictionary of architecture and building. 3 v.

Iowa state library, Des Moines

Will pay \$1.00 for Brush and Pencil, Chicago, v. 7, no. 5 (Feb. 1901)

Providence (R. I.) public library

Arena, Mar. 1897.

Cement age, July 1904.

Charities, Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23, 1901.

Elementary school teacher, Sept., Oct., 1901.

Journal of accountancy, Nov., Dec., 1905.

Public, June 11, 18, 1898.

FOR SALE

Bowdoin college library, Brunswick, Me.

Blair & Robertson. Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. 55 v.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has many duplicate scientific and technological periodicals for exchange with other libraries and will be glad to receive lists of wants.

Minneapolis (Minn.) public library

Harper's weekly, bound, original War volumes to 1865. 5 v.

New York state library, Albany

Library journal, v. 23-33; any or all at \$2.50 each. Many odd numbers at 25c. each.

Redlich. Procedure of the House of Commons. 3 v. Lond. 1908. New. No marks. \$5.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 3, No. 4

BOSTON, MASS.

JULY, 1909

HANDBOOK, 1909

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CHARTER

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Be it known, that whereas Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, and Executive Board of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the American Library Association, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Signed)

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Organized Oct. 6, 1876; Incorporated Dec. 10, 1879)

This national body was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the immediate result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial exhibition.

Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinion, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship.

In addition to advancing library interests generally, the Association aims:

- 1 By organization and force of numbers to effect needed reforms and improvements, most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.
- 2 By cooperation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.
- 3 By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods, and in solving difficulties.
- 4 By meetings and correspondence, to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*.

Offices of the Association

The executive and publishing offices of the Association are at 1 Washington St., Chicago, on the fifth floor of the Chicago public library building. They are open daily from nine to five and members visiting Chicago may have mail sent here and are cordially invited to use the rooms. Any changes of address or position should be reported promptly to the executive office so that the membership list in the Handbook may be up to date and all publications may reach members promptly.

Membership and Dues

Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member. The annual dues are Two dollars for individuals and Five dollars for institutions payable in advance on January 1st. An entrance fee of One dollar must be paid by individuals upon joining or rejoining if membership has lapsed. Any individual member may become a life member exempt from dues on payment of Twenty-five dollars.

All applications for membership and remittances for dues should be made to the American Library Association, 1 Washington St., Chicago, by money orders or drafts on New York. If local checks are sent, exchange should be added.

Benefits of Membership

Individual members receive the Bulletin of the American Library Association published bi-monthly and forming an annual volume of over 400 pages, one number of which is the official Handbook and another the Proceedings of the annual meeting; they enjoy special travel and hotel rates; all conference privileges and hospitalities and are entitled to vote for officers of the Association. Every library worker whose name is on the membership list and who pays the annual fee, helps thereby to more effective work by the Association, which in turn will accrue to the benefit of the individual member.

Institutional (Library) members, in addition to the Bulletin, will receive the A. L. A. Booklist (10 issues a year) an annotated buying list of current books suitable for large and small libraries. Every library member may send one delegate to all meetings of the Association, who shall be entitled to all privileges of an individual member.

Libraries may ask Headquarters for information on any library subject, and use the Collections there exhibited.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adopted 1909

Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

Membership

Sec. 2. Members. Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual

dues; and others, after election by the Executive board; but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the Association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. Honorary members. On nomination of the Council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association.

Sec. 4. Life members and fellows. Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Management

Sec. 6. The business of the Association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the Executive board. But the Association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the Executive board or

Council, or give them mandatory instructions.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 7. The officers of the Association shall be a president, first and second vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The president and vice presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. President and Vice Presidents. The president shall be the representative head of the Association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice president shall become president.

Sec. 9. Secretary. The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the Executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the Association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council or Executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 10. Treasurer. The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills, on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an annual report to the Association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 11. Executive Board. The president and vice presidents, together with six other members elected as hereinafter specified shall constitute the Executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above mentioned elective members of the Executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the Association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot, for a three-years' term, two members

of the Executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The Executive board shall administer the business affairs of the Association except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the Association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the Association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 12. Finance Committee.—There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the Executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the Executive board; and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, and trustees of the endowment fund, and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 13. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

Council

Sec. 14. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, twenty-five members elected by the Association at large, and twenty-five elected by the Council itself. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the Association and Council re-

spectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing Council shall elect twenty-five and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold office one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

Sec. 15. Meetings. The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meeting of the Association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 16. Duties. The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose and, by the same vote, establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

Terms of Office

Sec. 17. All officers, members of the Council and members of the Executive board elected by the Association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Publishing Board

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the Executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the Executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the Association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the Association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board, but shall keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be apportioned by the Executive board from the treasury of the Association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the Association.

Meetings

Sec. 22. **Annual Meetings.**—There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the Executive board.

Sec. 23. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive board, and shall be called by the president on request of twenty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 24. **Quorum.** Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and twenty of the Council.

Amendments and By-Laws

Sec. 25. **Amendments.** This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 26. **By-Laws.** By-laws may be adopted by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive board or after reference to and report from the Executive board. And by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

By-Laws

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member re-joining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, Trustees of the Endowment fund and such members of the Council as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board which shall after adoption of the report, post its nominations 48 hours before the election and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least 24 hours before the election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person

shall be nominated as president, first or second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the reelection of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc. and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library training, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of its investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one

librarian of a free public library of at least 50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration, to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity, and cooperation, with a view to economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under the provisions of Sec. 17 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc. upon subjects of interest to the member. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Meetings and Members

Date	Place	Attendance	Membership nos. in order of joining	Added each year
1876, Oct. 4-6.....	Philadelphia.....	103	1- 69	69
1877, Sept. 4-6.....	New York.....	66	70- 122	53
1877, Oct. 2-5.....	London (international).....	21		
1878,	No meeting.....		123- 196	74
1879, June 30-July 2....	Boston.....	162	197- 385	189
1880,	No meeting.....		386- 397	12
1881, Feb. 9-12.....	Washington.....	70	398- 413	16
1882, May 24-27.....	Cincinnati.....	47	414- 454	41
1883, Aug. 14-17.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	72	455- 470	16
1884,	No meeting.....		471- 476	6
1885, Sept. 8-11.....	Lake George, N. Y.....	87	477- 513	37
1886, July 7-10.....	Milwaukee.....	133	514- 594	81
1887, Aug. 30-Sept. 2...	Thousand Islands, N. Y.....	186	595- 700	106
1888, Sept. 25-28.....	Catskill Mts., N. Y.....	32	701- 725	25
1889, May 8-11.....	St. Louis.....	106	726- 771	46
1890, Sept. 9-13.....	Fabyans (White Mts.).....	242	772- 884	113
1891, Oct. 12-16.....	San Francisco.....	83	885- 939	55
1892, May 16-21.....	Lakewood, Baltimore, Washington	260	940-1081	142
1893, July 13-22.....	Chicago.....	311	1082-1230	149
1894, Sept. 17-22.....	Lake Placid, N. Y.....	205	1231-1315	85
1895, Aug. 13-21.....	Denver and Colorado Springs....	147	1316-1377	62
1896, Sept. 1-8.....	Cleveland.....	363	1378-1550	173
1897, June 21-25.....	Philadelphia.....	315	1551-1684	134
1897, July 13-16.....	London (international).....	94		
1898, July 5-9.....	Lakewood-on-Chautauqua.....	494	1685-1825	141
1899, May 9-13.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	215	1826-1908	83
1900, June 6-12.....	Montreal, Canada.....	452	1909-2116	208
1901, July 3-10.....	Waukesha, Wis.....	460	2117-2390	274
1902, June 14-20.....	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.....	1018	2391-2735	345
1903, June 22-27.....	Niagara.....	684	2736-2975	240
1904, Oct. 17-22.....	St. Louis.....	577	2976-3239	264
1905, July 4-8.....	Portland, Ore.....	359	3240-3497	258
1906, June 29-July 6...	Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	891	3498-3979	482
1907, May 23-29.....	Asheville, N. C.....	478	3980-4325	346
1908, June 22-27.....	Minnetonka, Minn.....	658	4326-4557	232
1909, June 28-July 3...	Bretton Woods, N. H.....	620	4558-4704	147

The following members have attended eleven, or more conventions:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27 Henry Carr. | Larned, Mrs M. A. Sanders, B. C. Steiner. |
| 23 Mrs Henry J. Carr, Melvil Dewey, W. I. Fletcher, S. S. Green. | 14 Linda A. Eastman, Mrs H. L. Elmen-dorf, Mrs A. G. Evans, W. C. Lane, Minnie M. Oakley, F. C. Patten, Mary E. Sargent, Katharine L. Sharp, Lizzie A. Williams. |
| 21 Henry M. Utley. | 13 W. P. Cutter, C. B. Galbreath, Helen E. Haines, J. M. C. Hanson, Mary B. Lindsay, C. A. Nelson, A. L. Peck, Lutie E. Stearns, W. K. Stetson, R. G. Thwaites. |
| 20 R. R. Bowker, W. H. Brett, Nina E. Browne, F. M. Crunden, W. E. Foster. | 12 E. M. Barton, Eliza G. Browning, Edith E. Clarke, W. R. Eastman, Caroline H. Garland, C. H. Gould, Mary E. Hazeltine, F. H. Hild, Ernst Lemcke, Isabel E. Lord, Herbert Putnam, Josephine A. Rathbone, Rose G. Stewart, Sula Wagner, J. I. Wyer, Jr. |
| 19 F. P. Hill, E. J. Nolan, W. T. Peoples, Mary W. Plummer, G. E. Wire. | |
| 18 Mary E. Ahern, G. M. Jones, G. T. Little, C. C. Soule. | |
| 17 C. W. Andrews, C. R. Dudley, Mrs S. C. Fairchild, T. L. Montgomery, E. C. Richardson. | |
| 16 W. S. Biscoe, I. S. Bradley, F. W. Faxon, Tessa L. Kelso. | |
| 15 J. C. Dana, Caroline M. Hewins, J. N. | |

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	1907	1908	1909		1907	1908	1909		1907	1908	1909
Ala.....	9	8	11	Mont....	1	3	2	Wis.....	50	89	58
Ariz.....	1	1	1	Neb....	12	19	16	Wyo.....	3	1	1
Cal.....	49	56	51	Nev....	1	1	1	Total....	1780	1869	1799
Col.....	11	9	8	N. H....	19	18	22	FOREIGN			
Conn....	57	55	54	N. J....	65	56	61	Australia....	2	3	1
Del.....	2	2	2	N. Y..	311	326	338	Bermuda.....	—	—	1
D. C.....	118	99	95	N. C....	21	16	17	Canada.....	14	16	14
Fla.....	1	4	3	N. D....	3	10	9	China.....	—	1	1
Ga.....	20	15	19	N. M....	—	2	2	Denmark....	—	—	1
Idaho...	4	3	3	Ohio...	74	66	73	England.....	2	5	5
Ill.....	111	139	130	Okla...	5	2	3	France.....	2	2	2
Ind.....	35	32	28	Ore.....	19	20	17	Germany....	1	1	2
Ia.....	31	52	43	Penn... 134	119	119	Hawaii.....	1	2	—	
Kan.....	17	21	16	R. I....	35	37	39	India.....	1	—	—
Ky.....	16	15	14	S. C....	11	8	4	Italy.....	1	—	—
La.....	6	7	5	S. D....	2	7	4	Japan.....	1	3	3
Mo.....	20	18	20	Tenn... 19	15	11	New Zealand	1	1	1	
Md.....	18	13	13	Tex.... 22	20	19	P. I.....	2	3	4	
Mass.... 278	264	282	Utah... 3	4	4	Russia.....	—	1	1		
Mich.... 43	44	44	Vt..... 18	17	20	Grand Total	1808	1907	1835		
Minn.... 35	75	47	Va..... 12	9	8						
Miss.... 2	1	2	Wash... 21	28	22						
Mo..... 34	41	35	W. Va.. 1	2	3						

MEMBERSHIP BY CLASSES

Honorary Members.....	8	8	7
Life Members.....	56	67	68
Library Members.....	170	216	211
Perpetual Members.....	1	1	2
Life Fellows.....	2	2	2
Annual Members.....	1571	1613	1545
Total.....	1808	1907	1835

Past Officers

The following tabulation of officers of the American Library Association has been compiled by Mrs Henry J. Carr. For additional particulars see Library Journal vol. 23: 569-570.

Presidents	Year	Presided at the following conferences
Justin Winsor.....	1876-85	Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Washington; Cincinnati; Buffalo; Lake George.
William Frederick Poole.....	1885-87	Milwaukee; Thousand Islands.
Charles Ammi Cutter.....	1887-89	Catskill Mts.; St. Louis.
Frederick Morgan Crunden...	1889-90	Fabyans (White Mountains).
Melvil Dewey.....	1890-July 1891	
Samuel Swett Green.....	July-Nov. 1891	San Francisco.
William Isaac Fletcher.....	1891-92	Lakewood, N. J., Baltimore, and Washington.
Melvil Dewey.....	1892-93	Chicago.
Josephus Nelson Larned.....	1893-94	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Henry Munson Utley.....	1894-95	Denver.
John Cotton Dana.....	1895-96	Cleveland.
William Howard Brett.....	1896-97	Philadelphia.
Justin Winsor.....	July-Oct. 1897	
Herbert Putnam.....	Jan.-Aug. 1898	Lakewood (Chautauqua) N. Y.
William Coolidge Lane.....	1898-99	Atlanta.
Reuben Gold Thwaites.....	1899-1900	Montreal.
Henry James Carr.....	1900-01	Waukesha, Wis.
John Shaw Billings.....	1901-02	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.
James Kendall Hosmer.....	1902-03	Niagara Falls.
Herbert Putnam.....	1903-04	St. Louis.
Ernest Cushing Richardson...	1904-05	Portland, Ore.
Frank Pierce Hill.....	1905-06	Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Clement Walker Andrews.....	1906-07	Asheville, N. C.
Arthur Elmore Bostwick.....	1907-08	Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Charles Henry Gould.....	1908-09	Bretton Woods, N. H.
N. D. C. Hodges.....	1909-	
Secretaries		Treasurers
Melvil Dewey, 1876-90.		Melvil Dewey, Oct. 1876-April 1877.
William E. Parker and Miss Mary Salome Cutler, 1890-July 1891.		Charles Evans, April 1877-Sept. 1878.
Frank Pierce Hill, 1891-95.		Melvil Dewey, Sept. 1878-April 1879.
Henry Livingston Elmendorf, 1895-96.		Frederick Jackson, April 1879-July 1880.
Rutherford Platt Hayes, 1896-97.		Melvil Dewey, July 1880-Dec. 1880.
Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.		Chairman Finance Committee, Dec. 1880-March 1881.
Henry James Carr, 1898-1900.		Frederick Jackson, March 1881-May 1882.
Frederick Winthrop Faxon, 1900-02.		Chairman Finance Committee, May 1882-Sept. 1882.
James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr., 1902-09.		James Lyman Whitney, Sept. 1882-Oct. 1886.
Chalmers Hadley, 1909-		Henry James Carr, Oct. 1886-Sept. 1893.
Recorders		George Watson Cole, Sept. 1893-Aug. 1895.
Ernest Cushing Richardson, 1887-89.		Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Aug. 1895-Aug. 1896.
George Thomas Little, 1889-92.		George Watson Cole, Sept. 1896-Nov. 1896.
Henry Munson Utley, 1892-93.		Charles Knowles Bolton, Dec. 1896-June 1897.
Henry James Carr, 1893-95.		Gardner Maynard Jones, June 1897-Sept. 1907.
Charles Alexander Nelson, 1895-96.		George Franklin Bowerman, Sept. 1906-Aug. 1907.
Gardner Maynard Jones, 1896-97.		Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, Aug. 1907-July 1908.
Helen Elizabeth Haines, 1897-1907.		Purd B. Wright, July 1908-
Lutie Eugenia Stearns, 1907-08.		
Mary Eileen Ahern, 1908.		
Alice Bertha Kroeger, 1908-09.		
Registrar		
Nina E. Browne, 1889-1909.		

OFFICERS, 1909-10**President**

N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati.

First Vice-president

J. L. Wyer, Jr., New York state library.

Second Vice-president

Alice S. Tyler, Iowa state library commission.

Executive Board

The president, two vice-presidents and 6 other members as follows:

For term expiring 1910

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Purd B. Wright, Free public library, St. Joseph, Mo.

For term expiring 1911

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo.

For term expiring 1912

W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.

H. E. Legler, Wisconsin free library commission.

Secretary

Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago.

Treasurer

Purd B. Wright, Free public library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund

W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Term expires 1910)
W. W. Appleton, New York City. (Term expires 1911)
W. C. Kimball, Newark, N. J. (Term expires 1912)

COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1909-10

The Executive Board

- N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati.
 J. I. Wyer, Jr. New York state library.
 Alice S. Tyler, Iowa state library commission.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of congress.
 Purd B. Wright, Free public library, St. Joseph, Mo.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, Public library, Buffalo.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 H. E. Legler, Wisconsin free library commission.

Ex-presidents now members

- F. M. Crunden, St. Louis, Mo.
 Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
 S. S. Green, Worcester, Mass.
 W. I. Fletcher, Amherst college library.
 H. M. Utley, Public library, Detroit.
 J. C. Dana, Free public library, Newark.
 W. H. Brett, Public library, Cleveland.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin historical society.
 H. J. Carr, Public library, Scranton, Pa.
 J. S. Billings, New York public library.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library.
 F. P. Hill, Brooklyn public library
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis.
 C. H. Gould, McGill university library.

Presidents of affiliated societies

- A. L. Bailey, League of library commissions.

Elected by the Association at Large

Term expires 1910

- G. T. Clark, Leland Stanford university library.
 F. M. Crunden, St. Louis public library.
 Linda A. Eastman, Cleveland public library.
 Mary F. Isom, Library association, Portland, Ore.
 W. C. Kimball, New Jersey public library commission (145 Miller St. Newark, N. J.)

Term expires 1911

- G. S. Godard, Connecticut state library.
 T. W. Koch, University of Michigan library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 Alice S. Tyler, Iowa library commission.
 P. B. Wright, St. Joseph (Mo.) free public library.

Term expires 1912

- Mary E. Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.
 R. R. Bowker, "Library Journal," New York.
 Gardner M. Jones, Public library, Salem, Mass.
 Thomas L. Montgomery, State library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 W. F. Yust, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.

Term expires 1913

Walter L. Brown, Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adelaide R. Hasse, New York public library.

Henry E. Legler, Wisconsin free library commission.

Samuel H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edith Tobitt, Public library, Omaha, Neb.

Term expires 1914

Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing board.

H. W. Craver, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

Myra Poland, Osterhout library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

C. B. Roden, Chicago public library.

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

Elected by the Council**Term expires 1910**

Johnson Brigham, Iowa state library.

D. B. Hall, Millicent library, Fairhaven, Mass.

George Iles, New York City.

Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel institute library, Philadelphia.

C. C. Soule, Boston Book Co.

Term expires 1911

W. P. Cutter, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

Andrew Keogh, Yale university library.

H. L. Koopman, Brown university library.

Cornelia Marvin, Oregon public library commission.

Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin free library commission.

Term expires 1912

Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis public library.

Mary E. Hazeltine, Wisconsin library school.

Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford public library.

Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn public library.

Beatrice Winser, Newark free public library.

Term expires 1913

W. T. Peoples, New York mercantile library.

Mary W. Plummer, Pratt institute library school.

Mary E. Robbins, Simmons college library.

John Thomson, Free library of Philadelphia.

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois library.

Term expires 1914

Mrs S. C. Fairchild, Albany, N. Y.

C. S. Greene, California state library.

G. T. Little, Bowdoin college library.

H. G. Wadlin, Boston public library.

H. C. Wellman, Springfield city library.

COMMITTEES, 1909-10

Finance

- C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 F. F. Dawley, Free public library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 F. L. Haller, Public library, Omaha, Neb.

Publishing Board

- H. E. Legler (term expires 1911)
 chairman.
 C. W. Andrews (" " 1912)
 A. E. Bostwick (" " 1912)
 Mrs H. L. Elmendorf (" " 1910)
 H. C. Wellman (" " 1911)

Public documents

- G. S. Godard, Connecticut state library.
 Johnson Brigham, Iowa state library.
 Ernest Bruncken, California state library.
 L. J. Burpee, Public library, Ottawa, Canada.
 T. W. Koch, University of Michigan library.
 Charles McCarthy, Wisconsin free library commission.
 T. M. Owen, Alabama Dep't of archives and history.
 S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 J. D. Thompson, Library of Congress.

Cooperation with the National education association

- E. W. Gaillard, New York public library.
 Mary E. Ahern, "Public Libraries."
 Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
 Marjary L. Gilson, Free public library, Newark, N. J.
 Flora B. Roberts, Warrensburg (Mo.) state normal school.

Library administration

- Corinne Bacon, New York state library.
 H. M. Lydenberg, New York public library.
 H. C. Wellman, City library association, Springfield, Mass.

Library training

- Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo public library.
 H. E. Legler, Wisconsin free library commission.
 Mary W. Plummer, Pratt institute library school.
 Grace D. Rose, Davenport (Ia.) public library.
 Adam Strohm, Public library, Trenton, N. J.
 Caroline M. Underhill, Utica (N. Y.) public library.
 W. A. White, Brooklyn public library.

International relations

- E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library.
 Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian institution.
 J. S. Billings, New York public library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Bookbuying

- J. C. Dana, Free public library, Newark.
 W. P. Cutter, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.
 B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

Bookbinding

- A. L. Bailey, Wilmington institute free library.
 Margaret W. Brown, Iowa public library commission.
 N. L. Goodrich, University of Texas library.

Federal and state relations

- B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.
 T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
 J. L. Gillis, California state library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia state library.

Catalog rules for small libraries

- Alice B. Kroeger, chairman, with power to name 2 associates.

Travel

F. W. Faxon, chairman, with power to add to membership.

Co-ordination among college libraries

W. C. Lane, Harvard.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke.
 G. W. Harris, Cornell.
 T. W. Koch, Michigan.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton.
 A. S. Root, Oberlin.
 J. C. Schwab, Yale.
 L. N. Wilson, Clark.

Co-ordination

C. H. Gould, McGill University library.
 J. L. Gillis, California state library.
 F. P. Hill, Brooklyn public library.
 N. D. Hodges, Cincinnati public library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 Mary L. Titcomb, Washington Co. free library, with power to add to its number.

Program

N. D. C. Hodges, Chalmers Hadley, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Following the meeting of 1890 and through the efforts of the Trustees section to collect a permanent fund "for publishing the proceedings of the association," the Endowment fund (see sec. 5 of Constitution) was established. It amounts now to \$7000. To this sum was added in 1902 The Carnegie Fund of \$100,000 given by Andrew Carnegie as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes and other bibliographic and literary aids as would be specially useful in the circulating libraries of this country. By vote of the Council, The Carnegie Fund has been placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment Fund. Full information as to the investment and condition of these funds will be found on pages 47-49 of the "Bulletin" for May, 1909.

A. L. A. Pin. Price \$2.50.

The design is a combination of the letters "A. L. A." in gold and enamel. Send money with the order to the Secretary, 1 Washington St. Chicago, and the pin will be sent from the factory.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

History. The Publishing Section of the American Library Association was organized in 1886 to further cooperation among libraries in preparing and publishing bibliographies, indexes and special catalogs. In 1900 the organization was changed and the work placed in charge of a Publishing Board of five members, appointed by the executive committee of the Association. In 1902 Mr Andrew Carnegie gave a fund of \$100,000, the income from which is to be applied to the preparation and publication of desirable library aids.

Publications. On the following pages is a list of the books already issued or in preparation. A special feature of the bibliographic work is the annotations made by specialists. Of the card publications a

description will be found on a following page.

Prices. Strictly net, unless otherwise indicated; postage extra on book publications.

BOOK PUBLICATIONS

Guide to reference books, by Alice B. Kroeger. New edition, cloth, \$1.50 (postage prepaid).

Designed to help library assistants, library school students, college and normal students, teachers, etc. in gaining a knowledge of reference books quickly. It also serves as a guide to the selection of reference books for a library. A full index shows where to find in the various books of reference many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue.

Literature of American history, edited by J. N. Larned. Cloth, \$6. (Postage 30c.) sheep, \$7.50. Half mor. \$9.

Combines the labors of many scholars, and embraces books of every character concerning which it seems to be important that readers of various classes should be told what their merits or demerits are. Lists for guidance in purchasing books of primary importance have been prepared by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard university.

Supplements for 1902, 1903, edited by P. P. Wells, are issued in the series Annotated titles of books on English and American history. Pamphlet \$1 per year. Also issued in card form at \$2.

Supplement for 1904 in pamphlet form only. 25c.

A. L. A. Catalog Paper, \$1.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, by sending a money order for \$1 in advance.

A catalog of 8000 volumes, suitable for a popular library. Designed as a guide in buying books for public and private libraries; as a guide to readers in choosing the best books on a given subject, etc.

A. L. A. Index to general literature. New edition. Cloth, \$10. (postage 52c.) Half mor. \$14.

It does for general literature what Poole has done for periodicals, indexing some 6000 volumes; collections of essays and critical biographic monographs; books of travel, general history, etc. in which chapters or parts are worthy of separate reference; reports and publications of boards and associations dealing with education, labor, health, statistics, etc; many miscellaneous books including some volumes of the U. S. public documents.

A. L. A. Portrait index, edited by William C. Lane and Nina E. Browne. Cloth, \$3.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents by sending in advance a money order for \$3.

An index to portraits (about 120,000) contained in printed books and periodicals, compiled with the cooperation of many librarians and others for the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Books for girls and women and their clubs, edited by George Iles. Paper, 25c. (postage 10c.)

Also issued in 5 parts small size 5c. each.

With descriptive and critical notes the list tells of some 2100 books worth reading. Men and women who know, have chosen the books and said about them just what they would tell an inquirer face to face. The selection is suited to men and boys as well as to girls and women.

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs Cloth, \$2. (postage 12c.)

A. L. A. Catalog rules: author and title entry. Cloth, 60c. (postage prepaid).

Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association.

Reading for the young. With Supplement (1890-95), by M. E. and A. L. Sargent. Sheets, \$1. (postage 10c.) Supplement in cloth, 25c.

A classified and annotated list of books suitable for young people. Under each heading the book titles are followed by reference to the best articles on the subject in the young folks' periodicals. The subject index covers the original work and the Supplement.

Books for boys and girls, by Caroline M. Hewins. Paper, second and enlarged edition, 15 cents.

Prepared as a help in buying books for the smaller public libraries and also for home use of parents and teachers.

Children's reading Paper, 25c.

An annotated catalog of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the Children's department of the Carnegie library at Pittsburg, Pa.

Selected list of music and books about music, for public libraries, by Louisa M. Hooper.

In press.

List of French fiction, by Mme Sophie Cornu and William Beer. Paper, 5c.

Comprises 186 titles, and is intended as a guide to reading for the young and for the family circle.

Foreign book lists

- 1 German books, compiled by Emma Gattiker. 50c.
- 2 Hungarian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. 15c.
- 3 French books, compiled by J. C. Bracq. 25c.
- 4 Norwegian and Danish books, compiled by Arne Kildal. In preparation.
- 5 Italian books, compiled by Giuseppe Fumigalli. In preparation.
- 6 Swedish books, compiled by Valfrid Palmgren. In press.

Plans of small library buildings, by Cornelia Marvin. Paper, \$1.25.

The plan shows dimensions, and the cost of construction is given, together with suggestions for interiors and exteriors.

Library buildings, by W. R. Eastman. Paper, 10c.

A revised reprint of his paper read at the Waukesha conference in 1901.

Library tracts

On subjects pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. The tracts are intended to be of service especially to small libraries, and to be helpful in stimulating an interest in the establishment of libraries.

- 2 How to start a library, by G. E. Wire. 5c. or \$1 per 100.
- 3 Traveling libraries, by F. A. Hutchins. 5c. or \$1 per 100.
- 4 Library rooms and buildings, by C. C. Soule. 5c. or \$1 per 100.
- 5 Notes from the art section of a library, by C. A. Cutter. 5c. or \$2 per 100.
- 8 A village library, by Mary A. Tarbell. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

9 Training for librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

10 Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

Library handbooks

On subjects pertaining to practice. The hand books, like the tracts, are intended to be of service to small libraries and to trustees and committees in charge of libraries.

- 1 Essentials in library administration, by L. E. Stearns. 15c. or \$5 per 100.
- 2 Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler. 15c. or \$5 per 100.
- 3 Management of traveling libraries, by Edna D. Bullock. 15c. or \$5 per 100.
- 4 Aids in book selection, by Alice B. Kroeger. 15c.
- 5 Binding for small libraries, by A. L. Bailey.

Paper and Ink, by R. T. Swan. Free.

A report of the commissioners of public records in the State of Massachusetts on the result of an investigation into the subject of paper and ink used in the records.

A. L. A. Papers and proceedings, 1883-1906. Paper, 35 cents with the following exceptions:

- Proceedings for 1885, '87, '90, '91, \$1.00.
 Proceedings for 1881, '82, '86, '92, '93, '95 are out of print.

CARD PUBLICATIONS

The Board issues 5 series of printed catalog cards.

- 1 For current periodical publications.
- 2 For bibliographical serials.
- 3 For various periodical sets and for books of composite authorship.
- 4 For current books on English and American history.
- 5 For photo-facsimiles of early texts in modern languages.

For lists of publications indexed and for all information regarding the publications of the Board address

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

1 Washington St. Chicago.

SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

By means of a system of sections the practical usefulness of the A. L. A. meetings has been considerably enlarged. The section meetings, while open to all, provide especially for the needs of each class of workers, and afford more opportunity for the discussion of details. The regular, or undivided, sessions are thus left free for subjects of general interest and the consideration of routine matter concerning the entire association.

Four of these sections maintain a formal organization from year to year, and take under consideration questions relating more particularly to their own province. They are as follows:

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

which dates from a first meeting of the college librarians held in 1889. Since then, meetings have been held regularly.

The officers for 1909-10 are: Chairman, W. Dawson Johnston; secretary, Beatrice Winsor.

TRUSTEES SECTION

has had a permanent organization since the meeting of 1890.

More boards of trustees are each year recognizing the practical value of having their librarians attend the meetings, allowing them not only the time, but also necessary expenses in many cases. Equally significant is the increasing number of trustees who find that it pays to attend the A. L. A. meeting each year. By comparing views, and advising with each

other on their peculiar duties, mutual aid is rendered toward the efficient discharge of the public trust committed to them. Some of the meetings of trustees are held jointly with the librarians interested in supervisory problems; others with trustees only present, thus favoring the joint and separate discussion of salaries, laws, vacations, rules for the staff, and other questions in which librarians have a personal interest that modifies their judgment.

CATALOG SECTION

was established by action of the Council in 1900 and has met at each conference since the Waukesha meeting in 1901 excepting at St. Louis in 1904 when no section meetings were held.

The officers for 1909-10 are: Chairman, Margaret Mann; secretary, Sophie K. Hiss.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

At the Montreal conference in 1900 an informal meeting was held for the purpose of personal acquaintance and cooperation among those actively engaged in library work with children. As a result of this meeting the Club of children's librarians was formed, and, in recognition of this movement for closer organization and wider discussion in this field than was afforded at the general sessions of the A. L. A. the executive board, in November, 1900, established this section, which held its first meeting at Waukesha in 1901.

The officers for 1909-10 are: Chairman, May Masseur; secretary, Clara Herbert.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Acting under section 16 of the constitution and upon applications formerly made by the proper officers, the Council has regularly affiliated with the American Library Association the following national organizations of kindred purpose. These societies meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the A. L. A., their members enjoy all privileges of members of the larger body as to railroad and hotel rates and

conference hospitalities, their proceedings are included in the A. L. A. conference volume and they are often formally represented by designated delegates upon the program of the Association.

National Association of State Libraries: President, John E. King, Minnesota; secretary, Asa C. Tilton, Wisconsin.

League of Library Commissions: President, Arthur L. Bailey, Delaware; first vice-president, Louis R. Wilson, North Carolina; second vice-president, Frances Hobart, Vermont; sec'y-treas. Margaret W. Brown, Iowa.

The year-book of the League for 1909 gives full details of organization and work of each commission.

American Association of Law Libraries: President, E. A. Feazel, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, Gertrude E. Woodard, Ann Arbor, Mich; sec'y-treas. Franklin O. Poole, New York City.

Official organ is the "Index to legal periodicals and law library journal."

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

1 A. L. A. Booklist. An annotated buying list of current books suitable for small and larger public libraries. Published monthly, except in July and August, by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1 Washington St. Chicago. \$1 per year but is sent free to all libraries that are members of the Association.

2 Bulletin of the American Library Association. The official organ of the Association, sent without charge to members only. Published bi-monthly, one issue being the "Proceedings" of the annual conference and another being the Handbook. The annual finance reports appear in the number immediately preceding each conference. The Executive Board has provided that additional copies of any number except the "Proceedings" may be furnished to members of the Association only, at 25

cents each and of the "Proceedings" at \$1, plus postage. Copies of the "Proceedings" only, may be sold to non-members at \$2, plus postage. There is no subscription price.

3 Library Journal. A monthly exponent of library progress whose volumes constitute a bibliothecal work now recognized as a necessity in every progressive library and as unexcelled in any language. It is published at 298 Broadway, New York, and the subscription price is \$4 per year.

4 Public Libraries. A monthly journal dealing with every phase of library progress. It aims to meet the needs of librarians in their everyday work by discussion of library methods, to further general ideas and to give interesting news from the library field. Published by Library Bureau, Chicago, \$1 per year.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

New York state library school, Albany, N. Y. J. I. Wyer, Jr. director; Frank K. Walter, vice-director. 1887.

Pratt institute school of library science, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mary W. Plummer, director. 1890.

Drexel institute library school, Philadelphia. Alice B. Kroeger, director. 1892.

University of Illinois library school, Champaign, Ill. P. L. Windsor, director. 1893.

Simmons college library training school, Boston. Mary E. Robbins, director. 1902.

Western reserve university library school, Cleveland. Julia M. Whittlesey, director. 1904.

Library training school of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, Georgia. Julia T. Rankin, director. 1905.

Wisconsin library school, Madison. Henry E. Legler, director. 1906.

Indiana library school, Indianapolis, Merica Hoagland, director. 1908.

Syracuse university library school, Syracuse. Mary J. Sibley, director. 1908.

The Carnegie library training school for children's librarians, Pittsburg; Frances J. Olcott, director, offers instruction in its special field.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

- Alabama—Department of Archives and History. Division of Library Extension. Thomas M. Owen, director, Montgomery, Ala.
- California State Library. Extension Department: Jas. L. Gillis, Sacramento.
- Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners: C. R. Dudley, president, Public library, Denver.
- Colorado Traveling Library Commission: Mrs J. V. Welles, president, Denver.
- Connecticut Free Public Library Committee: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public library, Hartford.
- Delaware Free Library Commission: Thomas W. Wilson, secretary, State library, Dover.
- Georgia Library Commission. ————, secretary, Carnegie library, Atlanta.
- Idaho State Library Commission: E. Louise Johnson, secretary, Boise.
- Illinois Library Commission.
- Indiana Public Library Commission: Carl H. Milam, secretary, State House, Indianapolis.
- Iowa Library Commission: Alice S. Tyler, secretary. State Historical Building, Des Moines.
- Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission: ————, secretary, State library, Topeka.
- Maine Library Commission: E. W. Emery, secretary, State library, Augusta.
- Maryland Public Library Commission: Mary L. Titcomb, secretary, Washington county free library, Hagerstown.
- Maryland State Library Commission: B. C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission: C. K. Belden, chairman, State library, Boston.
- Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners: Mrs M. C. Spencer, secretary, State library, Lansing.
- Minnesota Public Library Commission: Clara F. Baldwin, secretary, St. Paul.
- Missouri Library Commission: Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Jefferson City.
- Nebraska Public Library Commission: Charlotte Templeton, secretary, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire State Library Commission: A. H. Chase, secretary, State library, Concord.
- New Jersey Public Library Commission: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State library, Trenton.
- New York. Education Department. Educational extension division, W. R. Eastman, chief, State library, Albany.
- North Carolina Library Commission: Louis R. Wilson, president, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- North Dakota State Library Commission: Minnie C. Budlong, Ln. and director, Bismarck.
- Ohio Board of Library Commissioners: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State library, Columbus.
- Oregon Public Library Commission: Cornelia Marvin, secretary, Salem.
- Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: T. L. Montgomery, secretary, State library, Harrisburg.
- Tennessee Free Library Commission: Mary Hannah Johnson, secretary, Nashville.
- Texas Library and Historical Commission.
- Utah State Library Commission.
- Vermont Free Library Commission: Frances Hobart, secretary, Montpelier.
- Washington State Library Commission: J. H. Hitt, secretary, Olympia.
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission: Henry E. Legler, secretary, Madison.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

- Alabama Library Association: Frances N Green, secretary, Public library, Birmingham.
- California Library Association: Alice J. Haines, secretary, State library, Sacramento.
- Colorado Library Association: H. E. Richie, secretary, Denver.
- Connecticut Library Association: Florence Russell, secretary, Public library, New Haven.
- District of Columbia Library Association: _____, secretary.
- Florida Library Association: Mollie B. Gibson, secretary, Public library, Jacksonville.
- Georgia Library Association: Julia T. Rankin, secretary, Carnegie library, Atlanta.
- Illinois Library Association: F. K. W. Drury, secretary, University of Illinois library, Urbana.
- Indiana Library Association: Annette M. Clark, secretary, Public library, New Albany.
- Iowa Library Association: Mary I. Amidon, secretary, Public library, Cedar Rapids.
- Kansas Library Association: Marian R. Glenn, secretary, Public library, Junction City.
- Kentucky Library Association: Harriet B. Gooch, secretary, Free Public library, Louisville.
- Keystone State Library Association: See under Pennsylvania.
- Maine Library Association: Gerald G. Wilder, secretary, Bowdoin college library, Brunswick.
- Massachusetts Library Club: Drew B. Hall, secretary, Millicent library, Fairhaven.
- Michigan Library Association: Nina K. Preston, secretary, Hall-Fowler Memorial library, Ionia.
- Minnesota Library Association: Katharine Patton, secretary, Public library, Minneapolis.
- Missouri Library Association: Florence B. Whittier, secretary, Public library, Sedalia.
- Montana State Library Association: Mabel Collins, secretary, Public library, Palmly-Billings.
- Nebraska Library Association: Lois Spencer, secretary, Falls City.
- New Hampshire Library Association: Mrs Byron Shirly, secretary, Franklin.
- New Jersey Library Association: John M. Rogers, secretary.
- New York Library Association: Caroline M. Underhill, secretary, Public library, Utica.
- North Carolina State Library Association: L. R. Wilson, secretary, University library, Chapel Hill.
- North Dakota Library Association: Elizabeth Abbott, secretary, Public library, Grand Forks.
- Ohio Library Association: Mirpah G. Blair, secretary, University library, Columbus.
- Oklahoma Library Association: Edith A. Phelps, secretary, Public library, Oklahoma City.
- Ontario Library Association: E. A. Hardy, secretary, 65 Czar st. Toronto.
- Oregon Library Association: Mary F. Isom, secretary, Library association, Portland.
- Pennsylvania, Keystone State Library Association, Daisy M. Smith, secretary, Carnegie library, Homestead.
- Rhode Island Library Association: Earl N. Manchester, secretary, Brown University library, Providence.
- South Dakota Library Association: Nettie L. Current, secretary.
- Tennessee Library Association: M. H. Johnson, secretary, Carnegie library, Nashville.
- Texas State Library Association: Julia Ideson, secretary, Carnegie library Houston, Texas.
- Vermont Library Association: Edith E. Clarke, secretary, University library, Burlington.

Virginia Library Association: E. S. Evans, secretary, State library, Richmond.

Washington Library Association: F. F. Hopper, secretary, Public library, Tacoma.

Wisconsin Library Association: Ella G. Parmele, secretary, State Normal School library, Oshkosh.

LIBRARY CLUBS

Accurate and late information as to names of secretaries is hard to get, especially so at the vacation season when this list is compiled. Officers of any library club who can correct mistakes in the following list will please send corrections to American Library Association, 1 Washington st., Chicago.

Ann Arbor Library Club. Franc Pattison, secretary, University library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Bay Path Library Club: Emily M. Haynes, secretary, Polytechnic Institute library, Worcester.

Cape Cod Library Club: Alexina P. Burgess, secretary, Wareham, Mass.

Central New York Library Club: Elizabeth P. Clarke, secretary, Seymour library, Auburn.

Chicago Library Club: Edward D. Twedell, secretary, The John Crerar Library.

Eastern Maine Library Club: J. H. Winchester, secretary, Stewart Free library, Corinna.

Fox River Valley Library Association: Agnes L. Dwight, secretary, Free public library.

Highland Library Club: Appleton, secretary, Public library, Port Jervis, New York.

Hudson River Library Club: Marion F. Dutcher, secretary, Adriance Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Indianapolis Library Club: Chalmers Hadley, secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa City Library Club: Caroline Lang-

worthy, secretary, State library commission, Des Moines.

Lake Country Library Club: Caroline F. Webster, secretary, Genesee, New York.

Library Club of Buffalo: Miss Katharine L. Cuthbert, secretary, Law library, Buffalo.

Long Island Library Club. Edith Bucknam, secretary, Queensborough library, Jamaica.

Mohawk Library Club.

Monongahela Valley Library Association: Daisy M. Smith, secretary, Carnegie library, Homestead.

Nashville Library Club: Jennie Lauderdale, secretary, State L. Nashville, Tennessee.

New York High School Librarians Association: Harriette Arden, secretary, Dewitt Clinton High School, N. Y. City.

New York Library Club: Josephine A. Rathbone, secretary, Pratt institute free library.

Olean District Library Club: Miss H. M. B. Sherwin, secretary, Olean, New York.

Pennsylvania Library Club: Edith Brinkmann, secretary, H. Josephine Widener Branch of Free library of Philadelphia.

Southern Tier Library Club: Mary Ferguson, secretary.

Southern Worcester Library Club: Nellie F. Smith, secretary.

Twin City Library Club. Clara F. Baldwin, secretary, Minn. public library commission, St. Paul.

Western Massachusetts Library Club: Mary L. Saxton, secretary, Holyoke Public library.

MEMBERS

This list has been prepared at A. L. A. headquarters and is, so far as known, correct to August 10th. The names of honorary members are printed separately, names of libraries and other institutional members in Gothic type and of life members in capitals.

The number following each name is the registration number in the order of joining.

Abbreviations: asst., assistant; Br., branch; catlgr., cataloger; child., children's; ed., editor; L., library; ln., librarian; mgr., manager; ref., reference; Sch., school. *died during the year.

Honorary Members

- Andrew Carnegie, LL. D., New York City. 1902.
 Charles William Elliot, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass. 372.
 *Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Boston, Mass. 2496.
 Ezekiel A. Harris, Jersey City, N. J. 2504.
 S. Hastings Grant, Elizabeth, N. J. 2503.
 *Charles W. Jencks, Providence, R. I. 699.
 Bishop John H. Vincent, Chicago, O. 1817.

- Abbatt, William, ed. & publisher, 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. City. 2662.
 Abbot, Etheldred, asst. ln. P. L., Brookline, Mass. 2575.
 Abbot, George Maurice, ln. & treas. Library Co. of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa. 611.
 Abbot P. L., Marblehead, Mass. (Mrs. Sarah E. Gregory, ln.) 109.
 Abbott, Jane H., organizer Normal Sch. L., Edmund, Okla. 3175.
 Ackerman, Florence, ln. P. L., Plainville, Kan. 3113.
 Acushnet (Mass.) F. P. L. (Elsie Collins, ln.) 4101.
 Adams, Benjamin, asst. to chief Circulating Dept. P. L., 209 W. 23d St., N. Y. City. 2529.
 Adams, Edna C., asst. Wis. State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 3357.
 Adams, Leta E., ln. South Dakota State Normal School L., Spearfish, S. D. 4352.
 Adler, Cyrus, pres. Dropsie Coll. for Hebrew & Cognate Learning, 2041 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1122.
 Adsit, R. Llonne, chief Information Dept. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 3989.
 AHERN, MARY EILEEN, ed. Public Libraries, Library Bureau, 156 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1676. Life member.
 Alabama State Dept. of Archives & Hist., Montgomery, Ala. (T. M. Owen, ln.) 4092.
 Alabama L. Association, Montgomery, Ala. 4022.
 Alameda (Cal.) F. P. L. (Mrs M. H. Krauth, ln.) 4275.
 Alexander, William Hall, asst. ln. Assoc. of the Bar L., N. Y. City. 3249.
 Ambler, Sarah, ln. Pub. Documents Office, Washington, D. C. 2796.
 AMBROSE, LODILLA, Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. 895. Life member.
 Ames, Harriet Howe, ln. Hoyt L., Saginaw, Mich. 267.
 Amherst (Mass.) Coll. L. (William I. Fletcher, ln.) 3514.
 Amherst (Mass.) L. Assoc. 4242.
 Amidon, Mary Irene, ln. Coe Coll. L., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 3435.
 Anderson, Edwin Hatfield, asst. director, P. L., N. Y. City. 1083.
 Anderson, John R., bookseller, 76 5th Ave., N. Y. City. 2944.
 Anderson (S. C.) L. Assoc. (Susan Whitefield, ln.) 4094.
 Andrew, Mrs Kate Dean, ln. Steele Memorial L., Elmira, N. Y. 2760.
 ANDREWS, CLEMENT WALKER, ln. The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 796. Life member.

- Andrews, Mrs Judith W., 36 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass. 1996.
- Appleton, William W., trus. P. L., 35 W. 32nd St., N. Y. City. 4554.
- Armstrong, Agnes, in. Krauth Memorial L., Lutheran Theological Sem., Mt. Airy, Pa. 4621.
- Arnold, Lillian B., in. Carnegie-Stout F. L., Dubuque, Iowa. 3077.
- Arnold, Stephen Harris, vice-pres. Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I. 2551.
- Asheville (N. C.) L. Assoc. (Grace McH. Jones, in.) 3656.
- Ashhurst, John, asst. in. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 1678.
- Ashley, Grace, sec'y to in. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 1992.
- Ashley, May, in. P. L., Greenfield, Mass. 2031.
- Askew, Sarah Byrd, organizer N. J. P. L. Commission, Trenton, N. J. 3641.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. (Julia T. Rankin, in.) 4286.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Library Training Sch. of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga. (Julia T. Rankin, director.) 3418.
- Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (Alveretta P. Abbott, in.) 3317.
- Atwood, Alice Cary, catlgr. L. of Taxinomic Investigations, Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 2641.
- Aubere, Rubie F., in. P. L., Havana, Ill. 3231.
- Austen, Willard H., ref. in Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. 1120.
- Avery, Mrs. S. Egbert, 605 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. 4654.
- Axtell, F. G., in. Macalester Coll. L., St. Paul, Minn. 4370.
- Ayer, Clarence Walter, in. P. L., Cambridge, Mass. 1984.
- Ayer, Winslow B., trus. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. 2706.
- Ayres, Samuel Gardiner, in. Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. 976.
- Babbitt, Grace E., ref. in. P. L., Washington, D. C. 4121.
- Babine, Alexis V., asst. in charge of Slavic Section, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1683.
- Bacon, Corinne, instructor N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 2536.
- Bacon, Mrs. Susan Randall, Goshen, N. Y. 1641.
- Baensch, Emilida, in. F. P. L., Antigo, Wis. 4017.
- Bailey, Arthur Low, in. Wilmington Inst. F. L., Wilmington, Del. 1999.
- Bailey, Louis J., in. P. L., Gary, Ind. 3642.
- Baillie, Herbert, in. P. L., Wellington, New Zealand. 3409.
- Bains, William M., bookseller, 1213-15 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1552.
- Baker, Adaline M., head catlgr. Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. 4396.
- Baldwin, Bessie Russell, in. Adams Memorial L., Wheaton, Ill. 4389.
- Baldwin, Clara F., Sec'y Minnesota P. L. Commission, Room 21, New Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 1872.
- Baldwin, Elizabeth G., in. Teachers' Coll. L. W. 120th St., near Amsterdam Ave N. Y. City. 828.
- Ball, Rose, in. Albion Coll. L., Albion, Mich. 4034.
- Ball, Sarah B., Br. in., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3284.
- Ballard, Harlan Hoge, in. Berkshire Athenaeum and museum, Pittsfield, Mass. 2423.
- Baltimore (Md.) See Enoch Pratt F. L. and Peabody Institute L.
- Bancroft, Anna M., chairman Bancroft Memorial L., Hopedale, Mass. 3420.
- Bancroft, Edna Helen, asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3684.
- Banks, Mary, ref. in. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 3265.
- Barickman, Mrs Rena M., in. P. L., Joliet, Ill. 4426.
- Barker, Anna Ware, in. P. L., Wellesley, Mass. 4625.
- Barker, Beatrice J., catlgr., Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 3029.
- Barker, Tommie Dora, asst. Dept. of Archives & History, Montgomery, Ala. 4575.
- Barkley, Mrs A. J., trus. Ericson P. L., Boone, Ia. 4427.

- Barmby, Mary, in. P. L., San Jose, Cal. 3160.
- Barnes, Mrs Clara P., in. Gilbert M. Simmons L., Kenosha, Wis. 2224.
- Barnett, Claribel Ruth, in. Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 1434.
- Barnum, Thomas Rossiter, asst. to sec'y of Yale Univ., 344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn. 792.
- BARNWELL, JAMES G., ex-in., 2000 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa. 24. Life member.
- Barnwell, W. J. E., asst. in. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 420.
- Barr, Annie L., in. P. L., Belfast, Me. 4231.
- Barr, Charles James, asst. in. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 2565.
- Barry, Kathleen Eileen, sec'y to Cedric Chivers, 911-913 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3913.
- Barstow, John L., trus. F. L. Shelburne, Vt. 2132.
- Barter, Ada J., in. Eastern Kentucky State Normal Sch., Richmond, Ky. 4555.
- Bartleson, Mabel, supervisor child. work P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 4429.
- BARTON, EDMUND MILLS, in. emeritus, American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 33. Life member.
- Barton, Margaret S., 1st asst. West End Br. P. L., Boston, Mass. 2501.
- Bascom, Elva Lucile, ed. A. L. A. Booklist, Madison, Wis. 2477.
- Bates, Creed F., ex-pres. L. Assoc., Chattanooga, Tenn. 2797.
- Bates, Flora J., asst. in. Chicago Normal School L., Chicago, Ill. 2214.
- Bauschback, Litta C., in. P. L., Galena, Ill. 4325.
- Baxter, Charles Newcomb, asst. Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass. 2737.
- Bay City (Mich.) P. L. (Aaron J. Cooke, in.) 103.
- Beach, Bessie Baldwin, in. Mercer L., Indian School, Carlisle, Pa. 2239.
- Beale, Emily A., acting child. in. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 4685.
- Beardslee, Oliver Guy, in. Booklovers' L., Oakland, Cal. 3948.
- Beatty, Mrs Nellie Griswold, in. F. P. L., Lawrence, Kan. 2986.
- Beatty, Sarah A., catlgr. Montague Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3851.
- Beckley, Clara M., asst. in. Saratoga Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3754.
- BECKWITH, DANIEL, ex-in., Providence, R. I. 139. Life member.
- BEER, WILLIAM, in. Howard Memorial L., New Orleans, La. 747. Life member.
- Beers, Isabel, catlgr. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 2449.
- Belden, Charles F. D., in. Mass. State L., Boston, Mass. 4656.
- Belfrage, David M., in. Lane Medical L., San Francisco, Cal. 3238.
- Bellin, Henry, Jr., treas. P. L., Scranton, Pa. (Address 401 Connell Bldg.) 3488.
- Bell, Minnie M., in. Tulane Univ. L., New Orleans, La. 3667.
- Benjamin, Anna, in. P. L. Saginaw, West Side, Mich. 3155.
- Bennett, Stella, catlgr. Univ. of California L., Berkeley, Cal. 4067.
- Benson, R. D., trus. P. L., Passaic, N. J. (Address 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.) 3455.
- Berry, Silas H., in. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 587.
- Bierdstadt, Oscar A., custodian Bates Hall, P. L., Boston, Mass. 2549.
- BIGELOW, FRANK BARNA, in. N. Y. Society L., 109 University Place, N. Y. City. 1326. Life member.
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- Billings, Dr John Shaw, director P. L., N. Y. City. 404.
- Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (W. F. Seward, in.) 4230.
- Binney, William, Providence, R. I. 3564.
- Birmingham (Eng.) Central F. L. (A. Capel Shaw, in.) 4310.
- Biscoe, Ellen Dodge, in. State Normal Sch., Cedar Falls, Ia. 4338.
- Biscoe, Ellen Lord, Albany, N. Y. 1530.
- Biscoe, Walter Stanley, senior in. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 80.
- Bishop, Frances Annette, asst. in. P. L. Kansas City, Mo. 1325.
- Bishop, William Warner, supt. of Reading

- Room, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1435.
- Blackwelder, Paul, asst. in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 3572.
- Blackwelder, Mrs. Paul, St. Louis, Mo. 4432.
- Blair, Emma Helen, historical ed. 131 W. Gorham St., Madison, Wis. 1524.
- Blair, Mellicent F., asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4632.
- Blair, Mirpah G., head catlgr, Ohio State Univ. L., Columbus, Ohio. 3089.
- Blaisdell, Frank C., chief Issue Dept. P. L. Boston, Mass. 2499.
- Blakely, Bertha Eliza, in. Mount Holyoke Coll. L., South Hadley, Mass. 1383.
- Blanchard, Alice Arabella, head Sch. Dept., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3470.
- Blanchard, Grace, in. P. L., Concord, N. H. 2438.
- Blasi, Henrietta, student, N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4596.
- Blatchford, Eliphalet Wickes, pres. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. (Address 375 La Salle Ave.) 162.
- Bliss, Richard, in. Redwood L., Newport, R. I. 702.
- BLISS, ROBERT P., Penn. F. L. Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. 1553. Life member.
- Bloomington, Maud E., in. P. L. Keene, N. H. 4595.
- *Blumberg, Theresa, in. Rivington St. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4422.
- Blunt, Florence Tolman, asst. P. L., Haverhill, Mass. 2722.
- Boardman, Alice, asst. in. Ohio State L., Columbus, Ohio. 1677.
- Bogle, Sarah Conly Norris, Br. in. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 3065.
- Bogue, Oliver H., 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. 2272.
- Bolton, Charles Knowles, in. Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass. 1248.
- Bond, Mrs. Sarah A. C., organizer & catlgr. Care Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 955.
- Bonner, Marian F., periodical custodian, P. L., Providence, R. I. 3574.
- Booth, Mary Josephine, in. Eastern Ill. State Normal Sch., Charleston, Ill. 3119.
- Borden, Fanny, asst. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 2213.
- Borden, William Alanson, in. Young Men's Inst., New Haven, Conn. 488.
- Boston (Mass.) P. L. (Horace G. Wadlin, in.) 3521.
- Bostwick, Arthur Elmore, chief Circulation Dept. P. L. 209 W. 23rd St., N. Y. City. 1805.
- Boswell, Jessie Partridge, catlgr. Y. M. Mercantile L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3251.
- Bowerman, George Franklin, in. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 1270.
- BOWKER, RICHARD ROGERS, ed. Library Journal, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City, 52. Life member.
- Bowker, Mrs Richard Rogers, Glendale, Stockbridge, Mass. 3166.
- Bowman, Frances Eunice, child. in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 3467.
- Bowne, Jacob T., in. International Y. M. C. A. Training Sch. L., Springfield, Mass. 1203.
- Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L. (Susan L. Sherman, in.) 3495.
- Bradley, Isaac S., in. and asst. supt. Wisconsin State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 790.
- Bragg, Laura M., Sch. asst. 115th St. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3704.
- Braley, Esther, in. Western State Normal Sch. L., Kalamazoo, Mich. 2765.
- Brainiff, Florence T., 15 Stuyvesant Pl., New Brighton, N. Y. 1935.
- Breedlove, Joseph Penn, in. Trinity Coll. L., Durham, N. C. 4114.
- Brett, Clara Amella, asst. in. P. L. Brockton, Mass. 1998.
- Brett, William Howard, in. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 477.
- Brewitt, Mrs Theodora R., asst. Wisconsin L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 4412.
- Brewster, William L., trus. L. Assoc. Portland, Ore. (Address 402 Failing Bldg.) 3305.
- Bridge, Alice M., binding asst. City L., Springfield, Mass. 3832.
- Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. (Calhoun Latham, in.) 4213.

- Briggs, Mary J., catlgr. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 1512.
- Briggs, Walter B., Trinity Coll. L., Hartford, Conn. 2597.
- Briggs, Mrs Walter B., Hartford, Conn. 3915.
- Brigham, Clarence Saunders, in. American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 2139.
- Brigham, Herbert Olin, in. R. I. State L., Providence, R. I. 2446.
- Brigham, Johnson, in. Iowa State L., Des Moines, Iowa. 1717.
- Brinkmann, Anna W., 1821 North St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2018.
- Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (Louisa M. Hooper, in.) 3450.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (Frank Pierce Hill, in.) 1060.
- Brooks, Henrietta St. Barbe, asst. in. Wellesley Coll. L., Wellesley, Mass. 1389.
- Brooks, L. May, catlgr. Univ. of Minnesota L., Minneapolis, Minn. 3567.
- Brooks, Maud D., in. P. L., Olean, N. Y. 4636.
- Brotherton, Jane W., in Brumback L., Van Wert, Ohio. 3570.
- Brown, Alice H., in. Harlem Br. P. L., 224 E. 125th St., N. Y. City. 4123.
- BROWN, ARTHUR N., in. and prof. of English, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 206. Life member.
- Brown, Bertha L., in. P. L., Reading, Mass. 3501.
- Brown, Charles Harvey, ref. in. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 2409.
- Brown, Demarchus C., in. Indiana State L., Indianapolis, Ind. 4091.
- Brown, Edna Adelaide, in. Memorial Hall L., Andover, Mass. 2024.
- Brown, Fanny Pomeroy, in. Danbury L., Danbury, Conn. 3551.
- Brown, George H., trus. Ayer L., Ayer, Mass. 3967.
- Brown, Henry John, B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. England. 1758.
- Brown, Margaret W., in. Traveling L. Iowa L. Commission, Des Moines, Ia. 4405.
- Brown, Nellie Beauchamp, asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. (Address 2618 University Pl.) 3139.
- Brown, Walter L., in. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 620.
- Brown, Zaldee M., L. organizer N. Y. State Educ. Dept., Albany, N. Y. 2428.
- Brown Univ. L., (Harry L. Koopman, in.) Providence, R. I. 3598.
- Browne, Mary, 48 Waddell St., Atlanta, Ga. 4576.
- BROWNE, NINA ELIZA, sec'y Publishing Board A. L. A., 34 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. 716. Life member.
- Browning, Eliza Gordon, in. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 1081.
- Brownne, John Smart, resident in. N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. City. 588.
- Bruncken, Ernest, head of Sociology Dept., California State L., Sacramento, Cal. 3878.
- Bryan, Margaret S., New Berne, N. C. 4577.
- Buchanan, Henry C., in. N. J. State L., Trenton, N. J. 2216.
- Buchwald, Isabella C., asst. P. L. Cleveland, Ohio. 2665.
- Bucknam, Emily, catlgr. Robbins L., Arlington, Mass. 3630.
- Budington, Ethel H., supervisor Serial Dept. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 4015.
- Bullock, Waller Irene, chief loan in., Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 1694.
- Bumstead, Frank M., Univ. of California L., Berkeley, Cal. 4348.
- Bunker, Cora Harriet, child. in. P. L., Toledo, Ohio. 3000.
- Bunker, Mary T., catlgr. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3511.
- Burbank, Nancy Ingalls, in. P. L., Rockland, Me. 2417.
- Burchard, Edward L., Freeport, Ill. 1831.
- Burdick, Esther Elizabeth, in. F. P. L., Jersey City, N. J. 1051.
- Burgess, F. E., in. Hist. L. Y. M. C. A., 124 E. 28th St., N. Y. City. 2037.
- Burnet, Duncan, in. Univ. of Georgia L., Athens, Ga. 2286.

- Burnite, Caroline, director Child. Work, P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 1557.
- Burns, Anna, asst. Tompkins Sq. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4556.
- Burns, William Savage, 209 Liberty St., Bath, N. Y. 1206.
- Burpee, Lawrence J., In. Carnegie L., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. 2967.
- Burrage, Edith May, asst. Smith Coll. L., Northampton, Mass. 3575.
- Burrage, George B., treas. Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 4073.
- Burrows, Marion, asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2741.
- Burton, Kate, In. P. L., Geneva, Ill. 2180.
- Busiel, Julia S., 1st asst. In. P. L., Laconia, N. H. 3811.
- Buynitzky, Eleanor, 1st asst. P. L., Dallas, Tex. 4329.
- Byrne, Mary Aloysia, ref. In. P. L., San Francisco, Cal. 4158.
- Cadwalader, John L., trus. P. L., (address 40 Wall St.) N. Y. City. 3965.
- California State L., Sacramento, Cal. (J. L. Gillis, In.) 3512.
- Calkins, Mary J., In. P. L., Racine, Wis. 2183.
- Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. (Clarence Walter Ayer, In.) 3629.
- Camp, David N., pres. New Britain Inst., New Britain, Conn. 964.
- Campbell, J. Maud, In. P. L., Passaic, N. J. 2606.
- Carey, Miriam Eliza, organizer Minn. P. L. Commission, St. Paul, Minn. 2141.
- Cargill, Joseph V., supt. Circulating Dept. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 3709.
- Carlton, William Newnham Chattin, In. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. 3845.
- Carlton, Mrs W. N. C., Chicago, Ill. 4059
- Carnegie, Andrew, 1093 5th Ave., N. Y. City. 1902. Honorary member.
- Carney, Frank, in charge Shelf Dept. Harvard Coll. L., Cambridge, Mass. 2126.
- Carpenter, George O., vice pres. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. (Address Clark Ave. and 10th St.) 3430.
- Carpenter, Mrs. George O., Clark Ave. and 10th St., St. Louis, Mo. 3431.
- Carpenter, Mary F., reviser Wisconsin L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 2143.
- CARR, HENRY J., In. P. L., Scranton, Pa. 215. Life member.
- Carr, Mrs Henry J. (Edith Wallbridge) ex-In., 919 Vine St., Scranton, Pa. 448.
- Carson, Ann C., asst. Univ. of Pennsylvania L., Philadelphia, Pa. 2240.
- Carson, Helen D., serial asst. Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Address 482 Holly Ave., St. Paul.) 4386.
- Carter, Lillian M., asst. catlgr. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 3307.
- Carter, Lucy L., 315 Otis St., West Newton, Mass. 2519.
- Carter, Mrs Maud Russell, In. Carnegie L., Pierre, S. D. 4445.
- Carter, Morris, In. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. 3118.
- Carver, Mrs Leonard D., catlgr. Maine State L., Augusta, Me. 2306.
- Cary Memorial L., Lexington, Mass. (Marion P. Kirkland, In.) 4056.
- Casamajor, Mary, In. Prospect Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2099.
- Case L., Cleveland, O. (John William Perrin, In.) 4641.
- Cedar Rapids (Iowa) P. L. (Harriet A. Wood, In.) 4245.
- Champion, Marietta Kay, In. Cooper Park Br. F. P. L., Camden, N. J. 2769.
- Champlin, Mabel N., In. F. P. L., Newark, N. Y. 4597.
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- Foss, Sam Walter, in. P. L., Somerville, Mass. 1851.
- FOSSLER, ANNA, classifier Univ. of Calif. L., Berkeley, Calif. 1989. Life member.
- Foster, Mary Stuart, ref. in. State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 1994.
- Foster, William Eaton, in. P. L., Providence, R. I. 22.
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- Gay, Ernest L., 317 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass. 2476.
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- Johnson, Dr Frank S., director John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. (Address 2521 Prairie Ave.) 4226.
- Johnson, Roxana G., ref. asst. Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill. 4483.
- Johnston, Charles D., In. Cossitt L., Mem-phris, Tenn. 1849.
- Johnston, Esther, In. F. L., Marshfield, Wis. 4415.
- Johnston, Katherine D, In. Astral Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3716.
- Johnston, Richard Holland, asst. Ref. Desk, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1191.
- Johnston, Stella Grace, asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 4040.
- Johnston, Ursula K., child. In. P. L., Bing-hamton, N. Y. 3711.
- Johnston, W. Dawson, In. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 2969.
- Jones, Ada Alice, head catlgr. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 770.
- Jones, Mrs Burr W. (Katharine I. Mac-donald) Madison, Wis. 1995.
- Jones, Clara Augusta, In. F. L., Warwick, Mass. 805.
- Jones, Eleanor Louise, library organizer, 40 Harris St., Waltham, Mass. 2479.

- Jones, Fern G., child. In. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa. 3640.
- JONES, GARDNER MAYNARD, In. P. L., Salem, Mass. 605. Life member.
- JONES, Mrs GARDNER MAYNARD, (Kate Emery Sanborn) ex-In. 2 Eaton Place, Salem, Mass. 781. Life member.
- Jones, Hannah M., In. Friends' F. L., Germantown, Pa. 2171.
- Jones, Marlon E., In. Y.M.C.A. L., Boston, Mass. 4631.
- Jones, Mary E., In. P. L., Elizabeth, Pa. 3607.
- Jones, Mary Letitia, In. Bryn Mawr Coll. L., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 962.
- Jones, Ralph Kneeland, In. Univ. of Me., Orono, Me. 1906.
- Jones, Thomas D., director John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 4222.
- JORDAN, FRED P., asst. Univ. of Mich. General L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 593. Life member
- Jordan, Horace M., asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3425.
- Jordan, John W., In. Hist. Soc. of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa. 3565.
- Jordan, Lois M., catlgr. P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 4380.
- Josephson, Aksel Gustav Salomon, catlgr. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 1708.
- Joslyn, Rosamond, child. In. Prospect Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3995.
- Judd, Lewis S., asst. In. P. L., N. Y. City. 2041.
- Judson, Katharine Berry, chief Periodical Dept. P. L., Seattle, Wash. 3257.
- Jutton, Emma R., loan In. Univ. of Illinois L., Urbana, Ill. 4071.
- Kaign, Anna Mary, In. F. L., Moorestown, N. J. 3428.
- Kane, Florence Bayard, West Chester, Pa. 1722.
- Kansas City (Kansas) P. L. (Sarah Judd Greenman, In.) 4216.
- Kansas L. Assoc. (Treas. Mary C. Lee, F. P. L., Manhattan, Kan.) 3580.
- Kansas State Hist. Soc., Topeka, Kan. (George W. Martin, sec'y.) 4166.
- Kansas State L., Topeka, Kan. (James L. King, In.) 4224.
- KEACH, MARY ALICE, 102 Williams St., Providence, R. I. 3325. Life member.
- Keefe, Jessie G., asst. In. P. L., Scranton, Pa. 2011.
- Keen, Gregory Bernard, curator Penn. Hist. Soc., Philadelphia, Pa. 622.
- Keenan, John Joseph, chief Registration Dept. P. L., Boston, Mass. 2587.
- Keep, Chauncey, director John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 4205.
- Kellen, William V., trus. Brown Univ., Providence, R. I. (Address 202 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.) 1853.
- Kellen, Mrs William V., 202 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. 1854.
- Keller, Helen Rex, catlgr. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 2506.
- Kelso, Tessa L., Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 E. 17th St., N. Y. City. 562.
- Kendall, Mrs J. B., 14th St. Road, Washington, D. C. 4635.
- Kennedy, Helen T., instructor Wisconsin L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 3092.
- Kenosha (Wis.) See Gilbert M. Simmons L.
- Kenworthy, Martha, In. F. L., Chester, Pa. 3187.
- KEOGH, ANDREW, ref. In. Yale Univ. L., New Haven, Conn. 1822. Life member.
- Kerr, Willis Holmes, In. Westminster Coll. L., Fulton, Mo. 2312.
- Ketcham, Ethel B., Dover Plains, N. Y. 3032.
- Ketler, William H., In. F. P. L., Camden, N. J. 3417.
- Keyes, Virginia M., In. Town L., Lancaster, Mass. 2510.
- KIDDER, NATHANIEL T., trus. P. L., Milton, Mass. 3969. Life member.
- Kiernan, Thomas J., supt. Circulation Harvard Coll. L., Cambridge, Mass. 301.
- Kiernan, William L., asst. Harvard Coll. L., Cambridge, Mass. 4019.
- Kilburn, Mrs Harriet Mason, Grove St., West Medford, Mass. 2509.
- Kildal, Arne, asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3796.
- Kil Gour, M. Belle, asst. In. P. L., Passaic, N. J. 3052.
- Killam, Herbert, In. P. L., Yarmouth, N. S. 4704.

- Kimball, Mrs Caroline Frances, ref. in Withers P. L., Bloomington, Ill. 2220.
- Kimball, Florence B., asst. State L., Montpelier, Vt.
- Kimball, William C., New Jersey, P. L. Commission, trus. P. L., Passaic, N. J. (Address 145 Miller St., Newark, N. J.) 1629.
- King, Edith A., in. High Sch. L., Jackson, Mich. 4486.
- King, Edna B., asst. Lending Dept. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3815.
- King, James L., in. Kansas State L., Topeka, Kan. 3196.
- King, Julia Eleanor. 3801.
- Kingsbury, David L., asst. in. Min. Hist. Soc., St. Paul, Minn. 3079.
- Kinsley, Lydia E., asst. in. State Normal Sch. L., Warrensburg, Mo. 4154.
- Kirkland, Marion P., in. Carp Memorial L., Lexington, Mass. 1977.
- Kite, Agnes C., in. West Phila. Br. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 1680.
- Knight, Emma J., in. F. L., East Greenwich, R. I. 3932.
- Knowlton, Julia C., instructor, Syracuse Univ. L. Sch., Syracuse, N. Y. 3258.
- KOCH, THEODORE WESLEY, in. Univ. of Mich. General L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 1752. Life member.
- Koerper, Anna C., asst. Order Division, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2989.
- Kohler, Minnie M., in. P. L., Moline, Ill. 2386.
- Koopman, Harry Lyman, in. Brown Univ. L., Providence, R. I. 482.
- Krause, Louise B., asst. in. Tulane Univ. L., New Orleans, La. 3041.
- Kroeger, Alice Bertha, in. Drexel Inst. L., and Director L. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa. 728.
- Krug, Julia, asst. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 1349.
- Kumll, Bertha, library organizer, California State L., Sacramento, Cal. 921.
- Kyle, Margaret, in. P. L., Riverside, Cal. 4268.
- Lacy, Mary G., in. Virginia Polytechnic Inst. L., Blacksburg, Va. 3556.
- Ladd, William M., director L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. (Address 243 West Park St.) 3327.
- Lamb, Eliza, catlgr. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2548.
- Lamb, George H., in. Carnegie F. L., Braddock, Pa. 2750.
- Lamprey, Mary Lavinia, in. Ames F. L., North Easton, Mass. 2452.
- Lane, Mrs Evelyn N., chief Loan Dept. City L., Springfield, Mass. 2454.
- Lane, William Coolidge, in. Harvard Univ. L., Cambridge, Mass. 472.
- Langworthy, Caroline V., L. organizer, Iowa L. Commission, Des Moines, Ia. 4049.
- La Retana Club L., Corpus Christi, Tex. (Mary Carroll, in.) 4588.
- Laskey, Julia Hardey, chief catlgr. P. L., Washington, D. C. 4120.
- Latham, Calhoun, in. and supt. P. L., Bridgeport, Ct. 4147.
- Laurson, Edla, in. Carnegie L., Mitchell, S. D. 4393.
- Lawrence, Samuel C., trus. P. L., Medford, Mass. 3884. (Address 8 Rural Ave.)
- Lawrence (Kan.) F. P. L. (Mrs Nellie G. Beatty, in.) 4318.
- Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. (William A. Walsh, in.) 4148.
- Laws, Anna C., asst. Catalog Division, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 4042.
- Lawton, Eva J., asst. Catalog Division, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 4404.
- Layman, Joseph D., in. Univ. of Nevada L., Reno, Nevada. 924.
- Leach, Camilla, in. Univ. of Oregon L., Eugene, Ore. 3270
- Leaming, Nellie E., in. Richmond Br. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 4607.
- Learned, Walter, pres. P. L., New London, Conn. 3636.
- Lease, Evelyn S., in. Kellogg-Hubbard L., Montpelier, Vt. 2656.
- Leavitt, Luella Katharine, in. People's L., Newport, R. I. 3742.
- Lee, George Winthrop, L. of Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. 2440.
- Lee, Mary Cornelia, in. Carnegie F. P. L., Manhattan, Kan. 2759.
- Leeper, Rosa M., in. P. L., Dallas, Texas. 1688.

- LEGLER, HENRY EDUARD, sec'y Wisconsin F. L. Commission, Madison, Wis. 3064. Life member.
- Lehigh Univ. L., South Bethlehem, Pa. (John Lammey Stewart, director.) 4306.
- Leiper, Katharine S, asst. in. Univ. of Pa. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 3937.
- Leipziger, Pauline, in. 121 E. 58th St. Br., P. L., N. Y. City. 2244
- Lemcke, Ernst, bookseller, 30-32 W. 27th St., N. Y. City. 1131.
- Lemcke, Hildegard, 36 Fuller Terrace, Orange, N. Y. 2842.
- Lenox (Mass.) Library Assoc. (Anna L. White, in.) 3957.
- Leonard, Grace Fisher, asst. in. Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I. 1368.
- Leonard, Mabel E., catlgr. Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 3259.
- Lester, Clarence B., Legislative ref. in. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 4492.
- Leupp, Harold Lewis, supt. Retail & L. Dept. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 3033.
- Lewis, George Lothrop, in. Westfield Athenaeum, Westfield, Mass. 3997.
- Lewis, Lucy M., in. New Mexico Coll. of Agric. & Mechanic Arts L., Agricultural College, N. M. 3730.
- Lewis, William E., mgr. L. Dept. Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 4074.
- Lexington (Ky.) P. L. (Mary K. Bullitt, in.) 3980.
- Lexington (Mass.) See Cary Memorial L.
- Libbie, Frederick J., book auctioneer, 646 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 2534.
- Libbie, Mrs Frederick J., Allston St., Dorchester, Mass. 2868.
- Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (Herbert Putnam, in.) 3239.
- Lichtenstein, Walter, in. Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. 4573.
- Lilley, Mrs Adelaide, in. P. L., Eugene, Ore. 3389.
- Lincoln, Leontine, trus. P. L., Fall River, Mass. 1424.
- Lindsay, Mary Boyden, in. P. L., Evanston, Ill. 1207.
- Lindsey, Eliza, ref. in. P. L., Fall River, Mass. 2820.
- Linn, Mrs. Frances B., in. F. P. L., Santa Barbara, Cal. 4256.
- LITTLE, Prof. GEORGE T., in. Bowdoin Coll. L., Brunswick, Me. 467. Life member.
- Little, George Tappan, Brunswick, Me. 4383.
- LITTLE, ROBBINS, ex-in., Care Century Club, N. Y. City. 389. Life member.
- Littlejohn, Miss G. W., asst. in. P. L., Berkeley, Cal. 3610.
- Livingston, William Farrand, asst. in. Maine State L., Augusta, Me. 4618.
- Locke, George H., chief in. P. L., Toronto, Can. 4605.
- Lockwood, Col. John S., Library agent, 43 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 351.
- Logansport (Ind.) P. L. (Alice K. Stevens, in.) 4251.
- Long, Harriet, student, N. Y. State L. Sch. Albany, N. Y. 4599.
- Loomis, Nellie A., in. P. L., Columbus, Wis. 4494.
- LORD, ISABEL ELY, in. Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1429. Life member.
- LORING, KATHERINE P., trus. P. L., Beverly, Mass. (Address Prides Crossing, Mass.) 3071. Life member.
- Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (Charles F. Lummis, in.) 3964.
- Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. (W. F. Yust, in.) 4274.
- Lucas, Stella, in. Tainter Memorial F. L., Menominee, Wis. 2252.
- Lydenberg, Harry Miller, ref. in. P. L., N. Y. City. 2181.
- Lyman, Edna, story teller and lecturer on child. L. work and story telling, 405 N. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 2263.
- Lyman, Mary Elizabeth, trus. Levi E. Coe P. L., Middlefield, Conn. 1227.
- Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (Harriet Louise Matthews, in.) 160.
- Lyon, Eveline Crandall, asst. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 1703.
- Lyon, L., bookseller, 43 King St., Ashtabula, Ohio. 1508.
- Mabbet, Leora E., in. P. L., Edgerton, Wis. 3938.
- Macbeth, George A., trus. Carnegie L.

- Pittsburg, Pa. (Address 717 Amberson Ave.) 1457.
- McBride, Jessie E., ref. in. P. L., Davenport, Ia. 4495.
- McCaine, Mrs Helen J. (Mrs William) in. P. L., St. Paul, Minn. 812.
- McCarthy, Ada Josephine, in. P. L., Rhineland, Wis. 4496.
- McCarthy, Charles, in. Legislative Ref. L., Madison, Wis. 2815.
- MacClean, E. A., Room 1914, 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. 3682.
- MacClelland, Elwood H., technology in. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 4567.
- McCollough, Ethel Farquhar, in. P. L., Superior, Wis. 2929.
- McDaniel, Arthur Sumner, asst. in. Assoc. of the Bar, 42 W. 44th St., N. Y. City. 1961.
- MacDonald, Angus Snead, Snead & Co. Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J. 4682.
- MacDonald, Anna Addams, office sec'y Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. 1793.
- MacDonald, Jessie L., child. in. P. L., Winchester, Mass. 4623.
- MacDonald, Mrs Josephine, 12 The Kenyon, Syracuse, N. Y. 4665.
- McDonogh, M. F., 223 So. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. 3615.
- McGirr, Alice Thurston, classifier & annotater, Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 3998.
- McGuffey, Margaret Drake, chief Order Division, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1084.
- McIlwaine, H. R., in. Virginia State L., Richmond, Va. 4295.
- McKay, Mabel, asst. Dept. State L., Albany, N. Y. 2786.
- MacKay, Margaret Sutherland, head catlgr. McGill Univ. L., Montreal, P. Q., Canada. 1543.
- McKee, Syrena, asst. in. American Circulating L., Manila, P. I. 2254.
- McKillop, Samuel A., South Side Br. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 4603.
- McKinlay, Wilbert L., in. R. R. Branch Y. M. C. A., 361 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. 3040.
- McKnight, Elizabeth Belle, in. Joliet Township High Sch. L., Joliet, Ill. 4399.
- McLoney, Ella M., in. P. L., Des Moines, Iowa. 1181.
- McMahon, Rev. Joseph H., director Cathedral L. Assoc., 466 W. 142d St., N. Y. City. 2748.
- McNeil, Lalla Adelaide, catlgr. P. L., Brookline, Mass. 3635.
- *Macomber, Mary E., in. Kellogg Hubbard L., Montpelier, Vt. 1953.
- McRaith, Helen, in. P. L., Iowa City, Ia. 4397.
- Macurdy, Theodosia Endicott, chief Order Dept. P. L., Boston, Mass. 1707.
- McVeety, Ethel, in. Agricultural L., Fargo, N. D. 4499.
- McVety, Margaret A., Circulating Dept., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3516.
- Madison (N. J.) P. L. (Ruth Yeomans, in.) 3609.
- Maine Univ. L., Orono, Me. (Ralph K. Jones, in.) 4289.
- Malden (Mass) P. L. (Lizzie A. Williams, in.) 4076.
- Malkan, Henry, Bookseller, 18 Broadway, N. Y. City. 1919.
- Malone, Alberta, in. Women's Coll. L., Meridian, Miss. 4290.
- Maltbie, Anne L., Granby, Conn.
- Maltby, Mrs Adelaide Bowles (Mrs Silas B.) in. Tompkins Park Br. P. L., 331 E. 10th St., N. Y. City. 2084.
- Manchester, Earl N., asst. in. Brown Univ. L., Providence, R. I. 3896.
- Manchester (England) P. F. Libraries Charles W. Sutton, in.) 4388.
- Manchester (N. H.) City Library. (F. Mabel Winchell, in.) 4167.
- Mann, Annie I., catlgr. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 4629.
- MANN, BENJAMIN PICKMAN, bibliographer, 1918 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C. 200. Life member.
- MANN Mrs BENJAMIN PICKMAN, Washington, D. C. 300. Life member.
- Mann, Elizabeth E., head catlgr. Smith Coll. L., Northampton, Mass. 4630.
- Mann, Margaret, chief catlgr. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 1527.
- Marblehead, Mass. See Abbott P. L.
- Marion (Ohio) P. L. (Ella Louise Smith, in.) 4343.

- Marquand, Fanny E., catlgr. P. L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 3999.
- Marsh, Prof. Joseph W., in. Pacific Univ. L., Forest Grove, Ore. 3358.
- Marshalltown (Iowa) P. L. (Anna Maude Kimberly, in.) 4305.
- Martel, Charles, chief classifier L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1685.
- Martin, Arabel, in. Carnegie-Lowther L., Red Wing, Minn. 4501.
- Martin, Deborah Beaumont, in. Kellogg P. L., Green Bay, Wis. 2328.
- Martin, Jean Baker, in. Carnegie P. L., Oil City, Pa. 4280.
- Martin, Lena, in. P. L., Gadsden, Ala. 3979.
- Martin, Mary P., in. P. L. Assoc., Canton, Ohio. 1739.
- Martins, Charlotte, chief Purchase Dept. Princeton Univ. L., Princeton, N. J. 1146.
- Marvin, Cornelia, sec'y Oregon L. Commission, Salem, Ore. 1514.
- Masse, May, head Child. Dept. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 3695.
- Masters, Lydia W., asst. in. P. L., Watertown, Mass. 4640.
- Mathews, Mary E., supt. of Branches and Apprentices, P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2100.
- Matthews, Charles Grant, in. Carnegie L., Athens, Ohio. 3260.
- Matthews, Gertrude, in. P. L., Waco, Texas. 3963.
- Matthews, Harriet Louise, in. P. L., Lynn, Mass. 807.
- Matthews, M. Alice, asst. in. George Washington Univ. L., Washington, D. C. 3637.
- Maxwell, Louise, asst. in. Indiana Univ. L., Bloomington, Ind. 1816.
- Mead, Herman Ralph, ref. in. Univ. of California L., Berkeley, Cal. 2749.
- Medford (Mass.) P. L. (Mary E. Sargent, in.) 3604.
- Medicott, Mary, ref. in. City L., Springfield, Mass. 780.
- Melbourne (Australia) P. L. of Victoria, (Edmund L. Armstrong, in.) 4301.
- Melcher, Mary M., asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3767.
- Mellor, C. C., 319 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. 3427.
- Memphis (Tenn.) See Cossitt L.
- Merrill, Bertha H., book buyer and catlgr. P. L. of Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, Mich. (Address 12 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.) 1786.
- Merrill, Mrs Emily A., 24 Magazine St., Cambridge, Mass. 2973.
- Merrill, Julia Wright, chief Br. in. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 2350.
- Merrill, William Stetson, chief classifier Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. 1166.
- Mettee, Andrew H., in. L. Company, Baltimore, Md. 4103.
- Meyer, Hermann H. B., chief bibliographer, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 715.
- Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich. (Mrs Mary C. Spencer, in.) 4144.
- Michigan Univ. General L., Ann Arbor, Mich. (Theodore W. Koch, in.) 4341.
- Middleton, Jean Young, chief Book Order Dept. Queens Borough P. L., Jamaica, N. Y. 941.
- Mijuef, P., in. L. of Technological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia. 4418.
- Milam, Carl Hastings, sec'y P. L. Commission, Indianapolis, Ind. 4023.
- Miller, Alice L., ref. in. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 4223.
- Miller, Clarence E., asst. in. Mercantile L., St. Louis, Mo. 3105.
- Miller, Edith F., in. Washington Univ. L., St. Louis, Mo. 4232.
- Miller, Edyth L., ref. in. Normal Coll. L., N. Y. City. 4695.
- Miller, Grace, in. D. A. Wells Econ. L. City L., Springfield, Mass. 2455.
- Miller, Zana K., asst. Wisconsin F. L. Commission, Madison, Wis. 4079.
- Millicent L., Fairhaven, Mass. (Drew B. Hall, in.) 3542.
- Mills, M. Eleanor, 1st. asst. Traveling L. Dept. P. L., 190 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City. 2206.
- Miller, Ange V., in. Illinois State Normal Univ. L., Normal, Ill. 1185.
- Milton (Mass.) P. L. (Gertrude E. Forrest, in.) 3984.
- Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. (George W. Peckham, in.) 1509.

- Miner, William Harvey, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 4593.
- Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. (Gratia A. Countryman, In.) 4363.
- Minor, Mrs Kate Pleasants, ref. In. Virginia State L., Richmond, Va. 3549.
- Mirick, Lillian, In. State School of Science L., Wahpeton, N. D. 2916.
- Monchow, Carrie M., In. F. L. Dunkirk, N. Y. 3757.
- Montana State Hist. & Miscellaneous L., Helena, Mont. (William S. Bell, In.) 4262.
- MONTGOMERY, THOMAS L., In. State L. Harrisburg, Pa. 853. Life Member.
- Montgomery L. Assoc., Montgomery, Ala. (Laura E. Elmore, In.) 4628.
- Moore, Annie Carroll, supervisor Child. Rooms P. L., N. Y. City. 1428.
- Moore, David R., In. P. L., Berkeley, Cal. 3329.
- Moore, Dora, 2d asst. West Virginia Univ. L., Morgantown, W. Va. 4000.
- Morison, Mary, chairman Committee on Libraries, Woman's Education Assoc., Boston, Mass. (Address Peterboro, N. H.) 2607.
- Morley, Linda H., chief Br. & Station Dept., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 4590.
- Morris, F. M., bookseller, 171 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 2212.
- Morris, Louise R., In. F. L., Summit, N. J. 3484.
- Morrison, Hugh A., asst. Reading Room, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1939.
- Morrison, Noah Farnham, bookseller, 314-318 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J. 3453.
- Morse, Alice W., In. Edgewood F. P. L., Cranston, R. I. (P. O. address Edgewood). 3096.
- Morton, Josephine, catlgr. New Mexico Coll. of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N. M. 3246.
- Morton, Quincy L., Morton Memorial L., Pine Hill, N. Y. (Address 529 River St., Hoboken, N. J.) 4043.
- Mosher, Lovila M., In. State Normal School, River Falls, Wis. 4401.
- Moulton, Mrs David P. (Lillian May Gamwell) 327 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I. 3253.
- Moulton, John Grant, In. P. L., Haverhill, Mass. 1172.
- Moyer, L. R., trus. P. L., Montevideo, Minn. 4505.
- Mudge, Isadore Gilbert, 340 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2219
- Muir, Harriet Gilrye, ref. In. City L., Lincoln, Neb. 4507.
- Mulligan, Emily Hazel, In. P. L., Perth Amboy, N. J. 3421.
- Murphy, John V., Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 4506.
- Murray, Katherine M., asst. Child. Dept. F. P. L., Worcester, Mass. 3628.
- Murray, Rose G., asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 4608.
- Muscatine (Ia.) See P. M. Musser P. L.
- Muskegon (Mich.) See Hackley P. L.
- Nachman, Selma, asst. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 4508.
- Nashville (Tenn.) Carnegie L. (Mary Hannah Johnson, In.) 4219.
- Nason, Sabra L., In. Carnegie P. L., Iron Mountain, Mich. 2867.
- NEISSER, EMMA RITTENHOUSE, Dept. for the Blind and Traveling Libraries, F. L., 1212 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 952. Life member.
- Nelson, Charles Alexander, In. Columbia Coll. L., N. Y. City. 83.
- Nelson, Esther, In. Univ. of Utah L., Salt Lake City, Utah. 3262.
- Nelson, K. Dorothea, Marshfield Hills, Mass. 3809.
- Nelson, Mary M., In. Lawson McGhee L., Knoxville, Tenn. 1895.
- Nelson, Peter, asst. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 2663.
- Nelson, Thomas & Sons, 37-41 E. 18th St., N. Y. City. 4669. (Address John Carter, Jr., 20 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.)
- Netherwood, H. C., Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis. 4187.
- New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. (George H. Tripp, In.) 3274.
- New Haven (Conn.) Free Public Library. (Willis K. Stetson, In.) 4319.
- New Jersey State L. Assoc. (J. M. Rogers, State L., Trenton, N. J., sec'y.) 3558.
- New Orleans (La.) P. L. (Henry M. Gill, In.) 4084.

- New York L. Club. (A. A. Clarke, treas., 215 W. 23rd St., N. Y. City.) 3513.
- New York P. L. (Dr John Shaw Billings, director.) 2733.
- New York Society L., 109 University Place, N. Y. City. (Frank B. Bigelow, In.) 4278.
- New York State L., Albany, N. Y. (James I. Wyer, Jr., director.) 4335.
- New York State L. School, Albany, N. Y. (James I. Wyer, Jr., director.) 4336.
- Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (John Cotton Dana, In.) 1078.
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- Whittemore, Mrs Evevard (Grace M.) in. P. L., Hudson, Mass. 4666.
- Whittemore, R. Gertrude, in. Narragansett L. Assoc., Peace Dale, R. I. 4012.
- Whitten, Robert H., in. P. Service Commission L., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City. 2295.
- Whittlesey, Julia Margaret, director Western Reserve Univ. L. Sch., Cleveland, Ohio. 2544.
- Whittier, Florence, in. P. L., Sedalia, Mo. 2547.
- Wiggin, Frances Sedgwick, instructor Library Science Simmons Coll., Boston, Mass. 3046.
- Wightman, Mary D., Maps & Charts Division L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3080.
- Wilbur, Amey C., asst. P. L., Providence, R. I. 2913.
- Wilcox, Ethan, in. Memorial and L. Assoc., Westerly, R. I. 3690.

- Wilcoxson, Mrs Emily M., asst. in. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 4617.
- Wilde, Alice, in. Washington Heights Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3443.
- Wilde, Mary Pembroke, in. L. Assoc., Niles, O. 4559.
- Wilder, Gerald G., asst. in. Bowdoin Coll. L., Brunswick, Me. 3503.
- Wildman, Bertha Selina, sec'y to in. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 1945.
- Wildman, Linda Frobisher, catlgr. Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass. 1588.
- Wilkinson, Caroline M., in. Thayer P. L., South Braintree, Mass. 4308.
- Willard, Mrs Ashton R., (Agnes Fairbanks) trus. St. Johnsbury Athenaeum, St. Johnsbury, Vt. (Address 43 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.) 2512.
- Willard, Elisa May, ref. in. Carnegie L., Pittsburg, Pa. 1387.
- Willcox, E. S., in. P. L., Peoria, Ill. 944.
- Williams, Harry O., library binder, 382 Dewey Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 4550.
- Williams, Lizzie Annie, in. P. L., Malden, Mass. 513.
- Williams, Mary, 278 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. 2235.
- Williamsport (Pa.) See James V. Brown L.
- Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (Arthur L. Bailey, in.) 3977.
- Wilmington (N. C.) P. L. (Elizabeth S. Waddell, in.) 4307.
- Wilson, Albert S., acting director Univ. of Illinois L. Sch., Urbana, Ill. 4036.
- Wilson, Eunice Comstock, 1st asst. Mott Haven Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3708.
- Wilson, Halsey W., H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 2282.
- Wilson, Mrs Halsey W., (Justina Leavitt) ed. Book Review Digest, Minneapolis, Minn. 3918.
- Wilson, Louis N., in. Clark Univ. L., Worcester, Mass. 2586.
- Wilson, Louis Round, in. Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 3626.
- Wilson, Mary Harlow, catlgr. P. L., Syracuse, N. Y. 2057.
- Wilson, Ralph H., bookseller, 31 Church St., N. Y. City. 3941.
- Winans, Euphemia, asst. P. L., N. Y. City. 1718.
- Winch, Elizabeth M., Canton, Mass. 3557.
- Winchell, F. Mabel, in. City L., Manchester, N. H. 1724.
- Winchester, George F., in. F. P. L., Paterson, N. J. 475.
- WINDSOR, PHINEAS LAWRENCE, in. Univ. of Illinois L., 704 S. Lincoln Ave., Urbana, Ill. 2116. Life member.
- Winn, Marjorie, 78 W. 168th St., Highbridge Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 3527.
- Winser, Beatrice, asst. in. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 1019.
- Winthrop Normal and Industrial Coll. Carnegie L., Rock Hill, S. C. 4095.
- WIRE, Dr G. E., deputy in. Worcester Co. Law L., and director P. L., Worcester, Mass. 608. Life member.
- Wire, Mrs G. E. (Emma Clark) 46 William St., Worcester, Mass. 2779.
- Wise, Flora E., asst. classifier, F. L., Newton, Mass. 4678.
- Witmer, Jennie A., in. P. L., Niagara Falls, N. Y. 4327.
- Woburn (Mass.) P. L. (George Hill Evans, in.) 4672.
- Wolfe, Austin D., in. Park Coll. L., Parkville, Mo. 3131.
- Wolter, Peter, mgr. L. Dept. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill. 4552.
- Wood, Ella Sites, organizer P. L., Waltham, Mass. 1234.
- Wood, Frances A., in. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1100.
- Wood, Frederick Camp, head catlgr. Grosvenor L., Buffalo, N. Y. 2421.
- Wood, Harriet Ann, in. F. P. L., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 1911.
- Wood, Mary, in. Carnegie P. L., Boise, Idaho. 3595.
- Wood, Mary E., in. Boone Coll. L., Wuchang, China. 4112.
- Wooding, Charles L., in. F. P. L., Bristol, Conn. 3649.
- Woodman, Caroline Augusta, in. Bates Coll. L., Lewiston, Me. 1747.
- Woodruff, Eleanor B., ref. in. Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1602.
- Woodruff, T. T., trus. Young Folks L., La Junta, Col. 4228.

- Woods, Mrs Harriet de Krafft, clerk Copyright Office, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2987.
- Woodward, Frank Ernest, trus. P. L., Malden, Mass. (Address 93 Rockland Ave.) 3872.
- Woodworth, Florence, director's asst. State L., Albany, N. Y. 783.
- Woonsocket (R. I.) See Harris Institute L.
- Worcester County Law L., Worcester, Mass. (Dr G. E. Wire, deputy In.) 4235.
- Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. (Robert K. Shaw, In.) 3602.
- World's Student Christian Federation L., 124 E. 28th St., N. Y. City. (Beatrice A. Yale, In.) 4344.
- Wright, Charles Edward, In. Carnegie F. L., Duquesne, Pa. 1757.
- Wright, Ida F., 1st asst. In. Lincoln L., Springfield, Ill. 1553.
- Wright, Jane, asst. In. Art Museum, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J. 3720.
- Wright, Purd B., In. F. P. L., St. Joseph, Mo. 1652.
- Wroth, Lawrence C., In. Maryland Diocesan L., Baltimore, Md. 3756.
- Wulfekoetter, Lillie, In. No. Cincinnati Br. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 3125.
- Wyche, Benjamin, In. Carnegie L., San Antonio, Texas. 1832.
- WYER, JAMES INGERSOLL, JR., director N. Y. State L. and N. Y. State L. Sch. Albany, N. Y. 1484. Life member.
- Wyer, Malcolm Glenn, In. State Univ. of Iowa L., Iowa City, Iowa. 2372.
- Wynkoop, Asa, inspector Public Libraries, State L., Albany, N. Y. 3676.
- Wyoming Univ. L., Laramie, Wyoming. (Grace Raymond Hebard, In.) 4150.
- Yaeger, Clement L., asst. F. P. L., New Bedford, Mass. 3794.
- Yamaguchi (Japan) P. L. (Tomo-Saburo Sano, In.) 4302.
- YUST, WILLIAM FREDERICK, In. F. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 2407. Life member.
- Zachert, Adeline Beth, director Child. Work F. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 4124.
- Zeller, Prof. Julius Christian, Dept. of Sociology and Economics, Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington, Ill. 3412.

NECROLOGY

The following list, prepared by Mrs Henry J. Carr, contains the necrological records of A. L. A. members in the Handbooks 1900-08.

The intermediate number and year following, in each case (as 1946,-1900) is that of accession and year of enrollment, in the numerical registration of the Association. The figures in parentheses show the total number of A. L. A. Conferences attended by each.

- Canfield, Dr James Hulme, 2140,-1901 (4). Librarian Columbia University library, New York. d. March 29, 1909.
- Chapman, Joseph Warren, 1339,-1895 (1). Formerly Ln. McClelland P. L., Pueblo, Colorado. d. Jan. 15, 1909.
- Field, Miss Agnes J., 2356,-1908 (1). Asst. Ln. Council Bluffs, Iowa. d. Nov. 18, 1908.
- Gilman, Dr Daniel Coit, 2495,-1902. Honorary member. d. in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 13, 1908.
- Hale, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett, 2496,-1902. Honorary member. d. in Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1909.
- Jencks, Charles William, 2497,-1902. Honorary member. d. Providence, R. I., April 23, 1909.
- Macomber, Miss Mary E., 1953,-1900 (4). Ln. Kellogg-Hubbard L., Montpelier, Vt. d. Feb. 11, 1909.
- Montague, Prof. W. L., 43,-1876. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. d. July 27, 1908.
- Platt, J. T., 151,-1878. Yale College, New Haven, Conn. d. — — 1890.
- Smith, Miss S. Augusta, 1944,-1900. Ln. F. P. L., Montclair, N. J. d. Feb. 5, 1909.
- Smith, Miss Sarah A., 580,-1886 (1). New Haven, Conn. d. — — —
- Tillinghast, Caleb B., 368,-1879 (1). Life member. Ln. State L., Boston, Mass. d. April 28, 1909.
- Tyler, M. F., 152,-1878. New Haven, Conn. d. Dec. 4, 1907.
- Wickersham, William B., 154,-1878 (1). Secretary P. L., Chicago, Ill. d. Oct. 15, 1908.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
HELD AT
BRETTON WOODS, NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUNE 26-JULY 3, 1909

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1 WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO
1909

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BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

JUNE 26—JULY 3, 1909

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

(Mt Washington Hotel, Monday, June 28, 1909, 8:30 p. m.)

THE first General Session of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the American Library Association was called to order by the president, Charles H. Gould, on Monday evening, June 28, in the Ball-room of the Mt Washington, at half past eight o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my pleasant duty to declare this Thirty-first Conference of the American Library Association open. I am glad to see so many of you assembled here and I hope that we shall all find the week now beginning agreeable and profitable. I am sure at least that we must all contemplate with satisfaction the beauty of this spot in which we are gathered and the fact that we are assembled in such a commodious and beautiful hostelry,—I cannot bring myself to use the word hotel.

This Association has always been fortunate in the reception that has been accorded it wherever it may have happened to meet, and the present conference is no exception to the rule. Several months ago the highest functionary of the State, His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire, wrote to extend to the Association a cordial welcome and his best wishes for the success of our meetings, expressing, at the same time, the hope that he might be enabled to be with us to-night. Matters of business, which it was impossible to defer or to omit, have prevented the Governor, at the last moment, from attending this meeting; but I am quite confident that he is with us in spirit, and, what is equally important to us, he is with us in the per-

son of his representative, Hon. Charles R. Corning of Concord. We are thrice glad to welcome Judge Corning to this platform. We welcome him as the representative of this beautiful State of New Hampshire; we welcome him also as the representative of the highest officer of the State, and we welcome him not one whit less as representing himself and as the guest of this Association. He has very kindly promised to address us,—he is even at liberty, if he sees fit, to admonish us. I have the great pleasure of asking him, now, to speak to the Association.

JUDGE CORNING'S ADDRESS

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Library Association: No one regrets more than I regret the unavoidable absence of Governor Quinby this evening, for he would have spoken to you those words of official welcome which must be considered the highest honor that any visitor to New Hampshire can receive. I am sure, knowing the Governor so well, that if he could be here he would soon convince you of the warm welcome New Hampshire has for you and your great Association. Unfortunately I cannot in the nature of things welcome you officially other than by proxy. I hold no high official position. In fact my position is rather that of a private citizen, but I consider it personally a very great honor to be invited by the Chairman of the Executive committee to say these few words this evening. I say I cannot welcome you officially, for the reasons I have stated, but I do welcome you on behalf of the good people of this State, the intelligent and the diligent readers, the book takers, your clients, and in their name, ladies and

gentlemen, I welcome you cordially to the Granite State. This is, I understand from the President, your second visit to New Hampshire, and, considering the attractive offers of many cities and many other localities, I wish to say to you that we appreciate all the more the honor you have done us by coming within our State.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that New Hampshire is one of the smallest states in this Republic, small in territory and small in population, but we make up, I think, for these physical limitations by a history as noble as that of any commonwealth that owes allegiance to our common flag. From the beginning, from the colonial days down to this very time, New Hampshire has emphasized her valor, her resourcefulness, her courage and her industry on all occasions; and I can say as a loyal son and as an American that no sister state out-classes us in the record of arduous deeds done.

And our welcome tonight is not only for you who belong to us as countrymen and countrywomen, but for you, Mr President, and others, who come from beyond our borders. We wish you to know, you who swear allegiance to the beautiful Dominion of the North, that only the geographical line makes us twain; for, by the blessings of God we are one people, we have one language, one literature and one long, unbroken dream of peace and friendship. And may God in his wisdom ordain that these shall continue until the very end of recorded time.

New Hampshire has these mountains, these lakes, these rivers and this inspiring scenery, and some of you may wonder what our people do for their livelihood in a land so rugged. New Hampshire, to be sure, has not the fertility of the Middle West, nor the equable climate of the South, but we do have our compensations, and I say that we New Hampshire men and women born on this soil would not exchange our mountains and our lakes and our rivers gleaming through the fertile lowlands for all the golden grain of the West nor for all the picture land of the Pacific Slope.

There are, however, some obstacles that

confront us today. These things never appear in history, but New Hampshire suffers from two sources which probably never will be other than they are today, to-wit, emigration and education. The story of the emigration of New Hampshire's sons and daughters, if you could know it as I know it, is something startling. Almost from the beginning these young men and young women left us and went forth to enrich the sister states. All over the West you find the leaven of New Hampshire breeding. Even nearer home the story is the same. Draw a line ten miles around Boston City Hall, and you have over 10,000 New Hampshire men and women living in Massachusetts to add lustre to the old Commonwealth; and, as I told them down there once upon a time, incidentally to help along their politics.

The next feature is education. Now, New Hampshire alone of all the states has no common fund for the education of her children. Vermont on one side possesses a generous fund, and Maine on the other, and so with Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and all the western states,—all these states have common school funds, but not a dollar has this State. Every dollar that we raise to support our common schools is wrung,—I say wrung—it is gladly contributed year after year, by direct taxation. And yet New Hampshire is generous. When you think that we have no money whatever except what we raise from the taxation of our merchants, our manufacturers, our farmers, you will see that this is an obstacle not easily understood by you who come from more favored states.

New Hampshire has never been found wanting when any appeal has been made to her, and this very year she has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the state highways. She has made her annual appropriation for Dartmouth college and she has passed an educational bill, which is one great step toward employing only certified teachers, that is, teachers who have been graduated from the high schools or from normal schools. The State gives to towns so much, according to what they pay the teachers who

are so certified, and so New Hampshire is not false to the trust of education. She still keeps burning on the hills the light of learning. Patriotic, believing in law, the dear old State that welcomes you through my unworthy lips is entitled to your love, to your consideration.

Now, I am not going to flay your patience with any statistics or any long array of figures, but some things I want you to know. In this State, not including railroads, but in factories and occupations of various kinds,—textile, mechanical and others, \$120,000,000 are invested, with an annual output of \$160,000,000, and wages are paid to about 125,000 men and women who work in these factories; and today in the savings banks of this little State lie \$84,000,000, largely the savings of these wage earners. A few years ago I had the honor to prepare the semi-centennial address in my native city, Concord, and I found to my astonishment and my delight that half of the population of that little city, scarcely 21,000, had deposits in our four savings banks exceeding \$5,000,000. Ah, ladies and gentlemen, thrift and scenery go hand in hand in New Hampshire.

Others will speak here during your sessions in regard to the libraries of our State and among them will be the distinguished and illustrious sons of New Hampshire who are here to-night, whose names I forbear to mention. But I do wish to call your attention to one of our city libraries, to the public library of my native city. In that city, whose population I have spoken about, 90,000 volumes go into circulation every year, taken out by about 8,000 readers who certainly show an unmistakable appreciation of the institution. The library in New Hampshire is by no means a new thing, but the modern library as we understand it has come within the last twenty-five years. Now it is becoming quite the custom for many of the returning natives, the well-to-do, those who have made money elsewhere and have come back to visit their native town, to commemorate their visits by giving to the native town a library; and as you ride through our State you see from the car windows, in little towns where you would hardly expect to

see a library, these brick or stone buildings, attractive and beautiful, testifying to the love of books, testifying to the love of reading, which is another attractive characteristic of our State. And I am glad to assure you that this benign custom is yearly increasing. The legislature makes appropriations to meet the library feature, and so, my friends, the State to which you have come is no unworthy state for this conference. Here amid these beautiful surroundings play and work are almost interchangeable, and I am sure that under the inspiration of this much favored locality, so full of nature's pageantry as almost to challenge successful rivalry, your sessions can not but be conducted to most successful conclusions.

And now, Mr President, I will close as I began, and say to you that I welcome you to New Hampshire in behalf of the citizens of this State, and I welcome you also to this hostelry of pleasure, this castle of hospitality, this Ultima Thule of perfect rest and delight, The Mt Washington.

THE PRESIDENT: On behalf of this Association, Sir, I thank you most sincerely for your cordial words. The warmth of your welcome has been so exceptional indeed that I imagine most of us, when on the train, felt it extended nearly to our homes. Yet, having arrived here, I am quite confident that all feel, as I do, that notwithstanding our naturally high anticipations, the half had not been told us of what is actually in store for us. I beg, Sir, that you will convey to His Excellency the Governor the thanks of the Association for the kindly greetings which you have voiced for him, and, in addition, that you yourself will accept from us our most appreciative thanks for the graceful and gracious words which you have spoken to us. We all feel that in coming to New Hampshire we have chosen one of the choice spots of this land which abounds in choice spots, and I am sure, with you, that the meetings which are to be conducted here cannot but be successful, if only because of these delightful surroundings.

The next item on the program is the President's address of which the title is

CO-ORDINATION, OR METHOD IN CO-OPERATION *

In inviting your attention to the subject of co-ordination, I bring before you what may accurately be termed a present-day problem. It is not absolutely new, but it is at least recent. Each generation has tasks peculiarly its own to surmount; and co-ordination is one of ours. Moreover, in the sense in which we use it tonight, viz., systematic co-operation, it is sufficiently large to include within itself many special questions which are being actively canvassed, and are daily becoming more and more prominent.

The first chapter in the history of popular libraries (I should rather say the *earlier chapters*, having regard to the vast amount of creative work they embody) closed almost simultaneously with the nineteenth century. This coincidence is worth noting, because most of the questions which had taxed the powers of the founders of this Association had been finally settled by that date. Some were disposed of even earlier, and a few have lingered longer. But, after all, the day for discussing library technique or method is almost gone. If this matter be not closed, it has at any rate, in parliamentary phrase, "reached the committee stage," and the same thing is equally true of other questions of internal management, as well as of those which bear on the library's relation to the public.

Now, these problems were, if one may so say, formative, i. e., they were connected with libraries in the making; they were individualistic like the era to which they belong. For they arose in the early years of the library movement while the

evolution of the individual library was taking place. This involved perfecting all those processes (many of them technical, though none the less weighty on that account, since every art or profession is based on technique), which had to do with the single book as the first term in a series that culminated in the working library—the final one. That was co-ordination—of the forces *within* the library.

But the formative period is over. Organized libraries are to be found at every turn. And the problems which now confront us are different from the earlier ones. They no longer have to do with libraries as *final* terms in a series, but as *first* terms in a new series of larger proportions. The twentieth century has the task of evoking method and order *among* rather than *within* libraries. It must discover a classification not for the volumes on the shelves (which has already been done), but for the libraries themselves, grading them as it were, and welding them into a complete system. Not a "library system" such as is already exemplified in the great cities, though this, to some extent, embodies the idea in little; but a single comprehensive organization in which each member shall have its own definite part to play, yet will also stand in distinct and mutually helpful relations to all the other members, acknowledging, each one, that it owes a duty to the whole body, although preserving complete freedom as to its own individual management and interests. Such an organization, such a system of libraries, is the final term in the new series. In it the libraries of the country would stand not as independent units, but as *inter-dependent* partners. And its ultimate attainment should, I believe, be the aim *par excellence* of this generation of librarians.

Do you exclaim, "This is a hard saying: who can hear it? Proof!" I point you to the fact that combination and organization are among the strongest tendencies, the very watchwords of the age. How should librarians, then, keep aloof from them? I point you also to the trend of library opinion as evinced in recent professional literature. And I hope later on

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the address delivered by President Elliot before the Magnolia Conference in 1902. Since that date he has given what thought he could spare to the subject of co-ordination, and to such literature bearing on it as he has found. Probably owing to its title, "President Elliot and discrimination in books," Mr W. E. Foster's illuminating article published in the *Library Journal*, vol. 27, p. 260, escaped him until the present address was all but finished. He would call particular attention to this fact because of certain coincidences in thought between Mr Foster's paper and the short article on *Regional libraries* published in the *Library Journal* June, 1908, which latter is practically an outline of a portion of the present address.

to be able at least to suggest that a system such as has been mentioned would not only be most desirable in itself, as tending to greater efficiency and to economy of effort, but that the mere fact of its existence would dispose of most of the questions that are now pressing on us for solution.

This is true, for instance, of book selection, disposal of duplicates, storage, clearing houses—which together form what might be called “the overcrowding or congestive group.” With other groups less prominent at the moment, but no less vital, it falls into place among those problems which may be broadly characterized as involving the treatment of masses of books rather than single volumes. In conjunction with these and, I think, not otherwise, it can be satisfactorily solved, as one phase of the broad subject of co-ordination.

Inasmuch as my remarks are intended, in part, to serve as a sort of prologue to the next general session, I can venture to omit or pass lightly by certain aspects of my theme, confining myself to a somewhat general consideration of it and leaving illustrations to follow. Nevertheless, it would be proper, I suppose, to grow reminiscent here over what has thus far been accomplished in the way of co-ordination. Even this review, however, I shall spare you; albeit, if I did not, your sufferings on account of it would be short. For, though a good deal has lately been written on the subject, it would not take many minutes to tell what has actually been done.

Co-operation, of course, there has long been in a multitude of directions, and in—even between—many different countries. Of that I am not now speaking; and I therefore pass by the bibliographies, the indexing and cataloging, in which, as might have been expected, co-operation has made its most pronounced advance. Co-operative indexing and cataloging, indeed, must rank among the great achievements of their own or of any time.

And co-operation has still more to its credit. For example, that you and I should be supplied with descriptive lists of certain books together with the information that

the books may be consulted in, possibly borrowed from, certain libraries, is really a triumph of co-operation; our acceptance of it almost as a matter of course merely going to show our familiarity with conveniences which a few years ago were unheard of. But to put these books in my hand, and in considerable numbers; not merely a volume now and then, demands, not greater skill or learning than the former service, but a larger measure of correlated effort spread over a wider field—and of such, the instances now on record serve chiefly to pave the way for future experiments.

I say this, knowing full well that the very principle which underlies state libraries, and perhaps state commissions, too, is co-ordinative; nor do I forget the co-operation that has long existed between the Chicago libraries, the still more comprehensive plan inaugurated in Providence and described in 1897 by Mr Foster, Mr Rowell's account in 1898 of what had been done in California, European experiments in Belgium, Germany and England, nor finally the nascent county library movements which are already full of promise for this country. Still, I repeat, these efforts, valuable for what they have accomplished, are, above all, valuable as showing what may be done. Because, as one studies them, one finds that without exception they converge upon the comprehensive organization referred to a moment ago.

As you observe, I have, thus far, been speaking of co-ordination in the most general terms. Let us now look at it in one particular aspect, as it relates to the supply and distribution of books. This is, perhaps the ultimate and crowning purpose of co-ordination. Indeed it constitutes so large a part of all library effort that we can well afford for the time to overlook other sides of the subject. Then, too, the obstacles to putting it into execution are serious enough to merit separate consideration. The question of supply will naturally include provision for reaching all the libraries of the country; while distribution, if it be effective, will, among other things, bring relief to congested libraries.

Apart from purchase and gift, one library can obtain a supply of books only by borrowing from another. But, though inter-library loans have been going on for years, and have now grown very usual, they are still effected chiefly between the greater libraries; while the books lent are restricted, in the main, to those needed for serious study or research. Indeed, I think I am right in saying that the regulations of most libraries favor no other class of inter-library loans strictly so called. Lighter works are on an avowedly different footing and are circulated mainly through traveling libraries or similar agencies, when the great libraries circulate them at all. But I need not labor to prove what you will grant, that as things stand today, no library is in a position to lend to other libraries considerable numbers of books either popular or semi-popular in character. Not one is equipped for such work.

Yet the public library is a democratic institution; and democracies are not, I believe, usually supposed to consist wholly of persons addicted to serious study. So that apparently, in any system which may be devised, there must be provision for widening the scope of inter-library loans, until they include other than scholarly works. We all of us have a great respect for the scholar, but his are not the only interests to consider.

Moreover, simply to enlarge the circle of readers, will not suffice. What of the small libraries, which form the great majority of libraries of the land, and are doing collectively a vast and steadily broadening work? I pass by the immense amount of duplication of books and of effort to which, under existing conditions, these libraries are condemned. Much of this is indispensable, and, of course, always will be, though far too much is wasteful, and ought to be made unnecessary. That which concerns us at present, however, is the isolation of the smaller libraries, notwithstanding their proximity to each other and, sometimes, to leading institutions. Despite their slender stock of books they must rely mainly on themselves. They borrow rarely, and their fa-

cilities for doing so, always inferior, often seem to be practically *nil*. It may be urged that a rural library does not need very many books. True, other things being equal, a small community will need fewer books than a large community. On the other hand, the fewer books a library controls, the greater the probability of its needing others which it does not possess. Clearly, then, any "system of libraries" must reach out to, and include, the small libraries of the country; nothing could justly be called a system that failed to take account of these.

But how are they to be included? They will not be greatly advantaged by borrowing from each other. They must apply to libraries larger than themselves. The great libraries, as has been said, are not equipped to furnish the requisite literature; besides, they have their own readers whose claims must, of course, be first considered. Here, however, the medium-sized library will probably be found a powerful coadjutor. Among this large class there must be thousands of books not in frequent use, which, with suitable arrangements, could be made available for inter-library loans.

Yet here again we find isolation. Although we have discovered a potential source of supply, means of access are in great measure wanting. The medium-sized library is not, as yet, much more fully prepared for lending than are the lesser ones. On the other hand, it is in almost equal need of enlarged borrowing powers.

So much then for supply. The outlook is not too pleasing, is it? Let us turn for a moment to distribution.

Seven years ago, at Magnolia, this Association had the honor of listening to a notable paper by the head of a great university. The thesis, if I may be pardoned for characterizing it thus briefly, was the necessity for separation between "live" and "dead" books, and of providing a place of sepulture or storage for the so-called "dead." If this paper did no more, and it did more, it placed definitely before librarians the ultimate necessity, which has not since been questioned, of storage repositories.

Long before President Eliot's paper was written there had been repeated suggestions as to a clearing-house for exchange of duplicates. But these two problems have usually been kept distinct, and treated as though no connection existed between them. In the meantime, while, for various reasons, the popular demand for books has greatly increased, libraries have been steadily swelling in bulk, and the questions connected with overcrowding and congestion have become more acute than ever.

Yet, I must confess it, the idea of a tomb for useless books is repugnant to me. Apart from considerations of economy, which would seem to demand that its functions be combined with at least those of a clearing-house, its very suggestions are unpleasant if not unsavory. No one, of course, calls such a thing a library. I would name it rather the Dead Sea; for it would be ever receiving, never giving. Even if what was consigned to it were not already dead (and, I am afraid, cases of premature burial would be rather frequent) the final result would be the same. Nothing could long survive amid such surroundings. But vary the figure. Call the tomb a reservoir, and instantly all the conditions change. The reservoir receives only in order that it may give forth. It is the antithesis of the Dead Sea. The one is a receptacle, the other a dispensary. In the latter there is current. Granted that here and there the motion be sluggish, possibly imperceptible, still the contents, as a whole, remain sound and useful.

Now, we can all think of more than one approximation to such a reservoir among the libraries of this country. We think of them with admiration and gratitude for their enlightened and liberal work. But the field is vast; the libraries we have just referred to are few, and have responsibilities, as we have already twice observed, over and above any they may have assumed in behalf of other libraries; whereas it is precisely with the needs of libraries that we are now concerned.

Might it not then be feasible to provide a certain number of book reservoirs to which all the libraries of a particular dis-

trict or locality could turn in time of need? These reservoirs, existing for the express purpose of serving other libraries, might have great latitude in the matter of lending, while at the same time they might combine the function of a storage warehouse and clearing-house with other services as yet hardly spoken of.

Let us proceed on the hypothesis that it is feasible, and suppose that the entire continent has been laid off into a few such districts or regions, and that in each region there has been established a great reservoir—let us call it a regional library—placed at a central point which has been selected after a careful study of the region, its lines of communication, distribution and character of its population, the size and location of its other libraries, with the kind and number of books these already possess. The regional library may have been developed from an existing library (of course with the latter's consent and co-operation), or even from a group of libraries, or it may have been established *de novo*, examination having shown the necessity for it.

The first act of the regional libraries would naturally be to get into the closest relations with all other libraries of the region. They would acquaint these latter as fully as possible with the nature of the regional collections, invite the freest application for books or for suggestive lists, and would ask to be supplied with a description of the collections of their neighbors, including mention of any especially valuable works or unusual books, journals or periodicals each might possess, as well as of the kind of books chiefly in demand by their readers. All this information would be filed.

If these two things were done, even roughly, throughout the various regions, there would result at comparatively slight exertion a sort of inventory of the library resources and reading tastes of the country, apart from the great centers. This is something that would be very difficult to obtain by other means.

Having made the acquaintance of their more immediate neighbors, the next step would be to get into touch with the Na

tional library and other great libraries throughout the country—very particularly the other regional libraries—to learn at least the strong points of the collections of each, and arrange for reciprocal exchange. It would be neither practicable nor necessary for each of these libraries to keep the catalogs of all the others. Lists of accessions, finding lists and a quarterly bulletin issued by each library, containing its classification and the number of volumes under each heading, would exhibit individual resources with considerable accuracy, and afford a ready means of judging which of several libraries was richest in a given subject, thus indicating the one to which application should be made for particular books. Knowing each other's strong and weak points, knowing, too, their own regions, and having a general acquaintance with the collections of the other great libraries, they would practically have the literary resources of the whole country at their disposal. The librarians of a region would soon get into the way of applying to their own regional library for information or for whatever books they might want. The books would either be supplied from stock, or borrowed at the nearest point and forwarded. Affiliated libraries would insensibly be drawn together, and towards the central library, and could not fail to merge into a system, although this "merger" would be purely the result of voluntary association. The smaller libraries would know that they had behind them the entire resources of the region—and many a one which now feels itself isolated, would be not merely strengthened but inspired by this thought.

But in addition to acting as reservoir to a district, regional libraries would establish branches or stations at points unprovided with libraries—just as the great city libraries now do within a much smaller radius. To branches, stations and independent libraries in its region the central library would send not alone requested books, but, at stated intervals, assortments of books of various kinds, and would, of course, call into requisition all the most

approved means of distribution, from traveling libraries to book wagons.

I say nothing of possibilities as to co-operation with the Library of Congress in issuing cards printed in accordance with the abridged rules; nor of the advantages which might accrue from co-operation in purchase among a group of libraries of such calibre as we are considering.

Though each Reservoir library would necessarily aim at a large and comprehensive collection, each would specialize to the exclusion of all others, in certain directions—each alone would collect and preserve the literature—including newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets—native to or bearing specially on its own region, and if it did not itself collect everything in these lines, would know how and by whom the work was being done.

They would constitute the natural storage libraries of their district, receiving and making accessible the overflow, whatever its nature, of their affiliated libraries; retaining it or sorting and passing it on, as the case might be, to those particular points at which it would be most useful. Thus in addition to being storage libraries they would almost inevitably become clearing-houses. Indeed, I sometimes wonder whether, if the work of a clearing-house could be thoroughly and effectively done, it would not, to a great extent, remove the need of storage libraries. Many books, of course, come into the world destitute of the faintest spark of life. For these there is no future but storage; yet of those that have actually lived, how few die and become permanently useless! The cases of supposed death usually turn out to have been instances of suspended animation. And who shall say that a book which appears to be lifeless, or at best languishing in its present home, is not merely pining for change of air and companions, and would not respond to a change as quickly as any other invalid? It is a question merely of finding the right environment.

As a matter of course, regional libraries would also become *the* reference libraries of their district, and not alone for the benefit of persons on the spot. For they

would be equipped with correspondence research departments, and bibliographic bureaux from which would issue, at reasonable tariff rates, certified copies of articles, answers to requests for specific information, or even for more extended bits of research. Indeed, if any libraries are ever to undertake what in Belgium they call *Documentation*, regional libraries are the very ones to do it.

One sees, or thinks one can see, a long vista of growth in the directions that have been indicated. One sees, for instance, a chain of regional libraries throughout the United States and Canada, because the scope of such institutions ought to be avowedly continental if not international, and because in certain respects—in her relatively few libraries, her great distances and small population—Canada seems to be ideally placed for making an initial experiment of this nature. And, the trial once made, perhaps the customs might be persuaded to show greater leniency towards inter-library loans. Reciprocity in exchange of books and information could do no harm to the most avowed protectionist; nay, it would tend to dissipate the ignorance of each other, which when it exists between nations is one of the chief impediments to good and friendly relations.

“But,” you object, “these libraries are to be very few, and each must supply a great territory. They can never do it.” Remember, in the first place, that the regions, though large, are less populous than city regions. Moreover, these libraries merely supplement, they do not completely supply. Their work would be not to displace what already exists, but to correlate it and increase its effectiveness. It is not the magnitude of their operations, but the cost of their upkeep that presents real difficulty. And as to this, have you ever observed that once the necessity or utility of a certain line of action is shown, means to carry it on are generally forthcoming? In this particular case an annual contribution† (in proportion to its ability) by each affiliated library and by localities

†Hence and because they merely supplement, regional libraries would not tend to pauperize affiliated libraries.

served by branches and stations might be hoped for; but, apart from this, regional libraries would be obliged to rely upon endowment.

An income of not less than \$150,000 would probably be requisite to establish one library. Does this seem a hopelessly large sum? A single great gift like that which was made, two or three years since, for purposes of education in this country would suffice to put the whole system in operation. And I do not think it possible to over-estimate the power for good of such a system.

Just one word more. The very nature of the institutions we have been discussing postulates a body of trustees or commissioners for their control. The composition of such a body would naturally be affected by the character of the endowment on which the libraries depended. But, whatever its composition, we take it for granted that its formation would mark a further step in co-ordination, and that the active co-operation of the American Library Association would be sought and secured. Just how this would be brought about is not now material. A standing committee of this Association, working with the governing body of the regional libraries, would be in a position to study all phases of the “geographical distribution” of libraries on this continent, and could therefore advise library boards which intended building, whether to establish a library of their own, or to apply for a regional branch or delivery station; could aid in determining what class of library would best fit into the locality, might, indeed, even counsel against any library or station at all in that particular spot.

Ought I to apologize to you for weaving, as I have, a sort of phantasy, in lieu of attempting a direct answer to the definite queries that have arisen in the course of these remarks?

Even a dream, you will admit, need not be unpractical. You remember that what I have said is to be taken as a general introduction to papers which you will hear later. And the plan I have followed, inadequate, in some respects, as I feel it to

be, seemed the best I could devise for placing before you in broad outline certain aspects of the great problem which is steadily attracting more and more attention, both in Europe and on this continent—the problem of Co-ordination.

THE PRESIDENT: Will the Secretary now present his report?

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Officers. The officers elected at the Minnetonka conference have served through the year with two exceptions: Mr Thomas D. Jones, elected a trustee of the Endowment fund, was unable to accept, and the Executive board appointed Mr W. C. Kimball in his stead for the term of three years. Miss Mary E. Ahern, elected Recorder, resigned in September, 1908, and the Executive board chose Miss Alice B. Kroeger for the remainder of the year.

Members. There are slightly over 2,000 members in good standing at the beginning of this conference, a larger number than ever before and a net increase of about 50 during the past year.

The *library* membership is something over 200 and might well be double this number. It is reasonably permanent. Once a member, a library usually remains a member. It would be a matter for rejoicing if this were as true of individuals. While there are hundreds of our number who have been members for as many years as they have been in library work and who pay their dues much as they eat their meals, there are other hundreds who are intermittent joiners, whose membership record is punctuated with gaps which mark the years that the conference met at a distance or in which they "just forgot."

Finances. Hundreds of members pay into the Association treasury a small sum year after year, as dues. Because of frequent questions showing ignorance as to the exact use made of this money and a commendable desire to learn just what becomes of it, it seems worth while to make a plain statement of these money matters.

The source and amount of its assets and income, with the manner and matter of

its outlay, are items which every member of the Association is entitled to know. They are, of course, presented in various official reports at annual meetings and printed thereafter in the Proceedings, but with such circumstantial minuteness and in fashion so obsequious to the exigencies of debit and credit, that the bottom facts, the bare, unencumbered, essential business of the Association, are not readily apparent save to the few who are closely concerned with its budget and bills.

Three committees are charged with matters of finance: the Trustees of the endowment funds, the Publishing board and the Executive board. Each has a separate treasury and each reports to the Association at the annual conference.

The Trustees of the endowment funds hold securities to the amount of \$100,000 in the Carnegie fund and \$7,000 in the general endowment fund. The income from the Carnegie fund, something over \$4,000 per annum, is paid to the Publishing board. The income from the general Endowment fund, about \$300 per annum, is spent as the Council directs and is usually paid into the general treasury and for current expenses. The Trustees of the endowment funds are also charged with the safe investment of the two principal sums. A list of the securities in which these \$107,000 are now invested is printed in the "Bulletin" for May, 1909. The Publishing board spends annually in its various enterprises the \$4,000 income from the Carnegie fund and the receipts from sales of its publications (about \$8,000 in 1908), a total of about \$12,000. The last printed statement of the detailed income and outlay of the Publishing board is now in your hands and will be reprinted in the Proceedings of this meeting.

The Executive board through the Treasurer of the Association conducts its current financial business. The chief item of revenue is from annual membership dues, a sum now amounting to about \$4,700 per annum. From this sum are paid the running expenses connected with the annual conference, the publication of the "Bulletin" (including "Handbook" and

"Proceedings"), the maintenance of Executive offices and the sums spent by officers and committees. The details of these receipts and payments for the calendar year 1908, are given in the Treasurer's annual report printed in the "Bulletin" for May, 1909. The sum paid in each year for life members (usually from one to three hundred dollars; about one-fifth of what it should be) is turned over to the Trustees to be added to the general endowment fund of \$7,000.

Full minute reports from all three of these committees covering the year 1908, are in the May "Bulletin." This year was one of enforced economy. It was necessary to reduce the expense for salaries at the Executive offices and to limit, by slender grants, useful work planned by several committees.

These statements show that it is the regular annual payment of dues by each member that keeps the Association going, and the more members who pay these dues the farther and faster the Association will go.

The removal of the Executive offices to Chicago and their organization upon somewhat broader lines will severely tax the present resources of the Association. It thus becomes more important than ever before that all library workers assume and maintain membership.

The Association at other library meetings. Three members of the Executive board represented the Association as delegates at the meetings of seven state library associations during the year. The first vice-president visited Indiana, the second vice-president, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio and the Ex-President, Virginia.

Cordial testimonials have evidenced a sincere appreciation of these visits and, in the two years that they have formed a part of the Association's Publicity program, they have undoubtedly done much to promote professional intimacy and solidarity, to make the Association better known and to bring to hundreds of remoter library workers the sense that each of them has a part in its purposes and in its work.

The somewhat trying exigencies of these annual library pilgrimages, the resulting difficulty of meeting demand with worthy supply, prompt the fervent prayer that a kind Providence may speedily raise up in our ranks more men and women who can combine in a public address sound substance with pleasing and effective form; who can serve with distinction as the social feature of a meeting and who are willing to lay these gifts upon the Association altar for two or three weeks in each October.

New legislation. Library extension has received considerable attention at the hands of various state legislatures during the past year and several important and significant laws have been passed, providing for the establishment of new state library commissions, or enlarging the scope and resources of several existing commissions.

New commissions have been created in five states, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. In Illinois three new sections have been added to the State library law of 1874.¹ By Section 10, the commissioners of the State library are authorized to appoint two persons, who, with the State librarian, shall constitute the Illinois library extension commission. Section 11 provides that the new commission shall give advice and information on library matters and shall appoint a library organizer who shall keep informed on the methods of library work throughout the State, visit libraries, assist in starting new libraries and report annually to the Commission. Section 12 empowers the commission to operate traveling libraries and to conduct a clearing-house for periodicals for local libraries.

In addition to the amendment creating the Library extension commission, the Illinois General Assembly amended Section 5 of the Act of 1872², relating to library funds so that the funds shall be drawn on by the officers of the library on vouchers of the library board instead of being drawn on by the city officers.

In North Carolina³ and Tennessee⁴ the

¹See Illinois Laws 1909, p. 274-75.

²Ibid, p. 273.

³See North Carolina Laws 1909, ch. 873, p. 1281-82.

⁴See Tennessee Acts 1909, ch. 177, p. 629-31.

commissions seem to have been constituted along conventional lines, with the usual advisory, organizing and assisting duties. Both commissions consist of five members, including the Superintendent of Public instruction and the State librarian, and are empowered to employ salaried secretaries appointed by themselves, but not from among their own number. North Carolina is provided with an appropriation of \$1,500.

The Commissions in Texas and Utah are not limited to library interests, but have a two-fold function, combining library extension in the former with the functions of an historical commission and in the latter with the gymnasium features of the Y. M. C. A.

The Texas¹ commission consists of the Superintendent of Public instruction, the head of the school of history of the State university and three members appointed by the Governor. Its library functions involve the election of a state librarian (not from its own members), who shall be an experienced librarian and who will act as secretary; and the appointment of an assistant librarian to conduct a legislative reference section. Its historical duties include the formation and conduct of an historical museum and the classification, indexing and preservation of the manuscript archives of the State.

To carry on these two lines of work an appropriation was granted for two years, beginning with September 1; \$8,478 for 1909-10 and \$5,378 for 1910-11. An emergency fund of \$2,721.75 to enable the commission to begin operations immediately on the passage of the law was also granted.

The Utah Library-gymnasium commission², effective on March 11, 1909, provides for a board of five members to be appointed by the State board of education for a term of five years. The purposes of the commission are to increase and improve the educational advantages of the State by establishing free libraries and gymnasiums. An appropriation of \$2,000

was granted for developing the work, with the stipulation that all bills drawn against this fund be approved by the State board of education and authorized by the Board of examiners.

It is to be regretted that no provision was made for traveling libraries.

Notable measures amending existing library laws and enlarging the provisions for library extension were enacted by the legislatures of California and Vermont.

Nine library acts were passed by the California legislature, the most important of which is the County library act³, providing for the creation of county library systems by the county supervisors. Supplementing this act are two amendments, one providing for the transfer to the county library system of the books and funds belonging to the teachers' institutes and libraries, the other making existing school district libraries a part of the county library system. Several amendments were also made to the Public libraries act of 1901⁴. These repeal the tax limit section and place the disbursement of the library funds solely in the hands of the library trustees. A larger appropriation for the work of the State library was granted by an amendment to Section 2300, of the Political Code, providing that \$5,000 of the fees collected by the Secretary of State each month shall constitute the State library fund⁵.

In Vermont the law providing for the State board of library commissioners⁶ has been re-enacted with several changes, the most important of which is the provision by which the Board is permitted to aid public libraries with grants of money to the amount of \$1,000 a year, in sums not exceeding \$100 to a library.

Provision was also made for an annual school for library instruction, and the appropriations were increased to \$2,000 annually for salaries and general expenses;

³See California Statutes, 1909, ch. 479, p. 811-14.

⁴Ibid, p. 823-26.

⁵Ibid, ch. 40, p. 39.

For text of these laws, see also "News notes of California libraries," April, 1909, 4:123-44. For a discussion without the text, see "Library Journal," 34:167-68.

⁶See Vermont Acts 1908, No. 52, p. 50-55.

¹For the text of the law see Circular No. 1, published by the Texas state library.

²See Utah Laws 1909, ch. 57, p. 80-81.

to \$600 annually for the purchase of books for traveling libraries, and to \$150 annually for clerical work in preparing such books for circulation.

Amendments were also made to secure to cities and incorporated villages the same privileges which towns have previously enjoyed.

Necrology for 1908-9. The losses of the Association by death during the year that has elapsed since our last conference have been as numerous and as grievous as during any year of its history. In 1902, the few surviving members of the conference of 1853 were made honorary members. Three of these have died within the twelve month, full of years and honors. Two survivors of the first fifty members who joined in 1876 have also passed away.

Dr James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, died March 29, 1909, from apoplexy. Dr Canfield was born at Delaware, O., in 1847. He was prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic preparatory school, took his A. B. degree at Williams college in 1868, and received the degree of A. M. in 1877 and LL.D. in 1893. He also received the degree of Litt.D. from the University of Oxford, in 1902. He was engaged in railway construction from 1868 to 1871, then practiced law at St Joseph (Mich.) until 1877, when he became professor of American history and civics at the State university of Kansas, which position he held until 1891. He was chancellor of the State university of Nebraska for four years, and president of the State university of Ohio four years, until 1899, when he became librarian of Columbia university. Dr Canfield served as president of the New York library association, vice-president of the American library association, a member of its Council and chairman of its Committee on co-operation with the National education association. He also served as president and secretary of the National education association.

While Dr Canfield's services as a college president and a university librarian gave him his chief title to grateful remem-

brance, he will also be remembered as a pleasing speaker, a ready writer, a promoter of the modern library idea and of public library extension and as a man of broad human sympathies. He joined the A. L. A. in 1900 (No. 2140), and attended four conferences.

For fuller accounts of his life, see "Columbia University Quarterly," June, 1909, 11:299-308; "Educational Review," 37:538-39; "Library Journal," 34:143-44; "Public Libraries," 14:176-77; "Outlook," 91:805-6.

Miss Agnes Jeanette Field, assistant in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) public library, died at Omaha (Neb.) in November, 1908. Miss Field was a graduate of the State university of Iowa and was prepared for library work at the New York State library school. She became a member of the A. L. A. in 1908 (No. 4356), and attended the Minnetonka conference.

Dr Daniel Coit Gilman, formerly president of the Johns Hopkins university, died in Norwich (Ct.) in October, 1908. He was born in Norwich in 1831 and graduated from Yale university in 1852. After spending some time abroad he returned to America to hold various positions in Yale. In 1872 he became president of the University of California and later president of Johns Hopkins university, of which he was practically the founder. Dr Gilman was at one time librarian of Yale university and was one of the members of the 1853 conference. In 1902 he was made an honorary member of the A. L. A. (No. 2495).

For further particulars, see "Educational Review," 36:431-32; "Independent," 65:956-58.

Miss Sarah C. Hagar for twenty-three years librarian of the Fletcher free library, Burlington (Vt.), died at her home on June 24, 1908. Miss Hagar was born in 1827 and was called to take charge of the Fletcher library in 1885, and from that time until her death all her time, interest and sympathies were given to its work. She had been a member of the A. L. A. since 1885 (No. 503), and attended 13 conferences.

For a fuller sketch, see "Library Journal," 33:493-94.

Dr Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished Unitarian minister and author,

died at his home in Boston, June 10, 1909, aged 87. Dr Hale was born in Boston in 1822, graduated from Harvard in 1839, and received the degree of S. T. D. in 1879. From 1846 to 1856 he served as minister of the Church of the Unity, Worcester (Mass.), and in 1856 began his long and devoted service as minister of the South Congregational church of Boston. He was a man of wide sympathies and benevolent democracy and gained prominence as the promoter of "Chautauqua" circles and as the organizer of the Lend a hand society for general helpfulness. His lifelong connection with journalism and writing is evidenced by the long list of books to his credit. Always deeply interested in educational development and progress, Dr Hale concerned himself with the modern library movement and was a member of the 1853 conference. In 1902 he was made an honorary member of the A. L. A. (No. 2496).

For sketches of his life and work, see "Independent," 66, 1349-50; "Nation," 88: 604-5; "Outlook," 92:397-99, 403-6.

Charles William Jencks, for many years the head of the Jencks paper box company of Providence (R. I.), died at his home in that city on April 23, 1909. Mr Jencks was born in Providence in 1826. After leaving school he entered the business world as a grocer and in 1852 established a paper box manufactory. Although his time was largely devoted to his business interests, he served as librarian of the old Mechanics' library for some eight years before it was merged into the Providence public library. He was a member of the 1853 conference, joined the Association in 1887 (No. 699), was made an honorary member in 1902, and attended two conferences.

Miss Mary Eliza Macomber, librarian of the Kellogg-Hubbard library, Montpelier (Vt.), died February 11, 1909. She was born in Worcester (Vt.) in 1859, and entered library work soon after finishing school. Starting as an assistant in the old Montpelier public library, she soon rose to the position of librarian. In 1895, she became the head of the Kellogg-Hubbard library, a position she filled until her death.

Miss Macomber was an active member of the Vermont library association and served as its president and vice-president. She became a member of the A. L. A. (No. 1953), in 1900, and attended several conferences.

Miss S. Augusta Smith, for some time librarian of the Montclair (N. J.) public library and a member of the A. L. A. since 1900 (No. 1944), died suddenly of apoplexy on February 5, 1909.

Dr Ainsworth Rand Spofford, chief assistant librarian of Congress, died on August 12, 1908, at the age of 83, at Holderness (N. H.). Dr Spofford was born at Gilmanton (N. H.) in 1825. He received an excellent classical education under private tutors, and developed early the passion for reading which was to shape his career. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati (O.) where he became a bookseller and publisher. He was one of the founders of the Literary club of Cincinnati in 1850. Nine years later he became an assistant editor of the Cincinnati "Daily Commercial." Dr Spofford's life in Washington dated from 1861 when he was appointed first assistant in the Library of Congress. He became librarian-in-chief in 1864, which position he held until 1897. At that time, in view of Dr Spofford's advanced age, Dr Herbert Putnam was appointed librarian and Dr Spofford retired to the position of chief assistant, which he occupied up to the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association (No. 19), was present at its organization in Philadelphia in 1876, and attended five conferences.

For fuller particulars of his life, see "Ainsworth Rand Spofford, 1825-1908: a memorial meeting at the Library of Congress, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1908," 84p. 1909; "Independent," 66:1149-55; "Library Journal," 33:356-58.

Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast, state librarian of Massachusetts, died in Boston on April 29, 1909, following a surgical operation. Mr Tillinghast was born in West Greenwich (R. I.) in 1843. After a few years of teaching he went to Boston in 1870, and became connected with the "Boston Journal," of which he was city editor for several years. In addition to his work as state librarian, which he carried on

from 1879 until his death, he was clerk and treasurer of the Massachusetts board of education for 20 years. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts free public library commission and was its chairman for two terms. Mr Tillinghast developed the state library into a well-equipped and substantial institution. He was a member of many historical and other societies as well as a life member of the A. L. A., which he joined in 1879 (No. 368).

The following persons have been members of the Association at some time in the past, but were not members at the time of death:

Joseph Warren Chapman who, as librarian, did much to organize and build up the McClelland public library of Pueblo (Colo.), died January 15, 1909. On account of ill health, Mr Chapman was obliged to give up his library work several years ago, but he retained his interest in the McClelland library until a short time before his death. Mr Chapman became a member of the A. L. A. in 1895.

Dr William L. Montague, for many years professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst college, died on July 27, 1908. He was born in Belchertown (N. Y.) in 1831, and graduated from Amherst in 1855, and received the Ph. D. degree from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1893. He served as librarian of Amherst college from 1864-1878 and as registrar from 1860 to 1880. Dr Montague became a member of the A. L. A., which he joined in 1876 (No. 43).

William Bailey Wickersham, for thirty-six years secretary of the Board of directors of the Chicago public library, died on October 15, 1908, in Los Angeles (Cal.). Mr Wickersham was born in Indiana in

1844 and graduated from Earlham college in 1867. After teaching school for a few years he went to Chicago, and in 1872 became secretary of the committee organized to take charge of the large gift of books sent to Chicago by English sympathizers, after the fire of 1871. When the public library was established Mr Wickersham continued as secretary of the library board and acted as its executive officer until the election of Dr W. F. Poole as librarian in 1873. From the beginning Mr Wickersham had been the financial and business manager of the library. He was twice president of the Chicago library club and actively interested in library progress generally. He originated the co-operative pension plan now in successful operation among the employees of the Chicago public library and invented the library card pocket in common use. Mr Wickersham joined the A. L. A. in 1878.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary's report is before you. Unless objection is heard, it will be taken as adopted.

We will now listen to the report of the treasurer.

THE TREASURER: Mr President, the Treasurer's report is in the hands of the Secretary, and I will ask him to read it.

THE SECRETARY: The report for the fiscal year, January 1—December 31, 1908, has been printed¹ and has been sent to all members. There is in the hands of the Secretary the supplementary report, January 1—June 15, 1909, which is asked for by the Executive board. It is in considerable detail, and I will read merely the summary figures.

¹See Bulletin of the American Library Association, May, 1909, 3:44-46.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 15, 1909.

Balances, December 31, 1908—

Deposit, Bartlett Trust Co., St. Joseph.....	\$2,107.09	
Credit Miss Browne, Boston.....	100.00	
		\$2,207.09

Receipts

Membership dues—			
1907	1 at \$2.00	.....	\$2.00
1908	3 at 2.00	.....	6.00
1909	196 at 5.00	.....	980.00
	90 at 3.00	.....	270.00

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE

	1,167 at 2.00	2,334.00	
	1 at 1.00 (partial payment)	1.00	
	1 at .50 (partial payment) .....	.50	
1910	3 at 2.00	6.00	
	2 at 1.00 (partial payment)	2.00	
			3,601.50
	Life memberships—1 at \$25.00 (G. E. Wire)	25.00	
	Trustees of Endowment fund, interest	199.55	
	Interest on bank balance (Jan. 1 to May 31)	31.29	
	Miscellaneous	1.40	
	Sale of Bulletin	31.01	
			\$6,096.84

Payments

Bretton Woods conference	\$33.95	
Bookbuying committee	59.60	
Bulletin	118.10	
Executive offices	592.05	
Secretary's office expenses	60.27	
Treasurer's expense	21.00	
Bookbinding committee	12.77	
Contingencies	28.20	
Committee on salary statistics	100.00	
		\$1,025.94
Balances, June 15, 1909—		
Deposit, Barlett Trust Co., St. Joseph	\$4,970.90	
Credit, Miss Browne, Boston	100.00	
		5,070.90
		\$6,096.84

Budget, 1909

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Bulletin, 1909	\$1,750.00	\$118.10
Secretary's office—		
Salary	250.00	
Expense	200.00	60.27
Conference	400.00	33.95
Treasurer's office	150.00	21.00
Committees—		
Travel	35.00	
Bookbinding	50.00	12.77
Bookbuying	100.00	59.60
National education association	25.00	
Administration	25.00	
Salary statistics	350.00	100.00
Contingencies	65.00	28.20
Headquarters	1,350.00	592.05
	\$4,750.00	\$1,025.94

Respectfully submitted,
PURD B. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT: Unless objection is heard the report will be taken as received, and adopted.

We now come to the reports of committees. The first report is that of the Trustees of the Endowment fund, by Mr W. W. Appleton. This report has been printed* and distributed among you, and with your permission we shall take it as read, and unless objection is now heard,

shall also take it as adopted.

We shall now hear from the Publishing board.

MR H. E. LEGLER: Mr President: I take it there will be no popular expression of disapproval when I say that the Publishing board has complied with that requirement of the law which says that it shall report in print. I beg leave, therefore, to submit, on behalf of the Publishing board, its report in the form of a pam-

*See Bulletin of the American Library Association, May, 1909, 3:47-49.

phlet which is here in sufficient numbers to satisfy any demands which are likely to arise from those who wish to consult it.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD

From the financial statement hereto appended, as furnished by Mr Gardner M. Jones, Treasurer, the fiscal operations of the A. L. A. Publishing board may be learned in detail. The report shows a comfortable margin for the prosecution of new enterprises, after the completion of those which are now in progress.

Reorganization plans. Much thought and attention have been given by the members of the Board, individually and collectively, during the past year to the prospective reorganization foreshadowed by the proposed new constitution, and by the successive steps taken by the Executive board, with reference to the discontinuance of Headquarters, or their transference from Boston to Chicago. So closely related are all these steps to the work of the Publishing board, that necessarily plans for future development are dependent in a large measure upon the outcome of the Executive board's final conclusions.

As it is doubtful at the time of sending this report to press, whether the plans of the Executive board and those of the Publishing board growing out of them, will have matured in due definite results by the date of the conference, we can deal herein with the progress of events, rather than the completion of arrangements.

It has been apparent to the members of this Board for some time that to administer the trust with greatest efficiency and economy, a thorough reorganization is essential. The work of the Board is twofold in character; one branch involving the usual business relations incident to publishing, and the other the editorial service involved in the securing and preparation of material.

Adequate headquarters are necessary to carry on both branches of this work, but these need not necessarily be combined. For the editorial department, certain libra-

ry and other facilities are indispensable and must be considered in determining location. Another relatively minor, though important consideration affecting such location, is the matter of printing to advantage, both as to quality of work and economy in cost of output. For the business side of the work, the question of location leaves larger latitude, and permits, without difficulty, an arrangement whereby, if the proposed new constitution is affirmed at this conference, the new Executive officer can serve as Secretary for the American Library Association, and in a similar capacity for the Publishing board, with advantage to both. This, under such joint arrangement as may be effected between the Executive board of the Association and the Publishing board, will materially simplify and render more compact and serviceable the entire business organization of the Association. With a view to multiplying the sales of the splendid publications, now available as the result of a quarter century of work by the Publishing board, steps have been taken for the establishment of a sales agency on a percentage basis, that promises to lead to larger net returns as well as to increased sales. This, we hope, will be the result, by taking advantage of the machinery placed at our disposal by the proposed sales agency, both in the matter of distribution and advertising. As soon as the conditions governing this contract are definitely agreed upon, the facts will be reported to the Association.

A. L. A. Booklist. Conforming to the policy outlined in previous reports, the Publishing board has endeavored to strengthen the A. L. A. Booklist in every way possible. Realizing the great usefulness of this tool to the libraries of the United States and Canada, and its growing importance with the tremendous increase in book purchases, it has seemed well to the members of the Board to so direct the future of the work as to concentrate effort in promoting the usefulness of the Booklist, and possibly enlarging its scope. In one of the leaflets issued by the Committee on bookbuying about two years ago, the

fact was extracted from the annual reports of twenty-five municipal public libraries that they had spent in one year the sum of \$522,021.63 for books. No doubt, in the biennium following the date for which this report was made, the book purchases have largely multiplied, not only in the twenty-five cities mentioned, but likewise in approximately 7,000 other localities where there are now public libraries furnishing books for public use. Were authentic data available as to the sum total spent in the purchase of books annually, no doubt the result would be surprising even to those who have kept in touch with the extraordinary development of the public library movement in the last few years. These figures are sufficient, however, to indicate the importance which must be attached to the publication of a periodical like the A. L. A. Booklist, serving as a guide, without suspicion of commercial interests being affiliated with it, in the choice of the books that are being currently issued in such tremendous numbers in this country and abroad. Especially for the thousands of small public libraries whose book committees and librarians have not opportunity for personal examination of the product of the book press, and who must be dependent for the basis of their choice upon those who can speak with authority, the value of the A. L. A. Booklist cannot be overestimated. It must exercise an important influence in the character of the material that is going upon the shelves of the public libraries all over the English-speaking world. It seems very much worth while, therefore, to make the A. L. A. Booklist the nucleus for the editorial service which is now being given in the preparation of tools for the library world. This is especially advisable, in view of the fact that the active work of the Board prior to the establishment of the Booklist led to the publication of such valuable bibliographical tools, serviceable more particularly to the larger libraries, that the needs in this particular field are no longer insistent.

Miss Katherine I. MacDonald, having resigned as editor of the Booklist a year ago, completing two years of valuable service

in this capacity, Miss Elva L. Bascom was chosen to fill the position, and has maintained the high standards set by Miss MacDonald, and by her predecessor, Miss Garland.

Practically eighty per cent of the entire edition of the Booklist is distributed to the libraries of the country through the library commissions; the library members of the American Library Association have also been supplied by arrangements with the Executive board. In order to reach certain conclusions as to additional features to be incorporated in the Booklist, and present ones to be eliminated, the new editor of the Booklist solicited suggestions through a questionnaire from those actually using this publication. The information sought covered the following points—

Do you use the cataloging data furnished?

If so, would their omission be a serious loss to you?

Are there any items in the imprint or collation that you would be willing to have omitted?

Would you find a larger number of titles each month more useful?

If so, are you willing to sacrifice the technical information in order to gain the enlarged list?

168 copies of this questionnaire were sent out. 121 of them were sent to libraries chosen by the heads of the state commissions; the remainder to the librarians who aid in choosing books for the Booklist, and to a few others whose opinions the editor knew would be also valuable because of their use of the Booklist. Of the 120 libraries which reported, 84 are small libraries, 36 larger or large ones. Of the small libraries, 53 constantly use the classification numbers, subject headings and Library of Congress numbers and are not willing to have them omitted in order to gain a larger number of titles or fuller notes. Of the other 31, 24 use these aids but would be willing to sacrifice them for a longer list and fuller notes. The remaining 7 do not use the technical aids and voted for more aid in selection. Of the 36 larger libraries, 13 use the technical aids, but only one was unwilling to have

them omitted for the sake of gaining more titles or more note information.

The editor's request that the heads of the commissions answer the questionnaire from their general knowledge of state needs received 14 answers. Six were satisfied with the Booklist and desired no changes. Ten emphasized the value of the technical data and urged that they be retained. Of these, four voted for more titles, three considered the technical data of less importance than a longer list and more information in the notes. The three reports from the remaining state conflicted.

Practically all librarians reporting emphasized the value of making the notes as full a guide as possible to selection, many expressing the opinion that this was the field for the Booklist's greatest usefulness.

There was great diversity in the choice of imprint data. Many of the larger libraries reported that they needed only author, brief title, publisher and price; others wished all items retained. Some find the English publisher and price useful, while the smaller libraries quite generally cut them out. The small libraries as a whole wanted more items of the imprint data, but chose different ones according to their individual possessions in the way of trade publications. The suggestion was general that "illus." was sufficient for all forms of illustrative matter, and this change has been adopted, except with regard to maps.

There were several interesting suggestions. Two libraries wished a classed list of the year's entries; one asked for a "cumulative and subject index." One commission suggested that the Booklist office furnish galley proofs to clip and mount on cards, for various uses; several libraries order extra copies for this purpose. One commission suggested printing the Booklist directly on catalog cards. Another urged adding to the Booklist, each month, a title-a-line list of books examined but not entered. Many libraries asked specially for more titles of fiction and children's books; and two requested more technical and scientific books. A few librarians wished the notes signed, to "establish their value." Two regretted the absence of the E. C. numbers.

A. L. A. Catalog. The most important single publication which is now in contemplation is a supplement to the A. L. A. Catalog, issued through the Library of Congress in 1904, or a possible revision. This is one of the most useful bibliographic aids which has ever been contributed for library work, but many of the books are now out of print; many others have been superseded by books on the same subject, and a revision would be likely to give better balance to some of the classes than was possible with the original publication.

It had been hoped that arrangements might be effected similar to those which obtained when the 1904 edition was issued. It is to be regretted that Dr Putnam, who has done so much to further enterprises of this kind, found it inexpedient to undertake the publication through the Library of Congress, and a similar result followed negotiations with Dr Brown of the Bureau of Education. The duty of seeing the revised edition, or a supplement, through the press, and its distribution to the libraries at as low a cost as possible, therefore devolves upon the Publishing board. In line with the policy of clustering all editorial agencies around the A. L. A. Booklist, as has been explained, steps have been taken to have the preliminary work done, and the editor of the A. L. A. Booklist has been placed in charge thereof.

A. L. A. Catalog rules. The conscientious work of the cataloging committee resulted in the issuance, shortly after the Minnetonka meeting, of the code for large libraries, which was reported a year ago. There has been, as anticipated, a large sale for this long-expected tool, and the work of the members of this committee is fully appreciated. Since this code was published, the committee has been getting into suitable form an abridgment for the use of the smaller libraries. Under recent date, Miss Alice B. Kroeger reports, as chairman, that progress has been made, and that doubtless the completed manuscript will be ready for the press within a short time.

Guide to reference books. A second enlarged and revised edition of this valu-

able publication was issued last October. Many new titles have been added, and the records of those retained were brought up to date. The index, which is an important part of the book, was correspondingly enlarged, it being practically an analysis of the reference books.

Subject headings. Miss Crawford is still at work on the final preparation of copy and writes that nothing definite can be stated as to date when the manuscript will be completed.

Manual of library economy. As soon as the material can be prepared, probably late in the year, it is contemplated to publish a Manual of library economy. This publication was suggested at a meeting of the directors of several library schools more than a year ago. The object is to issue a volume which will represent the present status of library science; the chapters to be written by librarians who are authorities on the various subjects. It is designed that the topics should be treated in such a manner as were many of the articles in the World's library congress papers of 1893. Special attention will be given the bibliographies to be appended to each chapter. From a tentative outline of chapters prepared by a committee named to have editorial charge of the work—Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Miss Mary W. Plummer, and Mr J. I. Wyer, Jr.—the following list of subjects to be included is taken:

- Order and accessions department.
- Loan department.
- Branches and other distributing agencies.
- Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music.
- Book selection.
- Reference department.
- Classification.
- Commissions, state aid and state agencies.
- Work with the blind.
- College, high and normal school libraries.
- Library service.
- National and governmental libraries.
- State libraries.
- Fixtures, furniture, fittings and supplies.
- Free public libraries.

Catalog.

Shelf department.

Museums, art galleries, lectures in connection with public libraries.

Public documents.

Library training.

Special libraries.

Administration.

Bibliography.

Public library and public schools.

Library work for children.

Legislation.

Buildings.

Binding, rebinding and repairs.

Small library buildings. After a long period of expectant waiting, this book finally made its appearance nine months ago. It has met a long felt want, even though it came long after the period of active library building construction had been under way. Coming, as it did at that time, the editor was enabled to base her suggestions and recommendations upon the experiences of many library boards, and the book has proven of great service, especially in the smaller places, in the planning of library buildings on the most approved lines.

Other publications. In the series of Foreign book lists, the additions include French books, compiled by Prof. Jean Charlemagne Bracq; Norwegian and Danish books, compiled by Mr Arne Kildal; and there will shortly appear Swedish books, compiled by Dr Valfrid Palmgren, of the Royal library of Stockholm. Miss Harriet Stanley, of the Brookline public library, has consented to compile a list of children's books, and this work will be well under way within a short time. In the Tracts series, numbers 1 and 10 have been re-edited and merged, appearing as number 10 of the series. In the Handbook series, No. 4, Aids in book selection, is an enlarged revision by Miss Alice B. Kroeger, of Bulletin No. 1, issued in 1900 by the Pennsylvania free library commission, and compiled by Sarah W. Cattell and Alice B. Kroeger. Mr A. L. Bailey, of Wilmington, has prepared the copy for a manual on bookbinding for small libraries, and the manuscript will shortly be sent to press. Miss Louisa M. Hooper's

Music for public libraries is also in the printer's hands. A number of other publications are in contemplation, but the arrangements have not progressed suffi-

ciently to warrant a detailed report at this time.

Respectfully,
HENRY E. LEGLER, Chairman.

FINANCIAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY MR GARDNER M. JONES, TREASURER

Cash Receipts, 1908.

Balance Jan. 1, 1908.....		\$1,200.60
Trustees of Endowment fund.....		3,000.00
Sales of Publications—		
Accounts receivable	\$6,227.79	
Cash sales	1,150.01	
		<u>7,377.80</u>
English edition Catalog rules.....		285.30
Editing A. L. A. Proceedings.....		200.00
Interest on bank deposits.....		26.76
Sundries		50.85
		<u>\$12,141.31</u>

Payments, 1908

Cost of publications—		
A. L. A. Booklist.....	\$2,545.66	
" Catalog rules	867.47	
" Index	26.45	
Boys and girls.....	40.39	
Eastman's library buildings.....	29.00	
French list	110.86	
German list	242.29	
Hungarian list	55.58	
Industrial arts	24.00	
Kroeger Guide (1st ed.).....	17.00	
Library tracts	84.37	
Norwegian list	6.00	
Small library buildings	585.00	
Subject headings	1,322.85	
		<u>\$5,957.02</u>
Library Bureau statement (Periodical cards, etc.).....		777.45
General expense		4,120.24
Sundries		165.28
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1908.....		1,121.32
		<u>\$12,141.31</u>

Cash Receipts From Jan. 1 to May 31, 1909

Balance Jan. 1, 1909.....		\$1,121.32
Trustees of Endowment fund.....		2,000.00
Sales of publications—		
Accounts receivable	\$3,874.81	
Cash sales	671.23	
		<u>4,546.04</u>
Interest on bank deposits.....		22.87
Sundries		18.62
Miss Crawford (Dec. salary returned).....		100.00
		<u>\$7,808.85</u>

Payments Jan. 1 to May 31, 1909

Cost of publications—		
A. L. A. Booklist.....	\$1,626.70	
" Catalog rules (Interleaved).....	65.25	
Kroeger Guide	984.22	
Handbook No. 4	74.60	
Norwegian list	67.90	
		<u>\$2,849.46</u>
Final payment to Miss Crawford.....		30.06
" " " Miss Kroeger on Guide (1st edition).....		73.76
Library Bureau statement (Periodical cards).....		543.94
Auditing accounts of 1908.....		25.00
General expense		1,489.17
Cash on hand May 31, 1909.....		2,797.46
		<u>\$7,808.85</u>

THE PRESIDENT: This report will also be taken as read, and unless objection is heard, is adopted.

The Secretary then read the reports of the Council and Executive board. (See p. 436.)

THE PRESIDENT: You have these two reports before you. What will you do with the report of the Council?

On motion duly seconded the report was adopted.

MR RANCK: Mr President, in connection with the report of the Executive board, it seems to me that the efforts of the Chicago public library and the Chicago library club are worthy of recognition by the whole Association, and that suitable resolutions ought to be drawn and presented by the Committee on resolutions.

THE PRESIDENT: Note will be made of this suggestion. Bearing it in mind, will you adopt the report of the Executive board?

On motion duly seconded, the report was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The report is adopted with the recommendations you have heard. There remains the report of the Finance committee. This, too, has been printed¹ and distributed, and if objection is not heard, it will be taken as read and adopted.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the Chair begs to announce the appointment of certain committees, which it is his duty to name:

The Committee on nominations, consisting of Dr Herbert Putnam, Dr A. E. Bostwick and Miss Alice B. Kroeger.

The Committee on resolutions, consisting of Mr N. D. C. Hodges, Miss Linda A. Eastman and Mr H. C. Wellman.

For tellers of election, Mr C. E. Rush and Mr C. H. Milam.

Is there any further business? If not, the meeting is adjourned until half past nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

¹See Bulletin of the American Library Association, May, 1909, 3:49-50.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

(Tuesday, June 29, 1909, 9:45 a. m.)

The meeting was called to order by

THE PRESIDENT: The topic of this session, ladies and gentlemen, is in a sense a continuation of the subject of library coordination, which the Chair had the privilege of outlining in a general way last night, and the program indicates clearly enough the divisions under which the topic is to be treated this morning. The first paper is by MR F. P. HILL.

STORAGE LIBRARIES

Seven years ago at the Magnolia conference, President Charles W. Eliot,² of Harvard university, called attention to the necessity for providing storage for out-of-date or little-used books, advancing the proposition that such books be placed in a building removed from the main library, where, at the same time, they could be made easily accessible. He urged upon librarians

"the need of determining beforehand the general policy which is to be adopted with regard to the storage and most convenient use of the overwhelming masses of books which are pouring forth at all the large centres of bookmaking in the world, masses which each decade bids fair to double."

"At present," he said, "most of the libraries of the country are vaguely contemplating an indefinite enlargement of their buildings, and an indefinite increase in the cost of maintaining, caring for, and serving out their growing collections of books. The present buildings of many libraries may now look adequate for years to come; but surprisingly soon their vacant shelves will be filled, and the pinch we have felt three times within sixty years at the Harvard library will afflict them also."

At the same conference, in a paper on the "Administration of branch libraries,"³ the present writer touched upon the subject as it applied to a branch library system.

²See C. W. Eliot, "Division of a library into books in use and books not in use, with different storage methods for the two classes of books," *Library Journal*, 1902, 27:C51-56.

³See F. P. Hill, "Branch libraries, Administration of," *Library Journal*, 1902, 27:C49-50.

In spite of the fact that many large library buildings have recently been erected in the United States—anticipating as closely as possible the probable increase from year to year—the problem grows more serious as time passes, and we cannot afford to wait until the pressure is felt before taking action. Nearly every library building erected within the past fifty years has outgrown its capacity long before the anticipated time. No amount of forethought can prepare for all contingencies, and experience shows that however liberal may have been the allowance for growth, it is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the time when a library will outgrow its book capacity. The most generous provision proves inadequate.

Recognizing the importance of "determining a general policy" the president has set aside this session for a consideration of the subject in its several bearings.

The question of storage presents itself in different aspects to librarians of national, state, university and reference, country or district, and city libraries. Each has his own problem to solve, but the work to be done by the libraries of this country is of too much consequence to permit of unnecessary overlapping. The time has come when more definite action must be taken to limit the fields of operation of each kind of library and to foster specialization. A careful division of labor among libraries representing different sections and different subjects would reduce the number of duplicates acquired, and would tend to make the problem less difficult of solution.

Suggestions have been offered as to ways in which this may be brought about, but no agreement has been reached by the various institutions interested.

The Library of Congress has set an example by limiting the classes of investigators which it will aim to serve,* leaving to state and municipal libraries the work which more properly belongs to them.

So the line of demarcation between state and municipal libraries should be as

sharply drawn, while the co-operative spirit should be cultivated between the public libraries and university and special libraries, the one supplying miscellaneous material which would be out of place in a special library, the other supplying to students special and rare books which no general public library can afford to purchase.

To some extent, at least, libraries have been governed by this spirit in the purchase of books. For example, as the Long Island historical society and the Kings county medical society are located in the same borough, the Brooklyn public library has adopted the policy of not buying genealogical works, town and county histories, etc., or medical books. By a special arrangement the Brooklyn public library carries ten subscriptions to the Historical society which it loans to students not members of the society. There may be an opportunity for carrying this work still farther by making it apply to little-used books. We heartily agree with Dr Eliot when he says that

"no unnecessary number of copies should be stored for one and the same community. If, for instance, there are thirty public or semi-public libraries within twelve miles of the State House in Boston, it is wasteful for each of these libraries to be storing disused books, for many of the books so preserved will be duplicates."

But we question the desirability of adopting his suggestion in relation to district storehouses containing nothing but what he terms "dead" books.

Is it not true that if such books as these are to be used in the future, they will, in practically every case, need to be consulted for the purpose of comparison, correction, etc., or for their historical value in conjunction with the live material on the subject? If so, the investigator would suffer if obsolete treatises were separated from those more up-to-date.

It might be practicable, however, for libraries within a certain radius to decide upon the different classes of books which they will *collect* and *preserve*. Such a plan would not necessarily affect the purchase of any book currently needed, but

*See "The Library of Congress as a national library," by Dr Herbert Putnam, *Library Journal*, 30:C27-34.

would make it possible when the pressure for room was felt to weed out from the collections and discard books which had passed from a period of usefulness to one of mere historic interest, because it would be definitely known that elsewhere the books would be preserved.

As we have an A. L. A. list of subject headings so we might have an A. L. A. list of special collections which would give to each librarian a key to the location of historic material on any subject, and, by an increased use of inter-library loans, the work of scholarly investigators would be decidedly helped as, in place of fifty or one hundred incomplete collections of books on a subject, there would be one or more comprehensive collections which would repay the student for the time and money which he might be required to spend in order to reach any collection.

In addition to books on one or on a special subject, each city might preserve the files of its newspapers and with them all that related to its local institutions, history, etc., thus it would not be necessary for any neighboring libraries to attempt the *preservation* of such material.

Whatever scheme of co-operation is adopted, storage facilities of some sort will have to be provided by large libraries.

It has been the custom to store certain books little in demand, such as public documents, periodicals, transactions of societies, in the basement or attic. The available space has been exhausted in some large libraries, and other accommodation must be provided for such books.

The question arises—shall additional space be secured by building an addition to the existing library building, by limiting the capacity of the main building and providing elsewhere for the surplus, or by fostering special libraries?

In the consideration of the question, stacks as we now understand them are eliminated. They serve their purpose in library buildings proper, being used as a receptacle for books most in demand and which must be directly accessible either to the public or, to the staff.

A storage library may be defined as a building or space in a building where a large number of books, whether of long sets, little-used books, duplicates or extra copies for replacement, may be compactly stored and yet be readily accessible. Some European libraries, notably the British Museum, the Bodleian library and the Hof Bibliothek in Vienna, have been forced to provide just such storage facilities.

Over twenty years ago the British Museum was obliged to economize space in the stack room by installing movable shelving. The description of this shelving is taken from the "London Times" of June 2, 1887.

"The iron grated floors of the library are crossed, at intervals corresponding with the width of the individual presses, by half-inch iron girders, four inches in depth. To two of these girders bars of 'angle iron' have been fastened, so as to form horizontal ledges at right angles to the girders. A hanging bookcase has been placed between these and made movable by an arrangement of wheels which run along the ledges. In its normal position the hanging case fits back close against the presses behind it, projecting only an inch or so beyond the rail which guards the present presses. When books from the inner press are required the hanging case is to be pulled forward; it will run easily into the middle of the passage, and may be as easily returned to its place. The case is of sufficient width to hold ordinary-sized books on both sides—that is to say, double the quantity held by the present presses."

In Burgoyne's "Library construction," the presses are further described:

"When not in use they (the movable bookcases) are pushed up close to the fixed bookcases, and form a projection of about 16 inches from its surface, thus not materially interfering with the light. When books from the inner sides are required, the case is pulled forward on its overhead wheels for a couple of feet, the book obtained, and the case pushed back to its normal position. The weight of a case filled with books averages about 9 cwt., but they are so delicately poised as to be movable with but little exertion."

(In the above descriptions it should be understood that presses refer to an ordinary double-face bookcase.)

No better arrangement has been proposed for the compact shelving of books.

The Hof Bibliothek in Vienna offers a very valuable suggestion of provision for future increase of accommodation. The growth of this great library of a million volumes was absolutely limited by the plans of the palace buildings in which it is housed, when the authorities conceived the idea of excavating their cellars down almost to the foundations of the ponderous masonry. These were so deeply laid that the new cellar stack rooms extend 48 feet below grade, furnishing three stack stories; nevertheless they are not only perfectly dry, well heated and abundantly ventilated, but they receive even considerable daylight by judiciously arranged areas and wells, the light coming in at an angle. Although far underground, they make excellent stack rooms and compel the serious consideration of the advisability of providing cellars more than usually deep, with abundant areas for natural lighting, to be completely finished and fitted up, however, only when the increase of the library shall have filled up the stack space above ground.

The Bodleian library has just adopted a plan similar to that of the Hof Bibliothek in Vienna. On June 1st of this year, the decree accepting the offer of the Trustees of the Oxford university endowment fund to pay for the construction of an underground chamber for the storage of books belonging to the Bodleian library, was passed by a large majority.

This action called forth a protest from a correspondent of the "Publisher's Circular," who wrote:

"It may be all right, but unless they are bad books or worthless books they should be placed under the influence of fresh air, sweetness and light in an upper chamber, not in a vault. To construct a healthy, damp-proof underground chamber is almost an impossibility."

The above criticism of the proposed plan would appear to be unfounded, as shown by the experience of the Hof Bibliothek in Vienna.

Early in 1902 the British Museum was compelled to obtain the sanction of the Treasury to the establishment of a sepa-

rate building for the storage of newspapers, and later in the year Parliament passed an enabling act. In 1905 such a building was erected at Hendon, Middlesex county, a few miles from the British Museum, and in 1906 the newspapers, consisting of 48,000 volumes, were removed to the new repository. Much opposition was made to the establishment of this storehouse at such a distance from the Museum proper, as it was felt by the public generally that it should be nearer.

Through the courtesy of Mr A. W. K. Miller, the following information regarding the British Museum storehouse for newspapers has been obtained:

"The building was erected at a cost of £14,850, the cost of the land (5½ acres) being £2,475. I am unable to say anything as to the comparative value of land at Hendon and in London; the value varies very greatly in different parts of London.

"The Repository was intended in the first place to contain English provincial and Scotch and Irish newspapers, the London papers being retained at Bloomsbury; but about 5,000 colonial newspapers have also been sent to Hendon.

"The building at present contains about 100,000 volumes, and there is space for about 6,000 more. New buildings can be erected on the land when required.

"Newspapers are brought from Hendon to Bloomsbury for the use of readers once in every week. The carriage is done by contract, at the rate of 12/6 each day."

Dr Eliot's scheme provides for a separate building for the little-used books of the libraries of a given district. He states that

"The most obvious considerations of economy demand that disused books, or books very seldom used, should be stored in inexpensive buildings on cheap land. There is a frightful waste in storing little-used books on land worth a million dollars an acre, if land worth a hundred dollars an acre would answer all reasonable purposes. . . . There should be one storehouse for disused books for the entire district, wherein not more than two copies of any book should be preserved. The interior construction of such a building should differ in important respects from the construction of the ordinary book-stack in use today."

The British Museum's latest plan for newspaper storage is perhaps better than Dr Eliot's district system because it keeps

in one place all books on one subject belonging to the same library, rather than a miscellaneous collection on different subjects owned by several libraries.

The three methods of storage described—compact movable cases, underground storerooms and separate buildings—offer suggestions as to ways by which little-used books may be housed, but the exact plan to be adopted by any library would depend upon special circumstances.

When provision for storage cannot be made in the existing building or in an addition to it, the library may be forced to adopt the plan of placing a building remote from the main library. The funds available for the purpose would determine to a large extent whether this building should be located within the city limits or in a suburban town where real estate would be cheaper. In estimating the relative cost, however, account must be made of the classes of books to be removed, the cost of carriage to and from the storehouse and the expense of administration.

In the future planning of new library buildings this question of storage will probably receive special consideration, and be made a part of the original scheme. This has been done, for example, in the plans recently adopted for the new central library building in Brooklyn, which provide for storage by the extension of the stack proper four stories below the street level, affording space for 75,000 volumes, and by the construction of a special storage stack with accommodation for 593,000 volumes under the delivery and reference rooms in the central portion of the building.

Both sub-basements will be lighted in a manner similar to that employed in the Hof Bibliothek at Vienna, and in consequence will have natural light and direct ventilation. The sub-basement stack stories will be connected by the same lifts and book carriers as run through the other portions of the stack. The large storage stack in the center of the building will be directly connected by book carriers with the desk in both the delivery and reference rooms so that books placed in storage may be as accessible for use in either

the reference or delivery room as those in the upper portion of the building.

In addition provision has been made directly under the newspaper and periodical rooms for the storage of bound newspapers and periodicals, this special store-room containing over 15,000 running feet of shelving.

Each library has peculiar difficulties to meet in providing room for its own collection. Those in charge of branch systems are growing to feel the need of a storage reservoir. With them it is largely a question of the storage of duplicates. In such a system a reservoir is needed for three purposes: (1) As a place for books which may be needed in quantities from time to time, but which cannot be permanently housed in the branches. Such, for example, as the classics and histories, used in connection with school work for a few weeks or months each year but not required again until the following year, and books for use in connection with anniversaries—Christmas, Thanksgiving, birthdays—and other special occasions. The demand for these is soon over but may be repeated annually. (2) To provide a stock room where may be housed popular books needed constantly for replacement, as well as books which will be made the basis of branch and station collections. Books of this character are frequently offered by book dealers and at auctions and may be "picked up" from time to time at advantageous prices. (3) As a place to which may be sent from time to time such books as have outlived their period of usefulness.

To be effective, the collections at branches must be limited in number and must consist of live and active books. For the most part they should be of the sort that will be "read and re-read, rebound, worn out and replaced."

A library with branches must of necessity buy a larger number of copies of a book of an ephemeral nature that is in great demand, than any single library would feel justified in buying, even though serving a large community. To illustrate, we found at Brooklyn that 20 copies of Churchill's "My African journey," 21 of

Lady Randolph Churchill's "Reminiscences" and 25 of Worcester's "Religion and medicine" were required when first issued. The time soon comes when three or four copies at most of a book will be sufficient to meet the demand from all branches, through an interchange system. It is such books as these that are weeded out at stated periods, and with each title the possibilities of their future usefulness must be considered in determining whether they shall be kept in storage to await a recurrence of interest in that subject, or be disposed of at once.

By encouraging the interchange of books between branches, only a few copies of such books as by their treatment and subject matter appeal to but a limited class of readers, need be purchased to meet the demand of the whole city. Standard works, books of power, must be in every branch even if their circulation is small and fluctuating.

A branch collection must depend in a large measure upon the recommendations of the branch librarians, who are governed in their selection of books by their knowledge of the individual needs of the particular neighborhoods. This arrangement gives to each branch a certain individuality and naturally lessens materially the number of copies to be withdrawn later as deadwood.

Books dead in one branch may be useful in another. This has been shown by an experiment recently tried at the Brooklyn public library. Last year the branch librarians were directed to send to a central point all books which had not circulated in three years. Accordingly 7,100 titles of non-fiction and 1,400 titles of fiction were removed from the branches and placed in a central storeroom. From this collection were selected all books not contained in the Montague branch (which is virtually the central library) while others, of which the library had a sufficient number of copies, were discarded or sold at auction. Nearly 1,000 books were transferred to other branches or used in the establishment of a new station. Some branches that were obliged to weed out a great many volumes because of the crowd-

ed condition of their shelves, have since moved into Carnegie buildings with increased shelf room, and have been glad to find many of the old books useful. One branch, in fact, asked to take back practically all the books which it had sent to the storeroom, and found that these books when placed on the shelves were taken by borrowers. This experiment helps to show the difficulty of determining, even in the case of a small number of books, those that have ceased to be useful.

The subject of book storage, both in its general aspects and as it particularly relates to branch library systems, is presented this year in the hope that discussion may bring out further suggestions. Experiments that have been tried by individual libraries since the Magnolia meeting may also be brought to light, and enable us to formulate some general co-operative scheme.

In conclusion, I would emphasize the fact that the problem of storage libraries, particularly the fundamental question of material to be stored, is one which grows more serious year by year. Before any detailed co-operative plan can be presented to this Association for consideration, a general policy must be agreed upon, which can then be referred to a committee for careful study, thorough investigation and specific recommendation, followed perhaps, as Mr Foster has suggested, by a practical testing of theories. Hasty action would indeed be unfortunate, and long postponement would be equally so.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure you have enjoyed this important and comprehensive paper. As the subject of which it treats is almost inseparably connected with the one which follows on the program, it has been decided to discuss these two topics together, after the papers which you will now hear read on reservoir libraries. The Chair, therefore, calls upon MR N. D. C. HODGES to read the first paper on this latter subject.

RESERVOIR LIBRARIES

Some five years ago I secured a vote from my Board of trustees authorizing the throwing out of unused books of cer-

tain classes. The Library of Congress would not take them. I had those books removed from the shelves and arranged on tables where I might give them one last look before dooming them to the junk dealer's bags. And then, how they pled for life, how each opened its pages to display some bit of information, trifling if you please, but recorded nowhere else! Confident in my own wisdom, I had ascended to the top of the stack; disconcerted, I returned to my office. There on my desk I found sales catalogs in which just such books were listed, and they evidently found buyers. I did not go back to the tables the next day, nor the day after. The soot of Cincinnati descended, the old books fell again into a deep slumber and there they are as they have been for years and years and years. I have not the nerve to disturb that slumber.

How foolish! It costs a dollar a volume to store books in an ordinary library, that is, a fifty thousand dollar building contains as a rule fifty thousand books. Such a library contains also reading rooms, of course. We are all cramped by the burden of unused books we are carrying to no good purpose. There was never a saner act than that of the trustees of the Thomas Crane public library of Quincy (Mass.) who in 1892 cleared from their shelves all books which were there out of place. Their apology appeared in the Library's Twenty-second annual report and in the "Library Journal."¹ It ran as follows:

"The public library of a city like Quincy should . . . be made as complete and available as possible for general, popular use, whether by old or young. It should contain all the standard works in the language, and a good assortment of practical treatises, and of the best works of reference. Above all, whatever it has should be made easily accessible to persons of average intelligence, and every facility should be afforded for its use. It should, in a word, be a people's working and educational institution.

"If this end is kept in view, it should follow that a sufficient library could be brought together within the limit of 10,000, or at the outside, of 15,000 volumes; but in order to keep the library within

those limits, a judicious and continual process of winnowing is necessary; all duplicates and books of ephemeral interest, nearly all books relating to specialities, and most rare books being from time to time removed from the shelves, and either destroyed or sent elsewhere.

"Acting on this principle, the trustees during the past year have removed from the shelves of the library, 1,070 duplicate volumes and 1,075 other volumes, principally public documents—in all, about a tenth part of the collection. The public documents thus removed afford a good illustration of the principle upon which the trustees have acted. During the whole twenty years the library has been in use, it may fairly be questioned whether one hundred of these volumes have ever been consulted, or by as many as ten persons. Any one wishing to consult such works would naturally look for them in Boston at the library in the State House. Of the equal number of duplicates, or books not considered useful, also cleared from the shelves, a portion was sent to other libraries; such as were desirable as the nucleus of an historical school library were given to the high school; the rest were sold to dealers in old books for what could be got for them."

That same act Mr Green, of Worcester, ventured to laud at the Association meeting the following year. It was criticised by several, but by none more vigorously than by Dr Poole,² who, referring to Mr Green's³ remarks, said:

"I am afraid he has been uttering heresy. He thinks that the libraries in towns are getting to be too large and that the collections ought to be weeded out. This to me is a new idea, and I will frankly say I do not accept it. I have been in library work for forty-five years, and the scheme of weeding libraries in order to prevent them from growing I first heard of about six months ago. A proposal somewhat like it was made at the International conference of librarians in London, in 1877—that a public cremator be employed to go through the libraries and burn up the trash. The absurd suggestion was passed over with some sportive comments on the meaning of the word trash and the qualifications required in the cremator. Our libraries are not too large, or in danger of becoming so. They are altogether too small, and the aim of us all should be to increase them. I do not understand the principle on which this weeding process

²See W. F. Poole, *Library Journal*, 1893, 18:20-22.

³See S. S. Green, "Adaptation of libraries to constituencies," *Library Journal*, 1893, 18:219-20, C18-19.

¹See "Sifting as a library policy," *Library Journal*, 1893, 18:118-19.

is to be conducted. Weeding is the elimination of weeds. A weed is a plant of which some ignorant person does not know the name, the properties, or the use. Perhaps the weeder raises cabbages exclusively, and there is the limit of his botanical knowledge. Everything which is not a cabbage-plant or a cabbage-head he roots up. I think our profession has got beyond that status of information in bibliography. Some of us know that there are other books besides those in the A. L. A. collection at the World's Fair which are good for something. In science there are no weeds. If a book has come into a library, there was doubtless some reason for its coming, and it should be kept there. I know of no person who is competent to go through a library and perform the function of weeder. I have read the printed abstract of Mr Green's paper, and wholly disagree with his theory and his method." And that is where we were fifteen years ago.

May I stop here a moment to bear witness, as perhaps few others can, to one of the many good results of Dr Poole's library stewardship? During the past nine years it has been my good fortune over and over again, as I had occasion to refer to the older standard books in history, biography, literature and travel, to find those books on the shelves in Cincinnati. It was the practice at one time to enter on the book-plate the date of purchase. The dates on those good old books, in nine cases out of ten, ran in the years 1872 and 1873, when the public library of Cincinnati had Dr Poole as librarian. Five and thirty years after laying down our charges, how many of us can reasonably expect evidence to survive of our having passed our ways, for good or even for ill?

The outburst of 1893-4 was the result of the over-crowding of a town library. The next time this question was brought before the Association, in 1902, it was owing to the over-crowding of the library of Harvard university.

"When Gore Hall was built in 1840 President Josiah Quincy." I am quoting from President Eliot's¹ paper at the Magnolia meeting, "supposed that the building had sufficient capacity to hold the probable accumulation of books during the

remainder of the century; yet within thirty-five years it was necessary to construct an extension which held many more books than the original building. Within twenty years more it became necessary to reconstruct the interior of the original Gore Hall in such a manner as greatly to increase its book capacity; and now, within six years of the last enlargement, a further enlargement, more considerable than either of the preceding, is declared to be absolutely necessary."

Then, skipping to the closing paragraph of President Eliot's address:

"What I have wished, and still wish, to urge upon the attention of professional librarians—solely in the interest of the best use of the best books—is the need of determining beforehand the general policy which is to be adopted with regard to the storage and most convenient use of the overwhelming masses of books which are pouring forth at all the large centres of book-making in the world, masses which each decade bids fair to double. At present most of the libraries of the country are vaguely contemplating an indefinite enlargement of their buildings, and an indefinite increase in the cost of maintaining, caring for, and serving out their growing collections of books. The present buildings of many libraries may now look adequate for years to come; but surprisingly soon their vacant shelves will be filled, and the pinch we have felt three times within sixty years at the Harvard library will afflict them also. There seems to me to be an urgent need of settling soon on a clear and feasible policy for the future; and I know no body of persons more competent than that I now address to discover and promulgate such a policy."

The response to Dr Eliot came a year later. Mr Foster,² of Providence, had not felt the pressure of an over-full library, nor had Mr Burton,³ of the University of Chicago, where the breaking up of the university library into seminar and laboratory deposits had produced the impression at least of ease. There is the same scattering at Harvard, but the book capacity of the main building had been exceeded for years. The respondent most concerned was Harvard's own librarian:

"President Eliot's address before the Magnolia conference on the division of a library into books in use and books not

¹See C. W. Elliot, "Division of a library into books in use and books not in use, with different storage methods for the two classes of books," *Library Journal*, 1903, 27:C51-56.

²See W. E. Foster, "Treatment of books according to the amount of their use," *Library Journal*, 1903, 28:C17-19.

³See E. D. Burton, "Treatment of books according to the amount of their use," *Library Journal*, 1903, 28:C19-23.

in use, stated very clearly," to quote from Mr Lane,* "the difficulties which confront the modern library in the rapid accumulation of books. Certain definite suggestions were made in regard to economical methods of storing those books which are not in active use, and those suggestions the speaker asked American librarians to examine and discuss. The difficulties resulting from the enormous production of books at the present day are real difficulties and President Eliot has not overstated them. In fact, he might have put his case still more strongly; for libraries have to deal not only with the mass of current publications, but with the still larger number of old books, which many libraries are buying in greater quantity than the new. The problems presented become daily more pressing, and it is the duty of librarians to meet them squarely, and seriously to study any proposed economy of administration; but, before adopting any new policy, it is necessary to watch carefully the ways in which books are used at present, to grasp, if possible, the course of library development, and to forecast the probable effect of changes on the usefulness of the library."

"And this brings us . . . [to a] third method of economizing . . ." still quoting from Mr Lane, "namely, the transfer of books to some other library or to some central depository. This is in some degree an entirely practicable measure of relief and one that may in the future be more generally and more systematically adopted than it has been in the past. In my last report as librarian, I roughly outlined a plan for a central library of deposits, to which books from various neighboring libraries might be sent and unnecessary duplication avoided. Neighboring libraries may well adopt separate individual fields which they will undertake to cultivate as carefully as they have opportunity, and such specialties should be respected and encouraged by each member of the group. Despite the difficulties which attend the carrying out of such a plan, and despite the inconvenience of a separation of some subjects, I think it is a plan which deserves serious consideration, and that it presents possibilities which we may all be glad to take advantage of as our collections become more unwieldy. In any such deposit collection, however, I am convinced that classification and access will be just as essential as in the main collection of the several libraries, and the desired economy is to be found not so much in methods of administration as in the avoidance of unnecessary duplication,

*See W. C. Lane, "Treatment of books according to the amount of their use," *Library Journal*, 1903, 28:C9-16.

and in the fact that a building for this purpose may be erected on cheaper land than that occupied by the libraries of large cities."

Necessity had forced progress in the ten years, 1893 to 1903.

Our main building in Cincinnati was opened in part in 1870 and wholly in 1874. It was planned to hold 250,000 volumes, and 250,000 volumes are in it. The reading rooms have been added to and then encroached upon by book cases and picture cases. There was no room for new books and not even standing room for readers in the busy hours. The pleas of human beings for seats drowned the appeals of books for shelf room, and books, 30,000 of them, had to go, but only to a storage library, a reservoir if you like, on the first floor of an old stable on one of our branch library lots. In May, the trustees visited this reservoir library, and the question was raised, why not burn those little-used books. The answer from a bookish member was, "We don't dare to."

I shall not attempt to describe an ideal reservoir library, nor shall I attempt to outline the administration of such a library. I cannot for the life of me remember whether the windows of a library should be three feet six inches or three feet seven inches in width. I do know that the roof of a library should be tight, that the cellar should be dry, and I suspect that reservoir libraries when built should be comfortably warm in winter. I also suspect that there will be need of small tables here and there through the stacks, and I am inclined to the opinion that the books should be thoroughly get-at-able, through proper classification and shelving. The shelving should be enough for books by the million, and the plan of the building such that additions could be made without endangering any architectural design. On those simple lines and with a competent man in charge, it would serve its purpose, and American libraries could contribute a hundred thousand dollars a year for maintenance and still find a saving in their running expenses of several times that amount. Perhaps it should

be national, that there may not be a limitation of its functions within state lines.

As I meet the serious literary workers using the Public library of Cincinnati, I tell them they have no need to journey to Chicago or Washington or Cambridge, that we will gladly send for any books in the libraries of those centers and will pay all charges, that those charges are as nothing when compared with the cost of a million of books, and in time two million and in time three million, and a building constantly expanding. The Library of Congress is the great reservoir library from which Cincinnati draws. We draw also from the John Crerar library and the Library of Harvard university. All these libraries are generous lenders when they can aid serious workers, but then there is not a little good work which is not so very serious. Is this to fail of recognition?

We want to be relieved in Cincinnati of 50,000 books. We do not wish to part with them for good and for all. We want to be able to call any of them back as they may be needed, even by those who are advancing, not the world's knowledge but their own. We want other libraries to pour into a reservoir their unused books and upon these we would wish to make drafts, just as the whim might seize some one of our patrons. We might like to send for a single volume or again for a packing case full. And those in charge of the reservoir should be competent reference librarians, should not do their work mechanically. Let those in charge have that book instinct which leads the reference librarian along rambling trails to his quarry. Let them be equal to good work, and we shall find for them that work.

Could there be any greater boon to the American library service than one or at most three or four such reservoir libraries? The dread of making an irreparable mistake when books are thrown out of a library would be gone. The books to all intents and purposes would be as available as in their original homes. The saving in Cincinnati would amount to thousands a year. We could afford to contribute liberally towards the support of a reservoir library, but there might be legal

difficulties in the way. It is not that we wish to get rid of our government documents, those are used too much, but we do wish to be relieved of the ephemera of history, travel, biography, science and literature.

As I was preparing this paper, my attention was called to a history of the United States, by Bishop Davenport, a new edition, Philadelphia, 1845; to Cobb's "Juvenile reader No. 2," Ithaca, 1831; and the "Gentleman's pocket farrier," Washington, 1797. The question was, should these books be added to the Library, entered on our records and fully cataloged at a cost, as we all know, of forty cents per volume. I said no. But these are the book beetles recently described by Mr. Lane, they are the raw material, the specimens that somebody will be looking for when that somebody is writing, say, a history of American schools in the early part of the last century,—schools that surely enough produced sturdy men, though they must have been fostered by a most namby-pamby lot of prigs or the wives of those prigs. There is something worthy of study in the flabby gentlemen and ladies that mince across the pages of Cooper, that pose in the Youth's Companions of the thirties, and that made and placed in their children's hands such school books and story books. Across this interval of years I salute Uncle George, and I, and I . . . bow to Rollo. My reverence for the one is only a degree less than for the other. To both I owe a great debt of gratitude. A mass of contradictions, but of such is humanity.

There you are—trash, book trash. Yes; beetles are trash. We deliberately crush the life out of thousands of them, but naturalists study them and to good effect. But we Cincinnatians cannot afford to spend a dollar and twenty cents on these books and more, for all time to come, in caring for and storing them. We cannot afford to list them and offer them in exchange. We can do nothing more than reject them for the Public library, throw them into a packing case destined—I wish I might say—for a reservoir library.

"Most of the libraries of the country

are vaguely contemplating an indefinite enlargement of their buildings, an indefinite increase in the cost of maintaining, caring for and serving out their growing collection of books."

Vaguely contemplating! When I was eleven years old, I was conscious of vaguely contemplating the possession of a chicken coop. I got it. I have never ceased to wonder in what proportion the vagueness and contemplation were mixed, to bring about the happy result. Not knowing, I can venture no mental nostrum for hastening the acquirement of more and larger library buildings, but it is open to us to live more commodiously in those we have and render better accounts financially and intellectually to our masters by handling intelligently the less used books.

We can make every library, no matter how small, a distributing agency for a reservoir library with resources which we now can only vaguely contemplate.

THE PRESIDENT: Will MISS MARY L. TITCOMB please read her paper now?

A COUNTY LIBRARY

The special library of which I am to tell you to-day is the Washington county free library at Hagerstown, the county seat, in Western Maryland. Nine years ago, when the subject of a library was mooted, the men most interested in the matter and who afterwards formed the Board of trustees, were a German Reformed minister, two lawyers, a banker, a papermaker, a farmer and a merchant. They knew nothing of public libraries by actual experience, and they advised with none of the profession as to preliminaries. But they were all public spirited men, and men of affairs. They had paid, and were paying, their full meed of service to the county as managers of its various institutions. They were familiar with the workings of the Washington county high school, the Washington county orphan's home, the Washington county hospital, and even of the Washington county jail. So it happened that while we of the library world were tentatively discussing the question of county libraries, of regional libraries, and so forth, they calmly went ahead

and established the Washington county library. A library intended to serve only the residents of Hagerstown, the county seat, would have been an anomalous institution to them. The county being the unit of government in Maryland, the county library naturally followed. The county seat where the central library is located, is a place of about 20,000 inhabitants, easily accessible from all parts of the county which covers an area of 500 square miles, and has a population of 50,000 almost exclusively agricultural in its pursuits. The library is absolutely free to all residents of the county without distinction as to age, "race or previous condition of servitude," a phrase not yet without meaning in our state.

Since its doors were opened in 1901, it has been the unceasing effort of the management to make the library as vital a thing in the county as in the town. To this end, deposit stations (seventy-five in number) have been scattered over its territory, placed in the country store, the post office, the creameries, at the toll-gates, or if nothing better offers, in some private houses. These boxes, containing about fifty books, are returned every sixty or ninety days for a fresh supply. The books that come back become an integral part of the library, and in turn the entire library is taken into account in making up the outgoing collection. With the books, an alphabetized blank book is sent, which contains on the first page a list of the books in the case, and in which the custodian is asked to keep a record of the circulation by name of borrower and title of book. It is found that this ledger system is less bewildering, more familiar in appearance, than one more conformable to library methods, and quite adequate for all purposes. At the central library, the book slips are retained and filed by the Browne charging system, the envelopes being marked with the name of the station, as Sandy Hook, Shady Bower, etc. If the borrower living in the country desires a particular book not included in the deposit station nearest him, he asks for it at the central library by post or telephone and it is mailed to him, charged to his station, with sub-

charge in his name, and directions that he return it to his station when due. A weekly delivery of books is also made to individuals through each deposit station if desired. One village in the county, beginning with a deposit station, has become sufficiently interested to establish a permanent branch and reading room. A room has been furnished, a good magazine list secured, and the room is open daily under the care of a custodian provided by the village. From the central library, about three hundred volumes were first sent as a nucleus, and in addition an exchange of books is made every ten days. To this reading room go bulletins and exhibits which have first done duty at the central library, and here, a fortnightly story hour is conducted during the winter season.

The country schools are visited as well as those in the city, and teachers are made to feel that the library stands ready to help. Collections of ten books each are sent to these little schools in which there are seldom more than twenty pupils. With the books are sent pictures of which the library has a large, and constantly growing collection. All these pictures are mounted and annotated with sufficient fullness to serve as a lesson outline for the teachers if they wish to use them thus. In this way thirty class rooms in the city and as many more in the country are now being supplied. This foothold in the schools was not gained without labor, and even after a semi-reluctant permission from the teacher to send an experimental lot of books, the first attempt did little more than pave the way for another trial.

Rather an interesting example of the evolution of the use of the book in the school is afforded by the Sweet Spring school of which I hold a record of the past year. This school opened in September with 18 pupils, 10 books and 4 pictures from the library. That term the books were read 26 times, but no pupil read more than 4 of the books and 7 did not read any of them. The second term there were 15 pupils, 10 books and 6 pictures. These books were read 59 times, and there was no pupil who did not borrow at least one book. The third term the attendance was

19 and the supply of books and pictures the same. Now the circulation rose to 145 and 12 of the boys and girls read every book that was sent. The fourth and last term of the year opened with 20 pupils, 4 of whom left to work in the fields as soon as the spring weather came; so that from 16 to 18 children this term read 10 books 171 times, 16 of them reading every book. The first term, as you recall, each book was read twice, while the last term each one did duty 17 times.

In connection with the work with the schools, a story hour has been inaugurated in several of the country districts, one of the substitutes from the children's room going out by trolley to the school room. This story hour has a double object, the first, and perhaps the most important, being to make the children conscious of the existence of the library, so that when they come to town, the children's room will be an objective point; and second, to introduce them to certain books which the story teller carries with her and leaves, either with the group of children, or at the nearest deposit station.

After three years work in the county with the deposit stations and schools, it was found that thirty of our stations were off the line of either railroad, trolley or stage, and the question of transporting the books back and forth was before us. For a year we worked with a Concord wagon and horse, going out simply for the purpose of taking our cases. Then we built our book wagon, so constructed as to carry several cases for deposit stations and, at the same time, a collection of about two hundred volumes on its shelves. This began our system of rural free delivery of books which is now in its fourth year and can no longer be classed as an experiment.

No better method has yet been devised for reaching the dweller in the back country. The book goes to the man. We do not wait for the man to come to the book. Our British critics would call this a concrete example of the frantic rushing about of the American librarian, but we all know that we might wait long before a busy farmer would ride five, ten, or fifteen miles for a coveted volume. The man who drives

the wagon at once establishes a human relationship between the library and the farmer, a thing no deposit station can do. Psychologically, too, the wagon is the thing. It is the unknown brought to the very threshold. As impossible to resist the pack of the pedlar from the Orient as a shelf full of books when the doors of the wagon are opened at one's gate way. Sixteen routes, covering the entire county, have been laid out, some of them consuming one day, some two or three, while to drive to the most distant outpost and return takes five days. The wagon is on its travels at least two days in the week when the weather permits. Occasionally a week of rain or snow keeps it at home, for not only must the comfort of driver and horses be considered, but the fact that it is useless to ask, or expect people to come to the wagon for selection on an unpleasant day.

The experiment of operating this county library has shown two things conclusively. First, a central library supplying a large area gives better service than a number of small libraries scattered over the same territory. Second, it is an economy, an economy of books and of administration. Seventy-five deposit stations among 30,000 people, the number in the county exclusive of Hagerstown, means that every 400 people have access to at least 150 fresh books yearly. I remember when I was working with the Vermont library commission, how we hugged ourselves if we found a little library that could spend twenty-five or even fifteen dollars annually on new books. Then as to economy. With a trifle over 19,000 volumes on our shelves, our circulation last year reached 100,590. That eliminates the problem of the dead book, you perceive. Neither do we have to bother our heads with the ultimate use of our duplicate fiction.

And this work of ministering to the needs of 50,000 people, circulation department, children's room, school work, deposit stations, book wagon, Sunday schools, to say nothing of the clerical work, cataloging, etc., was done by a staff consisting of the librarian, children's librarian, two assistants, a janitor, and two

substitutes. We are too busy to need a rest room, so there is another economy!

This does not mean that we are not augmenting our stock of books as fast as money and time permit, nor that we could not keep a larger staff at work. But we hope a larger staff and more books would mean a proportionate increase in our activities. Our dream is to have, instead of one permanent branch which now exists, six, in the six largest villages in the county. These branches should have suitable permanent collections, and be served with a weekly exchange of books from the central library. Instead of a story hour in a half dozen schools in the county, there should be a weekly story period set apart in each school. Instead of one book wagon, there should be two, and both on the road every day, weather permitting.

Then indeed we would make it unnecessary for the County life commission to visit Washington county, for given a rural population inoculated with the reading habit, "all these other things" that make for rural uplift, "would be added unto them."

THE PRESIDENT: Now we shall hear one more paper,—from California. Mr C. S. Greene, of Oakland, will kindly read for us a paper prepared by MR J. L. GILLIS on

THE CALIFORNIA COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM

During the past four years the California state library has been actively encouraging and assisting the towns of our state in the establishment of public libraries. We feel that we have been successful in our original undertaking. On the other hand, we have become convinced that our original plan is not the best possible means for getting books into the hands of all the people. And again, we know that the small town library is not altogether effective in its own restricted field of activity. In the first place, its income is too small; it cannot purchase books enough; it cannot employ workers trained to do its particular sort of business. It does not reach the people who live just beyond the municipal boundaries. We are convinced that if the

library is to be a worthy part of our popular educational system it must have a greater income and must reach all the people whether they reside in the town or country. We have tried to profit by the experience of other states wherein a larger library unit has been tried; we have gone a bit further and added some features which round out the plan. The result of our work is embodied in the County Library Act*, which was passed during the 38th session of the California Legislature.

The decision as to whether or not a county shall establish this system must be made by popular vote at the time of the annual election of school trustees. The question is submitted by the Board of supervisors, so there will be no difficulty in getting a vote, if there is any sentiment in the county favoring such a system. Towns and cities already having public libraries need not participate in the election, provided the governing body of the municipality gives notice of such intention at least five days before the election. In that case of course the town does not have the right to draw books from the county library and does not help support it. The advantages of being a part of a large system, insuring better trained attendants and a greater store of books to draw upon, will, it is believed, convince most towns that it is better to come in than to stay out.

An innovation which seems to us to promise exceedingly well is the method by which the county library is managed. The library committee of three is chosen annually from among the board of supervisors, hence the committee is one having a voice in the levying and disposition of county funds. The municipal library committee has no such powers and is often for various reasons altogether unable to influence city boards to raise sufficient funds to carry on the work of the library.

The library committee of three selects a county librarian for a term of four years, subject to prior removal for cause; but the librarian in order to be eligible must present a certificate from the state librarian, or from the librarian of the Univer-

sity of California or the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, vouching for his qualifications for the position. The candidate need not be a resident of either the county or the state at the time of his election. The salary of the librarian ranges, according to the class or importance of the county, from \$750 to \$2,400 per year. There are 29 counties in which the salary would be not less than \$2,000. While the library committee has the power to make general rules and regulations and to determine the number and kind of employees of the library, the appointment and dismissal of such employees and the management of the business of the library, including the determination of what books shall be purchased, are duties which are left entirely to the county librarian.

The state librarian is given general supervision of the county library systems of the state. He is expected, either personally or vicariously, to visit the libraries of each county and to inquire into their condition. He may annually call a convention of county librarians, whose duty it is to attend and whose expenses, the law says, shall be paid out of the county library fund. An annual report of each county library system must be made to the state librarian.

The county library is to be maintained by a tax levy which may not exceed one mill on the dollar of assessed valuation. Instead of establishing a separate county library the board of supervisors may enter into a contract with an existing public library to carry on the work. Since, however, an election must be held before the tax can be levied, and since the school election occurs in April, nothing can be done under the provisions of the act, either in establishing a separate county system or in making a contract with a municipal library, until April 1910. Meanwhile literature is being prepared and plans are being made for laying the question, with elucidations, before the voters of the more promising counties.

California, like many other states, has a system of school libraries for which in the aggregate a rather large sum of money is annually spent. Returns from this ex-

*See California Statutes 1909, ch. 479, p. 811-14.

penditure are not satisfactory, a fact of which the school authorities themselves have long been painfully aware. With the approval of the State superintendent of public instruction an amendment to the school library law was introduced, permitting school libraries to become a part of the county library system. Their books and funds are turned over to the county library and the school libraries then become branches of the county system, serving not only the pupils of the school but also all persons residing in the neighborhood. We feel that the effect of this arrangement will be beneficial alike to school and to library.

In California there is also a teachers' library fund which is derived from certain fees charged when certificates are issued. The law establishing this fund was also amended, permitting the fund to be turned into the county library; it must be spent, however, for books of professional interest to teachers.

The foregoing is a very brief outline of what we are attempting to do in furthering library development in California. None of the laws for which we feel responsible go into minute details for carrying on the work. We believe, rather, that a broad foundation should be laid on which each county may build with such variations as local need may dictate. Experience and time will doubtless suggest improvements. We are sure, however, that greater results will come from working the library business on a larger unit than the municipality. The county appears to be that golden mean which lies between the unwieldy state, on the one hand, and the too small town on the other.

THE PRESIDENT: There is assuredly ample material for thought in these papers. Will Mrs S. C. Fairchild be so kind as to open the discussion in which, I hope, many of you will afterwards take part.

MRS FAIRCHILD: Mr President: Somewhere on this program Miss Stearns is described as a free lance from a western state. I think I might be called a free lance without any state limitation. In other words, I have had for the last three

years the opportunity of using libraries in different cities and in different parts of the country, and your President has thought that this little bit of experience might throw some light on the question of reservoir libraries. I am willing to speak thus personally because it may be that I represent a type of readers, large in number, and, I think, very important. I might perhaps with due modesty call myself a person of average intelligence. I have the reading habit firmly fixed. I have a variety of interests. I want a good many books and a number at a time. The two-book system doesn't satisfy me, or any system that I have ever heard of, as regards the number of books, unless perhaps the one in Mr Dana's library. There never seems to be any limit to the number of books one may borrow at a time from his library. I do not usually need out-of-print books.

I have used during the last three years the library in a large city having a great number of good branches, but no central circulating reservoir. Without special privileges and unusual courtesy on the part of the officers, I should not have been at all satisfied. I wonder if you heads of library systems realize how inadequate after all a branch library of ten or fifteen thousand volumes is for the kind of reader that I represent. I am not a scholar. I should not even venture to call myself a serious reader, the person who has been described on this platform. Perhaps I might be called a semi-serious reader. Of course in these branches there are a great many worthy books, so many that it would be pleasant to read if life were infinitely long, or if one were shipwrecked on a desert island. But this kind of reader knows what he wants, and he wants what he wants, and all he wants, and when he wants it, and sometimes he wants it pretty bad. In another large city, I found almost no branches. There was a fine central library, well selected, but with practically no duplication; and there again, without very special privileges, I should have been exceedingly unhappy in not getting what I wanted. Again, I found myself in a small place within trolley distance of a

medium sized library. There without any special privileges I was almost destitute of the books that I wanted for a couple of months.

Though things have gone on so fast in the last 25 years, that we flatter ourselves we are giving people pretty nearly all that they want, from my present vantage of experience as a user of libraries, I firmly believe that in library book centers there are a great many people actually destitute of books which they cannot by any possibility get within any reasonable time or in any reasonable numbers. If that is true of the book centers, what must be the destitution in the villages and rural districts! Inter-library loans do not help this very ordinary, average reader. They are planned for the scholar and will provide him with books that cannot be reasonably expected to be in the individual libraries.

The county library systems are very interesting and encouraging, but do they not simply give to the people in these outlying districts just about what the library in the book centers gives? They do not attempt to do more than that. Of course we all know that there is as yet scarcely any city where there is a big central library with a modern building and a satisfactory series of branches. Most large cities are working toward such an ideal, but even when it is fulfilled, without extensive duplication, it seems to me as though the needs of this reader could not be supplied. Now, instead of duplication in the individual libraries, would not the proposed series of reservoir libraries help the matter very much? I am interested, therefore, in the reservoir library—not as Mr Hodges is, as a place in which to lay away the half-alive books which still have too much of the vital spark in them to be destroyed, and which somebody may want some time—but rather as a place to be supplied with a sufficient number of the very live books which a great many people are wanting all the time, so that when they want them they can get them. The cost to the individual reader must be very moderate indeed if the books are not absolutely free. It is not my part to say whether this plan is feasible or not. I

have simply been asked to speak from my standpoint of experience, and I believe that there is a very crying need for something which perhaps the reservoir library can supply better than anything else.

THE PRESIDENT: The meeting is entirely open to discussion, and I hope we shall have suggestions from other members who are present.

MR BOWKER: Mr President: Like "le bourgeois gentilhomme" of Molière, who really had been talking prose all his life without knowing it, we have really been discussing co-ordination for a great many years without knowing it by that name. But it is evident that library evolution has come to a point where differentiation of function is becoming all-important, and we are certainly indebted to our President for emphasizing the word "co-ordination" and for making this special topic the topic of his year. I wish to suggest, Sir, that the Executive board could do nothing better during the coming year than to appoint a committee of weight and importance to deal with this question; and I wish to take a moment or two to offer one or two thoughts now.

Library co-ordination, it seems to me, requires three important library virtues,—a sense of perspective, self-restraint and the nerve to weed and dump, if I may so describe it. I wish Mr Andrews were not playing golf today on the Harvard campus and attending commencement, but perhaps on Thursday he will answer one question which I would like to put in a way, to many librarians,—why should the John Crerar library and the Newberry library, which in Chicago have developed systematic co-ordination so admirably, be proud of having together, the best collections of books on Manchuria? It seems to me the largest libraries, none of which have too much money to spend, should not go into specialties which are not of value in the particular place and country where they are placed. A collection of that sort should belong rather in the countries concerned than in a remote country like this. I instance this as one illustration of the importance of library limitation even in the largest libraries.

Now, in the smallest libraries the idea developed by Charles Francis Adams and outlined in the Quincy library report which has been quoted, seems of the utmost importance. The small library must cultivate self-restraint by keeping itself down to ten or twenty, more or less, thousand volumes. But there is one field in which the small library should work. In our little library at Stockbridge, for instance, we are making a local collection which every library should have, and there we need the books that were written in the town by Nathaniel Hawthorne, G. P. R. James and others; we need the books that the Fields, the Sedgewicks and other natives of the town have written; we need the books about Stockbridge and the Berkshires. Mr Stevens in his library at Homestead is showing another good field in maintaining a collection specially for Homestead, a collection of all the books about steel for the use of the Carnegie workmen.

To generalize, a local library ought to have everything about, or of, or in, or for its place and people. And then, in a system of co-ordination, the largest library, if it wants a book about Stockbridge, for instance, will know that to Stockbridge it may look for that book. But there is the great difficulty, in finding where to look. The suggestion that we ought to have a list of private libraries and special collections seems to me an admirable one. In fact, when Paul Leicester Ford was one of the associate editors of the "Library Journal," he gave a good deal of attention to endeavoring to make a list of private libraries of that sort, which was carried to a certain point, but not far enough. No general bibliography will serve, and not even the repertory of Brussels will serve because already in Brussels we find a repertory, that is, a card catalog showing what other libraries have, that occupies room after room, to the extent of ten million cards; and it is difficult nowadays to find room even for an adequate card catalog. But we should develop some system that will enable a library first of all to know where a book ought to be found,

and, secondly, if there is no special place for it, some means of asking who has it.

The other day one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" wrote to me asking if I knew where a pamphlet probably distributed by the hundred thousand, a publication of the National Democratic committee in 1896, could be found; a pamphlet by Prof. Ross of Leland Stanford university on "Honest Dollars" in a controversy with Prof. Laughlin of Chicago. That was wanted for some editorial purpose, and has not yet been found. Search was made in the Boston public library, search was made in the special Reform club collection in Columbia, in the Brooklyn public library and elsewhere, but that pamphlet has not yet been found.

I mean to provide in the "Library Journal," perhaps under "Notes and Queries," a place where a librarian or a scholar can ask for a book or pamphlet of that sort, and I shall ask you to let me know where this pamphlet of Prof. Ross' can be found.

Then, Sir, for the purpose of forwarding books from one place to another, we need, of course, what we have been accustomed to call a library post; and it may interest you to know that there is now a general tendency in the efforts for postal progress to provide something of the sort, and I think perhaps it would be wise, in view of the unwillingness of Congress to grant special postal legislation, if the American Library Association should lend a hand in bringing about a bettered postal service, against which the express companies are united, which would afford to librarians and people at large, together, a means of getting books from one library and from one person to another at reasonable rates.

It is an enormous subject, this; it is really the subject of the century, and I hope, Sir, that the Executive board will provide for a committee consisting of those who have already given special attention to this subject, including yourself, Sir, which shall within the next year give very diligent attention to a tentative report which we may discuss while the papers and discussion of this conference are fresh in our minds.

MR FOSTER: Mr Bowker's mention of the experience at Brussels with the scheme of preparing a card catalog, in one library, of the works in its peculiar field, which are to be found in some other library, reminds me that this is a plan which has been tried to advantage in one of the Providence libraries where the conditions are such as not to result in the unwieldy and unsatisfactory effects noted at Brussels. This is the John Carter Brown library with its collection of early Americana. Here the librarian, Mr George Parker Winship, has undertaken the preparation of a card catalog of the works within this field in the other Providence libraries; and this, I believe, has been carried to completion or approximate completion.

One of the earlier speakers this morning—Mr Hodges—made an incidental remark in regard to co-operation, as follows: "Neighboring libraries may well adopt individual fields, which they may agree severally to cultivate." This may be said to have been taken as a text, or as the expression of an aim, by the various libraries of Providence for several years past; and Providence is perhaps a typical community for the illustration of a principle like this. It is a city containing a college. It has therefore a college library, with its peculiar problems. It is also the state capital. There is, therefore, a state library, with its conditions and problems. Again, there is an art school with its special library; also the State normal school, the Rhode Island medical society; the Rhode Island historical society; the State law library; the library of the Natural history museum, each with the minutely specialized collection, indicated by the names of these institutions respectively. In the same city, moreover, is the John Carter Brown library, a collection of Americana whose definite limitation is that of nothing later than the year 1800. There is also the Hawkins collection of early printed books, deposited in the Annmary Brown memorial, a collection whose definite limitation is that of "the first books of the first presses of the various cities and towns of Europe in the fifteenth century."

There is also the Public library, with its wider field, and with its books free to all; and also a library of the subscription type (the Providence Athenæum), where the conditions are in certain respects different from those of the Public library, while resembling them in others.

For many years there has been in existence an organization composed of the librarians of half a dozen of these libraries, meeting frequently through the winter. Various co-operative measures have been undertaken by this body (the "Library Group," as it is called). On several occasions it has prepared for publication a "Co-operative list of periodicals" in the various libraries of Providence. For several years also it issued a "Co-operative bulletin" of additions to three of these libraries. So far as the purchase of individual books is concerned, the co-operative measures here represented have proved abundantly useful, and there is seldom a meeting of the "Library Group" at which the question is not canvassed as to which of the libraries shall purchase some work of value or authority, of which one copy will suffice for the community as a whole, but of which one copy is emphatically needed. This direct consultation, moreover, is supplemented in various ways. For instance, on the purchasing board of the Providence public library there is one member who is also on the purchasing board of the Providence Athenæum, and there are others who are members of the college faculty. In this way the purchase of a given volume is repeatedly considered in the light of a comparative canvassing of the several institutions referred to. Often also the telephone is called into requisition at a meeting of the committee and the decision to buy a certain work is not reached, in a given library, until it has been ascertained whether or not the book has been bought, or is likely to be bought, by some other library.

Reference has been made this morning to the great serviceableness of a list of "special collections" for libraries generally. Very recently there has been undertaken in Providence, under the charge of Mr H. O. Brigham, the State librarian, a

list of this kind for the Providence libraries alone. Some of the special richnesses of the separate libraries have been a matter of common knowledge, as the special collection on American poetry (the "Harris collection") in the Brown university library, and also in the same library the Rider collection on Rhode Island history, and the Wheaton collection on international law. So also in the Providence public library, the Nickerson collection on architecture, the Harris collection on slavery and the American Civil War, and the Williams collection on folklore. Other instances (not special collections) have not been so well known, and it is here that a tabulation like this, stating the number of volumes in each library under each subject, is of great service. Thus, it is found that the Brown university library has the pre-eminence in books on constitutional law and history, on language, and on printing. The Providence public library has the pre-eminence in books on industries, decoration and design, and music. The Rhode Island historical society has the pre-eminence in almanacs, directories, and genealogies.

There is, of course, a certain margin of uncertainty in regard to the purchases made, even under the favorable conditions of this definite understanding. Probably the chief pinch comes in an answer to the question, "Can a given book be made available to the readers in one library, even when it is in another library?" For libraries which are in two different communities, the system of inter-library loans, which deserves to be very much more widely extended, meets this difficulty well; while, for libraries within the same community, the practice of the Brooklyn public library, which has been cited here this morning by Mr Hill, certainly seems to throw a good deal of light upon the problem. If I understood Mr Hill correctly, so far as historical works are concerned, the Brooklyn public library protects itself from not being able to supply its readers with works of special value and authority in that field, by "taking ten annual subscriptions to the Long Island historical society." However, notwithstanding all pos-

sible drawbacks or limitations, such an understanding among local libraries as that which I have outlined is of immense serviceableness, and is not only a measure of economy, but helps to develop a symmetrical collection of the needed books in the community as a whole.

MR WYER: This discussion is meant, I presume, either to deal with specific instances, now in operation, of that library co-ordination which has been suggested in general terms by President Gould's address, or to forecast possible practical extensions of such co-ordination in the different kinds of library work. In one classification, these different kinds of library work arrange themselves according to the political unit which has organized and which maintains any particular library; that administrative governmental unit which appropriates money to support a library and to which and in which its sole or chiefest activity is due. This unit may be nation, state, city, county, town or village. The increased co-ordination may look towards new, more or better work within the existing library or it may take the form of expanded inter-library or inter-system activities having a far wider outlook and reach than the borders of any single library jurisdiction. Both of these opportunities confront every library. To live and work by and for itself alone or to be part of the great system which embraces all libraries with the many and impressive occasions for that increased efficiency and strength which union or co-operation bring,—these are the narrow and the broad views of that prospect which is before every library. The first, narrow only in a relative sense, for under it great library systems have arisen and much yet remains to be done in perfecting them, is the program which till now, or till very lately, has characterized American library development.

Each separate library has been built up alone and apart with little or no thought for its place in the great library scheme, with small care for any but its very nearest constituency. Through this individual development libraries have multiplied, systems have evolved, and today we see cities

with a motley and often ill-considered library equipment, states with scattered and unco-ordinated library facilities, counties which seem to promise better results under a more centralized administration,—in short, a situation which gives a special pertinence to the central thought in our President's address. It says to us in effect: You have been library building for 50 years; most of it has been well done, and the present library situation is full of promise; but is not now a good time to stop, to look closely at all the results, with the thought that perhaps some unnecessary duplication may be cut out, some advantageous adjustments in machinery may be possible, some administrative combinations may greatly increase efficiency? May it not be as true at the present stage or at every stage of library extension as it was to the poet in his view from the hill-top that "All are needed by each one?"

Practical and obvious ways for relieving this need are many. Some of them relate to problems in city, county and inter-library work and have been suggestively recounted as this topic has been developed on our program. I have been asked to speak particularly of the opportunity for co-ordination presented to the state library. Nothing is farther from my purpose than to enumerate the very many legitimate ways in which the state library may make for increased library unity and effectiveness throughout a state, nor will an effort be made to catalog all the things which the library I represent, or any other state library, may have done or tried to do, or thought of doing, or, what is more to the point, may now really be doing wisely for state co-ordination. These items are public property; they have been often put into print and have been rehearsed from many platforms by those far more richly gifted than I in fertility and invention. For the present purpose let the term, "state library," mean the chief and only central state library office. The thought which will here be emphasized is this. Before any central state library office—whether it be the state library, the state library commission, the state historical society or any two or three of these—

can do the utmost to unify, co-ordinate and advance library interests in any state, it must have the field to itself. There are states with a state library and a library commission, a state library and two library commissions, a state library and a library commission and a state historical library. There are states with a state library where the usual duties of a library commission have been laid upon one or another department or office until the work which should be done in a single office is divided among two, three or four with the inevitable wasteful duplication and wire-crossing which must ensue, and still worse with no opportunities for perfecting that close and unified organization which shall utilize every chance for that close interplay between different lines of the work which so contributes to a firmly knit library fabric.

It is true that the present somewhat detached and dissipated organizations, under which the supervisory and extension library work of many states is done, have been the outgrowth of the enthusiasm of some one person, the indifference or legally limited powers of the state library or the local conditions which did not permit an ideal organization when state-wide library work was begun. Of course it was better to begin commission and extension work under the best conditions possible at the moment, but an ultimate ideal organization, a combination and consolidation of all state offices, commissions or libraries should be kept in mind.

There have been developments in some of the state legislatures during the past year or two which indicate that if we library workers will not ourselves give heed to and plan for a logical co-operation and co-ordination of the administrative agencies through which we work, they will be forced upon us by those who may neither be so tolerant of superfluous administrative machinery nor so competent to readjust it wisely as we who manipulate it. Legislators will not long contemplate with composure the increasing number of separate state library extension agencies. If we will not co-ordinate and co-operate

rather more than now this will be done summarily for us.

MR G. W. COLE: Mr President: No greater task is laid upon the scholar of the present day than to locate a book of the existence of which he is sure but the exact whereabouts of which he is ignorant. Anything that can lessen such a task is an important service to the commonwealth of letters.

It may not generally be known that in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris we have a very fine example of a reservoir library. During the French Revolution many libraries of the émigrés, monasteries, etc., were confiscated by the state. The authorities caused card catalogs of each of them to be made. These catalogs were then sent to Paris where they were critically examined. As a result the National library became richer by some 240,000 volumes of the greatest rarity and value, thus greatly increasing its importance as a library of reference.

Of course we can not hope in our day to form a reservoir library by any such arbitrary means. The question now before us, however, is whether something can not be done to form a national reservoir library or, what might be more serviceable, a series of libraries located at our state capitols, by assembling in such libraries the works for which the contributing libraries have no further use. We know that the Library of Congress is even now much crowded for shelf room and is itself seeking for a reservoir in which to store its own surplus.

In the paper just read by Mr Hodges he tells us that his library would willingly dispose of a considerable number of its duplicates and seldom-used books, subject to recall whenever there might be a need for them. Many other libraries have a greater or less number of volumes which they also might advantageously dispose of upon the same conditions. It would appear, then, that there ought to be some place in each state where its libraries can submit lists of such books as they would willingly contribute towards forming a central reservoir library. Such a library, by taking advantage of these contributions,

could not fail in time of becoming a valuable library of reference. As Mr Hodges has well said, there can be no question that it would be a matter of economy for libraries, not only thus to dispose of their surplus stock, but also to contribute toward the support of such a central reservoir library rather than to care for their unserviceable books as is now done.

There is still another point which has been mentioned in connection with these papers that ought to command our thoughtful attention. I refer to that alluded to by Mr Hill regarding the compilation of an A. L. A. list of the special collections to be found in our libraries. Something in this line has already been done. Many of you are doubtless familiar with the list compiled by Mr Lane and Mr Bolton and published by Harvard university in 1892 as No. 45 of its "Bibliographical contributions." This excellent but rather inaccessible work contains a record of collections in nearly 200 libraries and is well indexed. The New York library club in 1902 published in its Handbook a similar list for the libraries of Greater New York. These lists I need hardly say, are still of great value to the scholar and investigator, as the collections therein recorded are still in existence. Much time, however, has elapsed since they were compiled, new collections of importance have been formed, old ones in out of the way places are doubtless unrecorded, and there is a pressing need that the work be brought down to date and its scope considerably enlarged. I would in some cases even record the location of such exceptionally rare and early single works as give special prominence to the collections in which they are to be found.

Here, then, is a field in which this Association can do valuable and serviceable work in the advancement of sound scholarship in this country. I believe it can accomplish more in this direction and at less cost by the publication of an exhaustive list of the special collections hidden away in our libraries than by almost any other work it can undertake. Nothing, I am sure, would give greater credit to our Pub-

lishing board than to bring out such a valuable work of reference.

If a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subjects suggested by these papers I trust it will by no means overlook this important matter.

DR PUTNAM: Mr President: I do not know that you wish to have the discussion protracted, but the Library of Congress has been referred to. First, I wish to confess that from the outset of this whole discussion,—referring not to the discussion of today, but to the discussion initiated at Magnolia—I have not been able to agree to its main thesis, that is to say, that the accumulation of books beyond a collection in very active use involved a very great extravagance on the part of the community. It involves storage. It was the expense of the storage that was greatly emphasized. Now, the mere storage of books is not such an expensive matter. Suppose that an acre of land does cost a million dollars; upon an acre of land you could readily store under modern methods 25,000,000 books, in a structure purely utilitarian. What is it for a community of a size that could afford the acquisition of 25,000,000 books to abstain from the use of an acre of land for the purpose of storing them? Now, I put it that way—"abstaining from the use" of that land—because the case is not similar to that of a business concern which in competition with other business concerns is obliged to buy land, to pay taxes on it, and to calculate all these expenses as entering into the expenses of its business in competition with other concerns that may be more favorably situated in their communities, with reference to tax rate, etc. Simply the community abstaining, in this case, from the use of certain land as it would abstain from the use of certain land if it were for park purposes. Does the use of that acre by that community prevent one industry from coming to that city? Does it drive one industry out of that city? Does it handicap in any way injurious to the community any industry? It withdraws from taxation that acre in the heart of the city, but it does that with the assent of the community,

which is intending to raise the amount necessary for maintaining its institutions at all events, and that amount will be raised in other ways. For the radius of half an acre it disperses industries from the center of the city. That is all. And I put it merely as the cost of the land, because, if you are going to store the 25,000,000 books the cost of the building will be practically a constant, and the cost of service, the cost of administration, will surely be greater. One need not go into that, for we all know that the cost of duplication of catalog, cost of duplication of service, will be greater than the centralization of service consolidated upon a single collection. The one item of a reference librarian, referred to, is indispensable in a storage building; and a \$3,000 salary represents the interest, at three per cent, on an investment of \$100,000. A building distant from the central building can be less ornate in design; but that may be offset by the duplication of certain expenses of administration, including heating and so on.

That one thesis, therefore, that there is necessarily a great and unpardonable extravagance in keeping at one place, under one roof, both the little used and the actively used books, I was never able to agree to. I have not been able either to agree to the general opinion that it is or ought to be so extremely difficult, on the other hand, to *eliminate*. The librarian who has the problem of elimination is dealing either with books that he has selected or that his predecessor has selected. He ought not to be less wise in the application of judgment in eliminating a book of which he has had experience than he was in the original selection of that book of which he had had no experience, and if it is a book selected by his predecessor, it is certainly not etiquette for him to admit that his judgment is less weighty, less decisive, less reliable, than that of his predecessor. But this is not to say, of course, Mr President, that there must not be reservoirs or that there must not be centralization of certain distributing agencies. It bears particularly on the first question of the main thesis. My doubt of the conclusion—the inference drawn from it—bears

merely on the question as to the *number* of reservoirs. President Eliot suggested one in Washington, one in the east, one in the central west, perhaps one more. I think there must be many more, and that the idea of the reservoir must be carried down to geographical units much more minute.

Specialization is the main problem; original specialization, a differentiation among the collections, care in selection; while the next problem is the distribution from some centers as clearing houses, of material become duplicate, found now to be relatively useless. Upon that question the Library of Congress has a particular interest because it has had a particular experience. In a sense, as Mr Cole said, we have been pressed for room. That doesn't mean that we are to be pressed for room for the housing of our own collections in active use, for we have in process of construction a big stack that is to house 900,000 volumes, which will be completed by this fall. But we are constantly accumulating duplicates and are distributing thousands and thousands of them yearly, and our difficulty has been this—a difficulty that is increasing upon us—that we cannot from Washington as a center deal with the 8,000 or more libraries of this country as units. We must depend upon local centers of distribution.

What local centers exist that we can utilize? Naturally, first, the state libraries. There are certain state libraries that would willingly undertake the service. There are others that are not equipped for it, or think it not quite within their constitutional function; but then, there might come a question between the state library and the state historical society, and, finally, there would come, always, a question of claim between the powerful municipal library and either one of these. Now, if the American Library Association could induce certain of these agencies, going down as far as the county libraries, to feel a responsibility for the general welfare as a government library,—whether of the National government at Washington or of the state government at its state capital,—some scheme of diffusion of sur-

plus material, or relatively surplus material, could be carried out.

MR WADLIN: Mr President: It seems to me that the financing of an extensive reservoir library will involve considerable difficulty. The problems of administration and of the selection of books may be solved easily, but how is the expense of maintenance to be met? A permanent income must be assured. Perhaps this may be provided on some plan of co-operation, distributing the cost among the libraries which propose to use it, but this scheme presents complications exceedingly difficult to overcome. Nearly all public libraries are supported by local taxation, with appropriations varying from year to year, and subject to reductions which cannot be foreseen, and which make permanent and regular subscriptions to such an institution as is proposed more or less uncertain. The outlay will not be slight. If the reservoir collection is to consist, in the main, of the more costly and permanent books, the expense for current purchases will be considerable. Duplicates received by gift, which may be deposited by the libraries receiving them, will form but a small part of such a collection if it is to be useful.

I may add a word as to the co-operative conservation of resources which is sometimes practicable between libraries occupying the same territory, an arrangement susceptible of broader development than it has yet reached. For example, at the Boston public library we now leave the purchase of books relating to law and medicine to other libraries in the city which specialize upon these subjects, and have even transferred our extensive collection of medical books to a deposit station established in the Boston medical library, retaining our title to them, and providing for their use there by all persons who would be entitled to use them in our own reading rooms and upon exactly the same conditions. We thus, to a degree, relieve the pressure upon our own shelves; and since the library receiving the deposit keeps up the collection by current purchases, and we retire from that field, the

acquisition of unnecessary duplicates is avoided in the future.

It seems to me possible in some instances to meet the problem of the storage of little-used books without the erection or maintenance of extensive independent storage buildings. The discussion, so far, has assumed that such buildings would be required. But it is certainly unnecessary for a city library having numerous branches, with convenient means of transportation between the branches and the central library, to keep all its main collection at the central building. Suppose, for example, that the system now in operation at some libraries, of regularly distributing books from the central library to the branches was simply reversed, and each branch provided with storage space for a considerable number of volumes permanently deposited from the main collection, to be withdrawn on call for use at the central building or at any branch. Usually no larger administrative force would be required on account of such deposits, a separate storage building would not be needed, and the existing system of inter-branch transportation might be used. Since inter-branch use of the books is contemplated, different classes of books might be stored at different branches. The slight delay involved in calling the books from one branch for use at another or at the central building would not, in most instances, be a serious objection to the success of this plan.

When the central building in Boston was first occupied, it had an estimated shelf capacity of 1,500,000 volumes. Within less than 15 years we find the space severely taxed with only 750,000; principally, of course, because the various classes or departments do not increase symmetrically. To provide additional stack room at the central building, enlarging the structure in harmony with its architecture, would involve large expense for land in the center of the city, where land is costly, to say nothing of the expense of construction. But, as I have indicated, it seems to me that it may be possible, especially if new branch buildings are to be built, to meet the exigency by pro-

viding in such buildings a certain amount of storage space for central library books, subject to recall whenever required for use, through our organized system of daily inter-branch transportation.

MR GREEN: Mr President: I had recently, as a member of the Council of the American antiquarian society, to consider the question of putting up a large new building in Worcester, the headquarters of the Society. Some of the members of the Council were desirous of having the building close to some other educational institution, or in the center of the city where real estate is very expensive, but others of us thought—and I was one of the number—we could better spend \$250,000 by going a little way out of the city to a lot readily accessible by trolley, connecting with the Union railroad station. We found that by going out of the center we could get a large lot at a low price.

Now, it is impossible, even in a place of the size of Worcester, to bring all the institutions that need to use the library into the same vicinity. In fact they are scattered over the city. We have in different sections of Worcester, for instance, a university, a college, a polytechnic institute, a normal school, numerous private schools, the public schools and several libraries. What difference, with all the modern contrivances, does it make if special libraries or little used portions of public libraries (if within reasonable distance), are not close to users of books? Of course, we have telephones everywhere. If there is a want in one library or other institution one can very easily find out whether it can be supplied in another. The different libraries, too, could join in owning an automobile to run between the libraries to carry the books that are wanted from one library to another, and even to carry students, if desirable, from one library to another.

That is the plan which I joined in recommending, and the library building will be erected in a growing suburb. Why, with modern facilities, should not buildings meant to serve as reservoirs of little used books be placed outside the center of a city?

DR RICHARDSON: Mr President: I rise partly to inquire whether, since Mr Lane's paper was to come later, you could not treat us all as storage speakers, or reservoir speakers, as you like. Since, however, you have deliberately put yourself in danger by calling on me, I will add just a word. It really struck me that the most significant part of this discussion is the progress we have made in this country, not only in the mature thinking about this question, but in the actual inception of practical methods, more than experiment, all along the line, and the actual inception of almost every form of what may be considered a solution of the problem.

The particular phase of the problem which has always interested me is the tremendous, unnecessary and inexcusable extravagance of American libraries in the multiplication of duplicates of expensive and little used books; and the solution of that problem, like the solution of a lot of other problems, lies practically in the matter of information. It is the co-operative catalog which is the one and sole necessary instrument for economy in this direction. Now, in the catalog of the Library of Congress, in the John Crerar cards, in the Harvard cards, which are being brought together at many points and in several places can be examined jointly, we have the nucleus of an almost complete solution of that thing. We have had exposed today the expensiveness and limitations of the card catalog, but why in the world, as practical business people, if the telephone companies and directory companies can make complete directories of New York city for business purposes and for social purposes, can't we, as librarians, somehow get together enough capacity—because it all lies in that word—to start the tremendous saving that there would be in guiding the people to the use of the books that we have and in the saving of duplication of other books by directories of books?

Now, there are two classes of use of books. The typical public library ought to consist only of books which everybody ought or might read in the course of a lifetime. The scientific library consists typi-

cally of books that are at the other extreme, only one person in a generation would want to use its average book. As to each of these two classes of books there is a very different class of problems, but we are approaching a solution of both classes of problems (and it seems to me it is a solution of the question of expense), now in the information bureau and the co-operative catalog.

THE PRESIDENT: I am glad that Dr Richardson spoke of the paper which Mr Lane is to present on Friday before the College and Reference section. That, as you will see by the note in our printed program, bears directly upon this topic which we have been discussing. The Chair may perhaps be permitted to express his interest in all that has been said on this subject, an interest in which the whole meeting would appear to have shared. It is to be hoped that practical results may follow these deliberations.

The Chair would ask Mr Bowker if he wished the suggestion of the appointment of the committee that he had in view, to be made formally to the Executive board.

MR BOWKER: I will make the motion, Mr President, that the Executive board be requested to appoint such a committee, the size to be left to its discretion.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion of Mr Bowker, that the Executive board be requested to appoint a committee to consider this whole question of co-ordination. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We must pass on presently to the revision of the constitution, but we can spare three minutes to allow Mr G. W. Lee to explain the little printed slips which you found in your chairs when you took your seats.

MR G. W. LEE announced his plan for a paper to be issued several months later and entitled "The ethics of the American Library Association." This would be part 2 of an essay on library ethics, part 1 having been issued a month or two before in pamphlet form, and also in revised form as part of the Stone & Webster current references for 1908.

Referring to the memorandum slips, which previous to the meeting he had placed upon the seats, he emphasized the need of an advance registration of the topics upon which persons wished particularly to be informed. This could be effected by sending out postal cards, or other convenient blank forms, to be filled and sent back to the secretary before the convention opened. Thus at the opening it would be possible to announce a goodly number of topics upon which information is wanted by this delegate or that, whose privilege it should be to be approached by one or more members offering to help to solve the problem that has been giving trouble. As it is now, many a person attends the convention making very few friends and hardly knowing how to go to work to get any real benefit from attending the meeting. Mr Lee spoke of the need for the united efforts of the Association to carry out some reform or improvement, and referred to the chief topic under discussion, reservoir libraries. He urged that the matter of reservoir libraries be brought to the attention of the members for their best thought and action during the winter, and not left merely to evolve from the initial boost at this convention, together with what public opinion might do for it afterwards. If reservoir libraries are needed they are needed, and the members of the Association, one and all, should, as far as practicable, be made to feel that each can do something to help to establish the system.

THE PRESIDENT: There is one other item on the program which really ought not to be deferred, and MR H. W. WILSON, who has kindly prepared a paper on "Clearing houses" has promised to dispose of it in five minutes. We should like very much indeed to hear from him now.

CLEARING HOUSES

This brief paper attempts to show that the present plan of state clearing houses operated by commissions is ineffective and that a large central clearing house, or several centrally situated institutions efficiently managed, should supplement or

perhaps take the place of the local enterprises.

Clearing houses are now operated by nearly all of the thirty-two state commissions. They do only a small part of what ought to be done. The task is this: To relieve every one of the several thousand libraries in the United States of its inevitable accumulation of duplicates, undesirable gifts, magazines not to be bound, and other material which form an expensive, unsightly, unsanitary and altogether embarrassing collection. Here is a task to which the name Herculean may be fittingly applied. For many reasons state clearing houses are not able to accomplish it. In the first place, state commissions have been able to relieve libraries of that material only for which there is immediate demand elsewhere. The least valuable material which the library is most desirous of being rid of cannot be handled by the commission because the cost of transporting and sorting is prohibitive. At first, in their eagerness for service, the state clearing houses took everything that was sent to them; but they soon found themselves in the same plight as the library they wished to help—with a quantity of dead stock monopolizing crowded quarters.

Much of the material accumulated is valuable only as waste paper, but the disposal of small quantities of stock as scrap paper yields an inconsiderable sum. It surely is not worth the cost of transportation at the freight rates charged for printed matter. Consequently the stock of library accessions of no more than waste-paper quality is stored in the basement of the library until the librarian is constrained to give it away. This condition leads to the suggestion that a clearing house should conduct its business primarily as a scrap-paper enterprise obtaining a third to a fifth class freight rate which is less than one-half of the first class rate. Organized in this way a clearing house would be able to pay cost of transportation, allow the library probably ten dollars a ton on the entire shipment and after the material has been sorted, to make further allowances for items worth keeping as clearing house stock.

But if the state clearing house fails in handling the least valuable part of a library's surplus it is no more successful in handling the rare and unusually valuable items, partly because of its limited field and partly because it has not funds to employ the talent which such a work requires. It fails, therefore, to serve the large public libraries and the university and technical libraries. It serves the small library only.

Another function of an ideal clearing house and one which the state commission could hardly perform, would be the distribution to libraries of public documents, catalogs, reports of various national organizations and valuable material of every sort which may be had for the asking. These could be procured in quantities by such an organization and be distributed to libraries at small expense.

If state clearing houses fall short of achieving the work which they are organized to do, what kind of institution will be likely to succeed? As suggested before, the organization of a clearing house company as a scrap-paper business seems to be necessary if it is to be independent financially. It would be important, therefore, that the business be situated where the surplus stock, of waste-paper quality, might be easily disposed of. Shipping facilities and cheap storage room are first essentials and would determine largely the location of the clearing house. It may not seem to many an important function of the clearing house to transport worthless books and magazines from the basements of libraries to the paper mills, but those who are familiar with modern methods of utilizing waste products, and the extraordinary results accomplished from the seemingly small economies will realize the possibilities in this suggestion. The material from which paper is made has already become so valuable that the question of its conservation has recently become a subject of government investigation.

It is apparent that a clearing house, to be successful, must have the entire confidence of the librarian, a confidence that a private institution could scarcely gain. The library, with a cast-your-bread-upon-

the-water faith, sends its shipment to the clearing house, confident that after many days it will return in the form of some much needed material. Nothing short of a central co-operative institution would be able to inspire such a confidence. But once the confidence is earned, the clearing house would immediately come into a large business. The state library commissions and large libraries ought to own and control this clearing house of clearing houses. Very little capital would be needed, as stock would usually be paid for by giving credit to the shipper, and the initial expenses for fixtures, etc., would not be large; while the sale of valueless stock for waste paper would go far toward paying current expenses.

THE PRESIDENT: We have finally reached the point at which consideration must be given to the draft of the revised constitution. As you are all aware, this revision as it is now before you in printed form, has already been once adopted, and it comes before you now for final action. Inasmuch as it is now, in a sense, the child of the Association, the Chair will ask the Secretary of the Association to move its adoption at this meeting.

THE SECRETARY: Mr President: Reminding the Association that the draft of the constitution upon which we are asked to act this morning was adopted, in accordance with the constitutional provision, for the first time a year ago, at Minnetonka, and that the same constitution requires its adoption at two consecutive meetings, I will move you, Sir, that the Association do now adopt, for the second and final time, the draft submitted a year ago by the Committee on revision, and adopted at that time.

DR PUTNAM: Mr President: As chairman of that sometime committee, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Has the Chairman of the Committee any communication to make in seconding the motion?

DR PUTNAM: Mr President: In the judgment of our Committee no further communication from us seemed to be required or seemed to be appropriate. The draft as adopted last year was one for

which we were responsible. Our report explaining, so far as explanation seemed necessary, the lines along which we had proceeded in the draft, went, with the draft, to the Association. Such judgment as we had, or proffered, was merged in the judgment of the Association a year ago. The draft as it stands is now a draft adopted by the Association.

I suppose, Mr President, that criticism of the draft has reached various members of the Association. It has not failed to reach our Committee. No notice of any variation of this draft, which is itself a variation, of course, of our existing constitution,—no such notice had been given to the Association a month prior to this meeting. I take it for granted, therefore, that the Chair will rule that this draft must be adopted or rejected, as it stands, without modification, in so far as action today shall constitute final action. Certainly, if affirmative, it must be adopted as it stands; but our Committee deems also that courses are open for different conclusions possible to this meeting. The meeting may find the draft defective in minor points but not defective in fundamentals. It may find it erroneous in fundamentals, and by fundamentals I should mean such provisions as relate to the constitution of the Executive board, the constitution and functions of the Council, for of course, these are essential parts of the revision. It is barely possible that after discussion this meeting will accept the draft as on the whole an improvement, with only such minor imperfections as were inevitable in any such undertaking. Now, if the meeting finds the draft fundamentally defective or erroneous, it may merely reject the draft, failing to ratify the action of last year, and the draft falls. If it finds it defective in minor respects, it may still decide to adopt it as on the whole an improvement over the existing constitution, with the expectation also that amendments would be proposed at the next meeting, which, adopted at the next meeting, would become law at the meeting thereafter. It may reject it as a whole and nevertheless have an entirely new draft submitted at the next meeting.

The fact, therefore, that the only thing

before this meeting for final action can be the draft as it stands, will not prevent the later adoption of a new draft, a new constitution, based upon further consideration during the coming year. I hope I may add, Mr President, that, as the draft as it stands is now fathered by the Association, there can be no question of individual sensitiveness, or organized sensitiveness, on the part of our Committee to any criticism. It is not a case where you may hit him again because he has no friends, but you may hit him freely because his friend and patron and father is a corporate one, not sensitive.

I suggest, Mr President, that, the situation this year being different from that of last year, as the draft is before you with the presumption of approval, by its provisional adoption last year, that no arguments in favor of it be advanced in the first instance, but that criticism be heard, and that it be free, and upon fundamentals. Then it may be my duty as chairman of the Committee which was originally responsible for it, to say what I can to make it seem palatable after all.

MR WRIGHT: I should like to ask the Chairman of the Committee, whether, should this constitution that we shall vote on presently be adopted, it would not be possible to amend it by offering the amendment at any time during this meeting, by having it approved, and then having it come up for final adoption at the beginning of or early in the next annual conference?

DR PUTNAM: I should understand, under Section 25 of the draft, that notice of amendments to the new constitution, if adopted, need not have reached us a month prior to this meeting; therefore, that such amendments could be adopted at this very meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: That, too, would be the ruling of the Chair.

MR WRIGHT: Then the point which should be remembered, if there are any defects in the constitution as proposed,—and there always are some; it doesn't please me and it cannot please every one, no constitution that any one would draw would please every one—is that it cannot

do any great harm, however serious it might be, in the time that elapses from the close of this meeting to the beginning of the next meeting. It leaves so little time for the operation of any wrong sections, that I feel that it should be adopted.

Another thing, the Executive board took action which will move the Headquarters to the other edge of the East. This action was ratified last night, and those of us who come from that section of the East would like to have as unanimous action as we can on everything relating to it. The new Executive board will have some serious problems to face in starting the new arrangement, and those of us who are there would like that Executive board to have the full and hearty co-operation of all members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: In accordance with the suggestion of the Chairman of the Revision committee, the Chair had intended to call first for criticism of the revision. Mr Wright is speaking on the other side.

DR PUTNAM: It is also possible to be unanimous in the negative, Mr President.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair ought, perhaps, to make one point a little more prominent than the previous speakers have made it. Under the existing constitution, as you are probably all aware, amendments must be submitted in their final form one month before they can be voted upon by the conference. Desired amendments must be made in writing and sent to every member of the Association at least one month before the Annual meeting. No such action has been taken by anyone. Therefore it is impossible, as Dr Putnam has indicated, to amend at this conference. But, if the new constitution be adopted, it will be possible, as has been indicated also, to propose amendments at this conference, which may be voted on finally, for the second time, a year from now. Therefore any amendments which may be desired can really be attained more promptly by adopting the present draft than by rejecting it. The Chair has no wish to influence the action of the meeting in any way, and the whole question is before you. As a first

step towards proceeding with our business, may we now hear objections, if such there be, to the revised draft we have before us?

MR HILL: Mr. President: I should like to ask how it is possible to vote under the new constitution at the next meeting a second time, when Section 25 says notice must be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: That is before final adoption.

MR HILL: Does the Chair rule that we can adopt any amendment at this meeting?

THE PRESIDENT: For the first time, certainly.

DR RICHARDSON: With that understanding are we not ready for the question on this point? Will not the discussion of any individual items come better and be more pertinent after this general constitution has been passed? Under these explanations and rulings, until the constitution has been passed, it seems to me that comments will be rather idle; but after it has been passed, then any specific point can be raised, and perhaps later in this meeting formulated in the shape of a special amendment.

(Calls for the question.)

DR PUTNAM: In one sense I am ready to have a vote, but there have been some objections advanced that went to the fundamentals. What our Committee attempted to do was directed upon two main points, the composition of the Executive board and the composition of the Council, and the relations between them. Now then, if the draft is injudicious in those fundamental respects, I think that the presumption that it carries ought to be thrown over. We would better reject it. I think people who feel strongly on those provisions should come forward definitely, succinctly, and oppose them now; and it does not seem to me quite the creditable, the dignified way to adopt a draft that is fundamentally defective with the idea that we can correct the fundamental defect later. We are ambling along under our existing constitution pretty well, and while I thoroughly believe in the necessity of a

revision, I think we had better not show undue haste about it; and as a member of the Committee I should not ask that this draft be adopted if found fundamentally defective upon argument, merely because, adopting it as it stands, we can immediately amend it before the end of the week.

MR YUST: I do not quite understand how it will be easier to adopt a new constitution and then revise it, than to revise our revision and then adopt it in its final form.

THE PRESIDENT: The reason is, Mr Yust, that under the present constitution it is impossible to revise this year. Notice of such revision should have been sent out to every member of the Association in writing one month previous to this meeting. No such notice has been given, so that it is impossible now to revise. Any action looking toward revision which may be contemplated can be taken only at the next conference, a year from now, and can be passed upon finally at the second conference from now; whereas, if we adopt the new constitution—the Chair is not arguing in favor of doing so—the clause providing for thirty days' notice of amendment before the final vote only becomes operative at the final adoption, which would be a year from now. You could therefore move preliminary amendments, at this session. You would save a year by doing that.

MR HILL: We are to understand then that no amendments have been sent to the Executive board?

THE PRESIDENT: None.

MR HILL: So that action could have been taken at any time.

THE PRESIDENT: One or two amendments were sent, but they were not material amendments and the sender did not wish them brought forward.

DR RICHARDSON: I understand that now you are calling for discussion only by those who think the constitution is fundamentally deficient, that it should be rejected at this time?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, for speakers who think the constitution is fundamentally objectionable.

MR YUST: As a matter of fact, I believe that some of those who are vitally concerned in the revision believe it to be defective. I believe it would be a mistake, as the chairman of the Revision committee has just stated, to adopt this revision if we believe there is a mistake in the fundamentals. I for one believe that there is a serious mistake in the fundamentals, with reference, for instance, to the Council. The principal point I have reference to, concerns the method of election of at least a portion of the Council. I should be interested to know just how many members of the Association present this morning have read this revised constitution and are familiar with what they are about to vote upon. Last year at Minnetonka I was among those who voted for it. I confess I did not then realize its full import, especially with reference to the Council. At present the Council consists of 25 members elected by the Association and the Executive board. The new constitution provides that the Council shall consist of the Executive board; 25 members elected by the Association, as at present, and 25 members to be elected by the Council itself; also the ex-presidents and presidents of affiliated associations. Now, do we realize what this means? Simply this, the creation of a self-perpetuating body with power virtually to control the policy of the Association. The duties and powers of the Council shall be to pass upon matters of policy and practice, and no vote on a question of policy can be taken by the Association except by a three-fourths majority unless it is first referred to the Council, which is largely self-elected. This seems to me to be a fundamental defect. It is undemocratic, and I for one hope that the Association will not adopt this constitution in its present form.

DR STEINER: Mr President: It was my honor and privilege two years ago, at the Asheville conference, to propose an amendment to the constitution. It seems to me that in view of the very excellent work done by the Committee it would be a very serious mistake on the part of the Association—

THE PRESIDENT: We want to hear from the objectors first, Dr Steiner. If you are going to speak in answer to Mr Yust, will you not wait until a little later, unless you are particularly anxious to bring out a point now? This will facilitate business. And as this is a discussion that will progress best if due regard be had to parliamentary procedure, the Chair must ask the indulgence of the meeting if he invokes the regular rules of debate. He will not consider it in order for a person to speak more than twice to the same question, and will ask speakers to limit their remarks, if possible, to five minutes. If you speak a second time it will be the Chair's ruling that you confine your remarks to a duration of three minutes.

MR AUSTEN: Mr President: I confess I have not given until comparatively recently a great deal of thought to the constitution. I have not been in a position where I have felt that I knew enough about the working of the Association to make it worth my while. Some time ago the editor of "Public Libraries" invited me to express my opinion in a symposium upon this subject, and I wrote back and said, "I am afraid that my ideas are so radically different from what has been in the past and what is proposed for the future for a constitution of the American Library Association, that it is hardly worth my while to say what I would like to say." But since that time I have talked with a number of people and I have found that there were others who felt as I did, and that is what has given me courage to stand here and say in a few words what I have felt with reference to our constitution.

I deplore very much the removing from the Association of the right of the individual to speak his mind. It seems to me it is a fundamental defect, in an Association of this kind, to make all legislation initiative, and have it passed through a select body. I realize, as you all do, that, in an Association of this size, it is a very difficult matter to discuss and pass wisely upon questions. But there is another way out of that. We have practically two kinds of members in this Association. We have those who have been in the service

long, who have studied the library problem and have library ideas to contribute. We have also those who are coming up to it year after year, newly beginning in their work, those who come for ideas and who are glad to sit and listen to those who have had experience. Now, all that this second class wants of this Association for some years to come, is the privilege of coming here and getting what it can from these meetings. It seems to me that it is naturally a class that many Associations call associate members, members who want to associate themselves, who feel, perhaps, that it is asking too much for them to pay full fees for what they get, who will be perfectly willing to remain associate members, without a vote, for some time. That would leave the full membership much smaller. It would give us a working body, similar, for instance, to that of the American institute of electrical engineers, which has its members and its associate members, giving it a working body of experienced, older men and women, who pass upon questions without the vote of the whole Association. There would be always the possibility of every member who is an associate member today becoming a full member when the time is ripe for him to do so. This, then, is my thought. I do not see why we need a Council at all. Why not have an Association on the basis of many other Associations, with associate members and full members; and allow the full members to be the voting body, and delegate the rest of the machinery to the Executive committee?

MR TRIPP: My attention has just been called to the very peculiar wording of this newly revised constitution, and I heartily subscribe to the words of the two gentlemen who have just spoken. It seems to me that Sections 15 and 16 make this the most autocratic constitution I have ever heard of outside of Russia. It takes absolutely all power away from the Association except to offer votes of thanks. I for one hope decidedly that this constitution will be turned down; and I am very glad for the enlightenment that has been thrown on the situation by the two gentle-

men who have just spoken. In fact, I have had a copy of the new constitution in my hand for a few moments only, and I think the Association owes a debt of thanks to the two speakers who have opened our eyes to its provisions.

MR YUST: Is there any parallel, Mr President, in any other organization, to a Council such as we are proposing to create?

DR STEINER: I can answer that, Mr President. The Maryland historical society, of which I am a member, is organized exactly in the same way and works most satisfactorily.

MR YUST: Is there any National body, Mr President?

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair can not answer the question. Perhaps some member can? Apparently not, Are there other objections?

MR JOSEPHSON: Mr President: I will move that, on account of the wording of paragraphs 14 and 16, the constitution be not adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: That motion is not in order. There is a motion before the house now, and yours, Mr Josephson, is a negative of the main motion. But you can get at what you wish to a little later. Are there any other objections? We wish to have a thorough ventilation of the whole question. The Chair has no desire to act as an obstructor.

MR BOWERMAN: On the parliamentary question, Mr President, would it not be practicable for Mr Josephson and those who believe as he does to move as an amendment the substitution of these two paragraphs, and then, if that amendment were adopted, could not the constitution as amended be voted upon a year from now, leaving us to go on for the year under the old, present constitution?

THE PRESIDENT: They should have done that thirty days ago. Unfortunately such procedure is not practicable, but the vote on the main motion will determine at once the rejection or the adoption of the constitution. It is only necessary for one quarter of the members now present and voting, to vote negatively to throw out the draft. Are there any other objections,

before the Chair calls upon those who favor the revision? Will Dr Putnam, then, address us?

DR PUTNAM: Mr President: One objection that has been presented, I mean the one provision, or group of provisions, to which objection has been presented, are those relating to the Council; and it was as to the constitution of the Council that the Committee had heretofore heard some criticism. But I think that the critics, having felt that the composition of the Council would be injudicious, have not pursued their investigation into the *functions* of the Council. Now, the Council as proposed is to be constituted, as you have heard, of 25 members elected by the Association, 25 by the Council itself, plus the Executive board for the time being, plus also all ex-presidents of the Association who remain members of it and plus presidents of affiliated societies. What may we have then? We shall have the Executive board, we shall have 25 members elected by the Association, we shall have from 15 to 20, perhaps, ex-presidents of the Association at any one time, and we shall have as many as there may be at a given time of presidents of affiliated organizations. At present I think there will be only three. As to 25 of these members, the Association, neither directly nor by antecedent choice nor indirectly, would have the immediate decision,—the 25 elected by the Council. The objection raised to that is, that it is undemocratic. Now, we are all democrats, Mr President; also, we all believe in representative government. I have not personally welcomed objection in that form, for the reason that I think the objection that a provision is not democratic is an appeal rather to sentiment than to reason. In what respect will the Association be *prejudiced* by the fact that this Council is to be constituted as it is? In the first place, will not the Association still have the predominant voice in it? It will have 25 members of its own choosing; it will have 9 members of the Executive board, its own choosing; it will have 15 to 20 members who have been ex-presidents, who have been chosen by it on antecedent occasions for the of-

vice of president. Against these, who may aggregate 25 plus 9, 34; plus a possible 15 or 16, say 50; you will have as a Council 25 persons who have been chosen by preceding councils. There will be, therefore, represented there a control of two to one by persons who directly or indirectly represent selection by the Association. Now, it is very properly remarked that a number of these persons will not have been selected by the Association with a view to this office. But what is the office and what is to be the function of the Council?

It has been said that the Association under the new constitution would turn over the control of its affairs to a small body not entirely chosen by itself. Now, beware of the phrase "control of its affairs." Under the existing constitution the Council does share with the Executive board, in an obscure, confused and indefinite way, a certain control of your affairs; but if you will study the draft carefully you will find that, coupled with this certain power of constituting itself which is to be reserved to the Council as to the choice of 25 of its members, there is a diminution of its functions. The new Council would have some privileges, but almost no powers. What is the control of your affairs? It is the power to act for you or to legislate for you. The new Council will do neither. The new Council will do some thinking, of which you may take the benefit if you please. The new Council will be a deliberative body. The injunction upon our Committee was in particular to center the control of your affairs in an Executive board, a body selected by you annually, determined by you annually, acting, therefore, under constant direction as well as selection and under constant monition, if you choose.

But the Council may issue opinions upon matters of policy, library practice and policy. Is not that taking from the Association a considerable privilege and authority? Now the gentleman from New Bedford very properly emphasized the largeness of discretion that might be vested in that authority, but if he had compared with it the existing constitution he would have found that as to those provisions the new

draft repeats the provisions of the existing constitution. Under the existing constitution the Association does not promulgate resolutions upon library practice and policy except by a reference to the Council. In that respect the new draft but repeats the existing draft. I have always been in doubt as to the line of demarcation that might practically be drawn under that phraseology, but if there is confusion it exists under our present constitution and is not new with the revised draft; and under a principle which revisionists are apt to follow, where a phrase has been adjudicated, or at least has been acted under, you adopt that phrase rather than insert a new one. But you will note another diminution as to that very matter, that while the Council may pass resolutions upon such matters of policy, it no longer is to "promulgate" them. But, suppose a Council, in matters of library policy, involving sometimes very delicate questions, does adopt resolutions distasteful to you. Is it then beyond your control? If you anticipate it is going to do it, you may direct it. You reserve a power by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting to take direct action upon any question, or revise the action of the Executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instruction. Now, if it is your desire to see that there is no expression or utterance from the Council, a momentary utterance that may be to your prejudice, you may keep your thumb upon the windpipe of the Council and only relax it when you think that utterance will be safe, judicious and non-committal.

What is the purpose of the Council anyway, Mr President? The purpose of the Council, as proposed, was to give to the Association, to place at the disposal of the Association for its convenience, a body which might deliberate, a smaller body. Not to act for it, not to legislate for it. You will not find here, I think, any power to legislate for you, you will not find any power to act for you, except to establish sections of the Association and to take on affiliated organizations—those two things. No power to act for you, a *duty* to act for you at your direction by your three-fourths vote, but

merely a power to discuss and think for you and give you the benefit of any results of its conclusions.

Now, what do you want on that Council? Are you determined that that Council must have no conservative elements, a body that is today this and tomorrow that, or do you want the best permanent judgment that you can get within your membership? Is it not the latter that you want? Now, you put upon that Council a man who has been a president of the Association. Is he not likely to be a useful member of the Council? Does the fact that you chose him as a president, without relation to his later membership in the Council, diminish the idea that in your judgment he was worthy to be your president? Is he a man whose judgment you would not willingly, gladly have, in a discussion of library practice and policy? Why, surely he is. Men who are presidents of affiliated organizations also give you a wider point of view, a different point of view. You get them into the discussion.

Now, the difficulty in election solely by the Association—that was noted in the past and indicated to our Committee—was this, that the tendency was to have the Council representative merely of other considerations, or of some other considerations, besides mere judgment and scientific experience ensuring balance of judgment. It is very proper that geographical considerations and some others should be represented, but is there not a danger if the choice is at large, lest those considerations should prevent taking sufficient notice of the experienced judgment that may be necessary in the consideration of problems that may come before a small body, but cannot be so readily presented to the Association at large? And if so, ought there not to be some provision for ensuring in the Council a continuity of membership on the part of those whose judgment ought not to be spared even for a year or two, and the selection of certain persons who in the judgment of the Council would be valuable to its deliberation, but who yet might be omitted in the, I won't say hurly-burly, but in the medley of considerations that might enter into the selec-

tion of the nominees of the Association at large? It was for this reason that it seemed to the Committee that the best way to ensure the retention of such persons was to vest in the Council a power of selection as to a certain percentage of its members, one for every two coming from other sources.

But the Council's functions, coincidentally, you will notice, are diminished. It does not any longer even place before you nominations, does not stand in your place as regards nominations. It does not stand in your place in any act, in any legislation, but it simply serves you as an advisory, deliberative body, placing the result of its deliberations at your disposal. For that reason, Mr President, I think that our Committee, so far as I am free to speak for it, would feel that this one objection, which relates solely to this one point of the ability within the Council itself to select 25 of its members, that this objection does not offset the considerations in favor of such a composition, when we consider (and this should be borne in mind always) that coincidentally with this, the power to act, the executive responsibility, the control of affairs, has been taken away from the Council and centered in the Executive board, and that the Council, while, as I say, having certain privileges, retains almost no powers.

I limit my comments to that one point because that is the one point that has come up, and it is a fundamental point. If you disagree to that, I think that that is a disagreement to a fundamental.

DR ROBINSON: I should like to ask a question, Mr President. If the constitution is adopted, the Council seems to elect 25 members this year. Suppose the Council at the annual meeting of 1909 shall elect 25. Do I understand we elect 5 each year under that provision? If that is so, it will take us five years to get our 25.

DR PUTNAM: That was not the intention.

DR ROBINSON: Is it not so worded there?

DR PUTNAM: It does not say the Association shall elect only 5. The Association and Council shall each elect 5

each year. It then proceeds to provide for election by the Council.

DR ROBINSON: But not by the Association.

DR PUTNAM: No, it doesn't make a special provision for election by the Association. The Association already has 25 members.

MR BOSTWICK: I have been trying to put myself in the position of the objectors to this constitution, and it seems to me they formulate a syllogism somewhat as follows: All legislative bodies should be elected by direct vote. The Council is a legislative body, therefore it should be entirely elected by direct vote. To which we reply that the Council is not a legislative body, and to which you would answer, yes, it is in some respects a legislative body. Very well, if it has left some legislative features, the way to manage that is not to reject this constitution, but to amend it hereafter by taking away those legislative features which you may find objectionable. Do not take away from us our deliberative body which the Committee with so much care has so constituted as to make it a body of the very best members of the Association. If you do not like to leave it any legislative functions, take them away.

DR STEINER: A minute ago I rose to state that in my opinion it would be a serious mistake not to adopt this constitution. I was about to go on to say that it seems to me there is a very important and affirmative reason why we should adopt it, which far counterbalances any possible objection. That affirmative reason is that we have at present a very badly constituted Executive board, with very badly defined functions. The new draft gives us an excellently constituted Executive board, with clearly defined, practically complete functions.

We were told last night that we are on the threshold of a very important movement, that we are to open headquarters in Chicago. It certainly is a matter of vital interest to the Association that the management of so great a step as this should be under an Executive board properly constituted and with proper powers.

Those things are gained by the new constitution. If the Council is so dreadful as is thought by the opponents, an amendment proposed at this time can be adopted early in the session next year, to avoid that dreadful aristocratic element. If the Council be not a bad thing, we have in addition a deliberative body of which we have felt the need. But the cardinal point about the revision, the one reason why there should be a unanimous vote for the constitution at this time, is that under it an Executive board is properly constituted and is given full power to control the affairs of the American Library Association in this year so important for our problem in the opening of the headquarters in Chicago.

(Calls for the question.)

MR YUST: I just want to read this one clause as a partial reply to what has been so well said about what the Council would do and what its functions are. The duties of the Council are as follows, reading now from the proposed constitution:

"The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation."

That is the wording of the Constitution as revised. Now, in order to show just what that means, let us see what proportion of votes will be necessary to carry a resolution, provided we do not allow the Council to arrange for us all of our questions of public and professional interest and decide on all questions of policy. "Questions of public and professional interest," and "other matters of library policy." Those are large terms and it seems to me they cover in a general way pretty nearly everything that the Association is organized for.

DR STEINER: May I ask Mr Yust one question? If you do not adopt this revision what happens during the next year with reference to any such questions of policy? Are you any better off? Are you not jumping from the frying pan into a very hot fire?

MR YUST: That is just what I am trying to avoid. We all know we are in the frying pan now, and I do not want to jump into a fire that is hotter than the frying pan.

MR BOWKER: Mr President: Would it not be well to read the similar provision of the existing constitution?

MR YUST: That is bad enough, Mr President. I agree that the present constitution reads very much the same, but why perpetuate this bad feature of the old constitution with regard to the Council and yet make the Council self-elective? The Association cannot pass anything the Council has not considered and recommended by a two-thirds vote, except by a three-fourths vote of the Association. We have in our second section taken away from all of the new members who may come to this meeting the right to vote. They are already eliminated. We have in our Council 50 members, 25 elected by the Association, 25 by the Council itself, 16 ex-presidents, and, say 4 others. This makes 70 Council members. Now, take the members who come to any given meeting, and who vote, and see if you are not going to have in the Council vote itself a little more than the one-fourth necessary to defeat any resolution which the Association may wish to carry without the consent of the Council.

(Calls for the question.)

MR LEGLER: I would ask for a ruling from the Chair as to whether it would be possible to adopt the constitution at this time with the exception of sections 14, 15 and 16.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair would rule, no.

MR LEGLER: And I would give you my reason for making that suggestion. It is, that while collectively these provisions contained in the revised draft submitted by the Committee, amend every

provision of the constitution as it stands today, it is perfectly proper under the existing constitution, under which we are now working, to offer amendments at any time, which, if adopted at two successive meetings, go into effect. These various provisions in the revised draft amend, each one, some particular section of the old constitution, and I take it we can amend the old constitution in part or whole at any time if we comply with that provision which requires two successive approvals of the proposed amendment. I would therefore move as a substitute for the motion made by Dr Putnam, that we adopt the constitution as proposed, with the exception of sections 14, 15 and 16, and which if adopted would give us the new constitution with the exception of those provisions referring to the Council and leave to us the unamended portion of the old constitution with the Council as it stands.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair is sorry to have to rule in a way which may seem arbitrary, but it is quite evident to him that it would be perfectly impossible to operate this Association even for a month under two constitutions. We should have the provisions of the existing constitution relating to the Council and we should have the rest of the constitution as revised. The Chair would rule that that was an amendment of the present constitution which had not been effected in the legal way, viz., after giving thirty days' notice. But if not sustained, the Chair would willingly submit.

(Calls for the question.)

DR PUTNAM: Mr President: I should hope that no technicality would interfere with any free expression. We are all here for our own benefit. For our Committee, I shall certainly desire that every technicality be waived, and I should like to see Mr Legler's motion put as a motion, to substitute for the provisions of the draft as to the Council, the provisions of the existing constitution, and have that voted on separately before taking up the whole matter. I am not so sure myself, with due deference to the Chair, Mr President, that it is absolutely necessary to

rule out any amendments. Our Committee would deeply deprecate that course, deeply deprecate a patchwork made of the present constitution and the draft. I should therefore, of course, oppose the adoption of Mr Legler's substitute, but I would like to see it submitted, and I think we should gain time really by having the substance dealt with rather than technical points.

MISS AHERN: Mr President: Would the adoption of this constitution terminate the office of the present members of the Council?

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair takes it that it would not, inasmuch as no provision has been made for replacing those members of the Council who are to be elected by the Association. The Chair's interpretation of that clause is, that the members of the Council not presently replaced (that is to say, all but five members) would remain in office until they were gradually replaced by the elections in subsequent years.

DR RICHARDSON: I question whether the 25 members elected by the Council itself can be elected until the 25 have been elected by the Association, and the Council constituted in that fashion.

MR LEGLER: Let me call attention to the former ruling. You said, Mr President, we could not work under two constitutions and if any of the members hold over, they certainly hold over under the old constitution.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Chair must ask the indulgence of the meeting. There are a great many nice points that come up here, among them the one that Mr Legler has cited with such ingenuity, although section 17 of the revised constitution would seem to remove Mr Legler's difficulty; but the Chair is more than willing to put the amendment Mr Legler has proposed, if to do so will lead to any good results. Probably, as has been suggested, it will facilitate business; and we certainly ought not to let any technicality stand in the way of the wishes of the Association. Therefore, unless the house otherwise prefers, the Chair will put Mr Legler's amendment.

MR WRIGHT: I should like to read one section of the proposed constitution which seems not to have been emphasized sufficiently, section 6:

"The business of the Association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the Executive board. But the Association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the Executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instructions."

It is a very strong veto power.

MR JONES: Mr President: If the motion of Mr Legler is to be submitted to this body I wish to say a few words upon it. It is overlooked that the provisions of the old and of the new constitutions in regard to the Council embody much more than the mere question of composition and election. They also cover the functions of the Council as has been pointed out by the chairman of the Committee, and it would be very undesirable to adopt a new constitution and still carry the old provisions about the functions of the Council, with the friction between the Executive board and Council which has existed in the past, and which is removed by the new constitution. One of the great improvements of the new constitution is the doing away with that friction. If it is in order at the present time I should like to speak of several other points in which the new draft is very much better than the old. I shall try to be very brief. I wish to show why we should vote for this new constitution even if we are a little in doubt about certain provisions.

First, is the concentration of all the business of the Association in the hands of the Executive board. Another improvement is that the secretary and the treasurer under the new constitution are appointed by the Executive board and not elected by the Association. These executive officers require special qualifications and we are very much more likely to get officers that are fitted to do the work in connection with the new headquarters. The new draft proposes that one member of the finance committee shall be chosen from the Executive board, thereby retaining the control of the Executive

board over the financial affairs of the Association. It provides for votes by correspondence. Under the present constitution all votes by correspondence must be perfectly unanimous, and we have often been hampered by the fact that some member of the Executive board was ill, in Europe, or in the wilds, and could not be reached, and therefore we could not get a unanimous vote. But this provides that a majority may vote and carry, provided no member objects. Then again, as to the Publishing board, that board is left very much as it is now, but one member shall be a member of the Executive board, thereby facilitating friendly action by the Executive board and by the Publishing board. At present there is no connecting link. And the fact also that the treasurer of the Association shall be the treasurer of the Publishing board, provides that the Executive board shall know exactly what the Publishing board is doing. Then, the provision for amending the constitution is made much easier. All these things make me feel so strongly in favor of the new constitution that I think we should all vote for it unanimately whatever our differences of opinion may be about the method of electing our new Council. That matter we can consider later.

DR PUTNAM: I ask for a vote upon Mr Legler's motion, with this notice, that in case the motion prevails, I shall move, on behalf of our Committee, that the draft be rejected at this meeting. That is to say, Mr Legler's motion would affect a fundamental and involves the subsequent rejection of the draft.

MR LEGLER: In order not to place this matter in confusion, with the understanding that has been attached to it by Dr Putnam's last remark, I will withdraw my substitute, and I wish to add, in justification of myself, even though I must ask for your patience while I say so, that I believe that, despite the very fundamental objection,—and I have been an insistent objector to that part of the constitution which exists in the draft as presented by the Committee—I believe it is far better for us to adopt it in its present

form and make the amendment in one year, than to reject it and require two years more to get a perfect instrument such as we desire. I realize as well as those who have spoken in favor of it that the Council, as it is proposed to constitute it, is neither a legislative nor an administrative body; and yet I believe that it is the voice of this Association, and I think the voice of the Association should represent its entire membership. I think therein lies the radical defect of the proposed constitution of the Council, but despite that fact I will very cheerfully vote for the revision as proposed, believing that we can effect the changes by the adoption of amendments at this meeting and their ratification a year hence.

(Calls for the question.)

THE PRESIDENT: The question is that the Association do now adopt, for the second and final time, the draft submitted a year ago by the Committee on revision, and adopted at that time.

MR LEGLER: Except the typographical errors.

THE PRESIDENT: Except typographical errors. The motion has been seconded by the chairman of the Revision committee. As many as favor the motion will say "aye," those opposed, "no."

(The Chair declared the motion carried by a nearly unanimous vote.)

MR BOWKER: Mr President: I move that at the next general session opportunity be given for the presentation of amendments to the new constitution which has now become the constitution of this body.

DR PUTNAM: I second that motion, Mr President.

Adjourned to Wednesday, June 30, at 9:30 a. m.

(Subsequent to the adjournment of the general session of Wednesday morning, it was decided to interchange the programs of Wednesday and Thursday in order to accommodate the Travel committee. Consequently Wednesday was set aside for the Mt Washington trip, and the business program originally set for Wednesday was carried over to Thursday, July 1.)

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

(Thursday, July 1, 1909, 10 a. m.)

THE PRESIDENT called the meeting to order on Thursday, July 1, at 10:00 a. m.

THE SECRETARY: The Council desires to report to the Association that the Nominating committee has submitted the following nominations for elective officers of the Association, and these have been approved by the Council, and are now reported to the Association:

President—N. D. C. Hodges.

First Vice-President—J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Second Vice President—Alice S. Tyler.

Executive Board—Herbert Putnam, Purd B. Wright, C. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler.

Trustee of Endowment Fund—W. C. Kimball.

Council: Elected by the Association at Large—Nina E. Browne, H. W. Craver, Myra Poland, C. B. Roden, B. C. Steiner.

Council: Elected by the Council—Johnson Brigham, Gratia Countryman, W. P. Cutter, Mrs S. C. Fairchild, C. S. Greene, D. B. Hall, Mary E. Hazeltine, Caroline M. Hewins, Theresa Hitchler, George Iles, Andrew Keogh, Alice B. Kroeger*, H. L. Koopman, G. T. Little, Cornelia Marvin, W. T. Peoples, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, C. C. Soule, Lutie E. Stearns, John Thomson, H. G. Wadlin, H. C. Wellman*, P. L. Windsor, Beatrice Winsor.

THE PRESIDENT: In connection with the announcement of the nominations of officers and of members of the Council, which the Secretary has just made, the Chair would explain that the action of the Executive board in having these names posted requires ratification now by the Association. At present, you are aware, we have no by-laws. The old by-laws are non-existent, and new ones have not yet been adopted. The action of the Board was, therefore, unauthorized, but it was taken solely to enable you to participate in the election in a thoroughly informed manner. In order, therefore, that the elections may be perfectly regular,

you are asked now to ratify the posting of these names by the Board. A motion to this effect will be entertained and appreciated by the Chair.

MR CARR: Mr President: I so move. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: It will be necessary to get some additional authority from the Association for the conduct of the elections, and a motion to that effect will be in order.

MR HILL: Mr President: In view of the statement which you have just made, I beg to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, new by-laws cannot be enacted in season, Be it resolved: that the procedure in the elections, for the present year, be in accordance with the previously existing by-laws. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We have one or two other matters to dispose of in connection with the constitution. As you know the constitution has already been adopted. But you are also aware that amendments, if desired to be made, may be presented at this conference. The need of a committee to harmonize any possible discrepancies which may arise between amendments made independently of one another, is apparent. Will you, therefore, authorize the Chair to name a committee to receive and edit any amendments which may be sent in to such committee? In the event of your granting this authority, the Chair will ask that amendments be sent in during this day. The Committee, if appointed, will report on Friday evening to the general meeting of the Association.

MR UTLEY: Mr President: I move that the Chair be authorized to appoint a committee of three members to receive and edit amendments if proposed, and to report at the general session next Friday. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The names shall be announced during this session. If you have any amendments to make, please hand them to the secretary or to the chairman of the committee—whose name will be announced—not later than tonight. On Friday evening, the amendments will be considered and passed upon.

*Substituted by the Council.

We have, at length, reached the business proper to the morning. The topic is, "The school and the library," and the Program committee has arranged that the discussion shall be introduced by three separate papers, the first of which is to deal with the broad aspects of the subject, as they would appeal to a scholar. Hence the title of the opening address which you are about to hear.

I have very great pleasure in introducing DR CHARLES W. COLBY, professor of history in McGill university, who has kindly undertaken to deliver this address, and who, as a scholar, as an educator, and as a reader and lover of the best books, is peculiarly fitted to speak to us about

THE LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

I have observed that librarians are incurable optimists. Doubtless this is because in the daily discharge of their duties they see so much of mankind. At any rate it would be suicidal for me, addressing the present audience, to cast any reflection upon the fact or the idea of progress. We all believe in it. There is progress in library work. There is progress also in education. *A fortiori* when we consider the relation of the library to education we must be nothing if not progressive.

But what is progress? At this question warm, humanitarian conceptions leap to the mind and inflame the soul. With the poet who has sung of the Golden Year, we are led to exclaim:

"Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?"

Unfortunately, however, much loose talk is mixed up with these warm, humanitarian conceptions. Some of it Mr Bryce cleared away in his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard; but much remains, and as an antidote, I should like to recall a dictum of Herbert Spencer which occurs in one of his earliest writings: "Progress"—says this philosopher after examining all the

phenomena of the universe—"Progress is simply a development from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous."

Regarded as a gospel for suffering humanity some of us may deem that Spencer's definition of progress is rather chilly. However, it furnishes a useful text for any discussion of the library in its relation to education. Alike in the curriculum of studies and in the custody of books the line of advance is from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. The fact is so obvious that the simplest illustrations will suffice to enforce it.

For the modern world our point of departure is the Benedictine monastery. As a program of studies nothing more homogeneous can be desired than the Seven Liberal Arts, issuing from the hands of Martianus Capella, Cassiodorus and Isidore. For five centuries Grammar reigned supreme. It is true that the curriculum contained six other branches, but what was their status? In mathematics the height of attainment is represented by ability to calculate the date of Easter. In music no one goes beyond the Gregorian chants. In astronomy, which was deemed the noblest department of intellectual activity, an unfettered fancy reigned supreme. Writing to Charlemagne Alcuin says that the fabric of the arts is crowned by astronomy just as a splendid house is adorned by a painted roof. Yet when the monarch asked him to account for a brilliant comet which was attracting universal attention, Alcuin replied that doubtless it was the soul of Queen Liutgarda, recently deceased.

Thus in the days of Bede and Paul the Deacon, of Rabanus and Lupus of Ferrières, a single active mind could traverse the whole realm of learning. Nowadays if any one pretends to omniscience it becomes a jest, as in the case of that illustrious scholar, Dr Benjamin Jowett, of Balliol College, Oxford. Of him was it said or sung:

"Please remember I'm B. Jowett,

I am Master of this College;

What is knowable, I know it;

What I know not is not knowledge."

In the Benedictine monastery, therefore, the basis of education was so far homogeneous that Grammar furnished the groundwork, and if the Liberal Arts numbered seven, six of them were ancillary to language and literature. It was a time, also, when the structure of the Library was homogeneous. There is in the Bodleian a manuscript which should make every scholar thrill with sympathetic emotion. It is a codex of the Acts of the Apostles which Benedict Biscop brought from Lérins to the monastery of Jarrow—the very codex from which the Venerable Bede taught himself Greek over 1,200 years ago. Those were days when the librarian could read the books, and all the books, that were under his care—the Vulgate, the Fathers, Cassiodorus “*De Septem Disciplinis*,” portions of the *Æneid*, and (in moments of desperate wickedness) a little Ovid. When Odo, the first great abbot of Cluny, entered that cloister, he brought with him a monumental library of forty volumes. It is a fact which his biographer takes pains to place in high relief. Among all the annals of scholarship few things are more striking than this instinct of self-preservation which led the monks to cherish books. The Benedictine Rule does not tell the brethren to copy manuscripts. But no more, the studious monk might have said, does it tell us to breathe. (Parenthetically, I must credit this piece of wit to its author, S. R. Maitland.)

I wish at once to relieve you from the fear that I mean to trace the history of education and of libraries from the Dark Ages to the present day. This reference to the Benedictine monastery with its *trivium*, its *quadrivium* and its *scriptorium* is simply designed to furnish us with a standard of contrast. Since then we have, in Herbert Spencer's phrase, progressed from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. In fact be have not only progressed, we have arrived. If there is anything *more* heterogeneous in education or in library work than what we have now, the mind shudders at the prospect. It is some years since I noticed that in the University of Chicago a whole course of

lectures is given on the geography of Mesopotamia. By now it may have become a course on the environs of Babylon. And as for the meaning of heterogeneous in terms of the Library, let us remember that the Bibliothèque Nationale has over 400,000 printed books on the history of France.

The statistics of book production and accumulation are so much better known to you than to me that I pass them over with a mere allusion. An overworked text in the last chapter of Ecclesiastes would always be in the minds of librarians were they not, as I have said, incurable optimists—which the author of Ecclesiastes certainly was not. As the Vulgate has it, “*Faciendi plures libros nullus est finis: frequensque meditatio, carnis afflictio est.*” If here our oriental pessimist means that we shall get a headache if we read all the books there are, he is probably right. But fortunately the love of study is not dead yet, though the modern book-lover on entering a great public library is apt to reproduce the sensations of Clarence in his butt of Malmsey.

To come to the point, what, in this highly heterogeneous world is the relation of the Library to Education?

The child begins life with books. He may not in every case be privileged to scramble about on a library floor before he is able to walk, but few homes are so poor as not to provide books of some kind. And it is characteristic of this period that the books used are known through and through. The marvelous memory of the child soaks up from the printed page whatever interests his mind, making all he learns first-hand knowledge. The classics of children's literature are not manuals through which by a process of cram one acquires useful information, but *works* cherished and learned by heart. They may be few, but in the tender days before teaching is systematic there need be no fear of smattering. The ballads and legends which delight the child pass down from mouth to mouth and would be imperishable even if there were no books. Such, as Dante informs us, were the tales which

Florentine mothers told their children of the Trojans and Fiesole and Rome.

The school boy learns the four rules of arithmetic and fractions for useful information. Cube root and beyond he takes for the benefit of his mind. Some, it is true, question the benefit. "I would scorn," said Calverley, "to possess that degree of low craft which is required for the solution of a quadratic equation." But while children at school are imbibing useful knowledge, whether scientific or literary, the complexity of booklore does not greatly oppress them. Following a definite program under immediate guidance, they learn the beggarly elements without taking much thought of what lies outside the course prescribed. The few in whom is born the instinct of letters or research cannot be kept from straying beyond the paddock. But they may be trusted to look out for themselves. "I arrived at Oxford," says Gibbon, "with a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor, and a degree of ignorance of which a school boy would have been ashamed." But such ignorance as is here confessed did not suffice to deprive the world of the "Decline and Fall."

It may seem to you that I am straying from the text, but it is not so. Our theme is the relation of the Library to Education in an age when there is a congestion of literature, when we have left the homogeneous far behind and have progressed into the widest ramifications of the heterogeneous. The point in what has just been said is that the complexity of literature is not a stumbling-block in early childhood, and no great stumbling-block in the stage of the secondary school. But an intellectual crisis is reached in every life when one awakes, however omnivorous he may be, to a full consciousness that he cannot read everything—time being too short for this agreeable exercise. It is a hard struggle to give up the hope that sooner or later we can read all that is worth while. A time comes, however, when the young person begins to realize that only through concentration of effort can results be attained. The delights of

aimless reading are then seen to be a fatal form of intellectual dissipation. Only by a narrowing of scope can one contribute to knowledge or to the clarification of thought.

At this stage in the development of all who make a practice of using books the great modern library with its organization, its resources, its methods, becomes indispensable. Of course, I do not shut out of view all that the modern library does for children or for undergraduates. But the chief service which it renders is to adults—to those, I mean, who are using books with a definite purpose in view and whose moments need to be carefully husbanded. We cannot at this time of day quarrel with the specialization of knowledge or decry the processes which have delivered mankind from the poverty and narrowness of the Dark Ages. Books may become burdensome. Men of great distinction may urge that the proper place for most of them is in a storage warehouse. There remains the palpable fact that vast numbers of books, of all degrees of value, must be preserved, classified and rendered accessible. Notable types of civilization have existed without the help of great libraries. Athens knew them not in the days of Pericles, nor were they common in the age of the Gothic cathedrals. None the less our own form of civilization, whether better or worse than others, cannot be thought of without these vast repositories of books which you and your colleagues throughout the world administer.

I do not forget that libraries vary greatly in size. President Eliot's five foot collection of books is perhaps the irreducible minimum. At least Mark Pattison once said that no self-respecting householder could own less than a thousand volumes. But whether the minimum be placed at twenty-five or a thousand there is every grade between a library of that size and the treasure house over which Dr Putnam presides. Remembering this distinction, it yet appears to me that the great public library with its ramifications, its countless departments, its high state of organization, is the institution which best expresses in

concrete form the specialization of modern knowledge and the complexity of modern thought. But with all its subdivisions it is no more heterogeneous than the scheme of modern education in its more advanced grades. It simply reflects the infinite variety of intellectual pursuits.

Another matter upon which I wish to touch is this. We all recognize nowadays that there is nothing stereotyped about the means whereby education can be secured. Time was when not to be illiterate was to be a clerk. More recently time was when to be a scholar was to write Latin hexameters or Greek elegiacs. At present when faculty is trained in so many ways it becomes the merest commonplace to state that one can reach the heights of intellectual cultivation without ever attending the university. "I have listened to many lectures," says Stevenson, "and can yet remember that emphyteusis is not a disease and that stillicide is not a crime." This is valuable knowledge, but no one will suspect me of decrying universities when I suggest that with the aids which the modern library supplies many who are self-taught receive a better training than college classes can supply to the indifferent.

But one must not think of the serious-minded only. The bulk of mankind are not intellectual; neither are they stupid. Every teacher feels that in his class ten per cent at the top will do well in spite of him, and that fifteen per cent at the bottom could not be brought to know anything by all the eloquence of Abelard. It is the intermediate seventy-five per cent that causes the conscientious pedagogue to lose sleep. So with the library. The general reader—who has supplanted the gentle reader of 18th century prefaces—the general reader is to be saved from shipwreck upon Scylla, as represented by Mr Hall Caine, or upon Charybdis, as represented by Miss Marie Corelli. Of course I use language in a Pickwickian sense and only refer to an excess of Caine and Corelli. The fact is that you librarians must take the public gently yet firmly by the hand and educate it in spite of itself. The process may be long but the prospect is

not hopeless. Even those who begin by entertaining the most extraordinary conceptions end by gaining an adequate idea of what a library is. For example, a librarian whom you all honour was once conducting a potential benefactor through a college library. At the end of the inspection the millionaire asked: "How many books have you here altogether?" The answer came in sad and chastened tones, "Only sixty thousand." "Only sixty thousand," exclaimed the benefactor. "Good God, Mr X, who is going to read all those books?" Yet, as an example of the educative process, a few years later the same benefactor was heard to observe: "There are some who think that a college can get along with a small library, but I have always said that these books are tools for the professors and that they ought to have a good supply of them." If potential benefactors can be converted into actual by the skill and patience of the librarian, I think that the librarian can also help to educate the general reader by gradually raising the standard of his mental pabulum.

At this stage I might as well admit that I find it difficult in so short a time to say anything systematic about so large a subject. Were one courting exactness it would be necessary to accept some working definition of education itself before taking up the relation of education to the library. Thus at the threshold there opens a boundless field of discussion and debate. Here I shall only attempt to distinguish between mental training and the broad discipline which affects character. As for mental training, from time immemorial it has been made to depend upon the use of books, the study of texts, the assimilation of knowledge and ideas from the written or printed word. In an age of technical training the book has been supplemented by the laboratory and the workshop, but without books, all processes of mental training would be but partial and empiric.

When it comes to education as connected with the development of character, the function of the book is no less prominent than in mental discipline. Obviously

character is moulded to a large extent by the living, human associations of every day. But what shall be said of the chosen texts which have power to exalt and sway the soul. Brunetière has said that Plutarch made the French Revolution, and if the statement is true in its application to Girondists and Jacobins it is also true of Napoleon who by Plutarch's life of Alexander was fired to great action. In another sphere consider the superabundant illustrations which are afforded by Prothero's work on "The Psalms in human life." Or, again, turn to the noble lines which Macaulay after his defeat in the Edinburgh election wrote on the sustaining influence of literature:

"In the dark hour of shame I deigned to stand
 Before the frowning peers at Bacon's side;
 On a far shore I smoothed with tender hand,
 Through months of pain, the sleepless bed of Hyde.
 I brought the wise and brave of ancient days
 To cheer the cell where Raleigh pined alone.
 I lighted Milton's darkness with the blaze
 Of the bright ranks that guard the eternal throne."

I referred a moment ago to that aspect of education which is concerned with the development of character. Nor are we likely ever to receive a nobler counsel of perfection than the definition which Milton has given in words that every one knows by heart: "I call, therefore, a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices both private and public of peace and war."

Where in this conception of the educated man is there place for books and libraries? Is it not foolish to ask such a question when we remember how great thoughts and examples, as enshrined in letters, are a perpetual goad to the generous soul?

Like life friends, the books which come close to the soul must be but few. And happy are they who can associate these treasures with a library that is a fit home for them. Hearne, the antiquary, so loved

the Bodleian that he caused himself to be made a janitor of the building, with unrestricted right of ingress. The corresponding right of egress he doubtless prized less highly. But we need not go to the universities of an older world, when Lowell has left such a delightful passage about the alcoved library in which he learned to love the Elizabethans. It occurs at the beginning of his essay on Landor:

"I was first directed to Landor's works by hearing how much store Emerson set by them. I grew acquainted with them fifty years ago in one of those arched alcoves in the old college library in Harvard Hall which so pleasantly secluded without wholly isolating the student. That footsteps should pass across the mouth of his Aladdin's Cave, or even enter it in search of treasure, so far from disturbing only deepened his sense of possession. These faint rumors of the world he had left served but as a pleasant reminder that he was the privileged denizen of another, beyond 'the flaming bounds of place and time.' There, with my book lying at ease and in the expansion of intimacy on the broad window-shelf, shifting my cell from north to south with the season, I made friendships, that have lasted me for life, with Dodsley's 'Old Plays', with Cotton's 'Montaigne,' with Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' among others that were not in my father's library. It was the merest browsing, no doubt, as Johnson called it, but how delightful it was! All the more, I fear, because it added the stolen sweetness of truancy to that of study, for I should have been buckling to my allotted task of the day. I do not regret that diversion of time to other than legitimate expenses, yet shall I not gravely warn my grandsons to beware of doing the like?"

Said Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, "I pity unlearned gentlemen of a rainy day." And since in every life rainy days occur with some frequency, the bookish man may be held to enjoy a considerable advantage over those whose pleasures depend upon the weather. Indeed he has an advantage over those who are at a loss how to spend their Sundays.

And so I close with a tribute of affection to the five-foot shelf, to the literary penates of one's own home, to the alcoved recesses of the college library in some small town where the enamoured reader holds on forgetful of time, while through

the open window in June the fragrance of apple blossoms is mingled with the hum of bees.

The great metropolitan library is doubtless the best reflex of our modern civilization; heterogeneous, eclectic, progressive—a dispensation under which the thinker wins his victories by an intelligent, courageous narrowing of scope. But till the end of time there will be place in the education of mankind for the closet wherein one reads and re-reads the books he knows by heart.

THE PRESIDENT: We can not thank Dr Colby too warmly for the genuine literary treat he has given us in addition to a wise and thoughtful address. We shall long remember the pleasure he has caused us, both in visiting us, and in speaking to us. Such an introduction must surely have whetted your appetite for the second paper. We have heard, in eloquent terms, of the relation between the library and education. Will **PROF. J. EDWARD BANTA**, of Binghamton, who comes to us as the accredited representative of the National education association, and whom we welcome therefore in a double capacity, now give us "The school's point of view," in regard to the relation between the library and the school?

THE SCHOOL'S POINT OF VIEW

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen of the American Library Association: At the request of the President of the National education association, Mr L. D. Harvey, I bring you greetings from that body and the wish that the work of the two organizations may be more and more in harmony than it has been in the past. The greetings are from the largest organization of teachers and educators in the world, with a paid membership of more than 17,000. As the years have gone by, meetings have been held at which 18,000 and more have been present. The one theme has been that of giving opportunity for the widest discussion on all matters educational.

It was not with a view of slighting the library side of education that of the dif-

ferent sections as they were organized and named, the library section is number 15. This year the National education association will observe its 52d meeting at Denver, beginning next week. Of the earlier sections, naturally there was a superintendent's section, which holds, now, a separate meeting. There was an elementary school section, a normal school section, manual training, art and the like followed. In 1896, the library section was organized. Its work is substantially that of the American Library Association, but without going into the technical part of the work. The discussions grow out of the main theme of the morning: The relation of the library to the school. It is the greeting of that Association that I bring you this morning.

The old view of the relation of the library to the school was this, that the library was a very useful adjunct of the school, not a necessary adjunct, but if it appeared at all, it was as an adjunct. The newer view is that the National education association and the American Library Association are the organized representatives of the conviction that education as it belongs to the school—I use that term in distinction from home and church—consists of two parts, and that these parts are of equal importance. The school today in the narrower sense recognizes the fact that the library field is of equal importance with its own.

Look for a moment at the time that is spent in school. Statistics recently gathered with reference to vocational and industrial education have brought out the fact that for the industrial classes the time spent in school is from four to five years, and during these years, from 30 to 40 weeks per year. Breadwinners to a very large extent, if some education is gained, must get it through the library, through the museum, through study clubs, or in the hard experience of life. The fact that so many are looking for the advanced education is evidenced by the large number of correspondence schools in which the breadwinner with meagre wage, saving, and paying out large sums that not only pay for the instruction received,

but in addition allow these schools to lay up large sums of money, is evidence that the breadwinner is anxious for more education. Perhaps five per cent. of the pupils in our public schools complete the secondary education. Possibly one per cent receive the college education. So the field, merely in years and in weeks, it is evident, rests to a large extent with the library as equal in importance with the school. Today the slogan of education is not for the few, but education for all and all the time, as Superintendent Cary has put it in a recent article of his published in "Harper's Weekly," under date of May 22d. In this he goes into detail to show us how education can be for all the people and all the time with the right system of library work.

We are all well aware that home education is on the wane. In Colonial times, barring the three or four months that the boy or girl went to school, and purely for book knowledge, book learning, the education was in the home. At the present time it is passing from the home to the school and to the library. In Colonial days the organized system of schools as we have it today was an impossibility because of the fact that the home was ready to do so much. Now we have come to look upon the school, and I include in that term the library, as the panacea for all the ills that afflict humanity. Humboldt the philosopher, almost a hundred years ago, uttered the statement, "whatever you would put into a nation you must put into its public schools."

Just look with me for a moment at the field that is coming to the public school. A driver is cruel to his horse. Immediately there is work for the school to do to teach humane treatment of animals, and kindness to animals becomes a part of the daily program in the schools. Drunkenness and the cigarette habit are sapping the vigor and the vitality of the people and immediately the state takes it upon itself to enact laws that there shall be teaching in the schools of the effect of narcotics and stimulants upon the human system. Today only two states out of our 46 have failed to enact such laws. Our forests are in danger of

being eliminated by a wasteful use of the timber, and so the state again takes hold of the problem and says that the public schools shall observe Arbor Day, children shall be taught tree planting and culture of trees in order that the waste of today may not lead to poverty tomorrow. Does the apprenticeship system drop out until the youth finds it impossible to work into skilled labor? Then manual training is to be put into the schools so that the boys going out from the schools shall have deftness of hand, shall know the use of tools and the care of tools and that which is fundamental in many of the trades. Does a housewife find it impossible to obtain help? Immediately the schools are called upon to take up cooking and sewing and laundry work; domestic science and domestic art are the terms we apply to that work. And thus this problem is going to have its solution. Is it a question of a plague visiting a country, small-pox, with its decimating force? Then into the public schools goes the doctor with his virus and all children must be vaccinated, and the results are good, but it is through this same process of the public school. It is almost amusing to see the extent of the latest demand as to what the public schools shall do, because the views are so nearly diametrically opposite. An edict goes out calling upon public school teachers to collect from their children \$400,000 to build a bronze ship in memory of the "Maine," and by the next mail there goes out a request that the 18th of May shall be a holiday in which the work of the Peace Congress shall be made well known throughout the country, that international arbitration may be furthered, and so it is. These matters have all been brought into the schools because the school is the panacea of the reformer.

But the schools today include the library as well. Are we looking for material for Arbor Day? We go not alone to the principal's and the teacher's desk for material, but we go to the library and to the librarian to see what he can do to help us out in that particular. We want to do something in regard to manual training. What is the history of the movement? What has been its

success elsewhere? Few principals now keep the documents that bear upon that, but we go to the public libraries for these; and so in actual fact as well as in theory we are finding that the public school and the library are to work hand in hand in the carrying out of this work.

It is interesting to the student to know how nearly the development of the public library, or libraries as a whole, runs along the line of the development of the public school. Our earliest mention of funds for the public school carries us back to 1621, in the Virginia colony, when the chaplain of an incoming ship goes about among the people upon it and collects money with the idea of furthering education among the children of that colony. It is charity. For a long time even the Massachusetts colony left it to the contributions of benevolent individuals who had to do with the public school. The library has gone through this same history precisely. The first funds and the first books were the contributions of individuals. The next step is a natural one. There is a recognition of the real need. The public schools are a necessity. There were those who could not attend the charity school, but the public school becomes a necessity and the state takes notice of it. The same is true of the library. Library history is recent compared to the history of the public school. A next step, favoring laws on the part of the state. This, before funds were contributed. Libraries have gone through the same history precisely. Then came the establishment in so many of our states of a department of the public school system. We have its parallel today in the state library department, not generally adopted yet in all the states, but nevertheless adopted by some, and showing that history is to be repeated along this line also. Library appropriations are made by the state that I represent, the State of New York, and in a number of the other states, the exact number I cannot tell you at this time. But with the establishment of public schools there was necessary the training of those who were to take charge of those public schools, and so there were established the special

schools known as Normal schools. When libraries became general and their advantages recognized, and the necessity felt, then the training school for librarians followed in a natural way. Then came state reports from both branches, the library and the school, state inspection from both sides, the library and the school. It is of marked interest to notice how very carefully these developments of these two branches run along parallel lines. So that experience shows that in education there are these two branches which have to do with the school in the broader sense.

I referred a moment ago to the years at school. Compare these to the years of the working period of a man's life, and we find that they are very limited. The library is to furnish the material for study during this larger number of years. At school there is the one who is to direct. He has the advantage of law behind him and is a master. From the library side the attraction must be that of a librarian who is a friend, inviting. Public school attendance in all the states now is compulsory, but for the library it is a willing attendance. There we get a difference. It must work out in the character of the librarian. "The great function," says an old writer, "of the teacher is to give a strong taste for reading." Huxley, taking that as a text, said,

"To teach a child, boy or girl, how to read and then not to make provision for what that reading shall be, is as senseless as to teach the boy or girl the expert knowledge of the use of the fork and spoon and then provide no physical food that he may use these implements upon."

The purpose of the school is to develop self-governing, self-directing men and women worthy of citizenship in a great nation, and the great end of the school, as of the library, is to develop character. In the pedagogical profession we lose sight of that too often. There is so much detail in the work of the school room and in the work of supervision that oftentimes the real purpose is lost sight of; and yet we all know that character is induced by habit and habit comes out of action and action itself comes from reflection. It is reading that induces, I believe, more re-

fection than comes from any other source, although there is always the personal element that enters into the influence upon character. Some years ago a committee of experts appointed by the National education association took occasion to send out a good many letters asking this man and that, "What was the influence that came into your life to give you a trend toward the work that you are doing?" and over half of the replies which came back were along this line, "It was the reading of a book." The competent and enthusiastic librarian can direct, after acquaintance, to a large extent the reading of a community, and in directing that reading is directing also the thought of that community.

The old idea of the library was that of a reservoir into which was gathered the material for use within a narrow range. The modern idea of the library is that it is a fountain sending out as well as gathering in for itself. Ideals, I have said, are largely drawn, and thus character moulded, from reading. The mechanics of reading it is the business of the schools to teach, and the schools today are trying to give an impulse also toward the kind of reading, but the pupils are with us so short a time that the direction of that reading is to remain with the library. And so there is to be the work of the two going on together.

Some of you will recall an incident that occurred in Springfield (Mass.) some years ago, nearly 30. The "Springfield Union" and a number of other papers published by the same company owned a block five stories high. A college friend of mine happened to be the manager of that printing establishment. One day a fire broke out on the third floor. The boy running the elevator was one of the first to see it. He gave the alarm and started the elevator to bring the girls from the fifth floor where the binding was done. He brought down his first load in safety and started for the second, but the flames had reached the shaft and it was acting as a great chimney. The elevator, as he pulled, stuck, but he managed to send it through and brought down a load. As

he was to start for the next one, for the fire companies had not yet succeeded in getting their ladders up to the windows, this friend of mine called to him, "It is impossible, my lad, to go up." But the lad said, "No." The fire had caught the sleeve of his coat as he was holding to the guide wire. He went up, it stuck again, but he sent it up and finally broke through and brought down the last load. When he came down his arm was burned to a crisp and he fainted. He was lifted up and taken to the hospital. An hour later this friend of mine followed him, and found him just recovering from the faint. He said to him,

"What in the name of common sense induced you to go up the third time for that load when I told you it was no longer safe?" "Why," he said, "Mr Hill, I have been reading as I sat in the elevator a book I got from the library in this city,—The Life of Chinese Gordon, and, oh what a hero he was! and when the moment came the thought came, 'now is your chance for the heroic' and I did it."

That is one instance of many of the effect that the reading of a book has in the formation of character. We are now realizing in our library work that there is an element in the boy that responds to a certain element in literature. It may be adventure, it may be of the worst kind, and it may be of the better; and so we are grading our books and putting them out in the children's departments with reference to just that form of the work.

What I have said leads up to this, that the school today is looking for the co-operation of the library. The library is ready, I believe, to co-operate with the school. In fact, I think sometimes that the library has been more than ready to take the advance and is taking the advance in this co-operation.

You may not agree with me in the detail that I am to give you in regard to how we are to co-operate. First of all, I believe the superintendent of the public school in every city should be one of the library trustees. Take those cities and villages where the library and the school are working together in harmony, and you will find that the superintendent is one of those who are most heartily in favor of

this co-operation, of this union. He recognizes the fact that the boys and girls are soon to leave school with education unfinished, and unless they have found the path to the library they are likely to find it to some other place. We all recognize the fact that the number of laboring hours has been shortened a great deal in the last 50 years. In a particular manufacturing village to which I wrote to get data the answer came back that in 1850, in the mills of that village, their help worked 14 hours a day. In the same village today the help is working eight hours a day. This spare time, how is it to be spent? Some of it will be spent in recreation, some of it will be spent in improvement, some will be spent, if there are such institutions, in the night school or in the various branches of the work that go to build up a broader education.

Wage is dependent to some extent upon the matter of education. Employers of labor are advocating better education on the part of those who are in their employ. In this work, I say, the library is to have its field, and is having its field. The superintendent of schools, who has to do with the oversight of educational matters, should be directly connected with the library in order that jealousy may not come from either side, in order that both may reach their greatest efficiency; and so I say that is where our by-laws or constitutions that forbid it are at fault. I advocate it from the school side, that the superintendent be made *ex-officio* a member of the board of library trustees.

One other argument. We have our training schools for teachers. We are advocating in many of the states, and it has been begun in certain of the normal schools, that there be added to the curriculum library training. Not the detail of the work, not the technical work, all of it, but enough of it so that the teachers who are going into the public schools shall know how to use a library, how to use a card catalog, shall understand the value of indexes, of tables of contents, of a preface, shall know the nearest library to which they may direct their pupils. Where

that has been worked out, as it has been in certain of the normal schools in New York state, it has resulted in marked advantage, so great advantage that other principles of normal schools are advocating the insertion of that subject in the curriculum and requiring it of teachers. Conversely, with all the benefits that our libraries are receiving from the library schools along the line of technical work, I wish the time may come when those who go out from the library schools may serve an apprenticeship in the public schools also, that they may understand young life a good deal better than it is understood today by many of the librarians. There are librarians, as there are teachers, who never go outside of the village, who never attend a national meeting of the American Library Association, nor a state meeting of librarians, nor a round table of a district, nor visit a library if it can be avoided. Those are the ones to whom I am referring, who need that wider acquaintance with younger life and young capacity in order that the school work of the library may be better done and better adapted to the personality of the child.

From the school side we advocate a pedagogical section in every library. Teachers, you say, should buy their own books, but it is not always possible that those schoolma'ams have been advanced in compensation in proportion to the cost of living. In the library they should find the tools with which they may work. Of course there is a limit to the amount of money that will be expended, but there are not a large number of new works on pedagogy that need to go upon the shelves. In pedagogy, as in other fields of books, there are many works that are ephemeral and will be soon superseded. Let it be a special section if you wish, generally, it need be, and let these books be regarded as professional books and the teachers as a special class, not limited to the seven-day or the two-weeks period, but allowed to take these books and use them for the period of a month if need be. Where that is done I think the superintendent will find that his growing teachers are making use of it. That is where your superintendent

may well come into play as a trustee. He is advocating the purchase of books on the one side and the use of them on the other, and if there is any advantage at all resulting from a wider acquaintance with the study of pedagogy, it is going to accrue to the advantage of the students in the public schools.

There are certain other books that teachers need to use sometimes in the schools. Let them be a privileged class again. I know a library in which the laboring men take a special interest. They, through the foremen and the men best informed, ask for certain books, and when these books come, their time to read them is not limited; they wish to have them a longer period than the seven days, and they are treated as a privileged class. Let the teachers be a privileged class in regard to certain books.

All well-organized libraries today have the young peoples' library, or department, or room. Let the teachers assist in the selection of books. They have not a wide acquaintance with them to start with, but as our normal schools take up this work they are coming out with a range of books adapted to first year work, second year work, third year work and the like. Let them have a hand in selecting the books for this library, and now and then it may be of advantage also if they can take some of the newer books to the school room and read a passage here and there to the children to interest them.

Our purpose all along this line, as you see, is this,—that we may get the boys and girls, today in the schools, into the library when they have finished with school, and before they have finished with school. Of course there is a large part of the attendance upon a library, of a library's constituency, who are past the school age. I am not speaking for them alone, I am speaking also for those who are now in school, I am speaking for those who have so recently left school. What will draw the children to the library? A story hour, fairy stories for a particular grade. These can be developed very quickly into biography, historical details, history stories, with no lack of interest on their part. That

means that your library shall have and your librarian shall know how to tell stories, as well as the schoolma'am knows how to tell stories, and only the skilful one can hope to long attract the attention of the children.

An effective way that I have seen worked out in the library is to have exhibits of the drawing done in the public school, put up once or twice a year in an empty room in the building. We call it an art gallery. Children have particular pieces put there. They are interested to enlist their friends to go to see them and when they have gone to the library, the visit does not stop at the art gallery to observe the drawings but is extended into other rooms. People see more books than they ever saw before; see titles of books that at once attract their interest, and are told by the efficient and enthusiastic librarian, "These books are for you, they are not for us." "May I take one of these books home and read it?" "Why, certainly, that is what we want you to do." And so it enlarges the field of usefulness of that library.

The assembling of books by grades at a particular time, again, has a marked advantage, and the school men today recommend it to librarians, and ask it of them as well. There are other exhibits besides those of drawing—historical exhibits. It may be that they are merely exhibits brought from another city, but they are giving a wider range of knowledge, and with that, I believe, of inspiration, that will work out later in life.

As the new books come in, let the teachers know. It costs something to print the list and to send it out. Sometimes it can be done with the printing press, sometimes the daily paper will take it up. Sometimes it can be done through mimeograph work or by many of the machines that make many copies, but all of it having reference to the wider education and the greater use of the library.

Then, too, systematic instruction in the use of the library should be given in schools, not by the teacher, but by some one from the library. A teacher comes to be associated with the arithmetic, the geo-

graphy and the language, but a new voice attracts attention. I have seen this matter worked out in the schools. An assistant librarian who was formerly a school teacher offered to take up the work and it was of marked interest to see how quickly the children responded. There can be a definite course of instruction along this line. It is being followed in a number of cities of my acquaintance, and a number of other librarians have written in regard to the matter.

Again, how to use a card catalog. What is the use of the index? Boys in the upper grades, and in the high school particularly, are writing orations. To whom shall they go to find out in regard to a particular subject? Why, the principal of the school. But he has not the time, nor probably has he acquaintance with that particular theme; but at the library ordinarily there will be found someone who knows the contents of the books. I was told since I came here that a student in college, working on his prize essay, sent back to the city from which he came, a city of less than 50,000 inhabitants, to ask his father to go to the library and find out what reading he needed to do along that line, and that, too, when he was writing from a college that had a larger library. His reason for this was that he had found in his high school work upon debate, that the librarian was interested in him personally and was willing if need be to sit up nights to find out what there was in the library to give help along that line; and here was the source to which the young man turned even when he had been away from the city for a period of four years. Then, too, the children in the grades, sixth, seventh and eighth, with the help of the librarian can be taught how to use the various library tools. Call them into a recitation room, where they have been wont to recite, then they will be more communicative. Show them a card catalog and just how it is worked and say to them, "When you come to the library ask for me and I will be very pleased indeed, if there is something about the card catalog that you do not understand, to help you out; or, if it is about the index, I will show you that.

I do not know that there will be anything upon the subject for you to write upon, but if you will come I will be very pleased indeed to show you in regard to it." So that becomes part of the system.

Most librarians in my experience have fads. With one it is the story. There are some children a little too far out perhaps to come to hear the story told at the library. Go out to the school and tell it, and you will find, I think, oft-times that your most interested auditors are the teachers themselves. Perhaps in a course in history, some one is willing on invitation to go into the school and tell the story. In our own city this plan was tried last year. A series of three lectures was arranged, the librarian called them talks. One was upon the Spanish Armada, and the children listened. The second was upon Sir Walter Raleigh, always an interesting character to children. The third one went into our own history, Capt. John Smith. These lectures, the series of three, were given 35 times during the year. What is the result? The number of children going to the library has doubled in that time. Now, the purpose was not to teach history, the purpose was to attract children to the library, and it did not fail. These are the practical lines on which as pedagogs and as librarians we can work together for the purpose of getting the widest co-operation possible.

I want to say just a word in regard to the librarian's personality. In school the personality of the teacher counts for more than all things else. Now, if personality is a necessity in the public school teacher, to whom the children come under compulsion, if they do not come otherwise, compulsion from home and compulsion from the state, represented by the attendance officer, how much more necessary is it in the librarian. The librarian's attraction must be more than the impulse toward learning. He or she must be first of all the man or the woman, after that the technical librarian.

THE PRESIDENT: You will, I am sure, wish the Chair to ask Professor Banta to convey to the National education association during its approaching

conference the greetings of this Association and its appreciation of his presence here as a representative of that Association. We also thank Professor Banta most cordially for the address which we have just had the pleasure of hearing.

MR DANA will now read his paper and we shall then discuss the whole subject covered by these three speakers.

BOOK-USING SKILL IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The technique of reading is taught in the schools. It is better taught than it was 40 years ago, and in spite of our foreign-speaking immigrants and of the pressure on children to begin wage-earning work at 14 or earlier, our population gains a little in reading skill every year. To cite figures to uphold those facts is very difficult; but we may safely assume that the facts are as stated.

The average school year of 150 days does not permit of much practice in reading. The 53 per cent of children who leave school at 14 acquire only the merest elements of the reading art. For high skill in reading comes to most only through much practice and few children have this necessary practice. Those who leave at 18—and scarcely five per cent continue their schooling beyond that age—have only a modest reading ability. The result is that only a small part of our population learns to read well. A few thousand read books of wisdom; a few hundred thousand read books and journals of learning; a few millions out of our eighty-five millions read books and journals of minor information and of meagre imagination; and of the remaining many millions only a few read even the headlines of the most trifling journals.

Now, in this encyclopedic age, reading is a most important art, the most important, indeed, of all arts. Our conquest of the art of organization—an art which is becoming each year more difficult as races are brought nearer together by overcoming the obstacles to world-wide relationship, time, space and lan-

guage—this conquest of the art of organization, this development of social efficiency, is greatly dependent on the acquisition of skill in the art of reading. The process of evolution seems no longer to improve human bodies or to add more cells to human brains. We can no longer grow—save in learning. We can learn but little by listening. The few observant, imaginative, acquisitive, generalizing individuals can, it is true, learn enough of the modern encyclopedic world, if they will, almost through the ear alone. But of such we find only a handful in a million. The rest, if they are to understand their world and learn how to conduct themselves wisely in it, must read; and they must read not only the headlines in the journals, and the books of information and of learning; but also the books of wisdom. And not only must they read; also they must understand. And finally, they must know where to find in print the wisdom of the wise and the conclusions of the experts.

The conclusion is this: that our educational system does not secure the most important of all educational results—high reading skill and wide knowledge of print in its pupils.

In recent years much has been made of the quality of reading in the schools. Scrapy readers have been laid aside and complete specimens of literature have taken their place. This change has been rapid and has produced good results. But we are still content with too little. Formerly almost anything in print was good enough on which to practice technique; latterly we have been inclined to think the technique unimportant so long as the words practiced upon were part of our classic literature. In both cases we have not fringed with sufficient frankness the fact that the acquisition of a full English vocabulary—a complete knowledge of all English words—is impossible to anyone and that the acquisition of a vocabulary rich enough to unlock the meaning of even the simpler and more elementary of the books of wisdom is possible only through long years of practice on books

and journals of much good information, some sound learning and a little modest wisdom.

Upon this important part of public school work librarians are trying to bring, through their libraries, a helpful influence. On exploring the field this is what they seem to find: The school year is very short, and during this short year teachers find that they are compelled to devote every moment to pushing their pupils through the several stages of the prescribed course of study. It may justly be said that if the school year were not reduced to less than 150 days by Saturdays, holidays and vacations, pupils could cover the present curriculum more easily and much more efficiently than now, and still have room for such excursions into the field of literature and reading as librarians suggest.

But we must take the situation as we find it. As we find it, only those teachers who have a natural fondness for books; an acquaintance with literature for children; a desire to introduce their children to that literature and to encourage the reading habit; and such skill in teaching as enables them to make use of other books than text books in their daily work, are willing to attempt to use the books which a public library may furnish as tools in their daily work. The result of this condition of things is that books which libraries lend to teachers for use in their class-rooms are efficiently used by only a part of the few teachers who ask for them. Concerning this fact two things may be said: first, that teachers ought to know the literature suited to children and how to use it; and, second, that even if they have not this knowledge and skill, they should be compelled to accept and use a collection of general books in their class-room work.

To the first of these suggestions this answer must be made—anticipating somewhat the conclusion of my argument—that teachers can not acquire knowledge of books and skill in their use until they are taught it in their own preparation for teaching; and they can not be taught it until normal and high school teachers and college professors themselves know about

these things, care about them and insist on putting instruction in them into courses of study for teachers-to-be.

To the second suggestion this answer must be made, that to attempt to compel teachers to make use of libraries in their class-rooms, without first giving them knowledge of books and skill in their use, is an evident waste of energy, even if proper use of these small libraries is made a part of the teacher's duty and she receives points of merit and demerit for her work with them; and finally, that at present school managers do not know or care enough about outside reading and skill in book-using to make instruction in these things a part of their teachers' obligatory work.

In exploring the field of work with schools we find that those libraries seem to have produced the best results in the long run which have held to the attitude of invitation and readiness to help; have offered books to teachers; have suggested ways of using them, have refrained from securing from boards of education, superintendents and principals any authority to impose books on unwilling or even on unprepared teachers. Libraries which thus manage school work find that a teacher who has a moderate knowledge of books and some native tact can easily both increase and guide the reading of her pupils. This fact makes all the more keen the librarian's disappointment at finding that few teachers have the knowledge, interest and skill necessary for promoting the reading of their pupils.

To sum up the matter thus far: librarians think skill in reading most important; to acquire skill calls for the reading habit; librarians have the books by means of which many may acquire the reading habit with ease and pleasure; librarians offer these books to teachers and find that they lack time to use them or the desire to use them, or skill to use them, or all three. Looking further we find that principals and superintendents, and professors, who, in normal and high schools, have trained the teachers, either do not know books, or are indifferent to their value in the acquisition of skill in reading.

We are confined, consequently, so far as our survey thus far shows, to the work of putting books in the rooms of such teachers as will accept them and to the work of persuading the public school world, by slow degrees, that there is more in books and libraries than it has yet been able to see.

Pushing our inquiry a little further back we find that in high schools slight attention is paid to reading, to books and to skill in the use of the book. The text books are meagre; too much is made of a few classics; the prodigious difficulty of acquiring a large English vocabulary is not recognized; the impossibility of acquiring a good vocabulary save by much and varied reading is not realized; the school library is used but languidly, and such teachers-to-be as may be found among the pupils are not made to read many books, to know about still more books, and to learn how to use all books.

In a good many high schools teachers of literature and English, with the co-operation of principals, encourage outside reading; offer lists of books; and, in some cases, insist on the reading of a certain number of books each year and ask for reports on them. The results of this work are unsatisfactory to the teachers themselves. Much of it is very perfunctory; it helps few to make any notable progress in reading skill; and has almost no bearing whatever on the art of using books and a library. If we seek the reason for this state of affairs we find it lies in the indifference on the part of high school teachers to the things we think we rightly emphasize,—knowledge of books, skill in their use, much reading and a rich English vocabulary.

In this country today there are nearly 16,000 schools of high school grade. City school reports give no intimation that in more than a dozen of all these is there any definite, systematic instruction in the use of books and libraries. In very few of them is any serious and continued effort made to persuade or compel the pupils to do that large amount of general reading through which alone the average pupil can acquire a large vocabulary. In many there

are libraries of 1,000 volumes and over; but we do not find that more than 20 of these have skilled and active librarians. A moderate use of a few histories, dictionaries and books of general reference, is the most that is looked for by most principals; and few teachers seem to have either book skill themselves or to think its acquisition or use of importance to their pupils.

In New York state only three high schools give courses in book and library use which are worthy of mention. A few others which are doing good work can be found here and there in the country, nearly all basing their courses—if what they do can be dignified by the use of the word course—on the admirable pioneer work done in Detroit.

Interrupting my argument for a moment, let me call attention to the fact that now, as for all the 80 years of our public school development, the chief tool of education has been the book, or, to put it more broadly—print. Long after books became cheap and easily obtainable the school men failed to supply teachers with an adequate supply of these essential tools. In thousands of schoolhouses in this country today the authorities have spent thousands of dollars on needless frills and refused to spend a few hundred on needed books. To one who knows public education this painful and depressing fact is forever present. Having finally doled out a few hundred dollars' worth of books to a high school, for example,—and the elementary schools rarely get even the few hundred—the authorities are content. As evidence that they are up to the times the school men point to these few books, and let them lie. That they are essential in education, that mastery of them is, after all, and in spite of all we can say for industrial training, manual work, vocations, practical life, trade and pig-iron, the most valuable asset a man can have, and that he must today get this mastery in school if at all, this seems never to have been realized by the men of the schools. The book is the great tool of their craft of teaching, yet they have never been eager

to have it, and having it they neglect to use it.

Normal schools perhaps make a little better showing than high schools in this matter. Out of 32 typical ones with a total of 20,000 students, 22 give instruction in the use of the library. This statement, however, is misleading. In very few of the 22 is the instruction systematic, or thorough, or wisely planned. Up to three months ago no text book, not even any course of study on books, applicable to normal schools, had ever been published. Advice we had, in plenty; and there were books from which a skilled person could extract a suitable course, and a few schools had made their own brief outlines. But no simple, definite course on books had ever been published, for the good reason that there had never been any call for one.

The results of these conditions I have already noted. Pupils come to high schools poor readers and ignorant of books. In high schools they read little and are pressed into no strenuous exercise in book-using. Those who are to become teachers go on into normal schools and there get little reading practice, gain slight acquaintance with literature for children, and acquire very slight, if any, skill in the general or professional use of books and libraries. They go into school rooms as teachers and there, oppressed by the curriculum, absorbed in method, having poor vocabularies, being slow readers, knowing little of the art of mastering books, they do not care for other book tools than their text and desk books, are embarrassed by the presence of class-room libraries rather than helped by them; and can not readily and do not, generally, help their pupils to form the reading habit or to acquire skill in book-use.

My topic is "Book-using skill in higher education." I have said little about it because there is little to be said about it, save by way of appeal and prophecy. The mastery of books is not a subject of study in higher education, save in a few cases. The special student uses the books of his specialty, and is tempted thereby to limit his vocabulary, and to exalt the bald fact above the supreme art of expression.

What is true of the managers of our public schools is true also of the managers of our colleges. The laboratory, the dormitory and the athletic field thrive and bloom with apparatus, exposed plumbing and a stadium. The library building is neglected or is inadequate or depressingly monumental. A friend who has recently visited the libraries of 14 of our most important colleges and universities reports them all inadequate. At Harvard it is by some thought that the failure to recognize the importance of the library as the center of the University's activities and to provide needed facilities for it is one of the greatest deficiencies in the College's development in recent years. If the library had had a suitable building during the past 20 years the whole work of the College would have been advanced. At Yale the library has been little used until quite recently; and even now the accommodations are absurdly inadequate, if it is expected that the students shall use the reading rooms. When California completes the building now under way, it will probably have the first college library with full possibilities of effectiveness that this country has seen. This in spite of the building at Wisconsin university, which is already outgrown.

I do not need to continue down the list, nor do I wish to convey the impression that I think nothing has been done in the direction of library buildings for colleges. I wish to draw attention to the fact that, although books are the chief tools of education, reading its most important method, a full vocabulary its most important product and book-using skill the most important of all the arts in which it trains the student, all these things have been thus far, as evidenced by the inadequacy of their library buildings, pushed aside as of minor consequence by college and university authorities.

That the authorities consider these matters of minor importance is shown again by the figures I give herewith, compiled from answers sent to my inquiries by 30 of the more important colleges. I have answers from 44 institutions. I give here only 30. Of these 44 only 13 say that

they give general instruction in the use of books and a library to all students. Of these 13 only 6 give more than one hour in four years, 2 give two hours, and 3 give three hours. Several say they are going to do it. Of the librarians themselves it should be said that the failure of all our colleges to give any instruction that can properly be called such in the proper use of the chief tools of education is not due to their incapacity or indifference. Their replies show that they are all of one opinion as to the importance of this work. Some colleges, Oberlin is a notable example, do more than a bald statement of the facts would indicate. "More is to be done next year." "Our quarters are inadequate and make such work at present impossible." "Much is done in this direction for individual students." "In several courses the mastery of books is learned in the course of required work." Such is the trend of many replies, where the direct questions as to definite regular instruction in book-using must be answered in the negative. All this is encouraging; but when it is all said, the fact remains that the center of all higher education, the chiefest of all possible laboratories, the storehouse of the world's knowledge and wisdom, is not made, in any college in this country, that instrument for the broadening of one's outlook and the deepening of one's culture which we believe it can be made at the hands of competent instructors. The professorship of books, after our 33 years of rapid library development, is not yet here. This seems all the more strange when we find that in 30 of the 44 institutions the librarian has the rank of a full professor. The old-fashioned librarian has almost disappeared from our colleges. We may justly hope that the present librarian will become before long a full professor of the art of books.

I assume that librarians as a class think that mastery of books is an accomplishment second in importance to none in the college field, and I believe the assumption is correct. We have not, however, been always true to this belief. In the development of our business we were led to lay stress on the technique of book stor-

age and book-control; and in attempting to extend our work into normal schools, high schools and colleges we made too much of this technique. Then library building in town and college has often given opportunity for monumentalism to express itself, and we suffer now from an architecture bred of the egotism of trustees and the perverted imagination of architects, and fostered by the assumption that if the building which housed them were sufficiently imposing the books would work their will on community and college without further aid.

Furthermore, we have suffered the children too much. Our altruism here found plentiful opportunities for agreeable exercise, and with picture books, bulletins, story telling and general genuflexion we have often lost sight of the fact that the library can supply books and encourage their use, but can not take the place of either parent or teacher.

In the public schools, we can invite often, exhort a little, and teach a little less; and these things it is plain we should do even if we neglect our bed-time stories and our picture bulletins. In high schools we can do little more than promote the appointment of competent librarians and the acquirement of ample libraries. In normal schools our task is the same. For both we can point the way and little more. In the colleges we are almost reduced to exhortation alone. The individual college librarian seems as yet to have little influence in his own college. Together the college librarians, with such support as they may care to accept from the rest of us, can surely bring information, suggestion and argument to bear upon the authorities for the proper recognition of the college library.

THE PRESIDENT: This broad question is before you, ladies and gentlemen. We are always indebted to Mr Dana, whenever we can induce him to prepare anything for the Association. It is interesting to note that the three papers written by three independent writers, and from entirely different points of view, have come to at least one conclusion in common;—the vital importance of the book

itself. Shall we hear some discussion of this series of able papers?

DR RICHARDSON: Mr President: While the audience is winnowing out, I shall not waste very much time in taking a few minutes in discussing Mr Dana's paper. We all recognize that Mr Dana is, as usual, in the main, right, as well as most suggestive. Mr Dana is right in what he says about the colleges, with some qualifications which are helpful. In the first place it must be remembered that all the colleges do a great deal toward the enrichment of the vocabulary, which Mr Dana wants, all the time, in all their language courses. There is probably nothing for the mastery and the enrichment of the vocabulary which is equal to the translation of foreign languages, and especially the translation of the classics, and, among the classics, especially the translation of Greek. We are doing less and less in Greek, we are doing a great deal less in Latin nowadays, but although the modern languages are rather a poor substitute, we are still performing the work of enriching the vocabulary for every one who takes a linguistic course.

Then I want to say, too, that the colleges are all the time doing something in connection with the reference work to individual books as sources on special topics. Every department of a university practically is teaching the use of a selected group of books for a specific topic, and is teaching the method of the use of books in that topic. There is, therefore, in a certain sense systematic work being done in every department of the modern university, and done with considerable pedagogic force and invention, which is actually real instruction in the use of books in that sense.

I do not know whether Mr Clemons is here. His recent experience has been this. He found it absolutely impossible, in the one hour that I believe we put down here for systematic instruction, to get even the first essentials of this thing into students. He therefore succeeded in getting together all the instructors who had to do with the men he wished to reach. He called them together, instructed them in the matter, and got them to

give an exercise each to the students. The practical consequence is that he has found that the instructors must be instructed. He has secured permission from the Dean of the graduate school to introduce during the coming year something that will amount to a considerable course of instruction offered to all post graduates, systematically as a whole, with the notion that as they are to be future instructors in colleges, normal and high schools they are the ones to give such instruction there.

MR AUSTEN: Although Mr Dana has not included my own university in his schedule, I suspect that if the handwriting came on the wall, it would be "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," just the same; but in common with Dr Richardson I think there needs to be some explanation, not in the way of excusing at all, but there are some things that are overlooked that stand in the way of what we all feel, just as strongly as Mr Dana, should be done. No one regrets more than the college librarian that he is unable to come into contact with all his students, even if he has 4,000 to deal with, and give them what he considers, in the language of Mr Dana, the most essential part of their training for the whole of their after life.

The historian regrets just as much that he cannot teach all the students in the university history; the geologist regrets just as much that he cannot give them all geology, because he, like other specialists, thinks that his subject is the most important in the world. But you all know, in these days of higher education, that we do not *require* anything of students in the way of courses. They are allowed to *elect*. That is the first thing that stands in our way. What we do is to try to throw back into the preparatory school all the required work that we think they should have before coming to the university. Therefore the question comes up, is there any way in which we can require training in the knowledge of books and in the use of books? On the present basis, that requirement would have to be met in the preparatory school just as it is for all other required subjects. We are powerless to a certain extent to enforce that require-

ment. Now, what is being done? First, there are two points, as I take it, in this whole subject. One is the knowledge of books, as Mr Dana has well put it; or, in the words of Carlyle, which you all remember, "After all, all that an institution of learning can teach is reading in all manner of science." Ability to read in all languages, in all literature and in all the sciences is, after all, all that the educational system can give.

The second point is the knowledge as to how to use books and get at books. But, of course, as Dr Richardson has said, the university professor is charged with the task of giving to the students the knowledge of books. But the great majority of instructors are totally unable to give students any knowledge of the use of books. We have yet to arrive at the period when the specialist knows, except from his hard, long experience in his own field, how to get at his materials. He doesn't know enough about the laws of bibliography to teach students how to get at books in the best way. The work that is being done in a general way by the librarians in some places is more than is shown by Mr Dana's table. We cannot compel all the students to come to even one introductory lecture, much less to take a number of lectures. We do give courses, in common with all the other departments of the university, that students may elect and in which they may do systematic work, but the number who realize their need for this kind of instruction is small and the courses are attended by a few only. The teachers of the universities are growing more and more—I say this because I judge my experience to be common to others—growing more and more to give systematic instruction in the use of books in their own fields. I know that with a number of our professors at Cornell the work is divided in this way,—the introductory bibliographic work is left to the librarian, and the special bibliographic work is picked up where the librarian leaves off and is carried on through the literature of the various subjects. There are other cases where the librarian has opportunity to go out and meet whole classes, like a class in economics, for in-

stance, with 700 students, and give them, in a single hour to be sure, some fundamental principles of the use of books, not alone in connection with their own subject, but in connection with books in general. I mention these merely as incidental methods which are being pursued here and there. Under present circumstances they represent about all that we are able to do.

Now, there is one thing I want to say in closing. During my career in meeting students, I have noticed a marked change in the students that come up to the University, a decided change between those who came to me ten years ago and those who come to me now. The change is not so great as I wish it might be, but it is hopeful. I remember the time when students came to the University knowing absolutely nothing about any feature of the library, even the simplest. They didn't know the arrangement of a dictionary catalog; sometimes they didn't know the order by the letters of the alphabet; but that is quite aside from this. Today I find a goodly number of students who come to us, who have had library training. I say library training, training in the use of libraries,—public libraries or school libraries; and I find occasionally nowadays, a student with a great deal of information about the catalog and the indexes which is very encouraging. And it seems to me that in this problem, as in a great many other library problems, we must work on the rising generations before we are going to see very great progress; and the work that can be done in the public libraries and preparatory school libraries, in fitting students who come to the universities to help themselves and to use intelligently the helps they find there, is very great.

THE PRESIDENT: We have still one paper more to hear this morning, and since we were so late beginning, we shall have to discontinue the discussion of this very interesting subject. We shall now hear **MR CHALMERS HADLEY on the**

TREND OF LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK

The comparative newness of library

commission work makes any estimate of its tendencies of little value, for thus far its daily demands have called for immediate action rather than for reflection regarding the future.

The question of "trend of library commission work" assumes added interest when considered with the assertions of some library workers, that library commissions are of a temporary nature, with their end already in view. Some idea of discontinuance may be given by the name "commission," which sometimes has designated bodies appointed to superintend some temporary activity. Whatever the opinion of others may be, to commission workers, burdened with duties, and with new ones constantly needing attention, any assertion of temporariness receives little consideration; for the commission's advisory work with libraries alone, seems limited only by the resourcefulness of the commission itself. Should it cease to operate in any state, it would probably be because a comparison of work to be done with the ridiculously small appropriation frequently made with which to do it would indicate the futility of any possible effort.

The original idea of commission work seemed to be, primarily, the establishment of new public libraries; but while libraries established have shown a marvelous increase in number, especially in commission states, this is only one of many activities. If commissions exist simply to increase the number of public libraries, then library commissions may well consider themselves of temporary existence, for the advent of every new library would toll a day less of official and professional life.

In the state of Massachusetts there is a library in every town. In Wisconsin, there is not a city of more than 3,000 inhabitants without a library, and only five cities exceeding 2,000 people without such an institution. Of 88 cities in Indiana, 69 have public libraries, and similar conditions exist in many other states. But the cessation of library commission work with the establishment of public libraries would be nearly as blameworthy as the

desertion of a new born babe by a supposedly interested parent.

With public opinion and the assistance of Mr Carnegie's money, the establishment of libraries in a new field is comparatively easy work. In fact, the commission worker frequently has to play the role of conservative when he detects an emotionalism in a public library campaign akin to that in a camp-meeting revival; for unless the situation be handled in a calm, professional way, the results may be as unfortunate to the library as they sometimes are to the repentant but lonesome sinner who has been swept to unsupportable heights.

One unsuccessful library frequently will attract more public attention and comment than six successful ones. Every library which fails in its mission is a stumbling block to library development in general, and if a commission considers its work ended with the establishment of libraries alone, in my opinion it should move with exceeding care in this field of activity.

An important step in library commission, or library extension development, was taken in 1893 when the State of New York saw the possibilities of traveling libraries with sufficient clearness to provide books for communities lacking library advantages; and most if not all states which have library commissions or extension departments now send out these libraries. Not only are they lent for the personal use of readers, but they are used as entering wedges for the establishment of tax supported public libraries in communities able to continue them.

The period following 1893 was the formative one, the blocking-out stage in commission activities, and the work showed a decided change. A glimpse into the future seemed to stir most commissions alike, and in addition to the supervision of traveling libraries and the establishment of new public libraries, the work began to be of more definite service to public libraries already in operation. It soon included in its activities the training of library workers through summer library schools and institutes, and the establish-

ment of clearing houses for periodicals and numerous other interests.

For the last five years, commission work, even in widely separated states, has tended toward greater uniformity. Local conditions will always exist, but the scope and methods of work, whether in charge of a commission, the state library or some other special department, have been getting more alike. Any difference in scope is due chiefly to the size of appropriations for carrying on the work.

It is this agreement in method which shows the present trend of the work. Whether conscious of a trend or not, commissions will meet it if they successfully do the work of every day; for the trend comes in meeting the needs of libraries and is not a direction given the work from the commission office itself. No radical change is imminent, for the trend is simply along the line of increased usefulness through greater co-operation.

Co-operation is no new word in commission work. For several years there has been sufficient co-operation between the various states for the exchange of benefits among the library commissions. But the co-operation which seems necessary at present, is not simply a friendly attitude or theory of work, but a positive and vital connection between the commission and outside forces, and between the commission and every library within its state. With a definite and intelligent study of co-operative possibilities and a willingness to merge commission activities with those of individual libraries, results should be unusual.

Frequently in library co-operation the popular conception of results seems to be based largely on a financial economy in the loan and use of books. Suggestions have been made which indicate a belief that a library field can be developed as a corporation would exploit an oil field. The trust methods of the business world, involving as they do the sacrifice of the individual plant for the benefit of centralized interests and supposed financial economy, cannot be used in this proposed commission co-operation, for in it, economy, if there be any, will accrue from better work

accomplished in the individual library for the same appropriation.

The trend which seems evident will not be so apparent in the newer commission states where library commission work will continue to take its usual course of blazing the way. There will be public library opinion to arouse and to guide when awake. New commissions will block out their work through legislation and then protect it from hostile attack. The establishment of public libraries and the construction of new buildings will continue to be of paramount importance. Every new library established, however, means so much work finished; and in commission states at present, libraries are springing into existence at a rate exceeding that at which towns become able to support them through increased property valuation. Fewer new libraries naturally mean fewer new buildings to construct and fewer untrained librarians to instruct, but they mean also, more opportunity and greater necessity for closer co-operation between commissions and the libraries they have helped to set going.

An increase in the number of public libraries in successful operation in a state will also affect the traveling libraries as well. Many years will elapse in most states before different methods in lending traveling libraries will be necessary, and no changes may be needed in some; but in states where public libraries in cities and towns are reaching out to county support and service as in California, and to township support and service as in Indiana, new adjustments must follow. These will be welcomed, not regretted by library commissions, for none should live for itself except as its existence is a benefit to libraries in general, and the township and county libraries sending out books within their own territory will have some decided advantages. A librarian in personal touch with her reading public, whether it embrace city or county, will have wide scope in selecting her books. Her personal touch will acquaint her with her public's exact needs and she will be better able to meet them. Traveling libraries circulated from a township or county cen-

ter will decrease their expense to most readers, but best of all they will mean another strong bond between the librarian and her people, and between a public and a local institution which stands for intelligence, progress and happiness.

Library commissions will continue to use traveling libraries as a first step in library organization, and to supply books to the thousands who lack all public library facilities; but the greatest care will have to be used in the future by commissions and state libraries in sending traveling libraries into public library territory. Central state offices have lent books in public library communities when the cost of postage to the reader has equaled the original purchase price of the book which should have been on the shelves of the local library in the first place. Commissions will continue to lend books to struggling libraries and to supply them with books too expensive for local purchase, but fewer officers, whether of the library commission or some other department of state will mistake competition for co-operation, and commit the professional sin of standing between any librarian and her public.

A cursory glance over library legislation for the last few years will show how library activities have become centralized more and more in the state-supported library institutions. One wonders whether this is because of a general desire among library workers of the state, or because the state legislators, with unexpected clear vision as to library needs, have agreed as to the advantages of such centralization, or because of personal pride and professional ambition in a state-supported office. Proper professional ambition is laudable, certain library legislation absolutely necessary, and no state institution needs more careful legislation for its existence than a library commission.

Its comparatively recent appearance in library affairs is responsible for the fact that many public officials do not thoroughly understand commission work. A library commission, separate from the state library, has no array of books, furniture and staff with which to impress a legislator

with the magnitude of its work; and aside from statistical information regarding the circulation of traveling libraries and of library visits made, the results of library commission work frequently must be intangible, at least, to some doubting Thomases who call at the commission office.

A library commission can no more state what it has accomplished for libraries, than a board of health can specify the cases of typhoid fever it has prevented in a given time. Because of this limitation, legislation must be the backbone and frame which supports the commission body. But state libraries and commissions must avoid the danger of extending this backbone until it becomes a legislative shell, encasing the body to the detriment of growth, and so cumbering it that activity and flexibility become impossible. Successful library commissions cannot rely on a legislative "thou shalt and thou shalt not" in their relations with individual libraries, but must depend on a helpful, tactful attitude and service which result in a mutual feeling of perfect confidence.

A commission must be sufficiently effective to make itself the center of library activity in its state, and one which depends on legislation alone to gain this position, is in grave danger of being little more than a machine. In the work which is upon us no library commission or state library doing commission work can successfully devote its attention to admiring the oiled workings of its own machinery. While we may praise its frictionless movements and are impressed by the sound of mighty forces pent up within, let us recognize that in the hum of a legislatively constructed machine at least some of the noise may come from an exhaust pipe.

I believe that in the older commission states at least, necessary legislation applying to the central library office has nearly reached its maximum. Today there seems to be more interest in legislation which directly develops individual libraries throughout the state. Growth in the individual library from within is much to be preferred to hot-house forcing by applications of legislative steam heat from a great central plant.

Library commissions have always stood for increased efficiency on the part of the librarian, and they are tending more and more to stand also for increased consideration for the librarian. The call to overworked, underpaid librarians has been to strive for "love of the work," but commissions, while realizing the value of this attitude, are trying to place the work on a professional rather than a sentimental basis.

An awakened conscience is apparent, also, regarding the frequently neglected library trustee. During the coming year, one library commission has planned to hold trustees' institutes as distinct from librarians' institutes; and another commission is considering the advisability of regularly issuing a publication for the use of trustees.

While trend is not synonymous with revolution, and the development of library commission work doubtless will continue along general lines already laid down, the next few years should witness a wonderful growth in all commission states. It may be said in fairness that commissions have not been derelict in the duties imposed upon them in the past, but they themselves are recognizing that the methods of the past cannot be depended upon entirely for the future. The time has come for commissions to realize fully, as most public libraries are realizing, that technical training, buildings and even books themselves are but means to an end, and this end is more than the polishing of tools or of halos. It is the diminution of ignorance, unhappiness and isolation, through the broadening and quickening of life.

It is strange how a community and even an entire town may go on its way thinking and living as its founders did, frequently unconscious of the great uplifting forces at work all about. But it is not so strange after all when we remember that the protectors of public health, the conservators of our natural resources, the advocates of better municipal government, the beautifiers of cities, the guardians of neglected children, the workers in organized charities and juvenile courts—this host of un-

selfish, public spirited people—confine their work mainly to our larger cities and leave the smaller places neglected.

The librarian and her local board may realize the responsibility for making the library a vital force in the community, but too frequently they feel helpless to do this, for the great vitalizing influences seem too remote for availability. These influences fly high, but the library commissions propose to play the part of Franklins, and catch these forces which flash among the clouds and conduct their sparks to the small library bottles all over the state.

We have had library displays showing the wetness of water and the dryness of dust,—all helpful to the incredulous—but the library commission can co-operate with the state board of health, and through exhibits, speakers and books, join in the fight against disease and suffering. It can work with the state fish and game commission and increase the understanding and respect for animal life about us. Associated with the state board of forestry and with the state geologist, the commission can help libraries to teach the proper use of natural resources and how to protect them for future generations. Better ideas of home economics, of sanitary surroundings and of increasing the earnings from the farm will follow if library commissions will bring the state agricultural college with its varied resources into touch with the small community. Similarly, through co-operation with landscape artists and architects the commission can demonstrate the economy in beauty.

Whatever the agent, library commissions can co-operate with it and work through the individual library by means of popular lectures, public exhibitions and, best of all, by means of books. In any community the commission can use its traveling libraries to advantage, send pictures and books to supplement the local collection, select books for purchase by the library and act as a bureau of bibliography in compiling reading lists for public use when these duties cannot be performed by the local librarian. This last should be a most important work, for the

ordinary bibliography issued by the large library is no more adapted for use in the very small one than its building plans would be.

But not only can the commission co-operate with forces within the different states for the benefit of individual libraries and communities, it can join hands with many national agencies whose aims are similar. The Bureau of education at Washington or some other national office is losing splendid opportunities to co-operate with library commissions and with the League of library commissions by not keeping information to date regarding new library activities and conditions in each state. Unfortunately library co-operation of this kind in the past seems to have been confined chiefly to spasmodic collections of library statistics.

Although much work has been devoted to laying the foundations of library commission work, even greater perseverance and devotion will be required to realize all its possibilities. The success or failure of a commission will depend upon its ability to get behind the individual library and will be disclosed by library conditions throughout the particular state in which the commission's work and resources have been expended. My personal belief is that success will most easily be achieved by the commission which has the least official connection with or oversight of any single library in the state, so that undivided time, impartial attention and effort can be given to all public libraries of the state as a whole. Free from ambitions for any single institution but with unselfish loyalty to all, the future development of commission work should show more splendid results than ever marked the past. In the recent words of a library commission secretary, "we must now look forward to the period of perfecting, developing, spiritualizing. We must look for results in the finer culture of the community, in individual lives, in character, in a development of living conditions more worth while," through a vitalized co-operation which shall bring our libraries into touch with the great social regenerative forces of the land, and through them to the people.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair announces as the members of the committee he was authorized to appoint, Mr N. D. C. Hodges, Mr F. P. Hill and Dr R. G. Thwaites.

We have time to hear one or two short reports. Will DR. RICHARDSON read the report of his Committee?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr President, this Committee has had no business referred to it and has held no meeting. One rather special matter has been suggested for action by Mr Merrill, of the Newberry library,—the inducing of foreign publishers to say in the first volume of a book how many volumes the finished work will contain. The published record of the wish seems to be the only method of furthering the end and the record is, therefore, here made without further ceremony.

The matter of participation in the Brussels meeting next summer has been reported to you from the Executive board and will be specially presented at a later session.

The matter of further possible co-operation with foreign libraries in the matter of cataloging rules will also be referred to at a later session in the report of the Committee on catalog rules.

E. C. RICHARDSON

Chairman.

The report was adopted as read.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other reports?

THE SECRETARY: The report of the Committee on co-operation with the National education association and also that of the Committee on library administration have been submitted.

THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

makes an informal report by letter to the effect that the course of action recommended by it to the N. E. A. and to the A. L. A. was adopted by both Associations. Professor J. Edward Banta, of Binghamton,

was selected to represent the schools' point of view at the annual meeting of the A. L. A., while Dr James H. Canfield was chosen to represent library interests at the convention of the N. E. A. Dr Canfield's untimely death, however, intervened and it did not seem feasible to make any other arrangement. The Chairman of the Committee expects to attend the conference of the N. E. A. at Denver and participate in the Library section.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

In the spring of 1908, the Committee sent out to 246 public libraries a questionnaire as to some of the methods by which economy of service might be secured, and reported at Minnetonka some of the most interesting data gathered on the accession record, binding, bookplates, book numbers, reports and cataloging. Under this last topic, the points covered were the use of the accession number on catalog cards, the fulness with which the author's name should be written, the use of the size symbol and the imprint desirable for fiction cards.

The Committee presents this year such of the remaining data as seem likely to be of use. The topics covered are: Apprentices; Bulletins; Inventory; Loan; Open shelves; Shelf list and Withdrawals record, together with some additional points on Cataloging.

The 187 libraries replying have, as was the case last year, been arranged in 3 groups: Group A (39 libraries), 1,000 to 10,000 volumes; Group B (109 libraries), 10,000 to 50,000 volumes; Group C (39 libraries), 50,000 to 200,000 volumes.

1. Apprentices. Do you take apprentices? Why does it pay?

In Group A, 20 libraries take and 13 do not take apprentices. 12 of these say that it pays and 4 are doubtful. In Group B, 66 take apprentices and 34 do not, while 3 more take them only when new assistants are wanted, and make them serve from 1 to 6 months without pay. Of the 66, 49 say that it pays and 1 doubts it.

In Group C, 18, 15 of whom say that it pays, take apprentices, while 18 do not.

It should, however, be stated that a number of those replying, while acknowledging that under their conditions apprentices pay, would prefer to employ trained help could they afford it. Grand Rapids, (Mich.) writes:

"We can not afford enough trained people. Where libraries take in one or two persons a year, or have unlimited income, it would undoubtedly be better to get trained, educated assistants."

Others prefer to train their own assistants. Medford (Mass.) writes:

"We can teach them the methods we approve and from them replete our force, without being obliged to unlearn paid assistants the methods which they deem essential."

Northampton (Mass.) writes:

"It saves us money in getting simple work done, and gives us assistants who do not have to unlearn much taught in the library schools."

Some other reasons given in favor are as follows:

"Apprentices pay us \$50 the first year and we have under-studies for vacancies." (Pittsfield, Mass.)

This is the only instance reported where the apprentice pays the library.

"Takes less time to teach and revise work than it does to do the routine work they can accomplish while learning."

"Their professional ideals are in harmony with the policy of the library. They are drawn from the inhabitants of the city and are familiar with local conditions."

"Public sentiment favors it."

"An advantage to have trained helpers to use as substitutes and future permanents."

"The service they give about balances the value of time given to their training. It pays most of all in giving us thorough knowledge of prospective appointees. We sometimes make mistakes in choosing apprentices, almost never in making appointments from them to the staff."

Some less favorable opinions read as follows:

"I am not sure that it does pay unless the material is very good." (Newark, N. J.)

"The amount of work done by apprentices is more than balanced by the disad-

vantages of the plan, but it does enable us to be pretty sure about appointees." (Louisville, Ky.)

"The staff is supplied from residents of the town. Except for this, we would not approve apprentice work. It takes too much time to train them and the public suffers for their incompetency."

It seems impossible to draw any hard and fast conclusion in the matter. As Miss Hooper, of Brookline, says:

"The question seems too elaborate to generalize about. It depends so on the kind of library and the kind of apprentice."

2. **Bulletins.** (a) Do you print a monthly or quarterly bulletin of additions? (b) Do you include in your additions bound periodicals, government documents, library reports, etc.? (c) Why does this pay?

(a) Libraries printing bulletins of additions number 4 in Group A; 36 in Group B; 30 in Group C; while those not printing number 28 in Group A; 67 in Group B; 9 in Group C. The majority of these bulletins appear monthly or quarterly.

(b) The second question was not understood by all answering to refer to the printed bulletin of additions, so the answers that can be counted are comparatively few. In Group A, 1 library includes bound periodicals; 1, some few government documents and 1 "all bound books." In Group B, 12 include none of those, 9 include all (but 3 say "if space permits," etc.), while 10 more list bound periodicals and 14 more list documents. Some of the 14 list only important documents or such as have been cataloged. In Group C, 13 list none of the above, 1 seldom does, 1 does as far as space permits and 2 list them all; while 1 more lists reports; 7, bound periodicals; and 11, documents. Various limitations are observed. For instance, 1 library lists, of bound periodicals, new titles only, and another only such periodicals as are allowed to circulate.

A few of the answers follow:

"Useful to include all additions in the monthly bulletin on account of the completeness of the annual bulletin." (Grand Rapids, Mich.)

"Don't believe it does pay to list bound periodicals. Think we shall stop." (Providence, R. I.)

"Many are inclined to seek periodical literature after the announcement." (Taunton, Mass.)

"It doesn't pay. Government reports will all be kept out in future." (Peterboro, N. H.)

"It wouldn't pay to include library reports—too little used by the public. Bound periodicals and documents are frequently consulted."

"We do not print them in the bulletin, except in special lists, as the Yearbook of Agriculture in a list on Farming." (Indianapolis, Ind.)

"Do not include any of the items mentioned." (Pratt Institute.)

(c) Too few libraries answered the question, Does it pay? to enable your Committee to generalize from the data given, but it is its opinion that while local conditions may make it necessary or best for certain libraries to include such material, the average librarian should think very carefully before including any but periodicals and documents of special interest. The bulletin should be selective and should be more than a bare list of books. Our catalogs list for the student all the books in the library—our bulletins exist primarily to interest the reader in the best current literature available to him there.

1 library writes:

"The value of the bulletin is greatly increased by notes about the books, occasional brief items of real interest to readers, and now and then a short special list by way of variety. Most special lists are more valuable printed separately. The book notes pay best of all. If necessary, I would print only one-fifth of my accessions and devote the rest of the space to notes, rather than print a full list of accessions without notes."

3. **Cataloging.** (a) How full collation and imprint do you give for non-fiction? (b) Do you use colored cards? Why does it pay? (c) Do you use red ink for subject headings or call numbers? Why does it pay? (d) Do you use Library of Congress printed cards? What is the estimated saving in time and materials resulting from their use? (e) Does it pay to make analyticals for books analyzed in existing indexes? Why?

Should not the *kind* of library rather than the *size* determine to a large extent the method used? College and purely ref-

erence libraries, with their scholarly clientele, have problems apart from those of the average public library. Is the public library going into refinements on its catalog cards which do not help it in getting the right book into the hands of the right reader, and thus waste time which might be given to direct personal service?

The Forbes library at Northampton (Mass.) states that much of its work would be impossible were it to "follow the beaten path common in many libraries, wasting time in writing up every conceivable form of record with no thought of the cost involved." This library says of its cataloging: "We aban-

don all attempt to exploit our knowledge of the details of library work on our records, notably on our catalog cards. Therefore we omit size, paging, details of illustration, publisher, etc., from our author cards."

(a) Last year's report showed that while many libraries omitted accession number and size symbol from their cards, put no imprint on fiction cards, and did not write the names of all authors in their fullest form, some among the libraries still setting down these facts knew not why they were doing so. The following table shows that the same thing is true of other items of collation and imprint:

(a) Collation and Imprint

Group	Edition		Paging		Illustrations	
	Give	Could spare	Give	Could spare	Give	Could spare
Group A.....	14	1	10	2	19	3
Group B.....	36	3	41	11	57	8
Group C.....	15	0	17	1	26	1
	<u>65</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>12</u>
Group	Maps		Size‡		Place	
	Give	Could spare	Give	Could spare	Give	Could spare
Group A.....	13	1	11	6	18	4†
Group B.....	36	6	47	16	65*	19
Group C.....	18	1	26	4	32	4
	<u>67</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>27</u>
Group	Publisher		Date			
	Give	Could spare	Give	Could spare		
Group A.....	16	2	28	2		
Group B.....	41	7	83	4		
Group C.....	17	1	36	1		
	<u>74</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>7</u>		

*1 more uses place, "if the publisher's name is unfamiliar."

†1 of these says, "except for foreign publications."

‡3 or 4 of these give size only under certain conditions and same number say they could usually spare it.

Pratt Institute would prefer publisher to place, but does not feel like changing such a large catalog.

Syracuse(N. Y.) distinguishes between books for circulation, the cards for which bear place and date only, and books for reference, the cards for which bear in addition paging, illustrations, and size.

The above table shows that nearly one-quarter of the libraries giving pagination and place do not consider these items necessary. Some libraries feel that "consistency" compels them to continue giving as full collation and imprint as that with which they began, but new libraries at

least, or libraries recataloging, should consider very carefully whether all the items they intend putting upon their cards are essential. Consistency is unattainable, anyhow, by most libraries using Library of Congress cards, as they have not been accustomed to giving pagination, etc., just as these cards do. It is interesting to note how many libraries give the publisher. Some of these give publisher instead of place, while some give both. Is not the publisher's name, as a rule, far more useful?

(b) Colored cards. In Group A, 4 use and 27 do not use colored cards. In Group

B, 23 use them, but 2 of these intend to stop, while 77 do not use them. Group C includes 10 using and 27 not using them; 2 libraries use them for guide cards only, and 1 uses them as temporary author cards before the Library of Congress cards come, because they are easier to detect and remove.

Few reasons are given as to why colored cards do or do not pay. A few libraries say they save time. Brookline (Mass.) and Wilmington (Del.) emphasize the fact that while they may not make any difference to the public directly, they enable the reference librarians to find needed material more quickly, and so indirectly save the reader's time. Portland (Ore.) writes:

"If starting again, would omit them. We are now inking the tops green, blue and yellow. This is just as effective."

Pasadena (Cal.) writes:

"We question if the color scheme isn't a bit *confusing* to all but the cataloger, and whether a liberal number of guide cards doesn't suffice."

Is not the colored card for biography, criticism, etc., bound to be driven out by the Library of Congress printed cards?

(c) Colored inks. Are we using them for purely decorative purposes, or do they really help the public?

(1) Red call numbers. 48 libraries use, while 104 do not use red ink for call numbers. It is used by only 3 out of 34 of the libraries in Group C.

(2) Red headings. In Group A, 26 use and 6 do not use red headings. In Group B, they are used by 73 out of 102 libraries. Group C is evenly divided, 18 using and

18 not using them. 2 more libraries use the red headings for "biography only," 1 for "subdivisions" and 2 underline in red.

The principal reasons given for the use of the red heading are that it attracts the eye and saves time, that it makes it easier to explain the arrangement of the cards to untrained assistants and to the public and that it facilitates their use of the catalog. Testimony, however, varies greatly as to how much the public is helped by it. 1 library says the public "pay no attention to red ink" and another that they "often mistake the subject heading for the title of the book," while still another writes:

"We know from experience that it pays. We started our catalog for the circulating room two years ago without red headings. It caused delay with the assistants and confusion with the public. We have gone back to first methods." (Portland, Ore.)

Other reasons given are that it "improves the appearance of the catalog;" "is useful in arranging cards;" "is specially useful in distinguishing biography and criticism of an author from his works."

Pratt Institute writes:

"It helps the staff and a few who know, and hurts no one."

Some libraries doubt if it pays. 1 says that proper indention makes filing sufficiently easy, 1 suggests using small capitals for subject headings, while another writes that they have experienced no confusion from the use of black headings.

There seems to be need of further investigation as to how far both assistants and public are helped by red headings.

(d) Library of Congress Cards

	Use?			Expect to	Saving?			
	Yes	No	To some extent		Yes	No	Little	Probably
Group A.....	9	22	2	0	6	0	1	0
Group B.....	57	32	17	3	26	*7	4	1
Group C.....	27	9	3	1	12	2	1	2
	93	63	22	4	44	9	6	3

*5 of these use for all non-fiction.

*3 of these admit that there might, under certain conditions, be a saving.

Few libraries attempt to estimate the exact saving in time and materials by the use of Library of Congress cards, and the estimates given vary greatly, as may be seen by the following quotations:

"Time of one cataloger"; "\$150 per year"; "half time"; "fully two-thirds"; "about two-thirds"; "more than one-half in time, no saving of materials"; "materials more expensive, but half-time saved"; "in materials two-thirds, in time more than

two-fifths, loss of time for cards of short entries"; "very great, both in writing and looking up names"; "saves about 25% of cataloger's time"; "time saved by cards is used in making out order—broad as it is long"; "find it requires as much time and frequently more to look up numbers and alter cards as it does to catalog the book"; "little gain in time, but more information given." 1 library writes: "Our type-written cards are so simple and we analyze so minutely we save little in using Library of Congress cards"; another says there is "no saving in time except where there are many analyticals."

The Forbes library writes: "They cost us much more. I know this is contrary to the usual experience."

Haverhill (Mass.) says: "Time difficult to estimate. No saving in materials. Particularly valuable in recataloging an old library like ours. Have tried and couldn't keep up with current accessions, let alone recatalog, with our small force, without Library of Congress cards."

Pittsfield (Mass.) saves "nearly one-half by not using them" and thinks that to use them would be to "lose that invaluable acquaintance with books that comes from classification, cataloging, etc."

Leavenworth (Kan.) writes: "I don't think there is any saving in a library of this character. We believe in many entries, but brief ones. Time and money spent in ordering cards, adding call numbers and headings and changing entries to accord with our usages, make Library of Congress cards expensive luxuries for this class of library."

Other points brought out are the impossibility of getting the information the cards furnish without the use of many reference books, the saving of the time spent in examining cards by the head cataloger, and the clearness of the record.

(e) Analyticals. Does it pay to make them for books analyzed in existing indexes?

63 libraries answer "yes," 53 "no," and 23 "sometimes."

Few of the libraries answering "no" give reasons why it does not pay. Some say because it takes too much time, or because it duplicates entries, or "pads the catalog too much," or is of no advantage to the reader.

Some would make analyticals only for important material or such as is often called for: 1 advises making them "in branches where there are few of the books indexed"; 1, "where there is not a reference librarian free to introduce to indexes"; while another thinks it pays to make them in a medium sized, but not in a large library.

The principal reasons given in favor of analysis are:

The public dislike to use the indexes; material not in the catalog is likely to be overlooked; it is easier to teach the use of the catalog; the public use the catalog more and expect to find all material together there; they will seldom look up a subject in two or more places; indexes are tardy and inadequate; analyticals in the catalog facilitate quick reference work.

4. **Inventory.** (a) Do you take inventory? How often? (b) Need it be taken so often? (c) Is not the loss of needed books discovered in other ways? Is it important to find out quickly about the loss of other books?

(a) In Group A, 29 do and 6 do not take inventory, while in Group B, 98 do and 7 do not, and in Group C, 34 do and 3 do not, these 3 being Brockton and Northampton (Mass.) and Scranton (Pa); 10 of the 16 libraries not taking inventory are in New England where the population is less shifting than in the west. 4 libraries answer "not yet."

		Frequency of Inventory					
		†6 mos.	*1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	Irregularly
Group A	.....	2	20	1	3	0	2
Group B	.....	2	67	11	4	2	8
Group C	.....	0	19	4	1	1	8
		4	106	16	8	3	18

†1 of these about to lengthen period.

*1 of these about to change to 2 years.

1 library, not counted above, inventories fiction yearly, non-fiction every 2 years, and another inventories fiction and juveniles triennially, others as time permits. Haverhill (Mass.) answers:

"Seldom—partially once a year—costs too much to take and of no practical value as far as we can discover."

(b) Need it be taken so often? Of the 155 libraries stating the frequency with which they take inventory, 82 think it necessary and 24 unnecessary to take it as often as they do, while 3 are doubtful and 2 say "better so." 17 of the 24 are libraries now taking a yearly inventory. Why are they doing it, since it seems to them unnecessary?

(c) Is not the loss of needed books discovered in other ways? 81 libraries say "yes" (2 of these say "it's not so satisfactory," 1 says "in non-fiction," 1 "except fiction and juveniles"), 17 "no" (6 modifying their "no"), 8 are doubtful and 39 answer "not always," or "sometimes," or "frequently."

Is it important to find out quickly about the loss of other books?

37 answer "yes," 39 "no," 6 "sometimes," 5 "more business-like," while 3 more think it important when there is systematic thieving, and 1 says it "might help to recover the books." 1 library writes: "Could answer this if sure what books were going to be needed." Another says: "If a book has but an average circulation, attendants rarely make a search for such books, considering them in circulation if not on the shelves. It is the duty of every librarian to make sure of losses annually." And another: "Not in single cases, but in a general sense very important." A library which gives access to 40,000 of its 130,000 volumes, answers: "Not when, as in our case, we have been losing more than 1,000 volumes a year."

Several point out the fact that it is more business-like to give the exact number of volumes in the library in the annual report, and that this can not be done without accurate knowledge as to the number missing. Superior (Wis.) writes:

"Many lost books mean administrative weakness. It is desirable to know this at once."

Holyoke (Mass.) writes:

"Only a few are noticed in other ways; though as you suggest, these few are doubtless the 'needed' books, and for the rest it may not make a great deal of difference when their epitaph is written. The inventory is valuable in the way that a rigid physical examination may be to a man. Mistakes of various sorts come to light, but if not discovered, propagate like weeds, so an annual hoeing is quite worth while."

Pratt Institute says:

"Not in a library as large as ours (over 90,000 volumes) with 18 who look for books. If a reserve postal is left, the loss is discovered."

Grand Rapids (Mich.), which takes inventory yearly, says:

"An inventory taken less often takes much more time. It is good business to keep things in good running order, and an inventory aids much in this direction. A wholesale going over of all the books in the library once a year must be very satisfactory to the head of the circulating department. It refreshes the personal knowledge. It discovers many things, books hidden and dropped out of sight, inaccuracies of labeling, but chiefly books lost. It shows not only individual books lost, but what classes are apt to disappear. It is much more satisfactory to have the hunt for books a wholesale one, once a year, than to be continually hunting for individual books all the time."

5. Loan department work. (a) Is a guarantor required?

	Yes	No	Reference required	For minors	For non-residents	For names not in directory
Group A.....	19	9	1	7	1	0
Group B.....	37	44	6*	15	3	4
Group C.....	18	9	5	5	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74	62	12	27	6	8

*2 require for strangers only and 1 for minors only.

In addition to the libraries tabulated, 1 requires a guarantor for non-householders, 1 for newcomers, 3 "at discretion," and another for any one not a voter or taxpayer. It is not certain, from the way in which answering librarians used the terms, that all libraries stating that they required a guarantor meant by that one who is pecuniarily liable for the borrower's shortcomings.

(b) How many guarantors have been called on to make good a loss in the past year? How many made it good?

In Group A, 9 libraries called on from 1 to 10 or 20 guarantors each and in the great majority of cases the book was returned or the loss made good. Norwalk (Ct.) for 5 years demanded a guarantor, twice called upon guarantor and was un-

	Alphabetical	Numerical
Group A.....	3	1
Group B.....	5	2
Group C.....	4	0
	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>

3 of these libraries that now keep one or both records in a book are about to change to cards, and 1 is considering changing its numerical record from cards to a book. 1 library, not included above, keeps a double record by means of a book and envelopes.

It is impossible to draw from the data given any conclusion as to the comparative economy of keeping the numerical record in a book and the alphabetical on cards, or keeping a double card record.

(d) Do you keep a street index?

7 libraries keep and 113 do not keep a street index. Pratt Institute and Newark (N. J.) tried it and gave it up because they thought it didn't pay. Denver (Col.) writes that they "can't do without it," and Washington (D. C.) keeps it because it enables them "to locate all borrowers in homes where there are contagious diseases." This latter is the usual reason given by libraries keeping it, but Grand Rapids has another:

"The partial index we had two years ago was of distinct use when we had a small-pox epidemic at that time. It is

able to collect, and now registers any one whose name is in the city directory.

In Group B, 25 libraries called on from 1 to about 40 guarantors each, almost all of whom made good. 1 library in this group has called upon only 6 guarantors in 15 years, and another, Gloversville (N. Y.), upon 1 in 28 years. Does the clerical work necessitated pay in such cases as these?

In Group C, 11 libraries called on from 1 to 113 guarantors each, Denver (Col.), Oakland (Cal.) and Toledo (O.), calling upon the largest number. Most of these libraries report the guarantor as generally making good in some way, though 1 states that only 25 out of 113 made good.

(c) Do you keep a numerical and an alphabetical list of borrowers? How? On cards or in books?

Both	On cards?	In books?	Both
30	8	2	23
98	30	5	67
35	12	0	26
<u>163</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>116</u>

now complete. We know just in what houses and streets our card holders live, and we know just where to put forth our efforts to reach the spots in the city which the Library does not now touch. For example, out of the 18,500 residence buildings in the city, the Library has card holders in 11,409. We also know exactly the 147 streets in this city on which not a single library card holder resides. We can now find out why and apply the remedy."

(e) Do you re-register borrowers? How often? What advantage makes up for the labor required and the annoyance to borrowers?

10 libraries in Group A do not re-register. 20 re-register, 5 irregularly and 15 at intervals of from 1 to 6 years. 3 years is the favorite period. 10 state a "live record" as the chief advantage, while 1 says it "clears up unpaid fines." Why let them run so long? 2 small libraries in this group used to re-register but have given it up as not worth while.

29 libraries in Group B do not re-register (3 of these say "not yet"). 8 "renew" and 60 re-register, 9 irregularly and 44 at intervals of from 2 to 10 years.

3 years is the favorite period. The chief advantages claimed are that re-registration gives a live record, keeps the borrower's number small and corrects addresses. 5 state that it does not annoy borrowers. Borrowers are not always required to sign again. Some libraries that answer "yes" have re-registered "once in 15 years," "once since 1879," etc.

1 library in Group C does not re-register. 3 renew and 32 re-register, 6 at irregular intervals and 24 at intervals of from 2 to 5 years. 3 years is again the favorite period. 1 library which has re-registered every 2 years is changing to every 5, as "a saving of time and temper."

The same reasons are given as above, also that it "prevents unauthorized persons from using cards indefinitely," and that it is "necessary with a floating population."

(f) Have you a satisfactory method of keeping a live record of borrowers? Explain.

Many libraries did not answer this question. Out of 107 that did, 39 say that they have, 50 that they have not a satisfactory method, while the other 18 answer "fairly."

When asked to explain, the most common answer seems to be, "by re-registration," or "by renewal." Others state that they remove the card when any borrower moves or dies; sort out the unused cards yearly (or at longer intervals); count the cards in use at any given time. None of these methods (except the last two which are painfully slow), though they seem to satisfy the majority of the libraries using them, give exactly the number of cards in use at any given time. What they give is the number of unexpired cards, and, where renewal or re-registration takes place every 2 or 3 years, this would

seem to be sufficiently accurate. To quote a few answers:

Watertown (Wis.) writes:

"In this small city (10,000 population) and library it is more possible to keep a fairly accurate record of borrowers. Their cards remain at the Library when not in use, and these cards are examined about every six months or year and those found to be inactive are withdrawn. The cancellation stamp is placed upon their number in the register of borrowers."

Davenport (Ia.) writes:

"Impossible (to keep live records) as many cards fall into disuse without our knowledge. We cancel those reported, deduct the expired each month, and add new cards and renewals each month as our number in force to date."

Los Angeles (Cal.) writes:

"Add to total registration the new members and renewals and subtract expirations and withdrawals. Total registration verified every few years by actual count of cards in borrowers' index."

Dayton (O.) keeps borrower's cards and certificates. Borrower's cards are "colored by years and the file is kept weeded of old cards as they expire and are not renewed." The certificate file is "gone over for expirations every three months and old certificates removed to a separate file."

Brookline (Mass.) subtracts constantly from their register those who have left town or died, and re-registers once in 5 or 6 years.

Pratt Institute, writes:

"The register is checked with renewals and by counting checks and number of entries of last two years (period of card) we can tell how many cards are good. But there is no way of knowing how many are used and we have not needed to know."

(g) How many days do you wait after a book becomes due, before sending notice? Could not a saving in cost of service be made by lengthening this period? Is there any reason for not extending the time?

Number of days before sending notice

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(10)	(14)	(20)	(21*)	Irregular	None
Group A	0	4	1	1	4	0	16	1	4	1	0	3	0
Group B	2	3	18	11	15	3	27	5	3	0	1	18	2
Group C	2	2	11	5	4	1	11	0	0	0	0	4	0
	4	9	30	17	23	4	54	6	7	1	1	25	2

*Some classed as irregular are those having a different number of days for fiction and non-fiction, for juveniles and foreigners, etc.

Of these 181 libraries, 32 feel that they could and 32 that they could not economize in cost of service by lengthening the period; 22 have doubts on the subject and 9 feel that a slight saving might be effected. 1 says: "Yes, but how about the borrower?" And another: "Not so many notices, but more messenger service and lost books."

The chief reasons given for not extending the time are: (a) the desire of the borrower to be notified; (b) the cost to the borrower if fines are allowed to mount up; (c) the greater ease of collecting a small fine; (d) the danger of losing the book should the fine be too heavy; (e) the need of the book for other borrowers, especially where the circulation is large and the number of books relatively small.

"The public would not stand for any longer delay than 5 days. They would be pleased to have notices sent every day and would like to have books sent for." (Oak Park, Ill.)

"A prompt notice has been known to displease a responsible borrower, while a delay has been thought an injustice." (Albion, N. Y.)

"Prompt action has a valuable tonic effect on those indifferent to regulations."

"The increasing rage of the individual who even then must pay 14c to the library is the reason. It does not pay to let people get too mad." (Brookline, Mass.)

"With our shifting population, we need to trace delinquents as soon as possible. We have an elaborate system for this. It doesn't pay, so far as money is concerned, but I believe the library has a moral duty to make people live up to their responsibilities." (Pratt Institute.)

"It might save service, but not the usefulness of the book." (Grand Rapids, Mich.)

Galveston (Tex.) charges an unusually large fine—5 cents a day—and sends notices when books are 1 day overdue. The librarian says it pleases and prevents loss.

Ottumwa (Ia.) charges 3 cents a day, looks through the file once a week or once in 2 weeks for overdues and finds very few.

6. Open shelves. There is but little left to say on open shelves after Miss Lord's exhaustive treatment of the subject, published in the Proceedings of the Minnetonka conference. Miss Lord gives

some figures for 36 libraries. It may be interesting to note in connection with these, a few figures from 187 of the libraries to which this Committee's questionnaire was sent at about the time Miss Lord was conducting her investigation.

(a) Have the public free access to the shelves? 35 libraries in Group A say "yes," 2 "no," and 2 "limited." In Group B, 78 say "yes," 14 "no" and 16 "limited." In Group C, 16 say "yes," 13 "no" and 10 "limited."

(b) Does free access increase or decrease the cost of service? How?

80 libraries say that it decreases, 14 that it increases the cost of service, but 2 of these latter emphasize the point that the use also increases, which may not mean increased cost relative to the number of books circulated. Many of the libraries questioned feel that it makes little or no difference, or fail to answer the question at all.

65 libraries state that free access requires fewer attendants or less time from the same number of attendants. Libraries that say the cost is increased state that the use is increased, that more books are lost, that books wear out faster, that it costs more to light the stack, that more time is spent in straightening the shelves and that more assistants are needed. Your Committee doubt whether increased or decreased cost is susceptible of proof by figures, but feel that, to quote 2 librarians:

"The strong argument for open shelves is the educational value of free access;" and "As to cost of service there is little difference, but in serving the public to their satisfaction, everything points to open shelves."

(c) Are you ever tempted to restrict access because of loss of books? 101 libraries answer "no" and 23 "yes," but most of the tempted seem to have no intention of yielding to the temptation.

7. Shelf list. (a) Do you keep a shelf list on cards or on sheets? If on cards, do you use Library of Congress cards? Is much saving affected thereby?

In Group A, 31 use cards, 1 uses sheets, while 2 keep their shelf list in a book (1 of these is changing to cards). 4 of the

31 use Library of Congress cards and 3 of the 4 consider them a saving.

In Group B, 88 use cards and 13 use sheets, while 5 use both (but 2 of these are transferring all to cards). 9 of the 13 using sheets are located in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. Only 20 of the 88 use Library of Congress cards and 9 of the 20 think them a saving.

In Group C, 29 use cards, 4 use sheets and 5 use both. Seattle (Wash.) puts but 1 entry on each sheet. Oakland (Cal.) has no shelf list, but uses the official catalog, which is arranged by classes, as such. Only 5 of the 29 use Library of Congress cards, and 4 of the 5 think them a saving. Of the libraries using both cards and sheets, 1 keeps fiction and juveniles on cards, 1 all but periodicals (sheets for which never have to be rewritten) on cards and 1 all but fiction on cards.

This gives a total of 148 libraries using cards of which 29 use Library of Congress cards, 18 use sheets and 10 use both.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) gives as the reason for not using Library of Congress cards that they are so often filled up with a long title as to leave no room for the accession numbers of 30 or 40 duplicates.

(b) If the shelf list is on sheets, how much time per year is spent in rewriting? What advantages in the sheet form make up for this?

In Group B, 5 say "not much"; 3, "a good deal too much"; 1, "rewritten once in 10 years," and 1, "none." 2 find no advantage; 3 say less danger of loss, 3 less of misplacement, 3 that one takes in more at a glance, 2 that sheets are more compact, 1 that they are easier to use and 3 that they are better for inventory.

In Group C, 3 say "very little time." 4 find the sheet form easier to use. Of these, Scranton (Pa.) writes:

"Ease in referring, making entries and canceling, which in the lines where sheets are used, are frequent." And Brookline (Mass.): "The sheet shelf list in the general collection (exclusive of fiction and juveniles) is very good, and one can see at a glance what one has in a class. In fiction and juveniles we have been forced to adopt cards on account of much duplication and frequent replacing."

Grand Rapids (Mich.), which in 1908 was transferring from sheets to cards, says there are no advantages in the sheet form that compensate for the time spent in re-writing.

(c) What items do you give and in what fullness? Which could you spare?

The items to be given on the shelf list must vary so with its uses that little is to be gained by listing in detail the data given without knowing what use each library makes of its shelf list. When used as an order card, a classed catalog, an accession record, or for compiling printed lists, more data are necessary than in other cases. Comparatively few libraries (20 out of 158) feel that they are perhaps giving unnecessary data and there is no unanimity as to what is unnecessary.

It is interesting to note that while 15 libraries content themselves with giving the author's surname only, 56 find the full name, or initials or "subject fullness" necessary. 6 more give "short author entry," which is too indefinite to be counted with either of the above. 76 libraries give no data except author, title, accession and call numbers. Date is the item coming next in frequency of use; then number of volumes if more than one, publisher, edition, place, size, series, cost or price, illustrations or maps.

Newton (Mass.) gives on its shelf list card the number of catalog cards for that book. Pratt Institute stamps the card A. L. A. if the book is in the "A. L. A. Catalog," and notes the number of copies permanently needed in fiction and in the juvenile collection.

(d) Does the shelf list card take the place of the accession book? that is, are any or all of the facts usually noted in the book noted on the shelf card? The shelf list is used in this way by 5 libraries in Group A*, 5 in Group B†, and 4 in Group C‡. 5 libraries in Group B that keep an accession book say that the shelf card partially or wholly replaces, or might easily replace, the accession book.

*Carthage (Mo.), Springfield (Vt.), Oconto, Rhinelander and Watertown (Wis.).

†Fairhaven and Milton (Mass.), La Crosse, Marinette and Merrill (Wis.).

‡Brookline, Somerville and Springfield (Mass.) and Newark (N. J.)

8. **Withdrawals.** (a) Do you keep a record of withdrawals? (b) With what fulness of entry? (c) Why does it pay?

In Group A, 22 keep and 5 do not keep a withdrawals record; in Group B, 70 keep it and 18 do not, and in Group C, 18 keep it and 1 does not, while 8 take account only of the number of volumes withdrawn (sometimes by classes) and 1 of these also keeps the catalog cards. At least 3 libraries keep this record on cards.

Libraries keeping temporary records on slips, or simply noting the withdrawal in the accession book, or keeping the withdrawn catalog, book or shelf cards (or any two of these, or all) have not knowingly been included in the above figures for libraries keeping withdrawals records. For instance, Providence (R. I.) keeps for 2 years the charging slips arranged by call number; Hartford (Conn.) keeps the old book cards and notes publisher on them, etc.

Grinnell (Ia.) keeps both withdrawals book and cards and says the latter are "indispensable because they furnish an alphabetical list by authors."

Superior (Wis.) "answers all questions and takes one-sixth of the time spent in keeping a book," by stamping date of withdrawal in accession book and on shelf card, filing shelf card alphabetically, adding to book card (which already bears call and accession number, author's surname, title) the date and cause and filing these cards by date.

(d) With what fulness of entry? There is difference in practice here. 4 libraries state that they give accession number only, call number only, or both; 3 give author and title; 8 author, title and accession number; 11 author, title, accession and call number; 4 author, title, accession and reason for withdrawal; 1 author, title and

date; 2 author, title and call number; 1 author, title, accession number and date; 1 title and accession number; and 3 title and reason (1 of these adding call number and 1 accession number), while another gives call number and reason.

Counting in with these libraries those that enter more or different combinations of items, we find the frequency with which the following items occur, beginning with the item oftenest found, to be: accession number, call number, reason, date of withdrawal, date of replacement, price or cost, publisher. 1 library notes the number of times the book has circulated and 4 the number of copies left. Grand Rapids (Mich.) gives entry date, class, book and accession number, author, title, place, publisher, year, size and reason, and writes:

"When a record is kept at all, it is but little more work to keep it fully. All items are useful in ordering replacements. It is useful to learn the condition of the library."

Few libraries keep a full record.

(c) Why does it pay? The favorite reasons are: for statistics and in ordering replacements and duplicates. The record is also said to save time, to trace missing books, to be useful for insurance purposes, to show the character of the reading most done, and to be easier to consult than the accession book.

"Keeps record, with reasons, of has-beens."

"Habit makes it seem easier to list needed replacements from the withdrawals book. Do not think it pays if file of shelf list cards is kept of books withdrawn."

"Perhaps it doesn't. Number of withdrawals and cause sufficient for statistical purposes."

New Britain (Conn.) which gives number, author, title, call and accession number, number of times circulated, says: "Doesn't. Never refer to it. Will try following":

Date	Number of vols.	Adult fiction	Average number of loans
Date	Number of vols.	Adult classed	Average number of loans
Date	Number of vols.	Juvenile fiction	Average number of loans
Date	Number of vols.	Juvenile classed	Average number of loans

New Rochelle (N. Y.) writes:

"Dropped the record a year ago, but resumed it. It is the easiest record for replacements and for reference at inventory time."

Another says, "Doesn't. Could be condensed to number of books withdrawn." (Records date, author, title, and accession number.)

Brookline (Mass.), which records only

the number withdrawn, keeps also a list, with reasons, of books withdrawn or rejected after reading.

Pratt Institute gave up the detailed record because they couldn't see that it did pay, and now records only the number withdrawn.

Newark (N. J.) keeps a simple record by classes and says:

"It is of interest to tell in a few minutes how many books in any one class have been discarded."

Northampton (Mass.) says:

"Doesn't pay. Glad you raised the question. Shall only keep record of gross withdrawals."

9. **Work with schools.** (a) Do you send libraries into the schools? (b) Do you plate, pocket and label these books? Why? (c) How do you charge them?

(a) 10 out of 35 answering in Group A, 58 out of 107 in Group B, and 33 out of 39 in Group C (101 in all), send libraries into some or all of the schools in their respective cities. 26 that do not send libraries allow teachers extra privileges.

(b) Of the 101 sending libraries, 68 plate, 67 label, 74 pocket them. 33 of these do it because the books are drawn from the main library, or are used in the main library in vacations. 15 of the 101 do not plate and label, 8 do not pocket. The rest do not answer.

The reasons given in addition to the above are for uniformity; for identification; as a safeguard; to help children to learn to use library books; for charging. 3 find the processes unnecessary. 1 says: "Just started school collection and didn't realize we could get along without doing it."

While there must, of course, be some simple mark of ownership, your Committee is of the opinion that much time is wasted in plating, pocketing and labeling books for school use which are never to form part of the main collection. Need time be spent in classifying them?

(c) Methods of charging vary greatly. Some use duplicate book cards, some charge on book cards at the library and send the teacher a record book or record card, others use special sheets. Leavenworth (Kan.) leaves the book cards in the

books, sends an alphabetical list of books to each school as an invoice and keeps a carbon duplicate at the Library charged to the school. Springfield (Mass.) keeps books used exclusively for its school collection in sets of 25 volumes, listed on mimeographed sheets, and charges by dating the sheets.

Northampton (Mass.) uses the Browne system; 1 pocket for each school is kept at the Library and book cards slipped into it. Duplicate cards are sent in the books and also a pocket for each pupil. A vertical pencil mark on the pockets shows the amount of reading done by each pupil. The same on the card shows the most used books.

Some libraries charge so many to each school or teacher. Newark (N. J.) proceeds as follows:

A school library book plate is pasted inside the front cover; title and author cards only are made, the latter serving also as a shelf list card. Call number, label, pocket and bookslip are omitted.

A teacher's circulation sheet is made and placed in the book for which it is written. When a set of books is charged these circulation sheets are taken out, arranged alphabetically according to title, slipped within each other, and then inside a manila cover. All are then held together by an elastic band through the center fold. On the outside of the cover, in the upper right corner, are written the teacher's name, school and grade. The book thus made is sent with the school library of which it is a catalog. To charge a book, the teacher turns to the sheet corresponding to the book to be charged, and writes on it the borrower's name, with date of issue. When the book is returned she checks it in the return column.

After the teacher's list of her library has been made by gathering the circulation sheets, as stated, a teacher's indicator is made. This is a manila slip a little longer than the regular book slip. On it are written the teacher's name, grade, number of books sent and date of sending. The teacher's indicators are grouped by the buildings in which the teachers are located, and put behind a slip of gray card-

board one-fourth of an inch longer than the indicator and bearing the name of the building at the top.

The library thus has the name of every teacher in the city who has a school library, her building and grade, the number of books she has, and the date sent. The list of books themselves is held by the teacher in her circulation book. A further record of school, teacher, date and number of books sent is kept in a blank book to facilitate a quick summary of totals.

The above plan takes about one-third of the labor called for by the method it supersedes.

The Committee wishes to express again its appreciation of the kindness of the busy librarians who patiently answered so many questions and made this report possible.

CORINNE BACON, Chairman
SULA WAGNER
HILLER C. WELLMAN

Adjourned to Friday, July 2, 8:15 p. m.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

(Friday, July 2, 1909, 8:45 p. m.)

THE PRESIDENT called the meeting to order on Friday evening, July 2, at 8:45 and the Association passed at once to the consideration of reports from Committees. In the absence of the Chairman, MR W. R. EASTMAN, the Secretary read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE

The Committee on library architecture offers the following report for the year 1908-09.

The Association has at its headquarters in Boston the plans and drawings of 86 libraries built in 21 different states, representing the work of more than 25 architects. The majority of these buildings are large and but 12 of the entire number are outside of cities. No less than 32 are branch libraries in New York city, 10 others are branches in Philadelphia and 6 more are in Cincinnati; a total of 48 branch buildings out of the whole 86. Eight are college libraries. The small li-

braries are very few and almost all of them the work of one man.

This collection is frequently consulted, but would be of much greater practical value if thoroughly classified and cataloged in such a way as to direct attention to the special features of each plan. It is evidently far from being complete for its purpose and a full and detailed index would be the first step to enlarge its usefulness and enable an active committee to solicit and obtain material, now lacking, for the use of the multitude of small libraries looking for satisfactory plans for buildings of very moderate cost.

Your Committee proposed to the Executive board to begin such a catalog, but it was not deemed wise to incur the necessary expense, which included that of temporary removal, until the question of permanent headquarters should be decided.

No change in the collection has been made during the year.

It has been evident to your Committee that important help might be rendered to the libraries by public discussion in our Bulletin of certain special details of building, such as flooring and floor covering, lighting—both natural and artificial—ventilation, heating, climatic conditions, shelving, class and assembly rooms and, perhaps, the development of a style of architecture which might signify a public library by its very appearance. It is certainly desirable that librarians should be better informed than we have been on these and on many other similar points. It is true that these matters were fully treated by competent librarians and architects in 1893, but it is time that we should learn the results of the experience of the last 16 years, which have been prolific in invention. Hundreds of library buildings have been erected in the United States since 1893 and there must be some new things to be said.

Doubtless you will expect your Committee to obtain the desired information from the able men who have built libraries and from those who are now building them. The Committee has talked about it; it has made a few tentative requests; but has no results to report. It has found that the

man who plans and builds a good library is a very busy man. The man who accumulates experience that is worth while is going on to use it and it is hard for him to find time to sit down and write it out and give it to others, much as he would like to do so. Still experience, our own or that of others, is the only way by which to learn and the effort to obtain the results of experience should not be given up. A strong, insistent public demand for such discussion of many practical questions of building will have its influence even upon busy men whose very business enables them to make valued contributions.

The only substantial report which your Committee has to offer at this time is a list of new library buildings planned, begun or completed in 1908; but as this list so nearly duplicates the Annual report on gifts and bequests to American libraries, printed in the March number of the Bulletin of the Association, it would be superfluous to repeat it here.

W. R. EASTMAN, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT: Unless objection is heard we shall consider this report adopted.

We will now listen to MISS EMMA R. NEISSER, who will present the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY WORK WITH THE BLIND

The Committee has endeavored to secure accurate information concerning the circulation of embossed books from public libraries throughout the United States, and the inquiry conducted has brought to light

1. The need for uniform statistics.
2. The need for additional centres where books may be obtained.
3. The co-operation existing between libraries and organizations especially interested in the blind.

The Chairman attended the 10th convention of the American association of workers for the blind, held at Columbus (O.) June 15-17, 1909. The report of the Uniform type committee of that Association is not yet published, but will appear later in the "Outlook for the blind."

The following resolutions of that conference are of especial interest to libraries circulating embossed literature:

1. That the recommendations of the Uniform type committee be adopted.

2. (a) That the work assigned to the Uniform type committee be continued.

(b) That authority be given the Committee to seek the co-operation of other organizations in the movement toward a uniform standard punctographic system for the blind.

(c) That the Committee be authorized to raise and expend funds for its work.

3. (a) The use in standard and miscellaneous publications of complete grammatical punctuation.

(b) The use in such publications of a clear and tangible indication of capital letters wherever capitals would be properly employed in ink print.

(c) The exercise of discretion on the part of those in control of the embossing presses as to the use of the generally known unequivocal contractions.

(d) The exercise of such discretion in the employment of such intervals and scales of type as will in their judgment render their publications most serviceable to their readers.

4. That actual experiments carefully prepared, carefully conducted and carefully recorded, take the place of conjectures and mere impressions in deciding upon the relative legibility of different classes of tangible characters.

5. That it shall still be the policy of this Association to encourage a willingness to unite with the English speaking world upon any system which embodies the principles that will render it most serviceable.

6. That we look forward to the establishment of a National bureau of information which shall serve the blind as the Volta bureau serves the deaf.

7. (a) That this Association heartily approves the action taken by certain of its representatives, aided by Dr E. M. Gallaudet, President of Gallaudet college, Washington (D. C.), Dr E. F. Fay, of Gallaudet college, and Mr Booth, of the Volta bureau, in securing legislation re-

quiring the taking of the census of the blind and the deaf in the United States.

(b) That this Association recommends that Congress be asked to make provision for further special census work pertaining to the blind.

8. That we recognize and heartily approve the efforts that are being made by the Committee on the prevention of blindness of the American medical association, Dr F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, Chairman, by the several state commissions, and by all local and private organizations looking to the prevention of all preventable blindness, including that resulting from the ophthalmia of the new-born, by disseminating these facts among the lay public; and that we pledge our unqualified support to the movement to give all possible publicity to these preventable causes.

Mrs Fairchild during the year visited the Michigan state school for the blind at Lansing, the Illinois industrial home for the blind at Chicago, and the classes for blind children in the public schools of Chicago.

The Chairman has visited the State school for the blind at Faribault (Minn.), the State school and American printing house for the blind at Louisville (Ky.), the Cincinnati public library and Clovernook home for the blind, the Library of Congress, the Ohio state school for the blind, as well as the Western Pennsylvania institution for the blind and the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh.

New Publications

1. In ink print

The Committee again commends to your attention "The Outlook for the blind" published by the Massachusetts association for promoting the interests of the blind, 277 Harvard Street, Cambridge (Mass.). Valuable information of interest to librarians has appeared in the quarterly numbers of this periodical, including lists of most recent publications in embossed type.

The "Outlook for the blind" for July, 1908, contains a valuable tabulated sheet of the industrial institutions in the United States, and the number for October, 1908,

another table of the educational institutions for the blind in the United States and Canada.

The New York state library for the blind during 1908 published a "Finding list: Supplement, July, 1905 to July, 1908."

2. In embossed type

In the "Outlook for the blind" for January, 1909, may be found a list of new publications in American Braille, Moon and New York point, embossed since the list furnished in the "Outlook for the blind," July, 1907, referred to in the last report of this Committee.

In addition to the titles there listed the following have also been published:

- American Braille**, publications of the School for the blind, Lansing (Mich.):
- Warren, Topics on English literature. \$0.05
- Aldrich & Forbes, Third reader, 4 v. 5.70
- Constitution of Michigan, 1908, 1v... 1.25
- Whittier, Selected poems, 1v..... 1.50
- Epistle of James, pamphlet..... .15
- Corinthians, 1-13, pamphlet..... .02
- Hymn book 1.00

New York point, books published by the New York state library for the blind:

- Aldrich, Poems, 2v.
- Crothers, The gentle reader, 2v.
- Harker, Miss Esperance and Mr Wycherly, 2v.

(Gift of Miss Nina Rhoades.)

- Keller, The correct training of a blind child.
- Keller, The world I live in, 1v.
- La Sizeranne, The blind sisters of St Paul, 2v.
- Lee, Uncle William, 1v.
- Rothschild, Lincoln, 3v.
- Taft, Present day problems, 2v.

Moon type. Whittier, Snowbound. \$0.55
 ½ cost of stereotyping paid by Mr and Mrs George Vaux, Jr, of Philadelphia, 1907.

- Wister, Ulysses S. Grant, 2v..... 1.58
 ½ cost of stereotyping paid by John T. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia.
- Tennyson, In memoriam, 2v..... 1.50
 ½ cost of stereotyping paid by Mr and Mrs George Vaux, Jr, of Philadelphia, 1907.

Ranson, *The Triumph of wireless*, from "The Outlook" of February 6, 1909.

½ cost of stereotyping paid by Miss Emma R. Neisser and friends, of Philadelphia.

Wiggin, *The Birds' Christmas carol*.

½ cost of stereotyping paid by Mrs William H. Woodward and friends, of Philadelphia.

The new books now being published by the Moon society contain an additional page reading as follows: "To American purchasers of the Moon type books.

"The Bible can be procured from the Bible Society, 7th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, also the Psalms and the New Testament from the Bible Society, Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y. Secular books may be ordered through any of the agencies that have depots in London, or direct from Miss Moon, Honorary Secretary of the Moon Society, 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex, England."

Three new typewriters for embossing have recently been invented:

The Schindler typewriter for embossing in Braille and New York point (not yet manufactured for sale).

The Boston Braille writer (Perkins Institution, South Boston, Mass.).

The Moon typewriter (Moon Society, Brighton, England).

Reports of Progress

Delaware. By act of Assembly, approved March 31, 1909, a permanent commission of seven members, to be known as the "Delaware commission for the blind" was established, and given an appropriation of \$1,500 per year to carry on the work of the Commission. On June 1, 1909, occurred the formal opening of the Industrial exchange and free library at 307 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington (Del.). The embossed books which are the property of the Wilmington Institute free library have been transferred to the new salesroom and will hereafter be circulated from that address. The co-operation between the Library and Commission is most cordial, Mr Bailey, the Librarian, serving as a member of the Commission.

Iowa. From the Traveling libraries department of the Free library commission 223 embossed volumes were circulated during the year to readers throughout the State.

New Jersey. The Commission on the blind in New Jersey appointed by Governor Fort in 1908, was supposed to receive an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on the work, but for some reason the amount was never received. The lack of means delayed the work. Later, through the efforts of Mr A. A. Osborne, the Secretary of the Commission, a limited amount from the Governor's Emergency fund was secured, and the investigation was begun.

In April the report of the Commission was submitted to the Assembly by the Governor with a favorable message, with the result that a bill to appoint a permanent commission of three citizens for a term of three years without salary, with an appropriation of \$1,500 to carry on the work of the Commission, was approved April 16, 1909, becoming law immediately.

Ohio. The Commission to investigate the condition of the blind in Ohio has been engaged in taking the census of the blind in the State, and has recently appointed the first home-teacher, a totally blind young woman.

Pennsylvania. The State appropriation to the Pennsylvania home teaching society was increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for the two years 1909-10.

The visitor for the Society for the promotion of church work among the blind has sought out and visited 77 blind members of the P. E. church in Philadelphia and the Society is arranging to emboss the tunes of the Church hymnal.

Rhode Island. Through the influence of the Providence public library, the "Sunshine daughters" of Providence became interested in the publication of embossed books and have paid for two of Mrs Deland's "Old Chester tales": "Good for the soul" and "The promise of Dorothea," which have been embossed in Braille at the Perkins Institution.

Utah. The most recent addition to the libraries circulating embossed books is the Public library of Salt Lake City, which

began this work in the fall of 1908. The last legislature appointed a commission of five members and appropriated \$1,000 for workshops.

Wisconsin. Judge J. M. Pereles, of Milwaukee, has again donated \$50 for the

publication of a new embossed volume, in memory of his mother who was blind.

The Committee recommends a uniform method of keeping the records of circulation of embossed books:

No. volumes in library	Books	Music	Total
American Braille			
English Braille			
Foreign Braille			
Line Letter			
Moon			
New York point			
Total			

No. volumes circulated	In city	Out of city in state	In other states	Total
American Braille				
English Braille				
Foreign Braille				
Line Letter				
Moon				
New York point				
Music				
Total				

No. of readers	In city	In state	In other states	Total
In city				
In state				
In other states				
Total				

The Committee especially urges the co-operation of the American Library Association, of library commissions, and of individual libraries with all agencies interested in the dissemination of literature relating to the prevention of blindness. The education of the public on this subject can be accomplished by the circulation of this literature by public libraries. For example, from the public libraries in each town in Massachusetts, the folder and leaflet of the Massachusetts commission on the blind may be readily distributed to the citizens of the State.

Those who are willing to co-operate in this movement are requested to address Mr Charles F. F. Campbell, 277 Harvard Street, Cambridge (Mass.), the editor of the "Outlook for the blind," who will notify them of the nearest branch of the Committee on the prevention of blindness.

The Committee recommends that the Committee on work with the blind be con-

tinued and a report submitted at the next conference.

E. R. NEISSER, Chairman
S. C. FAIRCHILD
A. D. DICKINSON

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this very comprehensive and interesting report. Is discussion desired on it?

MR BAILEY: Mr President: The report seems to indicate that the books have been transferred from the Wilmington Institute library to the Delaware commission for the blind. The books still belong to the Library and are simply deposited at the headquarters of the Commission. They are under the supervision of the Library.

MR FLEISCHNER: I should like to ask Miss Neisser which is the best type to procure. We had some New York point books and had no call for them.

MISS NEISSER: Mr President: I think that is not a question for librarians to decide. You will have to consider the needs of your community. In Massachu-

sets all blind children who go to school are taught the American Braille.

MR FLEISCHNER: I am not speaking so much of the children, but rather of grown people,—people who have to learn to read now. Which are they teaching most? I have had several conferences in Boston that were not very satisfactory, and I should like to know what other libraries have adopted. Have you all the different types?

MISS NEISSER: We have five systems. At the Philadelphia free library we teach adults the Moon type first, and then the others. The Pennsylvania schools all teach the American Braille, the same as Massachusetts. I think the local conditions have to be considered somewhat.

THE PRESIDENT: The adoption of this report will include the continuation of the Committee, in accordance with the recommendation you have just heard. Is it your pleasure that this report be adopted with these conditions? Adopted.

MR A. L. BAILEY, Chairman of the Committee on bookbinding, will now present the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

For the past three years the Committee on bookbinding has spent much of its energy in trying to induce the publishers to issue special editions of popular and standard works for library use on the one hand, and on the other hand in trying to induce the libraries to buy them when the publishers complied. Both efforts have met with but indifferent success. Several publishers have tried to meet us half way and we know that many librarians bought all such editions when possible. The total number of copies bought, however, has not been large enough to make the publishers very enthusiastic about continuing.

At the meeting last year the Committee asked for tentative orders on 112 books most of which were standard and on the shelves of nearly all libraries, both large and small. The number of copies ordered of each book was far less than the Committee hoped to receive. In only one case was it over 300 copies. It must be ad-

mitted that such a small number of copies would not be sufficient to make any publisher desire to bind a special edition. Yet in spite of this fact, 14 publishers agreed to do it and 70 books were bound according to our specifications. Since in several cases only about one-half of the number of copies were sold, it must be inferred that many libraries failed to redeem their promises made a year ago. In addition to this and other discouragements, the Committee discovered that many libraries were apparently unable to get the books even when the publishers had them in stock. Our friends, the booksellers, must be held responsible for this. In view of all these facts, the Committee has not been so aggressive this year as formerly in demanding reinforced bindings, although it still believes in them. Many librarians have stated that most of the special bindings have given great satisfaction.

The Committee has not, however, thought it wise to let the publishers think that we have lost interest in better bindings. In the fall of 1908 it sent to all the leading publishers a letter protesting against the universal method of tipping illustrations into books. The Committee has also spent a large part of its time in drawing up specifications for better commercial work. The questions involved required an investigation of machine work, of materials used in binding, and of various commercial processes. A meeting was held in New York with the manufacturers of bookbinding machinery and proprietors of a large bindery. The desire of the Committee was to draw up specifications which, if followed, would greatly increase the serviceability of books but which would not greatly increase their cost. They were submitted to various experts for criticism and suggestion. As finally drawn up we believe them to be fair and not open to the charge of asking too much of the publishers. Since they have only recently been sent to the publishers, it is too early to tell what the result will be. They are too long to incorporate in this report.

An attempt has been made to gather statistics showing the relative wearing quality of books of different publishers.

Twenty-five libraries sent statistics of circulation covering new books in original publishers' binding sent to the bindery during the first four months of the year. Fiction and juvenile figures were kept separ-

rate. We believe that the average obtained after combining the figures from all libraries shows which publishers are issuing the most serviceable books.

FICTION

	Vol.	Circ.	Av.
1 Doubleday, Page & Co.....	273	7,920	29.00
2 F. A. Stokes Co.....	223	6,430	28.83
3 Henry Holt & Co.....	182	5,214	28.64
4 Century Co.....	392	11,154	28.45
5 Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	304	8,518	28.00
6 Little, Brown & Co.....	477	13,401	28.00
7 Chas. Scribner's Sons.....	835	23,362	27.97
8 Harper Bros.....	1,208	33,198	27.48
9 Houghton, Mifflin Co.....	677	18,289	27.00
10 J. B. Lippincott Co.....	280	7,415	26.48
11 G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	254	6,682	26.30
12 Longmans, Green & Co.....	130	3,367	25.90
13 Macmillan Co.....	788	20,235	25.66
14 Dodd, Mead & Co.....	559	14,246	25.48
15 A. C. McClurg & Co.....	95	2,378	25.00
16 D. Appleton & Co.....	563	13,979	24.82
17 McClure Co.....	543	13,470	24.80
18 Grosset & Dunlap.....	183	4,405	24.00
19 L. C. Page & Co.....	117	2,727	23.30
20 G. W. Dillingham & Co.....	122	2,650	21.72
21 T. Y. Crowell & Co.....	90	1,936	21.51
22 A. L. Burt & Co.....	246	5,093	20.70

JUVENILE

	Vol.	Circ.	Av.
1 American Book Co.....	370	7,967	21.53
2 Ginn & Co.....	246	4,905	19.93
3 A. C. McClurg & Co.....	147	2,831	19.25
4 E. P. Dutton & Co.....	217	3,987	18.37
5 G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	178	3,194	17.94
6 T. Y. Crowell & Co.....	111	1,989	17.91
7 Dodd, Mead & Co.....	195	3,486	17.87
8 Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.....	688	11,719	17.00
9 Houghton, Mifflin Co.....	764	12,661	16.57
10 Chas. Scribner's Sons.....	574	9,448	16.46
11 Little, Brown & Co.....	740	12,126	16.37
12 W. A. Wilde Co.....	180	2,952	16.32
13 Bobbs-Merrill Co.....	92	1,492	16.21
14 McClure Co.....	108	1,748	16.18
15 D. C. Heath & Co.....	211	3,339	15.82
16 Longmans, Green & Co.....	403	6,300	15.63
17 D. Appleton & Co.....	486	7,564	15.56
18 J. B. Lippincott Co.....	107	1,662	15.53
19 Macmillan Co.....	453	6,887	15.20
20 F. A. Stokes Co.....	246	3,685	14.97
21 Century Co.....	530	7,749	14.62
22 Harper Bros.....	785	11,391	14.51
23 Doubleday, Page & Co.....	130	1,869	14.37
24 Dana Estes & Co.....	297	4,157	14.00
25 A. L. Burt & Co.....	214	2,861	13.36
26 Rand, McNally & Co.....	148	1,885	12.73
27 Penn Pub. Co.....	138	1,747	12.65
28 L. C. Page & Co.....	445	4,746	10.66

In comparing these averages with those obtained from a similar attempt three years ago, covering a much smaller num-

ber of books from each publisher, we find that the result is approximately the same, and the publisher who stood at the

head of the list in the above table stood at the head at that time. In comparing the combined figures with the figures for each library, we also find a general correspondence sufficient at least to indicate that the final figures have not been vitiated by the extraordinary figures of one or two libraries. With these figures as a basis, the Committee proposes to appeal to all publishers whose work does not come up to the standard of the leaders in the above table.

For some time the Committee has had under consideration a pamphlet giving suggestions for binding for small libraries. These plans have been completed and the pamphlet will be published by the A. L. A. Publishing board.

During the year the Bureau of standards in Washington completed its tests of book cloths and formulated specifications for cloths which the Government is now using on the sets for depository libraries. It is no longer "the sheep-bound set." The specifications were printed in the "Library Journal" for March and in "Public Libraries" for April. These specifications, as formulated by the Bureau of standards, not only apply to cloth for government documents, but may also be used by all librarians in selecting cloth for ordinary library binding. The tests of the cloth, of course, cannot be made by librarians themselves; but we are authorized by the Bureau of standards to state that it is able to make tests according to these specifications, though it will be obliged to charge a fee for the work done. A permanent schedule of fees has not yet been established; charges would depend upon the quality of tests required and the properties determined, and would cover only the actual cost. Cloths conforming with these specifications can be made by all the book cloth manufacturers, and librarians should make an effort to get them.

The Annual report of the Cincinnati public library for 1907-08 gives a very brief statement regarding a reduction in binding bills brought about by using flexible glue in recasing books which otherwise would go to the bindery. The possibility of cutting binding bills 40 to 50%,

as the Cincinnati public library report states, is worthy of careful investigation. It may prove, however, that a saving in binding bills is more than offset by larger bills for replacing books. The only proper test is to keep a record of circulation and cost in order to determine the average cost of each issue. The method is being given a careful test in the Wilmington Institute free library. We hope to report the results at the next meeting of the Association.

The Committee has been in correspondence during the year with Mr George A. Stephen, member of the Book production committee of the Library association in England, and is especially indebted to him for his helpful suggestions concerning commercial binding.

During the year many questions and some criticisms have been sent from different parts of the country. The Committee heartily invites correspondence with those who are interested in binding problems.

A. L. BAILEY, Chairman
G. E. WIRE

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any questions to be asked, or is discussion of this report desired? Mr Bailey moves the adoption of the report. We have a great deal of business before us tonight, and unless it is urgent that there should be some discussion, we shall take this report as adopted and pass to the next.

Will MR J. C. DANA present the report for the Committee on bookbuying?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

Your Committee reports that Mr W. P. Cutter, in the interests of bookbuying, went to Washington to attend the tariff hearing. The report of his activities in this line will be rendered by him when the bill is finally adopted.

Your Committee also reports that it has caused to be compiled a list of novels for adults containing those novels which are purchased in the largest numbers in American libraries today. It has put the same in type and has a few copies for distribution.

The list was compiled in this way:

The Committee compiled a tentative list of 682 titles. This was set in linotype and printed in galleys to the number of 100 copies. Of these copies 35 were sent in duplicate to 35 of the larger public libraries, with the request that additions and omissions be suggested in accordance with each library's novel-buying custom, and that these emendations extend also to the editions.

Of the libraries to which the list was sent 20 returned the list with suggestions. From the lists thus criticized the Committee made the list in hand, numbering 572 titles.

Books reported out of print have been omitted. As no one can tell whether a new story will continue to be so popular as to make its purchase hereafter advisable, only a few recent novels have been included. The list, therefore, includes chiefly the standards; it does not, however, include books generally called classics if they are so little used by the public as to make their purchase unnecessary save at very long intervals. This is not a list therefore of best sellers, as that phrase is used today; but of the books of which libraries purchase the largest number of copies in a period, say of 20 years.

The Committee hopes this list may serve several purposes:

It may prove useful as a buying list for libraries large and small.

It may help to persuade libraries to adopt the habit of keeping in stock a short list of fiction, and of trying to keep all the items on that short list always on hand in good condition.

It may help to establish among libraries the custom of co-operative bookbuying. This habit has thus far been fostered more by those binders who furnish books bound directly from publishers' sheets than by anybody else. Perhaps this is the only form of co-operation that will ever prove possible. But it should be noted that even if libraries do not concentrate their purchases on the items in this list more than they already do; still they have, as this list shows, already tacitly agreed on a list

of which they buy many thousands of copies every year.

The next step would be to appoint an agent who would, by purchasing for a score of the largest libraries, be able to secure good prices and to bring pressure to bear on publishers to produce better editions. If an agent could say to a publisher that if the latter will put out, of a certain book, a better edition than has heretofore been issued, even at an advance in price, the agent will take a certain number of copies for the libraries which he represents, the agent would be able to secure these improvements in binding, type, and paper, which are so much needed.

If this list is a good one, then its general adoption as the standard list of public library fiction for adults will probably improve the quality of the novels which libraries lend.

If this list proves to be useful, the Committee purposes to follow it with a list of the most frequently purchased fiction for young people. It already has certain interesting data in this direction, which lead to the conclusion that an agreed list of children's books would prove interesting and helpful.

The Committee recommends that it be continued another year with an appropriation sufficient to print copies of the list of novels for all members of the Association and to compile a list of books for young people.

J. C. DANA, Chairman

W. P. CUTTER

B. C. STEINER

THE PRESIDENT: This report is adopted.

MR DANA then spoke as follows, concerning

Municipal legislative reference, commercial, technical and public welfare libraries

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Association I present another matter to your attention for a moment. It concerns business or commercial, civic, board of trade, municipal and legislative reference libraries and departments of public and other libraries which are devoted to these topics.

Miss Sears, the Librarian of the Merchants' association in New York,—an association which is engaged largely in work relating to the welfare of the whole city—and Miss Ball, who is the librarian of a branch we have in the center of Newark which we call a business branch, conferred over their work, compared notes and decided that it would be desirable to discover what is being done in similar institutions in other parts of the country. They found that such information is not easy to obtain. It was then suggested that an association be formed, at least a tentative one, of those interested in these special libraries, and that if the association prove to bring good results, to affiliate it with the American Library Association or become merged in it. While it may be wise to undertake to establish such an association, it seemed unwise to attempt to establish it as a department or to make much of it until it has proved itself worthy.

Two sets of circulars have been sent out to libraries of the kind I have just mentioned, the second set to 45 different libraries. These 45 libraries covered, to name them again, commercial, industrial, technical, civic, municipal, legislative reference and welfare libraries and special departments of public and university libraries.

Libraries of this kind, although they have increased with great rapidity in the last four or five years, have not received much attention from our Association and have not become interested in it.

It is rather difficult to keep track of their publications, even of those which are of considerable interest to a general public library.

From the institutions circularized were received 45 replies, and all but one of these favored organized effort at co-operation. The movement having been thus successful, it was decided to attempt to have a brief conference here.

We have already conferred together since we came here and have drawn up a tentative form of organization.

You will be surprised perhaps to know that there are 16 different kinds of libraries in the groups I have mentioned,

few of which have been very closely allied with this Association. An interchange of ideas and greater publicity among librarians on the activities of these special libraries will be of very considerable use. We cordially invite all of you who may be interested in this movement to spend just a few moments at the close of this session in Room 4.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report is that of MR J. C. M. HANSON, Chairman of the Committee on catalog rules.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATALOG RULES

The British-American rules on which reports have been rendered at previous conferences were finally issued by the Publishing board in September 1908, and are now in use in a number of libraries. Aside from this fact there are no new developments of sufficient importance to call for a regular report, especially as no formal meeting of the Committee has been held during the year.

When the Association has had time to give the rules a thorough test, it may no doubt prove desirable to call a meeting in order that changes and modifications called for may be discussed previous to the issue of a new edition. The Committee assumes that the Association will prefer to have all preparations for a new edition referred to the Executive board prior to their being taken up with the British rules committee.

Your Committee being in doubt as to whether or not it has any responsibility in the case of the Simplified edition of the Anglo-American code now in progress of compilation under the direction of Miss Kroeger, would respectfully ask the Association for instructions in the matter.

Finally it may be stated that the Committee has been impressed by recent developments in co-operative cataloging, particularly in the issue of printed cards of standard size for the accessions of the Royal library at Berlin; and also with the importance of greater harmony in the rules of entry which obtain in various countries. The Committee would therefore welcome suggestions or efforts aiming to establish an approximate agreement on cataloging

rules, especially between Great Britain, America and the chief countries of the European continent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. M. HANSON, Chairman
for the Committee.

Adopted.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

was then presented:

The chief effort of the Committee for the past year has been to secure the carrying out of its recommendation that a section be established to consider questions connected with training and other preparation for librarianship. The Committee was unanimously in favor, and inquiry showed that the directors of all but one school were in favor of such a section, while an informal written expression of opinion by members of the Council was sufficiently encouraging to make the Committee hopeful.

A meeting was held in Chicago in January, 1909, at the time of the meeting of the League of library commissions at which the matter was fully discussed and the recommendation of the Committee of the previous year confirmed by the present committee. A formal request in writing was therefore preferred to the Council at its meeting at Bretton Woods, June 26, setting forth rather fully the reasons for establishing a section, and was granted by more than a three-fourths vote.

During the agitation of the matter, the Committee was advised to draw up a tentative program for a session at this Conference, the promise being made that room would be found for it whether the section were established or not.

The advantages of such a meeting over an unscheduled and informal "Round table" are obvious; in the first place, the program is not only likely to be more carefully prepared, but it is better adapted to the miscellaneous audience that it is hoped to attract. Esoteric matters, if treated, are treated with regard to their general bearing on the profession at large. Also, the papers and proceedings in part, at least, go on record and can be consulted afterward in print. In the initial

program offered at this meeting the Committee has tried to show that questions of training and preparation concern every librarian who cares for the elevation of his calling.

The changes made by the schools in the past year have been few, judging from their reports, but announcements for the year 1909-10 seem to promise considerable alteration and readjustment.

At the New York state library school, the "Library school rules" which have been the basis of cataloging hitherto will be abandoned in favor of the "A. L. A. rules," in the junior year, while a reduced amount of classed cataloging will be relegated to the senior year. The practical cataloging done by the juniors will also be done in approved libraries outside, rather than in the State library where "Library school rules" obtain. The teaching of subject-headings will probably be combined with classification and more attention will be paid to dictionary cataloging in the first year.

At the Pratt Institute library school, the title has been changed by the trustees to the School of library science. The alterations anticipated are in the personnel rather than in the curriculum. The Director will resume full time in the School and undertake again her previous courses. Miss Rathbone will reassume the instruction in elementary library economy given by Miss Turner for the past two years. Miss Edith Johnson, a graduate of the School, an experienced cataloger, will undertake the instruction in cataloging, indexing, and technical French and German.

The work in the home-libraries will be given up, since the advantages derived from it by the students under present circumstances can be secured at a less cost of time and exertion in other ways.

Drexel Institute library school reports no changes.

Illinois university announces the appointment of Mr Phineas L. Windsor, Librarian of the University of Texas as Librarian of the University of Illinois and Director of its Library school.

Western Reserve university reports no changes.

Simmons college reports no changes.

The Library training school of Atlanta reports no changes. The Graduates' association of this School, recently formed, has issued a small handbook containing a list of graduates, with addresses.

No changes have been reported by the Carnegie school for children's librarians, but the School announces a year's course in the Bibliography of children's books. The dormitory of the School is now an established feature.

Wisconsin university has issued a circular in regard to the new course given jointly by the University and the Library school, and reported on briefly last year. No statement of the working of this course has reached the Committee and probably another year, after which graduates will be sent out, is necessary in order to make a report.

A legislative reference course was introduced the past year, to be given probably in alternate years.

Syracuse university has made its Department of library science a library school. It offers a two-year technical course for college graduates, with a degree of B. L. S.; a four-year combined academic and technical course leading to a degree of B. L. E., and a two-year technical course, with certificate. In the two latter courses students must present the same credentials as for admission to the freshmen classes, and in the technical course must be 18 years of age or over. For this course only 25 can be entered.

The Indiana library school severed its connection last year with the Winona technical institute and was conducted as a personal undertaking by Miss Hoagland, the Director, with a tuition fee of \$100 and a course of eight months with one month of practice in a library. Applicants holding certificates of summer library schools were admitted in January, at the beginning of the second term. An executive committee, consisting of Meredith Nicholson, Thomas C. Howe, President of Butler college, Jacob P. Dunn, President of the Public library commission, Demarchus C. Brown, State librarian, H. J. Milligan, Julia Harrison

Moore, and the Director, were responsible for the undertaking. This Committee is omitted from the announcement for 1909-10, and no list of the faculty is given.

The University of Texas reports no training class in progress, and suggests that a class in alternate years would perhaps meet the present demand in the State.

The Kansas state normal school at Emporia reports the addition of the study of children's literature and story-telling to its course in library science. While it states that the course is planned to make the teacher's work easier and more effective, it suggests that any one completing the work is fit for an assistantship in a public library or as librarian in a small city or college library. The courses in library history and extension, in bookmaking and public documents, being quite unnecessary for teachers, it is evident that the purpose of the school is partly to train librarians.

The Indiana summer school continues to be held at Earlham college, Richmond (Ind). A course in government documents by Mr W. M. Hepburn, Librarian of Purdue university, will be a feature of this summer's work.

The State university of Washington continues its summer course. The work in organization, extension, reference, school-library organization, cataloging and book selection, is open to any one; other courses to those who have had the first three of these; and the courses in school-library organization, in elementary reference, and in book selection for high school libraries, are especially intended for teachers.

No reports having been received from the Minnesota and Iowa summer schools, it is presumed that they keep the even tenor of their way.

MARY W. PLUMMER, Chairman
H. E. LEGLER
A. S. ROOT
W. A. WHITE
CAROLINE UNDERHILL
GRACE D. ROSE
THERESA ELMENDORF
ADAM STROHM

THE PRESIDENT: There is one more report, that of the chairman of the

Committee on public documents. The first item on the program, a communication from the "Congrès international des archivistes et des bibliothécaires," was adopted, as you will remember, in the report of the Council which was submitted to you the other day. Therefore we have no occasion to deal with it tonight, and MR G. S. GODARD'S report is the last item on the program before we come to the question of the constitution, which, it is to be hoped, will not keep us long.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Your committee is in doubt as to just what sort of a report is expected or should be made at this time. Only a glance at the joint program of the meetings at this conference of the American Library Association and its affiliated associations is necessary to show how great an interest is being taken in the subject of public documents. Both the National association of state libraries and the American association of law libraries have emphasized this topic in their programs and have special committees engaged upon special lines of work, which it is hoped will ultimately result in a greater uniformity in printing, indexing, binding, and distributing public documents.

Therefore, as public documents are, like the poor, always with us; and as there are so many ever present problems, new and old, connected with them; and as the programs of some of our affiliated associations, whose meetings are open to us, have special papers by competent persons upon some of these problems, the Committee asks that you consider the papers and the accompanying discussions which are presented at these meetings as well as at our own Government documents round table as a part of the report of your Committee on public documents.

Respectfully submitted,

G. S. GODARD, Chairman
JOHNSON BRIGHAM
L. J. BURPEE
S. H. RANCK

THE PRESIDENT: Unless objection is heard we shall take Mr Godard's report as adopted.

You will remember that we were more fortunate the other day than the Program committee anticipated we should be when the official program was being prepared for print. Otherwise, the next item, "revision of the constitution," would not have appeared in the form in which it does. The constitution has been revised and adopted, but as a sort of *coup de grace*, at any rate, as a final step, a committee was appointed to receive any amendments which might be suggested in the interval between the meeting at which the constitution was discussed and this present meeting. The committee was given certain powers, editorial chiefly, and has doubtless prepared a report.

Will Mr N. D. C. HODGES be so kind as to present the report of the

COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS

The committee appointed to receive and consider proposed amendments to the constitution begs leave to report that it has received five proposed amendments, most of them relating to the duties of the Council. And, after due consideration, in view of the recent adoption of the constitution as a whole, recommends that action on all amendments be deferred until the next conference of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

N. D. C. HODGES, Chairman
F. P. HILL
R. G. THWAITES

MR GREEN: Mr President: I move the adoption of this report. It seems important that whatever changes are to be made after the careful revision which has been submitted to us and adopted, ought to be made with deliberation. I have no desire to throw any damper upon the movement for changes in the constitution, but it certainly does seem desirable, now that we have adopted it after careful preparation, that we should try it for a year, and equally important that no elementary changes should be made in it without careful deliberation. I therefore move the adoption of this report.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on amendments be adopted. The question is open for discussion now, if you wish to discuss it.

MR FLEISCHNER: Does this mean

that Dr Putnam's amendment is included in this report?

THE PRESIDENT: Dr Putnam's amendment is also included. The report includes all amendments.

MR JONES: I think it is very unfair that we should choke off amendments to the constitution in this wholesale way, and I very much hope that the amendments that have been proposed may go on our records as having their first reading at this meeting. Then they will come up for final consideration at the next conference. I do not know what any of them are except Dr Putnam's, and I am not sure that I should favor his, but I am opposed to choking off amendments in this very summary way.

MR YUST: Mr President, may we not hear these proposed amendments read?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly, if it is the sense of the meeting. Do you desire to have these amendments read before we proceed?

MR YUST: I wish to have them read.

A motion to table the report was, after a short discussion, withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr Secretary, will you please read the amendments?

THE SECRETARY: It will perhaps be better, Mr President, in reading the amendments, to read also the original article of the constitution to which the amendment applies, if that be the pleasure of the meeting. The amendment first on the list refers to Section 14 of the constitution, under "Council membership":

Council

Sec. 14. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, 25 members elected by the Association at large, and 25 elected by the Council itself. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the Association and Council respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909, the existing Council shall elect 25 and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold office one, two, three, four and five years respectively.

There are two separate amendments submitted to that section. The first is as follows:

The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, and 50 members elected by the Association. The elected members shall be chosen 10 each year for a term of five years.

The second amendment proposed to this section is identical with the one just read.

There are three amendments to Section 16, the original of which relates to the duties of the Council, and reads as follows:

Sec. 16. Duties. The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements, shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose and, by the same vote, establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

The amendments suggested are, first, as follows:

The main duty of the Council shall be to consider, discuss and formulate conclusions or recommendations upon questions of general professional interest, questions of library policy and practice, and questions involving the policy of the Association as such; and, except upon a three-fourths vote deciding for immediate action, no resolutions involving any of the foregoing questions shall be adopted by the Association without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and rec-

ommendation, nor without a three-fourths vote, if against its recommendation; nor shall any new section of the Association be established, nor final action be taken affiliating with the Association other organizations, without a similar reference for recommendation and a similar vote, if the recommendation be adverse.

Upon questions not referred to it by the Association for report, nor involving the policy of the Association, nor action by the Association, the Council may promulgate its conclusions or recommendations, expressing them, however, as the conclusions or recommendations of the Council, not of the Association, and in all cases reporting its action to the Association at the earliest opportunity.

The Council may nominate honorary members of the Association.

The second amendment reads as follows:

The Council may consider questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice. In particular it shall consider questions which involve the policy of the Association and report upon such questions as may be referred to it by the Association. It may by a two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose, and, by the same vote, establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

There are three amendments to Section same as the second with the exception that the sentence, "In particular it shall consider questions which involve the policy of the Association and report upon such questions as may be referred to it by the Association," is omitted.

There is one other amendment, to Section 2, which in the original reads as follows:

Membership

Sec. 2. Members. Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues; and others, after election by the Executive board; but no member shall be

entitled to vote at a business meeting of the Association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

The amendment reads: "Omit the last sentence, which properly belongs in the by-laws."

MR HILL: Mr President: It was not the purpose of the Committee to choke off any discussion, as has been intimated. Rather, the Committee wished to bring the matter to the attention of the Association in just this way, being aware of the fact that it had no authority whatever. Amendments can be offered by any one at any time, but after due consideration, as has been reported, the Committee felt that there would not be a large enough number present at any one session to take up these amendments and consider them carefully. Therefore, it was the judgment of the Committee that, in the interests of the Association, it would be better to let them rest for another year and have other amendments, perhaps, to be proposed in the meantime, and that the Association would be in better shape at that time to decide upon the relative merits of the different amendments.

MISS MARY E. AHERN: Mr President: The criticism on the proposed revision of the constitution has centered around these Sections (14 and 16) since it was first presented last summer. In the long discussion of it in the meeting the other morning, considerable feeling was manifest and a critical period was reached when a substitute was proposed for these sections. It was stated two or three times by as many different persons who favored the original form that any amendment at that time meant the rejection of the whole measure and the postponement of a revised constitution for two or perhaps three years. It came very near to a promise on the part of one speaker that after the constitution as a whole was adopted it would

be possible to offer an amendment even at that very session. Thereupon the substitute was withdrawn and the constitution was adopted but immediate adjournment followed. Now, when the Committee which you appointed comes in and advises the rejection of the offered amendments at this time and under these circumstances, it means that democratic representation of the American Library Association in the Council can not come for two or perhaps three years more. I am loth to question the justice of this action, but I, for one, should be very sorry to have the report of the Committee adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The question before the house is that the report of the Committee on amendments be adopted. Further discussion of that question is still in order. If there is to be no further discussion, the Chair will put the question.

The question was determined in the affirmative, Ayes, 47; Noes, 28.

THE PRESIDENT: You are aware that the constitution as adopted the other day was without by-laws. The new constitution provides that by-laws may be adopted by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive board. The Executive board received from the Revision committee certain proposals for by-laws. These it now recommends to the Association for adoption. The Secretary will please read the former by-laws, with the proposed changes of each section in which a change occurs.

The Secretary then read each by-law in its existing and in its proposed form. After full discussion each section was adopted as follows:

By-Laws

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference, and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent

member re-joining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, Trustees of the Endowment fund, and such members of the Council as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board which shall after adoption of the report, post its nominations 48 hours before the election and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least 24 hours before the election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person shall be nominated as president, first or second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the re-elec-

tion of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library training, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of its investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one librarian of a free public library of at least 50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration, to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity, and co-operation, with a view to economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association

appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgment and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under the provisions of Sec. 17 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the members. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no further business, ladies and gentlemen, therefore the meeting is adjourned until tomorrow at half-past two, punctually.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

(Saturday, July 3, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

THE PRESIDENT called the meeting to order, and MR CEDRIC CHIVERS read his paper on

THE PAPER AND BINDING OF LENDING LIBRARY BOOKS

Practical experience has told us of the deterioration of paper used in lending library books in recent years. Books are used harder now than they ever were, and the paper composing them is of a worse

quality. Every effort has been made to bind modern books in an effective fashion for public use, but complete success has not been attained with too large a number. The utmost care exercised in method, workmanship, and materials is not always successful. There has been something elusive and unreliable about the paper of books which has defied the best efforts of the bookbinder. What percentage of books have ineffective binding owing to the treacherous qualities of their papers there is no means of determining, but it is evident that many books after careful binding do not serve well.

It is clear that the bookbinder has not understood the first thing which should be ascertained before binding a book, that is, the material which he undertook to bind. He has followed the traditions of a craft some four hundred years old, and, other things being equal, if the material with which he had to deal had been of the same quality, the same satisfactory results should have been obtained. But the paper he has had to bind has been of a very different sort, and he has failed to re-adapt his methods to the varying qualities of the paper which the modern publishing world has been using. The craft, adapted to and dealing with a material so strong as to withstand strains of thirty, forty, or fifty pounds to the inch, finds itself nonplussed and futile in dealing with a material able to withstand only strains of four, three, two, and one pound to the inch.

Doubtless in olden times paper varied in quality, but the worst paper which was

used for books likely to be purchased by public libraries before so recent a year as 1890, was of a quality sufficiently good when folded and sewed to have held together for a reasonable service with the ordinary and traditional methods of book-binding. It has been impossible to tell from the appearance and handling of very much of the paper used more recently what qualities it possesses which make it unreliable in a bound form.

It has become tiresome to the librarian and exasperating to the bookbinder to discover after a book has been bound with every possible care that it has been wrongly bound and should have been dealt with in another fashion. Explanations appear as excuses, and annoyance to all concerned is the certain result. This state of affairs is one which cannot be allowed to continue, and it has become necessary, late in the day, to understand when binding a book something more than has hitherto been known of the thing to be bound.

One of the first things which would naturally occur to one is to discover the composition of the paper which in the past gave us proper results. To that end I collected from librarians a number of books which had given satisfactory service, and pages from them were sent to a paper technologist for analysis and report. I have before me a list of 20 books, published by 11 different publishers, with the number of times they were loaned to readers indicated. The number of issues of each of these books is here shown:

Reference no. of book	No. of issues	Thickness of paper (1000ths of an inch)	Strength of paper in lb.		Fibrous composition				
			Machine direction	Cross direction	Chemical wood	Esperite	Rag	Mechanical wood	Other
33	134	4.3	11.6	8.0	50	38	5	7	..
39	140	6.6	18.0	11.0	50	50	..	..	..
32	152	4.2	17.8	6.0	100	..	..	..	..
43	181	4.2	15.7	7.5	60	34	5	1	..
34	214	5.9	34.3	15.5	45	53	2	..	..
41	259	5.2	18.2	9.2	50	45	5	..	..
42	274	4.6	14.2	7.6	1	98	1	..	..
29	282	4.5	12.5	9.5	..	100	..	..	..
31	290	3.5	13.0	6.6	60	35	2	..	3
36	300	4.0	14.3	7.3	25	70	..	5	..
40	334	5.2	23.2	12.0	15	85	..	..	..
70	483	3.5	12.66	6.0	60	30	10	..	..
71	575	5.75	14.0	8.0	40	58	..	2	..

These figures do not show the relative values of the paper for binding. For the purpose of the lending library they may all be taken as of nearly equal worth.

The withdrawal of the books from service depended upon the librarian's notion of cleanliness and his idea of what makes a decent book for public service. It would be reasonable to assume that these books could be loaned on an average 200 times.

These selections, then, were made not to support any theory of bookbinding, nor as worthy instances of library economy, but because they prove the paper to have been good for its purpose. As to the thickness of the different papers, there was little variation, $\frac{3}{1000}$ " being the thinnest and $\frac{6}{1000}$ " being the thickest. This in comparison with a list of 1,000 books compiled this year in which the variation is from $\frac{1}{1000}$ " to $\frac{13}{1000}$ ". Their strength, also, did not vary nearly so much as that of recent papers, the strongest of them breaking at a strain of 15 pounds and the weakest breaking at a strain of 6 pounds; while the variation between recent books has been as between 40 pounds and 1 pound. My purpose was, however, to discover the fibrous composition of these papers, and here some very surprising results were shown.

The chief constituents of modern paper are chemical wood, esparto grass, and sometimes a slight intermixture of rag. There are other materials but they, when not actually deleterious, at any rate do not tend to strengthen the paper. I think it is generally understood that esparto grass alone would not make a strong paper, that it is used in conjunction with the chemical wood to soften the paper and make it a better printing subject. However that may be, we have the following results of our analyses: One book showing an issue of 280 times had a fibrous composition 100% esparto. Another came to pieces after being loaned only once. It had a fibrous composition of 2% chemical wood and 98% esparto. A book, issued 398 times had 5% chemical wood, 80% esparto and 15% other mixtures. One issued 152 times was composed of 100%

chemical wood. Another book issued 140 times was composed of 50% chemical wood and 50% esparto. Yet another issued 259 times had 50% chemical wood, 45% esparto and 5% rag. Still another issued 483 times had 60% chemical wood, 30% esparto and 10% rag. One issued 573 times had 40% chemical wood, 58% esparto and 2% mechanical wood.

What are we to say to such results as these? The composition or finish of the paper appears to have but little to do with its value for the class of book under discussion. It was evident that help for the bookbinders' troubles could not be discovered in this way.

It should be said that nearly all these books were bound in one manner, and that in the manner in which many hundreds of thousands of books have been bound for public libraries, the books always keeping intact until the paper has given way. The binding of the book issued 483 times is just as good, except as to cleanness and the condition of its cloth sides, as the binding of the book discarded when worn out after an issue of 140 times.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I have to note an interesting and curious fact in regard to a series of popular books much and worthily in demand, but which give us—librarians and bookbinders alike—considerable trouble. In analyzing the paper of these books we discovered that one book was composed of chemical wood 10% and esparto 90%, while another book of the same series but a different title was composed of 90% chemical wood, 8% esparto and 2% rag. And although the composition of these papers was reversed, we found the number of issues to be very nearly alike, with the advantage, however, on the side of the paper composed of 10% chemical wood and 90% esparto. From what we know of the value of fibre we should have thought the second book showing 90% chemical wood, only 8% esparto, with 2% rag, would be much superior, whereas it was rather inferior. It is clear, then, that something happens to paper, apart from its fibrous composition, which seriously affects it from the librarian's and bookbinder's point of view.

I ought to say that many things happen to paper which harmfully affect it for our use, such as printing on it and folding it too soon after manufacture; the manner of bleaching it, etc. But to pursue this inquiry is not germane to our subject. It is a matter beyond our control and effective influence.

The most injurious treatment in recent years to which paper has been subjected is that of overstirring and beating its pulp, and so impregnating it with air as to form the feather-weight papers which are among

the worst with which we have to deal. This does not affect, however, the instances mentioned above. There is little possibility of making a good and lasting book with some of the papers made from this soufflé of pulp. Beating or whisking a paper pulp in this fashion fully explains why the fibrous composition has even less to do now than formerly with the mechanical value of paper. The following illustrations, figures 1 to 8, make clear these features of our subject:



Figure 1

Figure 1 is a photomicrograph of the edge of a piece of paper made entirely of linen rag. It has been loaned to me by Mr R. W. Sindall, author of "An elementary manual of paper technology." This paper is of too costly a quality, indeed it is undesirable for many reasons, for use in such books as those under discussion; but it illustrates the desirable qualities of warp and woof, or inter and across penetration of the fibrous composition of paper, which make for strength. This is hand-made. It is not possible to get such effects with machine-made paper.

Other papers here shown are machine-made and of varied values.

FIGURE 2

2a	2b
Transverse section	Surface section
Fibres close, air space small	Fibres close, well pressed
General description: A close, heavy, moderately calendered paper.	
Thickness	0.0008"
Fibrous composition:	
Chemical wood	5%
Esparto	95%
Breaking weight, machine way of paper.....	40.25 lb.
Breaking weight, cross direction.....	19.75 lb.
After folding, machine direction.....	24.5 lb.
Since this book showed the fibrous direction to be in the lengthway of the book, its strength after folding and piercing by needle was taken and shown to be.....	10.00 lb.

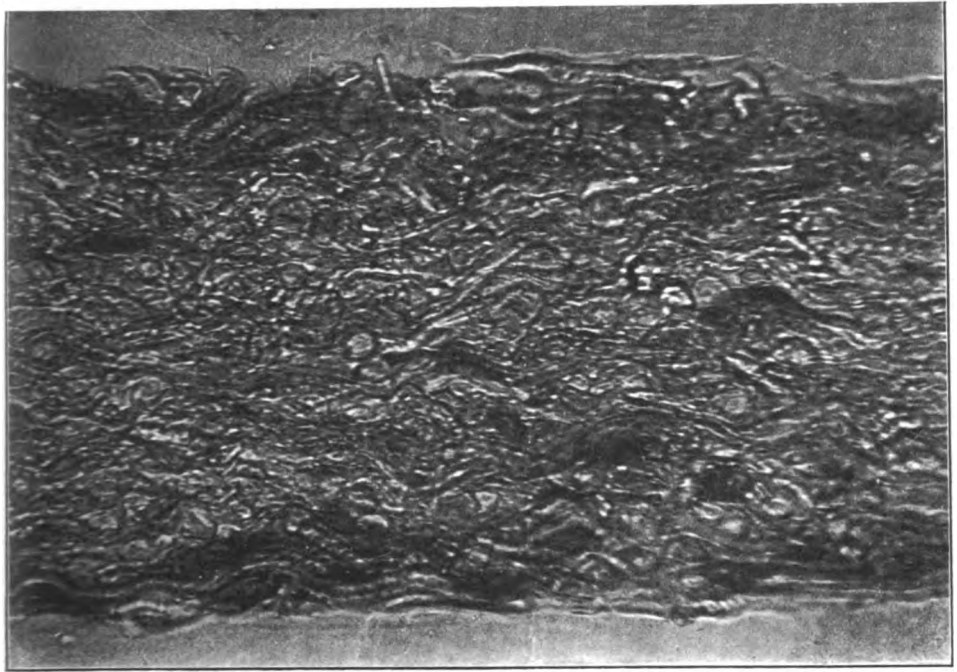


Figure 2a

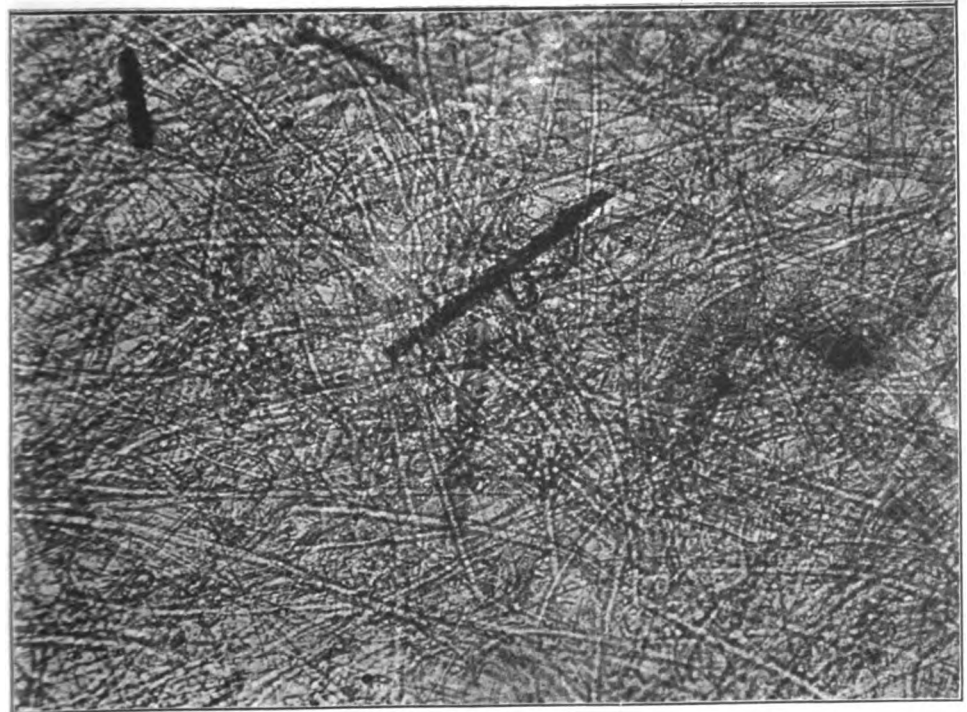


Figure 2b

FIGURE 3

<p>3a Transverse section Air space very large</p>	<p>3b Surface section Fibres open and not pressed down</p>
<p>General description: A thick, bulky, feather-weight antique.</p>	
Thickness	8/1000"
Fibrous composition:	
Chemical wood	50%
Esparto	50%
Breaking weight, machine way of paper.....	18.3 lb.
Breaking weight, cross direction.....	10.3 lb.
After folding and needle piercing	9.75 lb.
<p> This is shown the strong way of the paper since its grain was across the pages of the book.</p>	
Breaking weight across the grain.....	7.5 lb.



Figure 3a

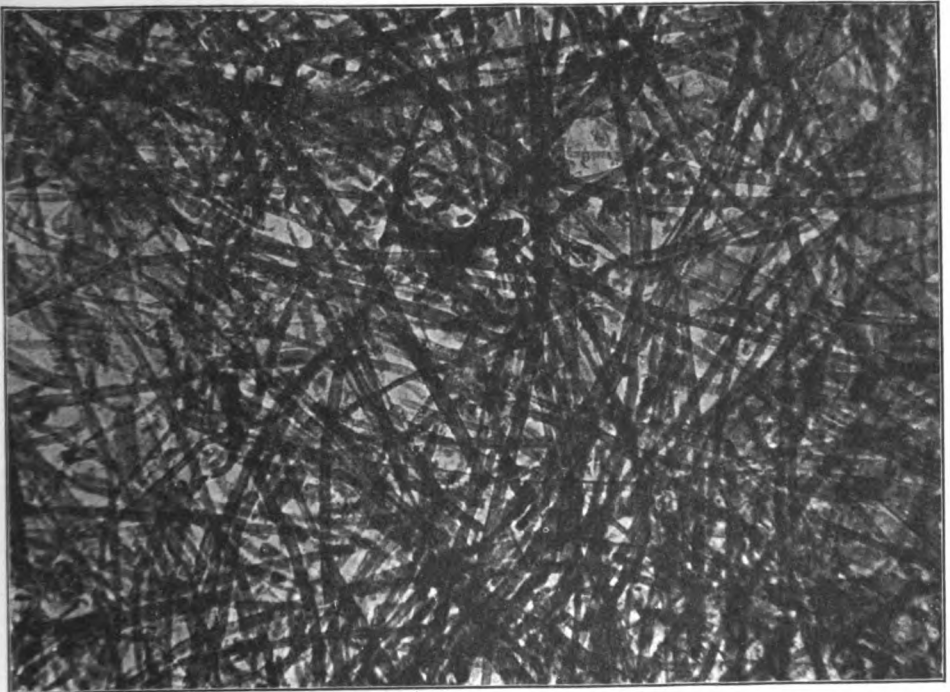


Figure 3b

FIGURE 4

4a	4b	
Transverse section	Surface section	
General description: A feather-weight antique.		
Its thickness is.....		9/1000"
Fibrous composition:		
Chemical wood		50%
Esparto		50%
Breaking weight, machine direction		13.00 lb.
Breaking weight, cross direction		10.00 lb.
After folding its breaking weight was.....		6.25 lb.
In the machine way, across the fold.....		4.5 lb.
Since the fibrous direction is across the page, it shows, tested with needle hole		6.00 lb.

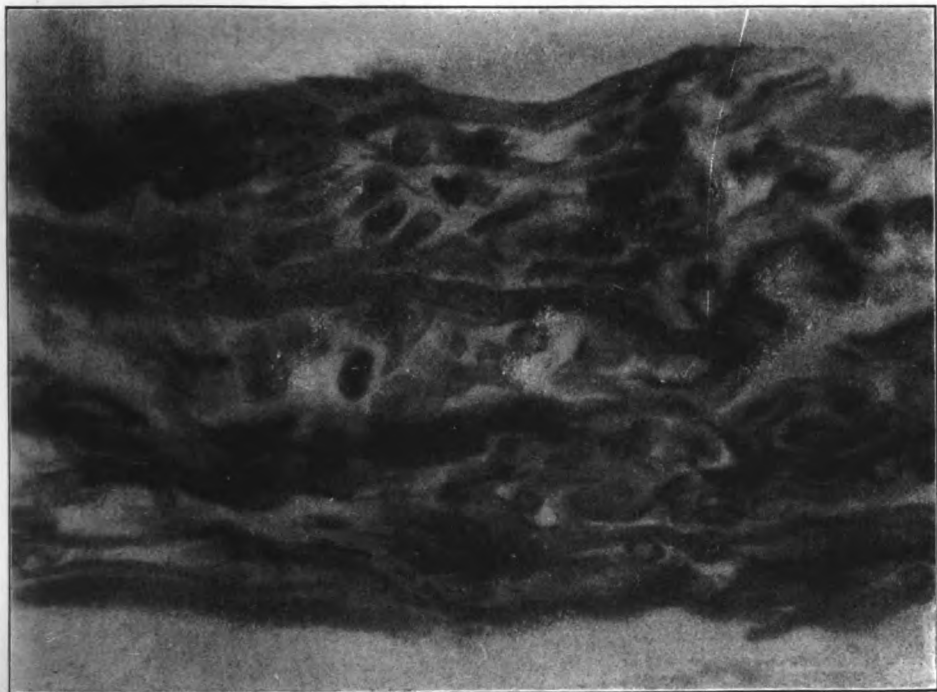


Figure 4a

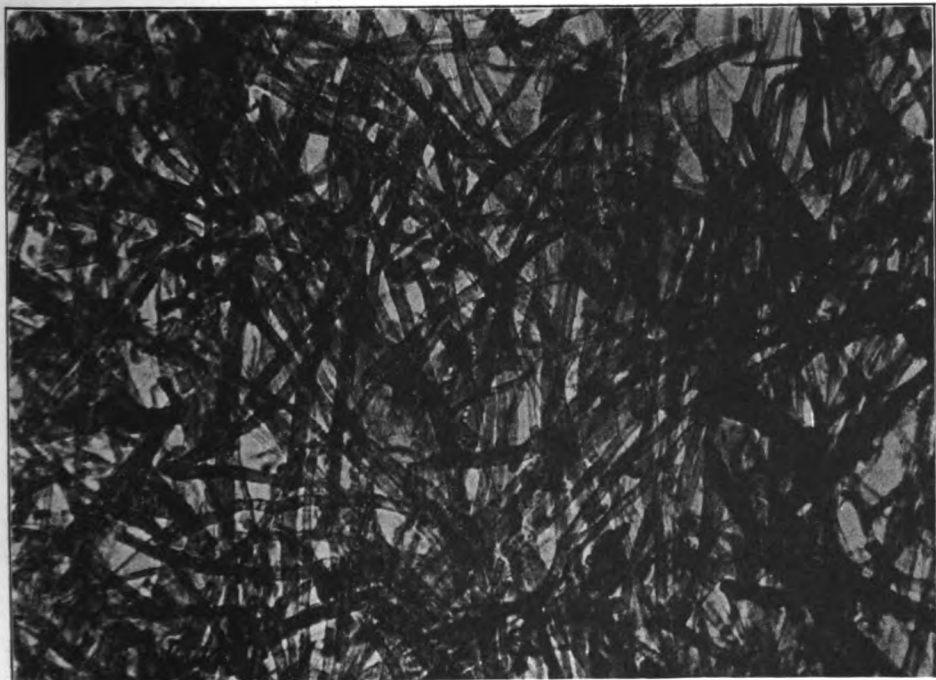


Figure 4b

FIGURE 5

5a	5b
Transverse section	Surface section
General description: A thin, esparto printing paper.	
Thickness	3.75/1000"
Fibrous composition:	
Chemical wood	35%
Esparto	65%
Breaking strain, machine direction	19.75 lb.
Breaking strain, cross direction	6.00 lb.
After folding, machine direction	13.75 lb.
After folding, cross direction with needle hole.....	4.00 lb.

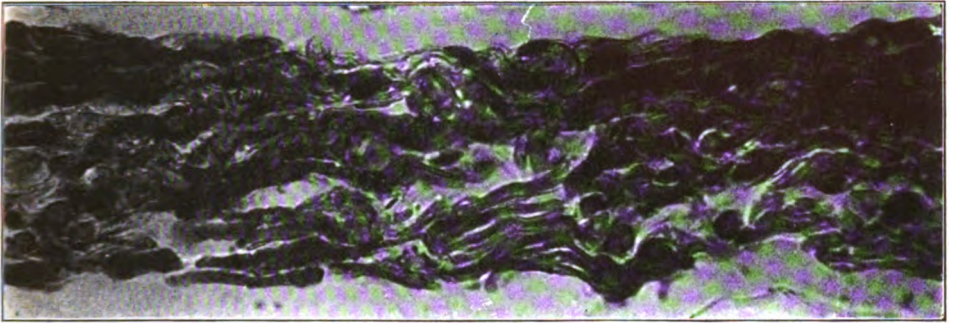


Figure 5a

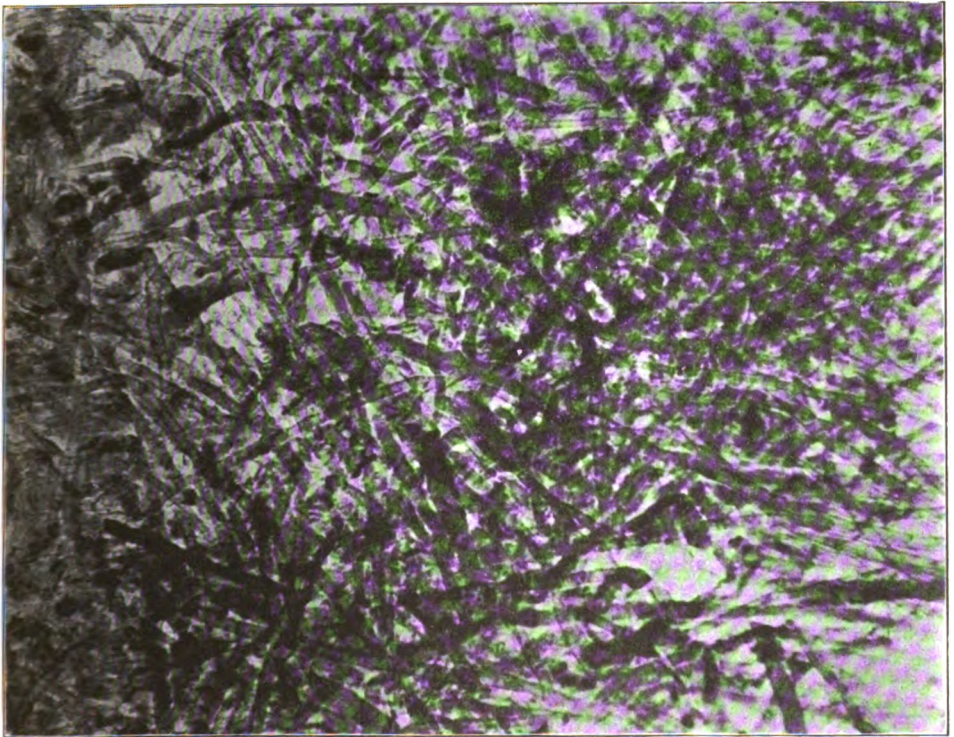


Figure 5b



Figure 6a

FIGURE 6

6a

Surface section

Esparto characteristics very marked

6b

Transverse section

Air space very apparent

6c

Transverse section folded once only. Effect of crease in fibre very marked

Thickness of paper	$\frac{7}{1000}$ "
Breaking strain, machine direction	12.5 lb.
Breaking strain, cross direction	6.5 lb.
After folding once:	
Breaking strain, machine direction.....	6.00 lb.
Pierced by needle, cross direction.....	2.75 lb.

The effect of folding on this paper, as seen in figure 6c, illustrates vividly what happens to much paper made recently. It looks as would a piece of wooden shaving folded once across the way of its grain. It is through this weakened fold that the sewing of books and their subsequent binding have had to depend for their value.

This should make apparent the necessity for revising the methods of bookbinding where a book is required to give the service of public use.

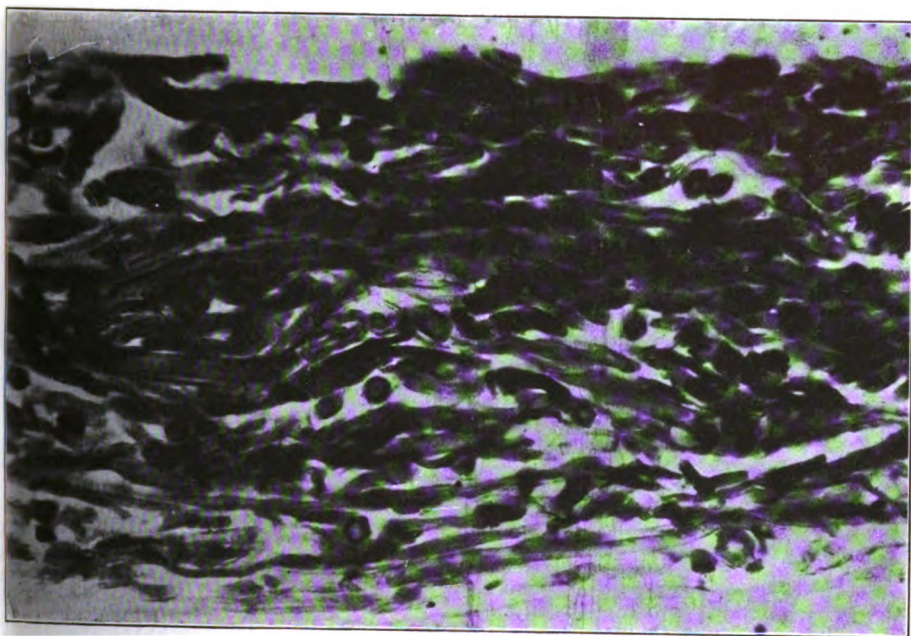


Figure 6b

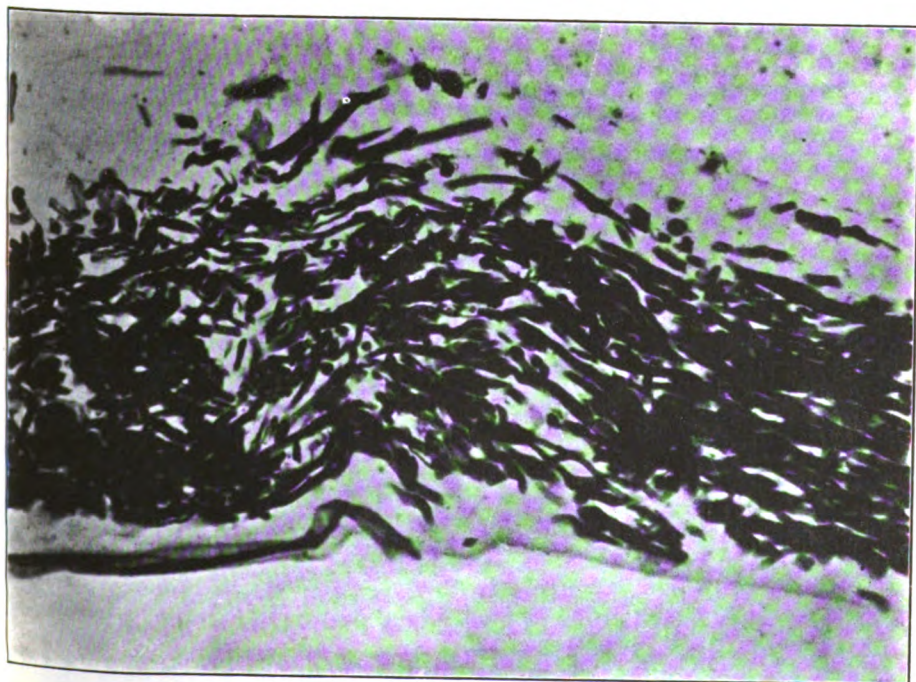


Figure 6c

FIGURE 7

Transverse section of a paper folded once, the qualities of which are as follows:

Thickness	10 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀₀ "
Breaking strain, machine way of paper.....	38.5 lb.
Breaking strain, cross direction	20.25 lb.
After folding, machine direction	22.5 lb.
After folding, machine direction pierced by needle.....	18.25 lb.
After folding across the grain	13.75 lb.

FIGURE 8

Transverse section of paper after once folding.

Thickness of paper	4 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀₀ "
Strength, machine way of grain.....	26.00 lb.
Strength, machine way across the grain.....	13.3 lb.
Strength after folding, machine direction.....	16.5 lb.
Strength, cross direction	10.00 lb.
Strength, when pierced by needle and folded in the machine direction..	15.75 lb.

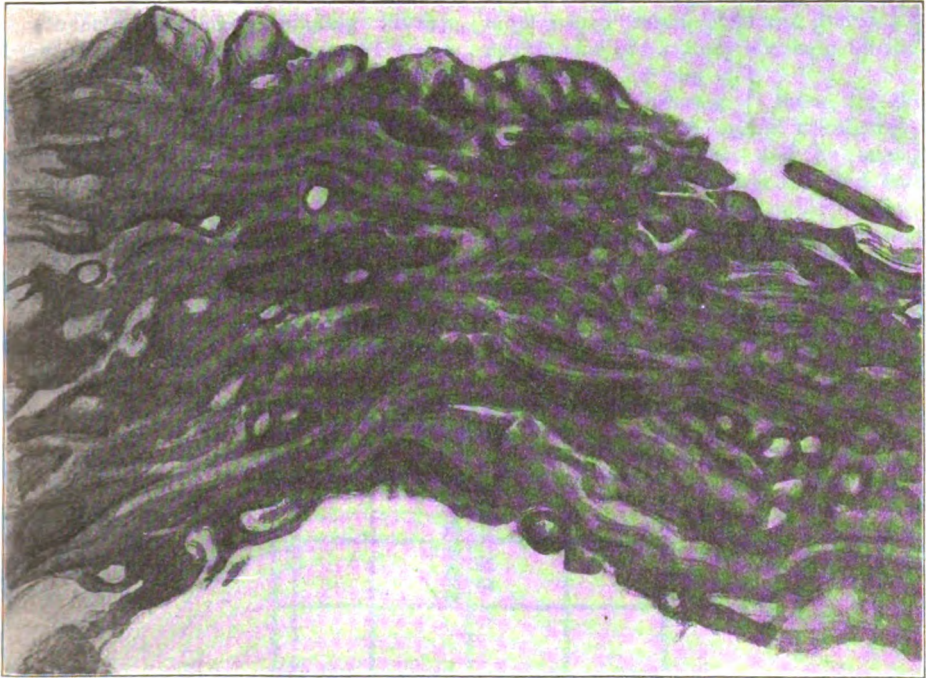


Figure 7

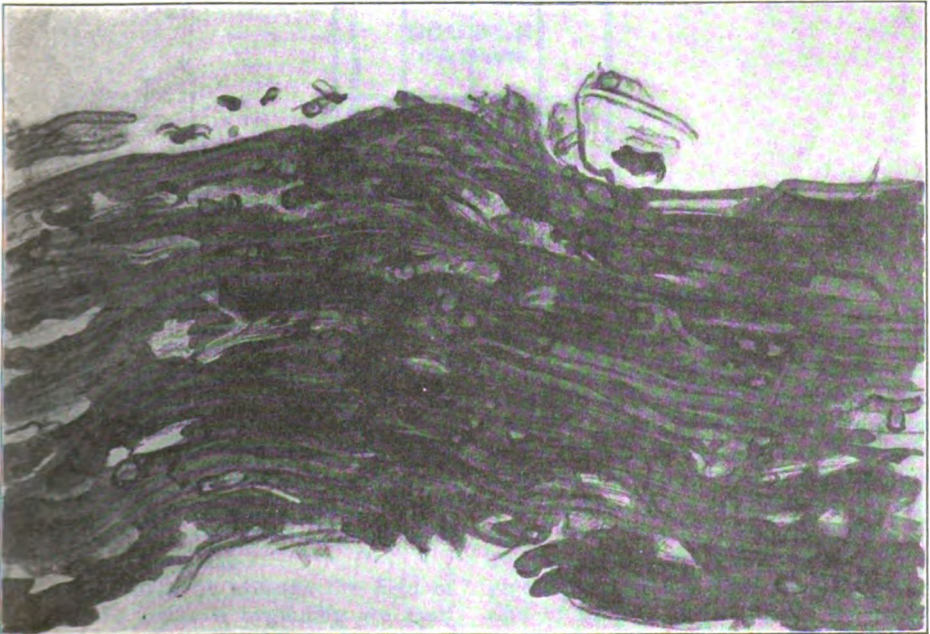


Figure 8

It should here be borne in mind that we are discussing only lending library books, which are required to serve some 150 to 200 issues during a life of from 3 to 12 years; and while the bookbinder, alive to these facts, is able to so treat these papers as to ensure economical service for the library, it is another question to determine the value and life for the reference library of books made of these papers. Here the mischief is greater and the ingenuity of the bookbinder is less effective.

To do good work and get efficient results the workman must have good tools

this to books used in lending libraries. An inquiry into the chemical and fibrous composition of paper does not help much, so we set this on one side.

It appears necessary, then, to learn something about the grain or fibrous direction of the paper, and its strength both in this fibrous direction and across it; the strength of the paper under its condition arranged for binding, that is, the tensile strain it will stand when folded and pierced for oversewing; its thickness; and something of its surface and stiffness. It seems reasonable to assume that the

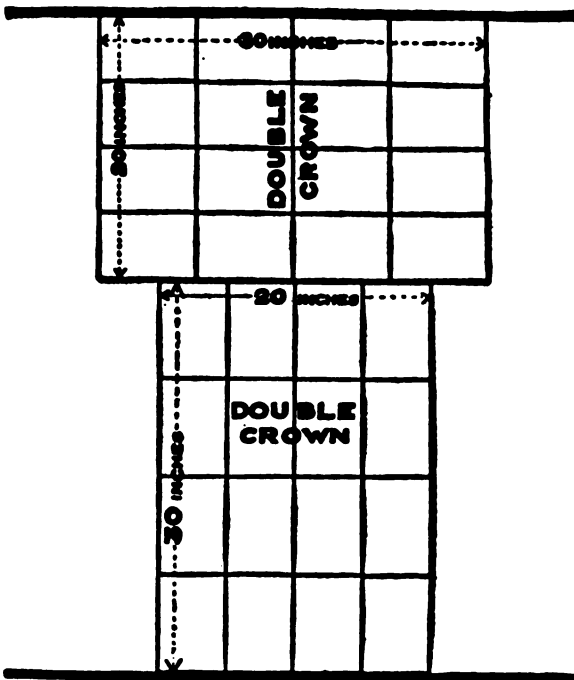


Figure 9

and good materials. Now, we cannot make good books of bad paper. We can take bad paper and make the best of it. First, however, we must know how good the bad paper is, that is, we must discover what qualities of strength, pliability, and good surface the materials possess with which we have to deal.

It is necessary to arrange the field of inquiry. To make a beginning we limit

binder, having these facts before him, would be better equipped to make a well-bound book than if, ignorant of these facts, he bound a book according to a specification drawn up by someone dead and buried years before the composition of the paper to be dealt with had been thought of, or a specification by a living person who has given no more attention to the composition of modern papers than his deceased

confrère. A large number of libraries in Great Britain require that their books be bound according to such a specification, and the custom is not unknown in this country.

It is well understood that with machine-made paper the fibre is drawn in one direction and that consequently paper is stronger when tested in one direction than in the other.

Figure 9

Figure 9 is a section of a roll of paper. The two thick lines represent the way of the paper, its fibrous direction.

be if cut as in the upper figure with the form in the horizontal direction. In the latter, it would be arranged when folded so that the fibrous direction would be up and down the page of the book and consequently it would be weak in the fold.

As the result of testing the paper of some 5,000 books, an average difference in strength was discovered between the machine way of the paper and the cross direction of no less than 45%.

Some two years ago my advice was asked in a matter of determining the best books for wearing qualities for a large li-

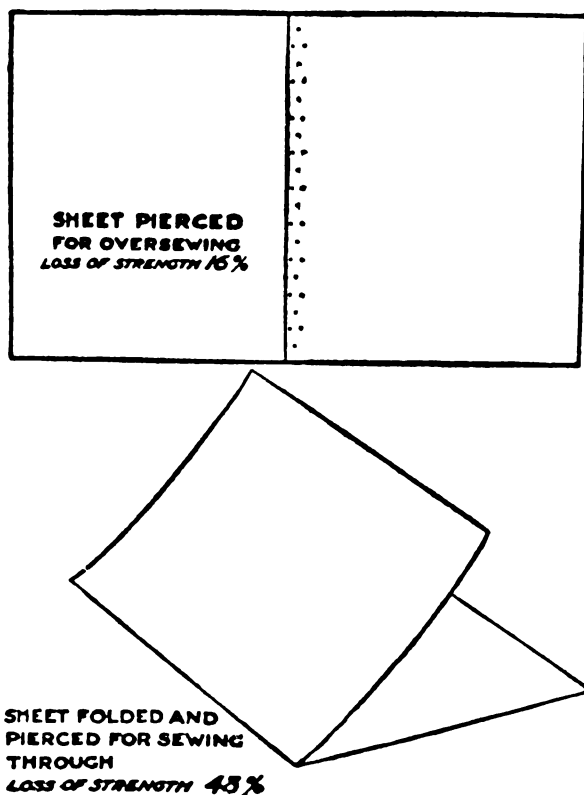


Figure 10

A sheet of paper cut as in the lower vertical form, would, when folded into 8vo., have the "grain" the same way as the type on the page, and the paper would be stronger in this direction than it would

brary, and many hundreds of English and American books passed under my review. It appeared to be generally considered that the paper of English fiction wore better than the paper of American fiction.

This also had been my own experience. In handling the paper in order to determine its quality, I had to decide in the "rule of thumb" fashion of handling it and in very few cases did the English book appear to be superior in quality to the American book,—that is, the substance and quality of the papers appeared equal, yet the general experience of the wearing qualities of the two papers constantly showed that the English book was the better.

In testing the 5,000 books mentioned above, the majority were English books,

therefore the sewing was through the weakened fold of the leaf.

Figures 10 and 11

With over-sewing when properly done the paper is not weakened nearly as much; the difference showing with the sheet flat a loss only of 16% as against 48% to 52% with folding and sewing. (See figure 11.)

One other great advantage of over-sewing papers suitable for the method is that the paper is not doubled accurately and the fibre consequently is not broken as shown in figures 6-7. This will be understood on referring to figure 11.

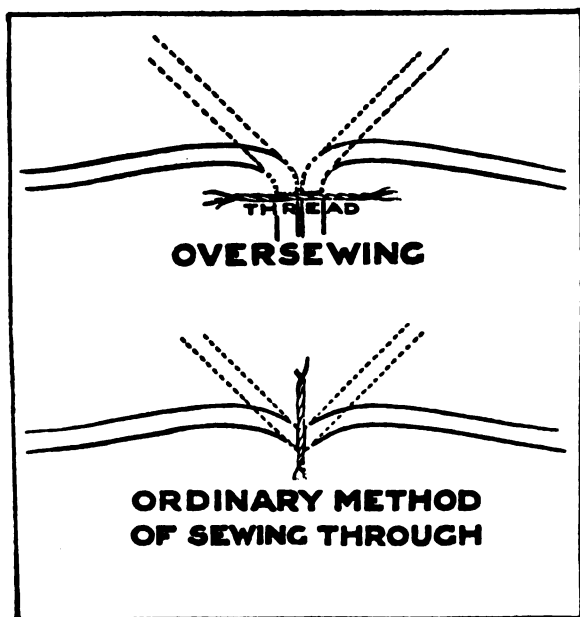


Figure 11

and the question of superiority of their papers came under review. With 3,717 English books, 66% of the papers showed the grain to be across the page, that is, in the strong way for binding; 34% of the papers exhibited the grain up and down the page, making the book weak in its fold for sewing. With 981 American books, 14% only of the papers were in the strong way of the grain, while with no less than 86% the grain of the paper was in the length of the book, and

The difference in the strength of the paper in one direction from that in the other being as much as 45%, it is especially desirable to know of this fibrous direction in weak modern papers before proceeding to bind a book which is to be much used. A book sewed through the folded paper may serve well if the grain be across the page, but the same paper would make a weak binding if sewed in the same manner with the grain running the length of the book. The bound book

293 BOOKS

WIDTH			LENGTH			THICKNESS	OVERSEWING TEST
STRAIGHT	FOLDED	PIERCED	STRAIGHT	FOLDED	PIERCED		
397	204	188	2215	1429	1283	1500	1934

WITH 24 BOOKS one leaf from each showed the total tensile strain to be in the **WIDTH** or strong way of the paper.

397 lbs in the straight

204 lbs folded

188 lbs folded and pierced once

Showing a loss of 52% in folding and needle hole.

WITH 269 BOOKS one leaf from each showed the total tensile strain to be in the length-ways or weak way of the paper.

2215 lbs in the straight.

1429 lbs folded

1283 lbs folded and needle hole

Showing a loss of 42% when the leaves are folded and perforated with sewing needle.

Were these 269 books the strong way of the grain as with the above 24 books their tensile strength would be 4367 lbs instead of 2215 lbs, the loss is therefore 50%. Showing a total loss of more than 75%

Figure 1a

would, of course, experience no disadvantage if in the weak direction the paper remained sufficiently strong to hold the stitches under wear and tear, that is, if the margin of tensile strength either way of the paper were above the required tenacity.

Until recently paper was made of such consistency that it was of little importance which way of the grain the paper was folded. But library books are used and handled more frequently in these days and the more recent books are largely made of weaker paper. It is, therefore, now, as it

has not been hitherto, of importance to discover these mechanical facts and to appropriately deal with books so printed.

The strength of the paper, both with and across its grain, having been ascertained, it is desirable to know its tensile strength when folded and pierced for the sewing. Examination and testing disclose extraordinary results. Leaves folded once only and pierced with a needle as for ordinary sewing showed with modern papers an average loss in tensile strength when the grain was across the page of no less than 52%. The loss was something less, as might have been expected, when the fold was in the direction of the grain. Here the loss was 42%. But it must be remembered that a leaf of paper with the grain running the way of the fold has already been shown to have lost 45% of its strength as compared with the same paper folded in the other direction. This is an average loss. But with very many books the loss is, of course, much more.

This weakened paper largely accounts for the disastrous results so frequently discovered with recent books which have been bound with care and good materials. Even when thought is taken and the paper is examined by the ordinary method of handling it, its essential weakness above described escapes notice. It is a fact not hitherto observed that modern papers lose a very large proportion of their tensile strength in the acts of folding and sewing.

Figure 12

With 293 books most recently published at the time of writing and obtained for the purpose of a catalog in compilation, the following data as on figure 12 were obtained:

Thickness, 1500; over-sewing, 1934, mean that the total thickness of the 293 leaves was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", averaging about $\frac{9}{1000}$ " thick, and that the gross strain the paper stood after being pierced for over-sewing was 1934 pounds or an average of about 7 pounds.

To obtain good results, however, the number of leaves to the section must be carefully regulated according to the thickness and stiffness of the paper.

We come, then, to the conclusion that when a book is made of paper the fibrous direction of whose quality is down the page, and it is folded and pierced for sewing, a loss of tensile strength ensues of not less than 75%. We have already seen that with 86% of American fiction the grain is in this weak direction. The general deterioration of the paper used for fiction during the last 20 years appears, from a number of tests made for this article, to be from 10 pounds to 6 pounds in tensile strength.

The more modern papers develop the added vice of losing more of their strength in the acts of folding and sewing in the following proportions: Books printed before 1890, showing an average tensile strength of 10 pounds, lost 20% by folding and sewing; books printed during the present and last year, showing an average strength of 6 pounds, lost 50%.

This, however, does not tell the whole story for we have now to deal with the thickness of the paper. Here it will be readily seen that for a book $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ", the ordinary 12mo., there is a thickness, if it can be discovered, appropriate to its size. The aforesaid examples showed an average thickness of 4.5", the thinnest being 3.8", and the thickest 6.6". This, then, would appear to be an appropriate thickness for the ordinary volume of fiction.

With 3069 books recently examined, 1028 only were under $\frac{9}{1000}$ " thick, while 2041 were over that thickness. More modern papers show thicknesses from $2.\frac{5}{1000}$ " to $13.2\frac{5}{1000}$ ", with the largest proportion above $\frac{9}{1000}$ ". Papers under $3.\frac{5}{1000}$ " and over $\frac{9}{1000}$ " in thickness, and of the qualities under discussion, would be badly bound if sewed in the ordinary fashion.

Out of a total of 3070 books there were 2377 outside these limits. Therefore, because of the unsuitable thickness of their paper for a book $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ "—apart from the consideration of their tensile strength—the 2377 books out of 3070 would not be effectively bound if sewed through the folds in the ordinary manner.

With a collection of 700 recent books of fiction, compiled during the last few weeks by the American Library Associa-

tion as excellent from their literary value, the variations in thickness of their paper were from $2.5\frac{1}{1000}$ " to $13.25\frac{1}{1000}$ ", with a large majority unsuitable in thickness for sewing advantageously in the ordinary manner through the fold.

It may be observed that the papers of the older books, published in 1890 and before, were only recently tested after, in

many cases, years of arduous service in which they certainly lost much of their strength, while all the tests of more recent books were naturally of quite new paper.

Below is a rough comparison between the average book printed before 1890 and the paper issued during 1909:

	1890	1909
Tensile strength	10 lbs.	6 lbs.
Loss in the weak way of the grain or fibrous direction.....	25%	45%
Loss in folding or sewing.....	20%	50%
Of an undesirable thickness for binding in the ordinary way.....	5%	77%

The average thickness of paper for fiction before 1890 appears to have varied between $8.9\frac{1}{1000}$ to $6.9\frac{1}{1000}$ ".

Recent publications by the best publishers show, as intimated, a great variation in tensile strength. The following table, figure 13, shows under division of "strongest" and "weakest" those qualities in the papers recently used by 23 different publishers.

Figure 13

The first column under each heading shows the thickness of each paper in thousandths of an inch; the second column its tensile strength flat, and the third column the tensile strength after it has been folded and pierced by the needle.

While it is true that a paper with its fibre running up and down the page is weaker in the fold for sewing, it is fortunately more pliable and falls over more readily in the hand of the reader. So that if a book be carefully over-sewed, instead of being sewed through the folded section, a more pliable book is the result, and, in most cases, a stronger book.

Another source of difficulty in dealing with modern papers is one which arises from the use of calendered and surface papers for illustrations. In their qualities

of tensile strength and deterioration under folding and sewing, they have been dealt with among the other papers in the books quoted above. But apart from their qualities in these respects they offer their own special problem. Under the friction of use, when sewed and dealt with in the ordinary manner of bookbinding, the surface of the paper cracks away from its fibrous base and works itself into powder, together with the glue which has been used in lining its back. Losing the support of this gluten, the weakened paper is held entirely, and more loosely, by the sewing and soon the leaves break away.

The varying thicknesses of this class of paper present also their special difficulties for solution. The wise bookbinder would decide to over-sew all the thinner papers of this class, while the thicker papers, if the book be of any value, should be dealt with by means of guarding. Even this more costly method can in some cases be made effective only by sewing as well as stitching on the attached jaconet joint, the surface of the paper offering the same difficulty to holding the guard, though in less degree, that it does in the binding of the book.

STRONGEST

WEAKEST

PUBLISHER	THICKNESS	BREAKING STRAIN FLAT	FOLDED AND BENT	THICKNESS	BREAKING- STRAIN FLAT	FOLDED & BENT
	5	34.75	16.5	3	2.5	1.3
	6	28	10.5	5.5	5.5	2.5
	4.75	22	8.5	6	4.3	2.5
	4.5	31.75	17.5	4	4	1.5
	6	29.	10.75	4	5.25	3
	6.25	18.75	7.3	5.5	4.3	2
	6	23.5	9.75	6.5	7	2
	5.5	40	20	3.5	5	3
	6.5	21	8.3	4.5	4	1.5
	4	19	10.25	4	5	3
	5	20.25	8	3.75	5	2.5
	6	22.5	10	6	5.5	3
	3.5	13	5.75	3	3.5	2
	4.75	13.25	8	4.5	4	1.75
	4.5	14.25	7	4.5	5.5	4
	5.5	10	6.66	6.25	6.5	3
	6.75	17.25	4.5	4.75	5	2.5
	4	17	8	3.5	7	4.25
	4	14.25	7.75	4.5	9.25	5.25
	4.75	9	5.5	3.5	5	2.25
	7.25	10.25	6.5	3.5	6.5	4
	5.75	11.25	8	4.25	3.5	2
	4.75	30	16	4	12	8
	7	14.25	8.5	6.25	6.5	3

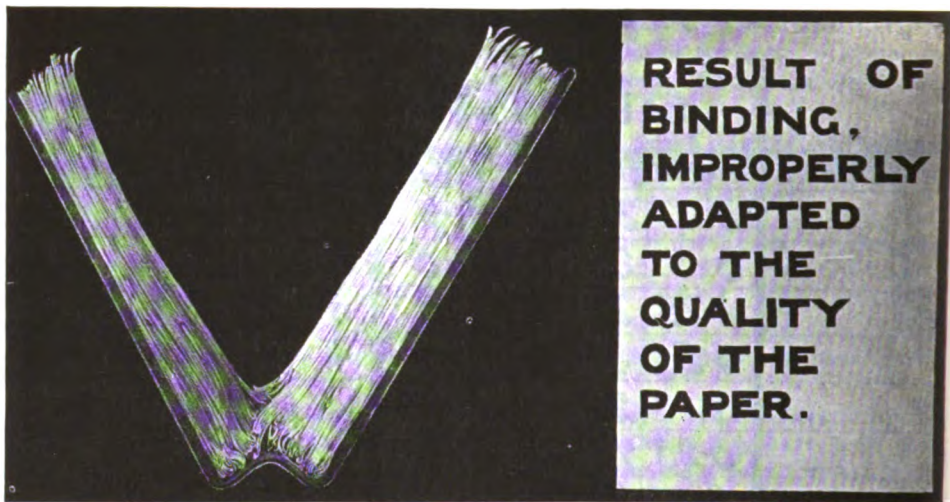


FIGURE 14

Figure 14 shows a book of antique feather-weight paper sewed and bound in the ordinary manner, with a tight back. With usage the paper tends to swell in the back with the result shown.

If the nature of its paper were ascertained and it were appropriately bound, a long service might be obtained from this class of book.

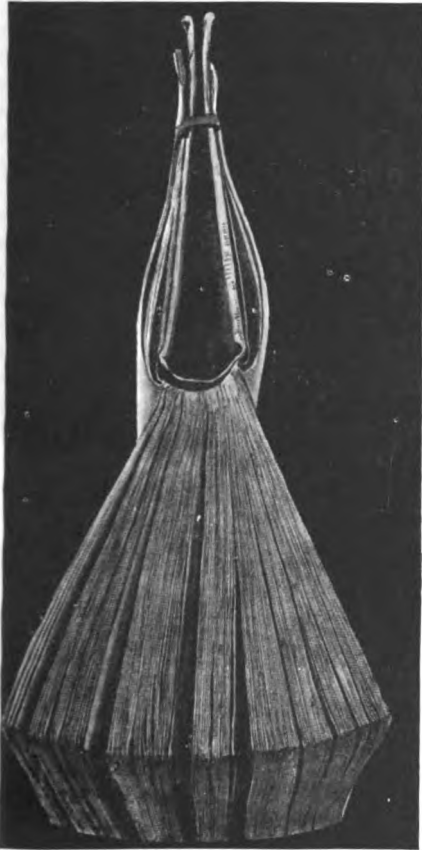


FIGURE 15

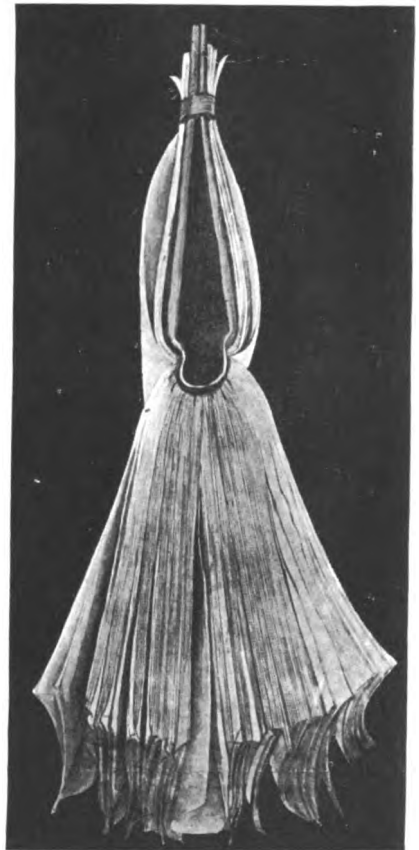
Figure 15 is an interesting microphotograph of the edge of a jaconet joint with its cartridge paper guard and a section of this calendered and surface paper under discussion.

The thick spongy nature of the guard and the two black plates of calendered surface with the fibrous mass between are clearly shown, while the cotton material making the joint has become detached in the handling necessary for microscopic mounting. The warp and woof of the jaconet are very apparent.

Fortunately there is very much that can effectively be done to remedy the faults we discover that these poor papers possess over those the bookbinding craft has been trained to deal with. The bookbinder may, if he makes himself cognizant of these data, determine the tensile strength, together with the direction of the grain, and turn these disadvantages into a desirable thing; for much of the paper here described possesses qualities of which he can take advantage. If the paper is made thin it is at least pliable, and while it is impossible to sew it through the fold with profit, it may be carefully over-sewed and may last long enough for the librarian's purpose.



16a



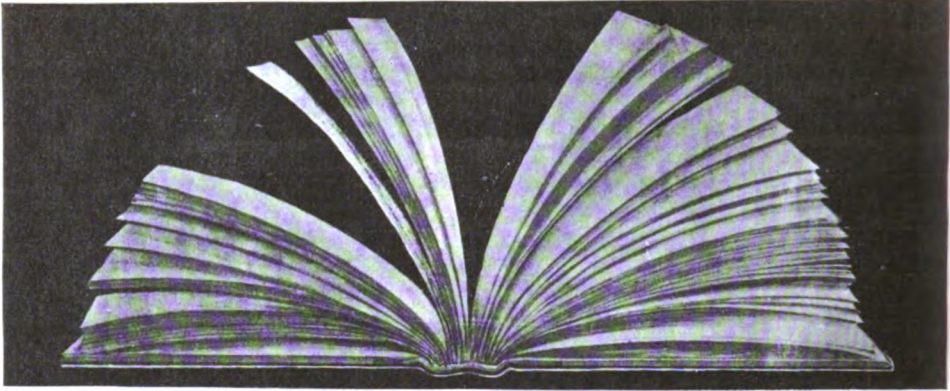
16b

FIGURE 16

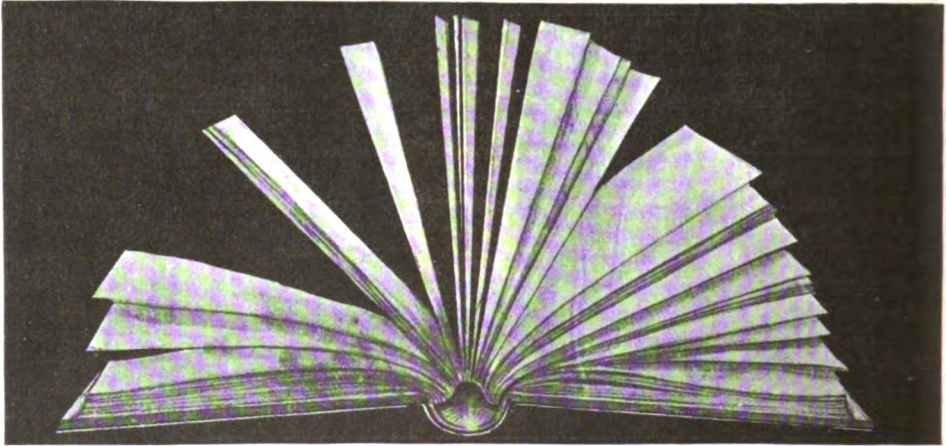
Figure 16 is a graphic representation of the necessity of adapting the binding of books to the varying qualities of paper as here discussed. Figure 16a is a book which has been 15 years in service and has been loaned 483 times. Figure 16b is a book bound exactly in the same way and loaned some 10 times only. It would have been possible, if the qualities of the paper had been ascertained, to have bound the book so as to have insured for it as many loans as its paper would have sustained in a cleanly condition.

If, as is very often the case, feather-weight paper is made into a thick sheet, it is impossible either to sew it through, because it is too brittle, or to over-sew it because it is too thick and stiff. But its pulpy nature advantageously admits of making it into a book by means of a linen guard. This method with ordinary paper would make an ugly, thick book, but the soft, yielding nature of this paper under pressure makes way for the linen, and the result is a comparatively serviceable and good looking book. (See figure 17c.)

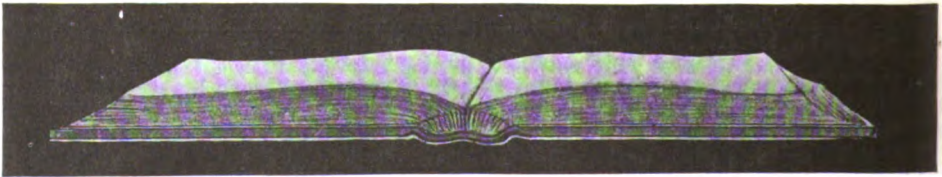
With both these kinds of bad paper economical service can then be obtained.



17a



17b



17c

FIGURE 17

Figures 17a and b are exact facsimile drawings from photographs of books composed of this thick calendered paper. The method of sewing with either a tight or a loose back, as shown, is futile, while the plan seen in figure c makes a perfectly bound book.

THE SECRETARY: You bind most of your books in sheets that come from the publishers. Are you able to tell whether you can get better papers from these publishers if you return those of the quality you cite here as troubling you? In other words, if the publisher furnishes you this very bad paper, can you, by returning it and saying it is unbindable, get a better paper?

MR CHIVERS: I think librarians can not expect publishers to give them better paper when they consider that 90% or more of their clients are satisfied with the paper supplied. I feel quite sure, however, that the publishers are in the dark about the mechanical qualities of such a paper as I have been discussing, and I think objections have been made about publishers' bindings which have not at all times been altogether reasonable. Perhaps dealing with the matter as I suggest may have no immediate effect, but I think it will have a tendency to bring about gradually a better state of affairs. I would hold myself ready to send the results of the mechanical tests I have made, if I found it incumbent upon me to return any books discovered to be unsuitable for strong binding because of the worthlessness of their papers.

THE PRESIDENT: You know, ladies and gentlemen, that juvenile artists sometimes label the product of their brush or pencil, "This is the picture of a man," "This is a tree," "This is a picture of a fox catching a goose. You can't see the fox, because he is behind the hay-stack." Similarly, I might characterize and label the general sessions of this conference, in the final act of which we are now engaged. After the opening session, our first general session dealt with questions which were primarily of interest to librarians. The next broadened a little and included questions of interest to educators, as well. This last session is of still wider scope, and when the Program committee got through arranging for it, I think they felt a good deal as Terence must have felt when he wrote the famous words, "I am a man. I consider nothing that is human foreign to me." And, since this session

has such broad scope, we deem ourselves singularly fortunate that we have been able to assign the place of honor in the program to a gentleman who is perhaps as human, as humane and as genial as any of the distinguished authors or speakers in this country. It would be little less than presumption on my part if I were to attempt to introduce to the "gentle readers" before me the reverend Dr S. M. Crothers. You all know his works and delight in them. Many of you have his personal acquaintance, and I shall not further intervene between you and the treat that he has in store for you. I beg Dr Crothers to be so kind as to address you.

Dr Crothers's address entitled, **A FAIRY STORY FOR LIBRARIANS** will be published in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December 1909, under the title, "The convention of books."

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure we would all like an encore.

Ladies and gentlemen, there is simply nothing to be said after such a delightful paper as we have heard except to express unbounded thanks to Dr Crothers for the very great pleasure that he has given us. You will appreciate the weight of the obligation we are under to him for coming here, when I tell you that he will be obliged to sit up nearly all night as a return for giving us this delight. We thank him most heartily for the paper that he has read us and for subjecting himself to much inconvenience on our behalf.

We are to have a variety of interests before us today. The next paper will come into fine contrast with the one that we have just heard.

Will MR E. F. STEVENS, of Pratt Institute read us his paper on

THE CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Technical books, and the very idea of them, are foreign to a region of summer hotels and mountain scenery. There is nothing in this landscape that suggests the literature of machines. Yet at a library convention, however serene the environment, it still remains proper to mention

books, even, it appears, the sort of books which bring to mind only the brutally unpicturesque mechanisms responsible for the disquiet of the towns from which we have just hastened our escape. Though the topic is permissible here, yet a review of some criteria in technical book selection before library people released from every phase of work, can easily afford to be brief.

It is interesting to observe that industrial literature has now found general, not to say universal, acceptance with the public library. It has ceased to be a matter of discussion among librarians whether or not technical books are worth having. Our very lively concern has now become, how to discriminate in getting that which we plainly ought to have to satisfy the wants of the people. We have always supposed this question to be a formidable one, and so it is, in the abstract. There is no royal road to easy conclusions about technical books; the way must be followed with constant caution, and yet not without confidence in the existing signs that point the direction. Happily, too, a close encounter with anticipated hardships dismisses many preconceived terrors.

It may, then, be hopefully attempted to show that technical bookbuying can become a reasonably simple matter for the library of limited size and resources, the type of library which may be supposed to be chiefly interested in the considerations of this paper. And it may be shown, it's not too venturesome to say, with greater assurance than to undertake to establish any approved line of action with the eternal problem of fiction selection, which, now dormant in annual convention, ever threatens in daily experience.

The general nature of the technical books to be added to a particular library must be fixed by the individual librarian, the conditions of the immediate locality within and without the library helping to determine the character of the books best suited to it. Then, satisfied as to what kind of books to get, the next point to arrive at is what books of that kind are to be had. Of course, if the library undertakes to specialize so far as to main-

tain a technical department, the head of that department should be competent to make, or assist in making, all necessary decisions. He who follows the subject closely and properly ought to know, though a confidential inquiry among technical librarians themselves as to the best means of arriving at their own conclusions would be extremely advantageous in the work of specializing.

But it is with the lesser library, the average library in an average American town, that the question does assume an aspect of real difficulty. For these there already exist certain criteria for technical book selection which give evidence of right intentions that promise better fulfilment as higher requirements are insisted upon.

As a groundwork selection, the most ambitious effort is the "Descriptive list of technical books" prepared by a committee of the Society for the promotion of engineering education. It will better realize its intended purpose when it more closely approaches its own characterization on the title page as a "Descriptive list . . . classified by subjects . . . suitable for public, industrial and school libraries." To do this adequately it must greatly broaden its scope and vastly enrich its annotations. At the seventeenth annual meeting of the Society, held in New York last week, the third, 1909, edition, revised, was presented as a report of the Committee, and in the discussion which followed it was the writer's privilege to be the chance advocate of the public library, and to endeavor to show where in the list fell short of your requirements. He was sustained in his advocacy by expressions of interest and kind suggestions from a number of librarians with whom he had previously communicated.

If this list becomes sufficiently comprehensive to meet our not unreasonable expectations of it, we ought in future to look there for a fundamental guide to technical book selection of almost final authority. Should the demands which librarians are disposed to make seem to impose too heavily upon the good nature of a body of extremely busy men, it might be expected that the kindred Society for the

promotion of industrial education would become interested to share the work. They would naturally take over the literature of the mechanics trades—the “practical books for practical men”—leaving strictly engineering matters for the engineering society. Then we should have two companion authorities, “Engineering books” and “Industrial books,” and if the lists should overlap at points where distinctions would be hard to draw, double endorsement would be only doubly convincing. This possible co-operation was offered as a suggestion from the public library interests at the meeting of last week just referred to. No action, however, was taken upon it.

It is regrettable that the report as presented gave evidence of haste in preparation and of a disposition to compromise with the requirements of a task that had clearly grown beyond expectations. The final action of the Society in referring it back to the Committee for further revision will advantageously delay the publication of the list, but as to the nature and extent of the desired revision no instructions were given that would encourage us to expect our ideal in the outcome.

The writer is disappointed to find that his hope that he should today be the bearer of the glad news to librarians that a supreme product of master minds was now to reward their long expectancy, is premature.

There are many other bibliographies of real value that have appeared from time to time, of a kind that deserve to be recognized as dependable criteria. Certain periodicals of standing have at times, though too rarely, prepared lists of recommended books. Of these there may be noted in passing:

“A \$500 technical library” in “Technical literature,” now “Engineering digest,” June, 1907; a “Select bibliography of technical chemistry” in “Chemical engineer,” December, 1908; a “Review of the literature of reinforced concrete,” reprinted from “Engineering digest,” by the “Engineering news,” with added list of current books on cement, concrete, lime, etc., just received. Other lists of this character are

promised by the editor of “Engineering digest” for early publication.

Then, perhaps, still more to the point because more general, and sympathetic, too, are the little bibliographies issued by libraries making special effort in technical lines. Of such there have recently come under my notice: “Some industrial arts books of popular use in the public library of St Joseph, Mo.” It was printed in the “A. L. A. Booklist,” February, 1908, with those titles starred which had been in greatest demand by readers; “List of practical books on electricity, machine-shop practice, foundry practice, etc.,” Louisville free public library, 1909; and very similar to it, the “List of practical books on machine-shop practice, foundry work and electricity,” published by the Library association of Portland (Ore.), 1909.

These and others like them are widely distributed, and are always to be had upon application to the libraries which put them out.

It is quite outside the purpose of this paper to review the bibliography of technical literature though the value of such a presentation is apparent; but bibliographies if not too broad are a certain kind of criteria, and anyone starting a technical library would be fortunate to have at hand the portions of the “Classified catalog of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh,” which relate to useful arts, the John Crerar library “List of books on industrial arts,” and Greenwood’s “Classified guide to technical and commercial books.” These greater catalogs, however, are apt to bewilder and discourage the beginners in this field.

By getting together a few of the briefer and more limited lists the intending library buyer may readily establish an acceptable nucleus. If the purchasing must be restricted to a very few books in each department and a librarian feels any hesitancy in making final choice from printed lists, it would be a very agreeable matter to submit titles to technical patrons of the library to check up. Miss Frances Rathbone of the East Orange public library works it out in that way on frequent occasions, she tells me, as doubtless others

do. Another way would be to get the librarian of the nearest technical library to do the checking up. It would doubtless gratify him to be asked. And so by simple and obvious, yet effective, though unfortunately not systematic, methods the foundation may be sufficiently well put down, and a technical library started upon it.

Growth may now begin by first adding more copies of those books shown to be most in demand and those known to be standard, not forgetting that a library for ordinary purposes, having a few of the best books in each department of technology, and these judiciously duplicated, is better off than one having many different titles on a given subject representing one each of all kinds of books.

Then follows the lookout for current purchasing of (a) new editions of the reliables, (b) new books to supplement or even to supplant them, and (c) wholly new books on new subjects. With the buying of new books the most serious elements of trouble are encountered, but here, too, there are ways of minimizing them.

It is assumed, of course, that the librarians in this situation do not have the opportunity to follow reviews in technical journals. That being the case, it might be expected that those who do take time for such investigation and who in other ways labor to discover and discriminate, bear in mind not one but many libraries in behalf of centralized and co-operative effort.

At this point we must look to the annotated monthly or quarterly lists issued by the larger libraries conducting specialized departments. The appearance of the "Monthly bulletin" of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh we all greet with especial interest. A year ago the Pratt Institute free library began to incorporate descriptive notes of technical books in its Bulletin. These annotations are designed as much to be of service to other libraries as to its own constituency. The fact that libraries of this kind buy out of all proportion to the common need is really an advantage to the small buyer, because long lists, if rightly descriptive, give an exten-

sive range of choice to those who have to pick carefully.

Here again the public may be taken into confidence. Men who are engaged in teaching or following engineering branches will often be glad to indicate what books they would naturally like to possess, being pleased to act as technical censors if only to induce the librarian to make available for their use what they would otherwise have to buy for themselves. But, after all, the librarian is happiest who can say to these specially informed patrons when they volunteer the recommendation of a certain book, "Oh, yes, indeed, we added that a month ago."

Unquestionably it is some regular and systematic procedure that is the greatest present need for library guidance. Hit-or-miss methods and makeshifts, though surprisingly efficacious when nothing else offers, cannot always answer; nor can help from without, whether of learned society or expert individual, be the ultimate reliance of librarians in a concern so peculiarly a library affair. If there is a good reason why one library should buy a given book why should not other libraries know the reason without the necessity of finding it out for themselves every time?

With some such thought the Pratt Institute free library ventured this spring to publish its "Technical books of 1908, a selection." This attempt was designed to supplement existing criteria by bringing together those books of a single year which had particularly justified themselves under the observation of the Applied science department. It is but an experiment, and a possible initial contribution to a movement in the direction of centralizing technical book recommendation for libraries in America. The responsibility is great, and should be assumed only by the most responsible. It would seem, then, to belong to the American Library Association to establish one day a censorship over books on a scale that will enable the buyer of technical literature everywhere to select intelligently and quickly, with the confident assurance of an authoritative official endorsement. Then there will be one

criterion and the librarian shall be content not to question it.

THE PRESIDENT: The next item on the program is a symposium on "Recent books for boys." Mr Bostwick has kindly consented to take charge of this symposium, and to him we are indebted for preparing it in its present very attractive form. Will Mr Bostwick add to his kindness by taking the chair?

SYMPOSIUM ON RECENT BOOKS FOR BOYS

CHAIRMAN BOSTWICK: In this world of ours nothing is at a standstill. Everything moves. And to get a comprehensive view of anything we must not simply look at it as it is now, but must trace its progress and its alterations from year to year, and explain, if we can, the causes of change. We shall not know zoölogy thoroughly, for instance, if we understand all about lions, elephants and whales as they are now; we must know about their ancestry. As we look at a geological chart portraying graphically the rise, progress and decay of various forms of animal life we are struck with the fact that some one form is always predominant, though many others exist, some of which are increasing and others decreasing in importance. This is true not only of the forms of life in geologic time, but also of so many other things that it may almost be set down as a general law of existence.

Conditions change gradually; they become more favorable to one thing and less so to another, so that the former increases in quantity and improves in quality, while the latter lessens and deteriorates. Take, for instance, the vogue of games and sports. At one period cycling is in the ascendant, at another tennis, at still another roller-skating, while all three exist together at all times, in various degrees of popularity. This law applies also to the reading of boys. The stories that are written for them have generally some leading motive—war, athletics, camping, the sea, mystery, and so on; and the popularity of these various types has altered from year to year. I think most of us can re-

member, for instance, a time when the athletic type of boy's story, now so popular, and well represented by the books of Ralph Barbour, was almost non-existent. It is a development of the school type, which is very old. One of the best, of course, was, is, and always will be "Tom Brown," and we had many such books as De Mille's B. O. W. C series, Clarence Gordon's books, written under the pen name of Vieux Moustache, etc.

It was most natural, of course, that school life, which is important and so distinctive a part of a boy's career, should be taken up as a background for tales of boy life by writers. What is interesting for us to note here is that, as athletics has become a more important part of school and college life, it has also become more and more prominent in the school and college stories, so that we now have a distinct athletic type of story. The story, in other words, has responded to a change in environment. Those who object to the present part played by athletics in the life of educational institutions, will doubtless deplore also the rise in popularity of the baseball and football tale. To those who, like myself, regard it as a healthful development, the appearance of athletics as the theme of stories is commendable and interesting in itself as well as a striking illustration of the fact that the predominant theme in juvenile literature is a reflection of something that is, for the moment, in the air. Thus the period of the Civil War and immediately after it, was at the same time that of the predominant war story. Later came the success story, typified by Alger's poor city boys who stop the runaway horse and straightway marry the rich man's daughter. And the heyday of the wild west tale—Ellis and Castlemon—was coeval with the most rapid extension of our far western frontier.

This correspondence between what is going on in the world and the themes of fiction is noticeable, of course, in adult literature also. We have socialistic novels now, and muck-raking tales, where such things were unheard of even 10 years ago; but the phenomenon is more marked

in juvenile fiction, because with boys the matter of the tale is far more important than the manner. To grown-ups who have some knowledge of literary values the manner stands for much more. We linger fascinated over the pages of a writer who tells of ordinary doings in a brilliant way, whereas the boy is anxious only to ascertain whether Tom escapes the tiger's clutches, and how he does it. The author's treatment of the event is secondary, or rather, it is not considered at all.

In view of the fact that the history of recent juvenile literature is thus the history of the rise and fall of predominant themes, more or less dependent on the environment of the writers as well as the readers, it becomes necessary to widen somewhat the scope of the term "recent" in our title, and to review the history of the juvenile romance from a period to which that term may be applied only by contrast with what is ancient.

And first, I propose to inquire, what is the predominant and popular type of boy's story today? As a preliminary essay toward solving this question, the assistants in charge of 37 children's rooms in different parts of New York were asked to make a list of the 25 books of fiction most popular in their departments among boys 12 to 15 years old. These lists were made after careful consideration, and, of course, without any consultations between librarians. They thus represent very fairly the preferences of the children who use these different libraries—probably at least 50,000 in number. I have compiled from their reports three different lists. The first is a combination of the titles into a single order in which not only the number of libraries selecting a title, but the position of that title in the various lists, is taken into account. The second gives the titles in the order of the number of branches including each in the branch lists. The third is an author list, arranged in the order of the number of times that each author was mentioned in the lists, considered together.

List 1

Titles in the order of preference, taking into account not only the number of lists

on which each appears but the order of each in its list:

Stevenson	Treasure Island
Barbour	Crimson Sweater
Doyle	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Clemens	Tom Sawyer
Clemens	Huckleberry Finn
Defoe	Robinson Crusoe
Barbour	Behind the Line
Grinnell	Jack Among the Indians
Barbour	Half Back
Cody	Buffalo Bill
Drysdale	Fast Mail
Camp	Substitute
Ames	Pete, Cow-puncher
Scott	Ivanhoe
Kipling	Captains Courageous
King	Cadet Days
Henty	Redskin and Cowboy
Aldrich	Story of a Bad Boy
Pyle	Robin Hood
Dudley	Yale Cup
Dickens	Oliver Twist
Dumas	Monte Cristo
Verne	Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea
Cooper	The Spy
Stevenson	Kidnapped

List 2

Titles in the order of the number of branch list on which each appears:

Stevenson. Treasure Island	32 branches
Clemens. Tom Sawyer	21 branches
Doyle. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes	21 branches
Barbour. Crimson Sweater	19 branches
Stevenson. Kidnapped	16 branches
Clemens. Huckleberry Finn	16 branches
Defoe. Robinson Crusoe	15 branches
Kipling. Captains Courageous	14 branches
Barbour. Behind the Line	13 branches
Verne. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	12 branches
Camp. Substitute	12 branches
Grinnell. Jack Among the Indians	12 branches
Scott. Ivanhoe	12 branches
Dickens. Oliver Twist	11 branches
Aldrich. Story of a Bad Boy	11 branches
King. Cadet Days	11 branches
Cody. Adventures of Buffalo Bill	11 branches
Barbour. Half Back	11 branches
Ames. Pete, Cow-puncher	11 branches

Cooper. Spy	10 branches
Pyle. Robin Hood	10 branches
Henty. Redskin and Cowboy	10 branches
Drysdale. Fast Mail	10 branches
Dudley. Yale Cup	9 branches
Dumas. Count of Monte Cristo	8 branches

List 3

Authors in the order of the number of times the name of each appears on all the lists taken together. The number of titles mentioned appears in the second column.

Barbour	90	16
Stevenson, R. L.	52	3
Tomlinson	47	17
Clemens	42	5
Dudley	34	6
Munroe	31	15
Doyle	28	5
Dickens	25	6
Grinnell, G. B.	25	6
Henty	25	12
Verne	22	3
Cooper	21	4
Drysdale	19	6
Scott	17	3
Otis	16	8
Defoe	15	1
Kipling	15	2
Pyle	14	4
Dumas	13	2
Camp	12	1
King, Capt. Charles	12	2
Malone	12	4
Trowbridge	11	9
Hughes, Rupert	11	2
Pier, A. S.	11	3

Making a preliminary attempt at the classification of List 1, we find that it contains 12 stories of pure adventure, 5 of athletics, 3 of history, 1 of school, 1 of railroads, 1 of mystery, and 1 non-historical adult novel. This would appear to put the story of adventure far in the lead. But I am not sure that we are not here comparing a class with sub-classes. There is hardly one of the stories in the list that may not be called an adventure story, using the word broadly. Sub-classifying the 12 stories classed as "adventure" above we have 3 of Indians and cowboys, 3 of miscellaneous boy life, 2 of the sea and 2 of imprisonment or escape. It would thus seem as if, while boys must have action and adventure in their tales, and would not will-

ingly sit down to read "Cranford" or "Our Village," they are at present fonder of the adventure that centers around school or college athletics than of any other kind.

It is a pity that we can not investigate previous years in some such way as this. It must be remembered, however,—we librarians do not always remember it—that there is much reading done outside of libraries. There is extra-library literature, including all books not borrowed from libraries, and infra-library literature, including all that are below the library limit. When a class of books that we know from various sources of information to be popular, is shown by library statistics to be unpopular, one of the first questions to be asked is: "What specimens of this class are infra-library?"

As a case in point, we will take the detective story, the favorite modern kind of mystery tale. It is rather surprising to find that only one volume of these stories (it is Sherlock Holmes, of course) is on our first list. We should have said, off hand, that detective stories would be very fully represented. Several explanations occur. Sherlock Holmes may be so popular that he has supplanted every other detective hero; or, there may really be a falling off in the liking for detective stories; or finally, the detective stories read by boys may be obtained elsewhere than from the library. They may be simply *extra* library; in other words, the boys may find Poe and Gaboriau and possibly Anna Katherine Green at home. Or they may be *infra* library—Old Sleuth, Nick Carter and their like.

Here I am able to report the results of an interesting experiment tried in our own children's department. The same story was told six times, in as many different parts of New York, to groups of older boys selected as typical of the neighborhood. After the story-telling, I talked with the boys and questioned them. The story selected was Poe's "Purloined Letter." The boys showed that they appreciated and enjoyed it. Of those in the six groups, possibly 200 in all, only one or two had ever heard of the story or knew who wrote it. Less than half a dozen had

read any of Poe's stories and in almost every case these had read "The Gold Bug" at school. (Reading a story in school, by the by, seems in most cases to be an effectual discourager of further investigation.)

Regarding acquaintance with detective stories in general, there was much difference between groups, although every boy of the 200 averred that he liked them. Every boy in one group (East 23rd St.) had read Sherlock Holmes, but in the others only a small minority had done so; on the lower East Side he was quite unknown. When asked what they had read and liked, most of them said "Nick Carter" or "The stories that come out in the Sunday Herald." Many of the boys reported that their parents had forbidden them to read detective stories, or that their teachers discouraged them. I am not sure, also, that we have supplied enough of this kind of literature in our children's rooms. This looks like one of the cases where an attempt to regulate children's reading has resulted unfortunately. We are apt to think that if we desire to control reading, all we have to do is to control the library supply. This may be attempted with some degree of success where the books are difficult to obtain or expensive, but where a cheap supply is available, cutting off the library supply simply drives the reader outside and may lower the general quality of his reading, instead of raising it. I would not have it thought that I intend any particular inferences from this note, which is somewhat discursive.

Let us dwell for a moment longer on infra-library literature for boys, which has scarcely received sufficient notice at our hands. Probably the generic terms with which we are most familiar are "Dime novel" and "Yellow-backed novel," neither of which are now particularly descriptive. "Penny dreadful" and "Shilling shocker" are English terms. We have it on the authority of Edward S. Ellis in the introduction to a new edition of his "Seth Jones," one of the earlier "Dime novels," that the first "Dime novel" was published in 1859 by Mrs Ann S. Stephens, already a popular writer of light fiction. The

series known by this name was projected by the Beadle Brothers and their associates, and their only idea seems to have been to issue inexpensive light fiction by well known writers. They were all edited by Orville J. Victor, a competent literary worker of unimpeachable reputation. These earlier dime novels included some good work. Later, a competing series was begun by George P. Munro, and the quality soon degenerated. The "Dime novels" no longer exist, but the name survives.

The chief difference between the best of these books and those by Optic and Alger is that the latter were more expensively printed. The one thing that they all have in common is, it seems to me, a lack of realism, especially in conversation, in particular, the hero always talks like a book. For instance, the sturdy woodman in the wilderness of western New York, who opens Ellis's book, "Seth Jones," named just above, greets an approaching stranger in this fashion:

"You are more than welcome; such men as you are too scarce in this part of the world for me to feel otherwise than glad when I see them; but one cannot be too vigilant in this lonely section, when more than one life is dependent upon his prudence."

Jones, the person addressed, is a character part, and a little more effort is made to cause him to talk naturally. Announcing himself as "Seth Jones, of New Hampshire," he remarks:

"The Joneses are a numerous family up there—they're getting rather too plentiful for comfort, so I migrated. Might be acquainted perhaps with some of the Joneses?"

This lack of attention to the probabilities of ordinary conversation, which appears even in the works of some of our best novelists, is still particularly noticeable in the didactic book for boys, which we still have with us in great quantity. There is still evidently an opinion afloat that the boy will not read to learn, or even out of curiosity, unless the curiosity is to follow up the links of a story. This is a misapprehension; a boy will read anything that interests him, and he will some-

times develop interest in odd directions. I have seen a ten-year old absorbed in Queen Victoria's diary and other things quite as queer.

The morally didactic story—the Miss Edgeworth tale and the Sanford and Merton type—seems to have gone out, though it lingered with surpassing splendor in the earlier Elsie books. Useful information was mixed with the morals in the Rollo books (which will live for their accurate pictures of New England life), and nowadays we have nothing but the information. In such stories as "Uncle Sam's Secrets," the story is the thinnest kind of a thread. The hero is arrested by mistake, simply in order that the reader, through him, may be filled up with court procedure and prison discipline.

One can scarcely make a separate class of these didactic books, because they run through almost all classes. The probability is that many of them would be just as popular and quite as useful if the thread of narrative on which the facts are strung were omitted altogether. This is beginning to be recognized, and we have some excellent information-books for boys, as well as some very inaccurate and bad ones. This, however, carries us beyond the realm of fiction, to which I had intended to restrict myself in this paper.

The didactic book is interesting because it appears to have been the first kind of book written distinctly for children. Originating in England, it passed thence to this country and quickly became differentiated according to its subject matter into stories that inform the readers respectively about history, applied science, animal life and so on. The story for its own sake came later.

In introducing writers who will treat a few of these types of stories separately, I have given the first place to MR KIRK MUNROE, and will ask Mr W. P. Cutter to read Mr Munroe's paper on

THE ADVENTURE BOOK FOR BOYS

Not more than one boy in ten thousand, even in our land of self-acclaimed civilization, is born a student; but that even

one is so born is a triumph over the innate savagery of humanity, transmitted through the heredity of a million years, and but feebly combatted by the enlightenment of a few centuries. The born student acquires reading as he acquires speech, no one knows exactly how or when; his absorption of knowledge is sponge-like; and, instinctively avoiding the chaff of literature, he seeks its golden grains with unflagging zeal. He becomes the joy of that librarian whose stacks abound in bulky tomes of "reference," and the despair of him whose shelves are devoted only to fiction and feeble expurgations. For a boy of this kind the "adventure" book is profitless; it does not appeal to him as a pleasure, nor does he need it as a stimulant.

In a world of students then, the "adventure" book would find small place; but in one emerging from primeval ignorance, inhabited by millions who do not know how to read, and others who never would have learned except under the stimulation of desire or fear, it plays an important part. Probably nothing so affects humanity as a good story, well told. Until recent years the most welcome guest at every court, castle, manor, and inn, was the strolling bard who held his rude audiences spellbound with tales or songs of high courage and mighty deeds. Thus, and thus only, was kept alive and diffused the faint glow of knowledge and an inspiration to better things that, for ages, dimly illumined the dark savagery of medieval ignorance.

Nor to this day has the power of the story-teller been curtailed, while his welcome is as warm as ever. Through regions vast and remote, where communication is scant, and where ignorance still reigns, he passes to and fro, a welcome guest, ever awakening and fostering the desire for better things. Even in lands already lighted by the rising sun of knowledge, the popularity of the story-teller shows no sign of waning. He may not appear in the guise of a strolling bard; but, in one modern form or another he always is with us, a prime necessity of our lives; for, in this age even more insistently

than ever before, arises the cry: "Tell us a story!"

Yes, tell us a story: but the tale that we demand must be one of human interests akin to our own, and it must deal with facts, probabilities, or at the very least, possibilities. Fairy tales are only appreciated, even by the very young, because of the human attributes with which all fairies are endowed; and they cease to prove of interest as soon as they are discovered to be impossible.

When we shall succeed in establishing communication with Mars, and discover its inhabitants to be a lot of jelly-fish, or disembodied spirits, without a spark of humanity, and absolutely unintelligent, according to our standards, shall we take any farther interest in them? I trow not! We will hasten back to our own world of human activities, and forever after leave the Martians to their stupidity.

Not only do we demand stories of humanity, but such as deal with our contemporaries. Thus the child is interested in tales concerning other children, the youth in the achievements of youth, the lover in stories of love, and the adult in records of business, politics, science, or of the myriad activities common to mankind in its prime. But always, to be thoroughly interesting, and at the same time stimulating, the hero of the tale must be somewhat in advance of the reader, just beyond present reach. That is, he must be a little older, a little braver, a little stronger, a little wiser, or a little something else that seems most desirable. So, to the child of four, we tell the tale of "Goody-Two-Shoes," who was six.

From four to ten is the credulous age, and the season of make-believe, when our literary aspirations find fullest expression in fairy lore and tales of magic. Then it is that we learn to read, that we may consort at our own pleasure with princesses and mail-clad knights, with giants and dragons, with fairies, gnomes, and those fortunates who are permitted to dwell in coral caves beneath the sea. At this glorified age we dwell in palaces more wonderful than ever were built, and when ready to travel, we are whisked from strange

country to stranger, on magic carpets. All these things are so real to us, and we believe in them so implicitly, that when, at ten or twelve, wisdom quickens its pace to the overtaking of credulity, and we see our long cherished substance turned to shadow, so great is our disgust, that in a moment the literature of childhood is contemptuously discarded.

For a time it seems as though there was nothing in the way of story-telling to take the place of that which has gone, and as though the long deluded, but now open-eyed, young person would never again regard the printed page with faith or favor. Now he is all for violent exercise, and strenuous out-of-door sports. He plays ball, rides, swims, rows, and goes in for junior athletic contests. For him there is neither time nor inclination for books. "Who cares for the stupid things anyhow? They are fit only for kids or old people, who don't know any better than to mull over them." But sooner or later there comes a day, when storm-bound or confined to the house by some minor ailment, our young agnostic mopes forlornly, or makes himself a nuisance by talking, in season and out, of the particular sport with which he just then is infatuated.

The hour of the "adventure" book has arrived!

Perhaps baseball is the one topic of the hour. As our disconsolate lad lounges through the sitting room, his eye is caught by a book lying on the center table. There may be a dozen other books on the same table, but he notes them not. He sees only the one with cover design in glaring colors, of a young athlete in baseball costume, swinging a bat and standing in the most approved position for hitting a three-bagger. On the cover also is emblazoned a title: "Out on First" or "The Hero of the School."

Instantly the bait is seized, and in another moment the boy, curled up on a window seat, has forgotten his recent discontent, and oblivious to all else, is absorbed by the fascination of this latest and most wonderful find. What a book it is, to be sure! How replete with incident and adventure, thrill and excitement! At

the same time what a mine of information regarding baseball, school athletics, and school life in general. Our youngster has always imagined he should hate school life; but, by the time he has finished "Out on First," and is recalling, with flushed face and sparkling eyes, its breathless situations, he knows that to go to just such a school has become his chief desire, and that even the amount of study necessary to pass an entrance examination, is none too high a price to pay for the privilege.

In this his first "adventure" book the young reader finds reference to another tale of school life, something about a fellow named "Tom Brown" that he determines to examine as soon as he can get hold of it. Thus is begun a sequence of adventure books that will lead on and on and on, until in later years, the boy who scoffed at books will be found reading, with eager interest, the stories of the truly great men of all ages, explorers, statesmen, warriors, writers, artists, inventors,—the men who have done things, and made the world what it is.

But it is during his school days that the adventure books appeal to him most; for not only do they form an agreeable complement to his studies, and stimulate him to farther research, but they tell him of the careers of other boys who have taken the very plunge into life's battle that he, shortly, must take. Thus he learns of what he may expect to encounter, of difficulties and how to overcome them, of successes and how to achieve them, of the rewards of truth, honesty, bravery, and right living, and of the bitter penalties attached to their opposites.

The ideal "adventure" book for a normal boy should, then, combine a thrilling interest with sound instruction; for, unless it contains the former no boy will read it, and without the latter it had better be left unread. But its thrills must be those of possibilities, and its instruction must be absolutely reliable, for no other book in all the world is subjected to such searching criticism. Librarians, parents, and teachers will criticize it before placing it in the hands of a youthful reader; while he and

his mates will criticize it most mercilessly of all, nor hesitate a moment before rendering the verdict of "Punk!" or "Bully!" that for ever after, seals its fate.

HISTORICAL STORIES

CHAIRMAN BOSTWICK: When a boy that I know stumbled upon a fat little red book in dangerously small print, and, dipping into it, discovered that it was full to the brim with good things, he laid the foundation not only of a life-long love for the "Arabian Nights," but of admiration for the Arabs as a race, and of some degree of sympathy for their modes of life and mental processes. I suppose there is hardly a historical fact in the whole book. I remember how surprised and interested I was when I learned that the Caliph Haroun al Raschid was a real person. And yet, such a book soaks one full of history. Reading it, one understands instinctively how and why the Arabs overran half of the world, and how they were discussing problems in the higher algebra when our precious ancestors were plunged in semi-barbarism. How much better this method than that which halts the story in order that one of the characters may give to another (for the reader's benefit) a brief résumé of the history of the country from the earliest times to the year 1563!

Historical fiction for boys seems to have developed from novels like those of Scott and Cooper. Written originally as much for adults as were those of Thackeray or George Eliot, they are now read largely by the young. Scott's long historical introductions are found objectionable by most boys, especially in these days of jumping in *medias res*. But Scott knew what he was about. He was writing for grown-ups, and he knew that it was necessary to prepare the scene before going on with the play—to soak the mind with a mordant before putting in the dye. The intelligent boy who once gets through one of Scott's introductions realizes how important they are, and will endure them patiently in view of the treat that is to follow.

Possibly the eagerness with which the boys of the last generation devoured Scott and Cooper, ostensibly intended for their elders, suggested the historical tale written especially for boys, as we have it now. At any rate, its writers have followed the plan of Scott rather than that of the "Arabian Nights." There is always something that corresponds to Scott's introductions, although they may be scattered throughout the body of the tale, and this brings them decidedly under the didactic heading. I have already queried whether the canned information in the didactic story would not be better and produce better results if given by itself. This query may be repeated in connection with the historical story, but there are some obvious answers to it. Writers of fiction know and recognize that they must be interesting or fail; writers of non-fiction unfortunately have never acknowledged any such obligation. They consider themselves at liberty to be prosy and have, indeed, almost turned that liberty into license.

There is some excuse, then, for a writer who wishes to impart historical fact, when he decides to string his hard and glittering beads upon the thread of narrative. We are prone to forget that the earliest and most praised histories were in reality little more than historical fiction. Writers like Xenophon and Livy aimed rather to create an atmosphere of verity than to report verbatim. Do you suppose that Xenophon's talk to the disheartened Greeks after the treacherous murder of their leaders, or the speeches of Livy's or Sallust's heroes on the eve of various contests were taken down in shorthand? So long as it does not sail under false colors, a good historical story is to be preferred to an inaccurate and prosy attempt at serious history or biography.

Our next paper is by a writer who has had no little success with historical tales that boys love and whose interest in library work is evidenced by his long membership in the Library commission of New Jersey. I take pleasure in introducing MR EVERETT T. TOMLINSON.

THE HISTORICAL STORY FOR BOYS

I want to say that I have come up to canonize Mr Bostwick. Perhaps you didn't know he was Saint Bostwick, but I was brought up on a diet of the perseverance of the saints. The perseverance of Mr Bostwick during the past year in the numerous invitations he has given me to read a paper, has led me to believe that he belongs to that class. Therefore, as things equal to the same thing are equal to each other, I have put the saints and Mr Bostwick together, and you will remember from this time forward that this is Saint Bostwick, although instead of canonizing him, when I am done, you may want to cannonade him.

Three factors compose the problem of the historical story for boys—the boy, the subject and the book or the treatment of the subject.

The boy. One of the foremost sources of confusion in the appreciation of boy-nature is due to the fact that the genius instead of the normal boy is made the standard of judgment. Because certain geniuses in their boyhood read and enjoyed the masterpieces of literature, the conclusion is drawn that if other boys read the same great works they too will become geniuses. Mill might read Greek when he was nine, but it is a *non sequitur* to infer that if another boy is compelled to study the same marvelous language at the same early age he too can be made into a Stuart Mill. We are prone to spell "the child" with a capital C. Instead of rejoicing because our boys are not geniuses, but are healthy, normal, young animals, we are prone to select their studies and elect their reading with the genius in view. We think we know what they ought to like and then compel them to take it whether they like it or not. We confuse food with appetite. In the opinion of certain teachers, even the gems of literature introduced and memorized in the grammar grades, sometimes more nearly serve as an emetic than as a diet, because they remain fixed in the

memory of the child as a part of an imposed task.

Then, too, we confuse the production of a great writer with that of a wide reader. Reading, not writing, is the subject of the present paper. The course that has produced or aided in developing certain eminent writers is sometimes used as the standard for the development of extensive reading, whereas the two may be in no-wise related. The food of one may be the poison of the other.

We all have our theories as to what is best for the boy,—especially if we have no boys of our own. Who has not pitied the boy left to the tender care of a spinster aunt? Who has not sympathized from the depths of his soul with the child of specialists in child study? From our own more extensive experience we are prone to read backward into boy life what is not there, but exists only in our fancy or our dreams.

The normal boy is neither a prig nor a prodigy; he is just a healthy, noisy, shouting, singing young animal. His maiden aunt may have "certain ideas" as to what is proper, but what does she understand? She has no children, but her confidence in her knowledge of children increases as the square of the distance from the probability of her ever having any. Her idea of deportment would make the lad into a priggish little old gentleman. Her conception of his proper garb, by comparison, would make a mummy dressed in the height of fashion. Often, too, her plan for his reading is fearfully and wonderfully made, just because she has thought of what *ought* to be in the boy instead of what *is* in the boy. If he is normal he prefers Samson to Shelley, and Jeffries to Swinburne. He would rather tell of the pitchers in the national league than hear of the virtues of the wise. He may be interested in the artistic touch in Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel," but the chances are he prefers a "damozel" who may be less blessed, but at least she is of flesh and blood and can readily distinguish the duties of the umpire from those of the short stop.

All this does not imply that the young barbarian is to be left in his barbarous tastes for reading or for food. It does imply that he can not be lifted bodily into a literary light. Jonah's precipitate departure from his unique conveyance is an act of grace compared with such a transference of young readers. Cod liver oil is most excellent, but, Mark Twain to the contrary, it is not to be classed with breakfast foods. What is sometimes termed "cultivating a taste" is often really cloying an appetite. What the boy is and does and likes cannot wisely be ignored. Sermons, provided they are safe, sound and not too long, are most commendable (perhaps it is safe to assert that more are commended than heard), but the normal boy does not begin his churchly career with an over enthusiastic delight in this means of grace. It is better to put the yeast into the bread before the bread is put into the boy.

The boy's demands. The normal boy demands a story. Sermons may be better, but not better for him. The Bible does not open with a scientific disquisition upon the evolutionary hypothesis of anthropological origins,—it begins with the story of Adam and Eve. Even the Great Teacher did not speak without a parable. This is the law of life. It is more, it is as vital as breathing.

In his story the boy demands action. He wants no involved plot, no introspective analysis. "Something doing" is more than slang, it is a demand. For him the tale is not adorned by an implied or appended moral. He wants no tail to his tale. Even when the boy is quiet he wants his heroes to be doing things. Now this is the secret of the appeal of such books as "Deadwood Dick" and "Slim Sam the Sleuth." I am not condoning the reading of these terrible tales. I am claiming only that the philosophy of their appeal shall not be ignored.

"Is it true?" This question is one of the foremost in the boy's category. Fairy tales or "Arabian Nights" may be read by him and enjoyed, but they are not masquerading. Truly they are lies, and the

young reader is content. But there is to be no sailing under false colors. The story must be true to life, but not too good to be true.

It must appeal to his imagination. He may not be able to define this demand, but it is as real as his hunger, although he may be unable to name one of his digestive organs beyond his stomach. The appeal of the book must be based upon what he comprehends, but it must be also a little beyond him. This is the reason why stories of life in boarding schools are more popular than those of the public schools, of college life than of day schools. Even his response to the mock heroics of scalping Indians is based upon this fact. The boy is a natural hero-worshipper and his heroes are mainly those of his own land. He is intense in his patriotism and a lover of war because war is a time when heroes are made and things are done. In a large class of newsboys in one of our greatest cities Washington was voted the most popular character of history, Napoleon was second choice.

The historical story. That the historical story does appeal to boys statistics prove. At first, it is true, it may not find a response so immediate as that given the book which deals with a special interest at the time, like football or athletics, but for a steady and continued interest it easily leads. An investigation in one of our largest city libraries was recently conducted in the following manner—a slip of paper was handed each boy as he entered and he was requested to write the titles of six books recently read and most enjoyed. Of thirty-five boys who responded, seventeen placed an historical story first in the list. Some books appeal for a time, the historical story appeals for all time. Fifteen years after its publication a certain historical story was reported at the head of the juvenile books most in demand at the New York City public libraries. The vitality of this class of stories for boys is apparently pronounced.

The cause is not difficult to find. Whether there be athletics, the rules of the game change; whether there be sto-

ries of school life, the buildings crumble and new generations of boys appear on the campus; but history never faileth. It contains the elements of the permanent, the heroic, the patriotic, the vital, which are eternal. Washington is never out of date, Pontiac and Tecumseh do not pass from the stage, Farragut and Perry are not vanishing figures, Plymouth Rock is a foundation not easily shaken. But the book must be more than a record of events, it must contain action; not mere facts, but a story. It does not glorify war, but it magnifies the heroic and the lessons taught by victory or defeat. Indeed all true history is a record of war. It is the story of man's contests with nature, with men and with himself. It places a value upon the liberties of the present by teaching the price that was paid for them, for the historical story is not merely one of adventure, but also of that which is heroic, patriotic, historic, true. The influx of peoples who have no comprehension of the price paid for liberty in America intensifies the value of stories that deal with national foundations. In my own State of New Jersey fifty-two per cent of its inhabitants are of foreign birth.

The treatment of the subject. The historical story must be more than a recital of facts; it must make actions and actors vital and vivid. It is historical without being mere history. Its setting must be in verified facts; the story is of action. It is personal rather than biographical. Indeed this is the universal demand of editors as well as of boys today. The book must recognize the fundamental requirement of the boy that it be true, interesting, inspiring, and instructive; but the instruction must be like a skeleton,—covered with flesh and blood. Only lobsters and similar creatures have their bones outside their meat. The highest purpose of the historical story is served when it becomes the vestibule through which the young reader, boy or girl—for girls read these stories almost as much as boys do—enters into the spacious abodes of history itself.

Methods of preparation. Perhaps I may be pardoned and my object will not be misunderstood if, in discussing the final phase of the subject, I reveal some of the methods employed in the preparation of these books. Given the desire to prepare for boys and girls certain books which shall be inspirational, but introductory and preparatory rather than final, which shall be instructive, wholesome, interesting, true in the lessons they imply and teach, and yet shall be looked upon only as steps to higher planes both in literature and history, what laws must be observed?

1. The book must be written by a lover of boys. There can be no divorce between the lover of history and the lover of boys. If one does not look upon the normal, healthy boy as the most fascinating object in creation let him avoid the task as he would shun poison. The love of the story and of the boy are as essential as the love of history. The facility of the story-teller may be developed but it never can be implanted.

2. The historic material used must be verified and every place described must have been actually seen. The psychological gulf between what one has seen and what one knows only by hearsay is unconsciously detected and is as impassable and fixed as that which separated Dives from Lazarus.

3. It is the boy's point of view which must be held steadily before the writer. His own may perhaps be wiser, but it cannot be substituted. In my own labors I have endeavored to keep constantly in touch with the boys themselves. Certain manuscripts or chapters are put to the actual test of the boy's judgment before the copy is sent to the publishers. A frequent method adopted has been for my wife to read aloud to my own boys, while I sat in an adjoining room unobserved, but not unobserving, listening to comments, and, above all, watching for manifestations of interest or disapproval. The experience of librarians; the knowledge of clerks in department stores; watching boys at their games; listening to their own

comments; their judgment as expressed in letters written to authors are all supplementary aids of great value.

4. The questions and personal experiences of boys are suggestive because the boy's point of view must never be ignored. For example, in gathering the material for certain historical stories my own boys, lads at the time, scoured the regions with me. Battlefields were visited, the routes of the armies followed, the "oldest inhabitants" were talked with and many an unpublished tale of early days run down. Questions the writer would never have thought of asking were asked by the boys with a result that was both interesting and suggestive.

5. Old newspapers, old books, scrap-books, family records, have provided valuable material which no history has ever recorded. When it is known that a man is interested in special lines the world combines to aid him. "Unto every one that hath shall be given." A scrap-book compiled by an early commander at Sackett's Harbor, a true story of an ancestor who swam across Lake Champlain just before the attack on Ticonderoga, the personal records of one who for two years was a prisoner on the old prison-ship Jersey, the diary of men who participated in the Tea Party at Greenwich (N. J.), in 1775, the early printed tales of adventures with the pine robbers and with the son of Ben Franklin, the last royal governor of New Jersey, have been among the valuable gifts thus received.

6. The search is for the true and the valuable set in that which is interesting; for the informing but without losing sight of the inspiring; for the stirring and unusual but not for the improbable. The story, it is true, later may be read for its own sake, but even as a story the historical tale has failed of its highest purpose unless it arouses and stimulates interest in that which lies beyond its borders. The historical story should be the connecting, though frequently missing, link between the boy and the history of his own land. It may not develop a genius, but it may do better still, it may arouse

admiration for a true man. It may not, indeed ought not, to glorify the battlefield; but it may assist in cultivating courage, devotion to ideals, and, above all, a true estimate and proper valuation of what his heritage as an American is. In other ways and in different contests, by his reading the tales of his forefathers' days and deeds, the boy may be inspired to hold up those principles which they at cost of life and limb so worthily upheld. "I, too, am an American and a citizen of no mean country."

CHAIRMAN BOSTWICK: Although we are the American Library Association, we must occasionally extend our horizon beyond this continent, and even beyond the seas that encompass it. There are English-speaking and English-reading boys in the mother country. Has their different environment, varying like ours, but in a different way reacted upon the course that their literary preferences have taken? Do they now find themselves at the point where our own youngsters have arrived? We are fortunate in being able to listen to testimony along this line presented by Mr Robert Irwin, of the Hulme Branch, Manchester (Eng.), public libraries.

The conclusion that I draw from it is that English boys, in their preferences, are now passing through a stage in which American boys found themselves ten or fifteen years ago. Many of the authors mentioned by Mr Irwin as most popular were also once popular here, but have been superseded. And in particular, although school stories are still widely read in England, apparently the purely athletic story has not yet appeared on the field, or if it has, has not appealed to English boy readers. MR IRWIN'S paper will be read to us by Mr Carl B. Roden.

BOOKS READ BY ENGLISH BOYS

The task of deciding as to which are the most popular boy's stories in England today is somewhat difficult. The schools play a prominent part in encouraging the reading of healthy literature, for in most of them a small library is generally a feature, which is usually supple-

mented by most of our public libraries. Teachers are also paying a great deal of attention to the reading of their scholars, and very often the officials of the various libraries are somewhat startled by the constant demand for certain books, which have been specially recommended to the boys. Often these books have some special bearing on the school studies, and the circulation of high class stories must have a considerable effect on the education of the young. A love of reading may be created, and if persevered with, form the strongest antidote to the "penny dreadful." The interest which the teacher desires to arouse is here created, and the boy, far away from irksome restrictions, yields himself up to the reading of the book with delight. In this way the reading of "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott, "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens, and "Westward Ho," by Charles Kingsley, have been encouraged by the teachers, and may in a measure account for their increasing popularity among our boys of the present day.

It may truly be said that the majority of English boys appear to follow Dr Johnson's advice, in reading those books which divert and interest them. Self-confident, ambitious, and full of the spirit of mischief, they naturally revel in those narratives which thrill the imagination with stirring adventures on land and sea or stories of school life. There is in most boys a spirit of romance and chivalry, and a perusal of those books wherein descriptions of most of the famous heroes or deeds are portrayed, tends to keep alive this worthy spirit of emulation.

That well known story of school life, "Tom Brown's School-days," by Thomas Hughes, still appears to exercise the same fascination that it did a number of years ago. Nearly all our popular school stories have this as their prototype, and the moral influence which "Tom Brown" has wielded upon the present generation can hardly be over-estimated. That masterpiece of creative imagination, Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," with its Swedish imitation, J. R. Wyss's "Swiss Family Robinson," enjoy almost the same

popularity, and it is satisfactory to note, that books of such high character must yet be included in the most popular boy's stories of the present day.

In our public libraries, there is no doubt that George Alfred Henty holds the premier place as a writer for boys. Most of his books have some basis of history, and he has contrived in his ninety volumes, to tell of the greater part of the memorable events in the world's history. As a rule the titles of his books generally convey to the reader some information as to their contents, and you can always depend on a bold dashing hero who survives some remarkable escapes, whilst the villain always receives his due punishment. In a thoroughly entertaining manner the characters of history are depicted in his stories, giving as far as possible, true pictures of the people and period about which the story is written, clothing his characters with such personal reality, that one might almost be a spectator of the varied incidents which occur in the narrative. The boy's curiosity is aroused, and in many cases a desire is created to know still further about the historical hero. More authentic histories are then searched through, and some part of the history of the world is made, at any rate, more familiar than before. I have been assured by the proud mother of a young hopeful who had just secured a school scholarship, that the reading of this writer's books had been of inestimable value to her boy, as the stories had fixed in his memory many historical facts, which might otherwise have escaped him.

Captain F. S. Brereton has followed in the footsteps of Henty, and this writer may in time seriously challenge his supremacy. With his "A Soldier of Japan," "A Hero of Lucknow," "In the Grip of the Mullah," he has already achieved considerable popularity and his books have a constant circle of admirers. As, however, this writer can only produce two or three books each year, and I hardly dare venture to inquire as to how many volumes a boy can read in that time, it follows that the affections of the boys are generously divided. Herbert Hayens with

"Paris at Bay," "Scouting for Buller," "Captain of Irregulars," etc., and Herbert Strang with "Kobo," "Brown of Monkden," "Boys of the Light Brigade," meet with their hearty appreciation.

In George Manville Fenn's large collection of stories, a boy has plenty of variety to choose from, and is bound to meet with something that appeals to him. In "Burr, Junior," and "Quicksilver," with their telling descriptions of school life, "Patience Wins," relating to the struggles and trials of a boy's first introduction to industrial life, "Nat the Naturalist," with his adventures in the Eastern Seas, "Diamond Dyke," a story of South African adventures, "King o' the Beach," a tale of the tropics, etc., a boy can wander in imagination all over the world, and I believe that a well-known London librarian confesses to being under a debt of obligation to this writer for his first knowledge of some little known country, which was described in one of his stories.

Gordon Stables is another author who writes on similar lines, and his "Pearl Divers," with its descriptions of the country by the Sargasso Sea, "For Cross or Crescent," an account of the days of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, "In Far Bolivia," "Remember the Maine," a story of the Spanish-American War, all combine to impress upon their readers, the notable events and places of the present and past.

"King Solomon's Mines," by H. Rider Haggard, a story which treats of a search for hidden treasure in the unknown African regions, and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" show signs of their popularity by never remaining long on the shelves of any library, as they are immediately called for by the readers. Dean F. W. Farrar showed his appreciation of the value of "Tom Brown's School-days," by writing "Eric," "Julian Home," "St. Winifred's." In these books the same high ideal of school life is inculcated, and although the young heroes may to critical readers appear somewhat priggish, yet this qualification does not interfere in any way with the demand for his books. Other popular writers about school life are: H. C. Adams, "Fighting His Way,"

"The White Brunswickers"; Harold Avery, "Dormitory Flag," "Triple Alliance"; Andrew Home, "Exiled from School," "From Fag to Monitor"; T. Baines Reed, "Fifth Form at St. Dominic's," "Willoughby Captains."

Stories of the sea have ever a charm for boys, and "Treasure Island," by Robert Louis Stevenson, still exercises its wonderful charm on their imaginations, and remains yet one of the most popular favorites. Captain Marryat, with "Peter Simple," "Jacob Faithful," "Midshipman Easy," and W. H. G. Kingston, with "From Powder Monkey to Admiral," "The Three Midshipmen," "Hurricane Hurry," still recall glimpses of naval life before the advent of the steamship; whilst in Jules Verne, the imagination has full play with "The Mysterious Island," "From the Earth to the Moon," "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," etc. The books of these writers along with those of Henry Collingwood, appear to be the favorite sea stories, and the latter writer with, "The Congo Rovers," "The Pirate Island," "The Log of the Flying Fish," pictures the days when sea pirates were more numerous than now, and amongst other things, delves into the hidden mysteries of submarine and airship.

The recent formation of Baden-Powell's boy scouts in England, will perhaps account for the increasing popularity which has lately attended the works of J. Fenimore Cooper, dealing with stories about the American Indians. His "Leather-Stocking" series are yet considered to have no equal in this particular kind of story, and whilst some of the characters might be considered perhaps too idealistic, his descriptions of the cowboys, the Red Indians with their different tribes, ranch life, etc., show that the author spared no pains to make his stories as true to life as is consistent with romance.

E. S. Ellis, another writer about the Indians, has in the "Deerfoot" series shown that there is plenty of material left to captivate his youthful readers, and he has already written well over thirty volumes about them. Captain Mayne Reid, with "The Headless Horseman," "The Death

Shot," "Rifle Rangers," and R. H. Moncrieff, with "The Wigwam and the Warpath," have also written very successfully in this line.

There are, however, many books, magazines, and papers read by boys, which they do not obtain from, or see in public libraries. Some idea of this reading may be got from the books and papers which are sometimes asked for at the libraries. But the literature they read in connection with public libraries is necessarily that provided for them. Only such literature is provided for young readers, as in the opinion of the librarian is considered suitable. Periodicals of a character like "The Boy's Own Paper," "Chums," "Young England," "The Captain," "St. Nicholas," are usually provided in the reading-rooms, and amongst these the young folks browse with varied expression of interest.

James Grant's "British Battles," Rev. W. H. Fitchett's "Deeds that Won the Empire," etc., though hardly stories, strongly appeal to their sense of patriotism, and any works dealing in an elementary manner with engineering, joinery, natural science, etc., are sought after by many. It is necessary that these books should be well illustrated. The desire to win in the battle of life has not yet obtained that hold which one expects to find implanted later, and therefore those books which instil business virtues and moral instincts, such as Samuel Smiles's "Self-help," are left severely alone by the boys.

The limits of this paper have not allowed me to give more than a cursory notice of our most popular boy's authors, but in the juvenile catalogs published by nearly all our public libraries, the names of many additional authors and titles are given, along with suitable works on history, literature, natural science, etc. Publishers have also recognized the necessity of catering specially for the young, and catalogs are issued periodically of the books suitable for children. In these lists a boy, whatever his taste may be, can calculate to find something which will instruct or amuse him, and if an interest in good literature can be aroused, then one of the main objects of the library has been attained.

CHAIRMAN BOSTWICK: It seems to me that one of the most interesting things in Mr Irwin's paper is the increasing popularity of Cooper in England. I think few of us realize, perhaps, how very widely Cooper has been read for a great many years.

Some one stepped up in front of the books for boys the other day and said, "Will you please tell me why this collection of books for boys is brought here to a convention of grown people?" I inquired of the assistant who has charge of them and she tells me that the circulation has been quite large. A number of people who are present must have read some of these books or glanced them over, at least, perhaps for the first time.

We have a few minutes still left. Suppose some of you tell us of something that has struck you in looking over these books. If no one seems inclined to do so, Mr President, I think you may consider this symposium closed.

THE PRESIDENT: We thank you very much, indeed, Mr Bostwick, for this most interesting addition to the program which has been made by you and your collaborators, whom also we cordially thank.

The Chair must ask your attention to a single matter before we consider the reports. As many of you remember, a suggestion was made last evening at the general session, that the by-laws which were then adopted should be referred to a special committee which might revise them with a view to removing any verbal inconsistencies that might have crept into them or that might have remained in them and escaped the vigilance of the Association last night. This suggestion was a usual and a very reasonable one, but it was not adopted; perhaps through fear of interfering with the successful closing of this meeting. If that was the motive the Chair must express his gratitude for it. At the same time, you know that a great deal of work has been done during these last five days. Not only have you successfully grappled with the new Constitution and with the by-laws which are appended to it, but you have gone through with a tolerably exacting program, while

both the Executive board and the Council have been pretty hard worked. It would be unfortunate if as a result, not of their haste, but of their fatigue, any verbal inconsistencies should finally mar what they have tried to make a thorough and conscientious piece of work.

In order to guard against such a contingency the Chair has resolved to ask you to give effect to a resolution which is, in purpose, practically identical with the suggestion that was made last night, viz., to authorize the incoming Executive board to make such changes in the text of the new by-laws—not the Constitution, but the by-laws—as may be necessary to eliminate verbal inconsistencies, should any be found. If such a motion is proposed now, the Chair will gratefully entertain it.

MR YUST: Mr President: I have been requested to present the following resolution—That the Executive board be, and it is hereby, authorized, previous to the first publication of the new by-laws, to make such changes in the text thereof as may be necessary to eliminate verbal inconsistencies, if any such be found."

As stated, I present this because I have been requested to do so, and not that I think that this will in any way remedy the fundamental defects which have been incorporated in the Constitution and the by-laws.

THE PRESIDENT: All the Chair asks for is authority to remove verbal inconsistencies.

(The resolution was adopted.)

There is now an opportunity for the presentation of certain resolutions.

MR G. F. BOWERMAN: Mr President: I am sure that many of us, during the course of this meeting, have been very sorry, in fact, we have been somewhat disconcerted, to learn that Mr Post, the Superintendent of Documents, will cease his term of office in a very few days. It seems fitting that some resolutions on the subject of his withdrawal be presented at this time. A somewhat similar resolution, with some verbal modifications, was unanimously adopted at our meeting of the National association of state libraries and the Government documents section of the Ameri-

can Library Association yesterday, and it seems that at that time the advisability was expressed of passing this resolution by the entire Association.

The preamble and resolutions are longer than we should like to have them, but they are long for the reason that it seemed desirable to state in some detail our reasons for the approval of the work of the office as it has been carried on under Mr Post.

The resolution recommended is as follows:

The American Library Association, with a membership of about 2,000 librarians and library trustees, representing about 800 libraries of all classes, in annual convention assembled, has learned with deep regret of the resignation of Mr William L. Post, as Superintendent of Documents, of the Government Printing Office, after a service of seventeen years in the Government Printing Office and of more than three years as Superintendent of Documents. The Association desires to go on record as heartily approving Mr Post's enlightened and progressive administration of his office, whereby he has rendered United States public documents useful to the public, through libraries, to a degree never before attained. This record has been made by Mr Post by the application of scientific cataloging methods to the documents, by the publication of the excellent monthly catalog, and by the adoption of other methods approved in commercial publishing houses for keeping the public informed of available material published by the government. The Association further desires to record its appreciation of the high value of public documents to the public, especially when intelligently administered and promptly and skilfully distributed. So important does this Association consider the efficient and intelligent distribution of documents to public libraries, that it is hereby

Resolved, That in filling the position of Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer is respectfully requested and urged, in the interest of the whole American people served by libraries, to keep in mind the purpose of conducting the Office of Superintendent of Documents on a plane of highest efficiency, progress and usefulness to the public through the libraries, and, as the work of this Office is to a high degree technical, to insist upon long experience in the office or training in library work as prerequisite for appointment.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Unit-

ed States, to the Public Printer, to the Chairman of the Congressional joint committee on printing, and to Mr Post.

MR LEGLER: Mr President: I desire to submit a series of resolutions by request, but I may say that they have my very hearty approval.

The resolutions recommended are as follows:

Whereas, The Third Assistant Postmaster General has rendered a decision to the effect that cumulative bibliographic publications will no longer be allowed second class rates of postage, and

Whereas, In making this decision the opinions of the three preceding officials have been overruled and reversed, it is

Resolved, That this Association regrets a decision which, while admitting the monthly editions of books of railway time tables, the annual editions of university catalogs, and publications consisting principally of repeated advertising matter, excludes publications that contain repeated matter of a bibliographic character; and it is further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this organization that the existing law should be so amended that decision regarding such publications may not depend on the judgment of each succeeding executive of the Department, but that the right to the second class rate of postage may be fully, specifically and permanently established.

(The resolutions were adopted unanimously.)

THE PRESIDENT: We have now to deal with a few reports.

THE SECRETARY then read a report from the Council. (See p. 443.)

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on resolutions will now be received.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Committee on resolutions recommends the adoption of the following minutes:

As the Thirty-first Annual Conference draws to a close, the American Library Association desires to record its sincere appreciation of the efforts of those who have contributed to make the meeting at Bretton Woods a great success, and especially to express its gratitude to the Hon. Charles R. Corning, of Concord (N. H.), the Board of trustees of the New Hamp-

shire state library, the Hon. William D. Chandler, the President of that Board; Mr Arthur H. Chase, the State librarian; Professor C. W. Colby, McGill university; Mr J. Edward Banta, Superintendent of schools, Binghamton (N. Y.), Reverend Samuel M. Crothers, Mr Everett T. Tomlinson and Mr Robert Irwin.

Respectfully submitted,

N. D. C. HODGES, Chairman
HILLER C. WELLMAN
LINDA A. EASTMAN

THE PRESIDENT: We shall now have the report of the Tellers of the election.

MR C. H. MILAM then presented the

REPORT OF THE TELLERS OF ELECTION

The following is the result of the official ballot of the Bretton Woods Conference of the American Library Association, held July 2, 1909.

	No. of votes
For President:	
N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati.....	154
For 1st Vice-President:	
J. I. Wyer, Jr, Albany.....	126
For 2nd Vice-President:	
Miss Alice S. Tyler, Des Moines.....	152
For Executive board:	
C. W. Andrews.....	151
Mrs H. L. Elmendorf.....	156
W. C. Lane.....	157
H. E. Legler.....	149
Herbert Putnam	157
P. B. Wright.....	140
For Members of the Council:	
Miss Nina E. Browne.....	152
H. W. Craver.....	153
Miss Myra Poland.....	151
C. B. Roden.....	153
B. C. Steiner.....	144
For Trustee of Endowment fund:	
W. C. Kimball.....	147
C. H. MILAM	
C. E. RUSH	
Tellers of Election.	

THE PRESIDENT: There is perhaps no class of persons in regard to whom the words are more appropriate, "We are such stuff as dreams are made of, and our little life is rounded with a sleep," than presi-

dents of the American Library Association. It seems but a few days to me since we were all at Minnetonka and you, in the person of my honored predecessor, handed me this gavel and confided it to my keeping, bestowing with it the responsibility and the honor that always accompany it. I wish now most cordially to thank the many friends who by their kind help have enabled me in some measure to meet the responsibilities of the past year. And especially do I wish to thank the members of the Executive board, my colleagues, for their continued and cordial co-operation and support. To each one I owe an especial debt of gratitude. One of them alone you have placed me in a position to repay with something more than words.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to hand to Mr Hodges this symbol of office, with my most hearty congratulations upon the honor that you have done him and my most cordial wishes and certain hopes for a successful year's administration. We shall all support him, I know, and I confidently predict for his year of office the success which it is my earnest hope may attend him and this Association.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HODGES: "Mr President"—I must so address you once more—and members of the Association. As I was listening to Dr Crothers, I was reminded of the constitution of a scientific paper. The connection may not at first be obvious. In a well written scientific paper, the record of a research, the paper starts with a few paragraphs giving the connection of what is new, what the author has recorded as new, with what has been done in the past. Those few introductory paragraphs are comparatively intelligible. Following those introductory paragraphs comes a description of the apparatus used, which is generally very difficult reading; then the methods and the results in the form of tables, the technical part; which no one is inclined to read or to get the meat out of unless he is absolutely forced to the task. In the end, if the writer is kind hearted, he gives in one or two paragraphs a summary of his results, the meaning of the whole thing. In a way there is a parallel in the delibera-

tions of this Association, or of any association. We have at the beginning the President's address, which doesn't go into details. Then come the technical papers, which are extremely hard to follow, and which some of us are inclined to shirk, and some of us must shirk because we haven't more than one pair of ears; and for that reason I am specially grateful, and I think we all ought to be, to Dr Crothers for giving such an admirable summary of what goes on at a library association meeting.

One hundred years ago, in my native place, Salem (Mass.), there was a clergyman—there were a number of clergymen—but there was one clergyman, the pastor of the East Church, Dr Bentley. Now, Dr Bentley was a very learned man and he was a very good pastor, a very good shepherd of his flock. There was contentment in the parish. But in the course of events Dr Bentley withdrew, and he was followed by a man who was neither so learned nor so good a shepherd of the flock, and that man was very soon in trouble. The year of this Association

which is about to close has been a brilliant one. You have achieved a Constitution which is brilliant. To be sure, some few can see only the flaws which stand out all the more on account of the brilliancy of the Constitution as a whole. You have the brilliant result of headquarters which are to develop much further than the headquarters of the past, and you have had a remarkable program of papers. I confess that I shall start in upon my presidential year with not a little humility in view of this admirable record which has just been made. Fortunately, the Association has arranged that the presidents from now on shall have some thirty or forty additional councilors, and with their assistance I hope that there may be a reasonable record in the future. It shall be my endeavor within my ability to make the coming year worthy of a notch in the calendar of the Association. It goes without saying that I appreciate the honor that has been conferred upon me.

THE PRESIDENT: I now declare this Thirty-First Annual Conference adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Twelfth Annual Meeting, Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1-2, 1909.

FIRST SESSION

(Thursday, July 1, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr Herbert O. Brigham of Rhode Island.

THE SECRETARY read the following extract from a letter from Mr Chase, State Librarian of New Hampshire, to the President of the Association.

"The trustees of the New Hampshire state library desire me to say to you as the representative of your Association, that they will have headquarters in room 207 at the Mt Washington during the entire week, and that they and myself will be very glad at all times to do anything in our power to aid you and to make the meeting of the Association a success."

The President then delivered his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Once again we are gathering for our annual conference and the routine of work is dropped for a week of pleasurable business, or if you prefer, a week of business-like pleasure. It is a fitting time to review the year, to compare results, to learn by the experience of others, and to set a higher standard for the year to come. We need these conferences. Our united work is handicapped by geographical barriers, by individual effort in fifty commonwealths. We can never *all* come together, but as the meeting place shifts to the various points of the compass, we can by persistent attendance, meet our fellow workers and eventually learn to know them. Let us glance over the field.

Here in New England there has been but one change during the year, the passing of one of the deans of the library profession, Caleb B. Tillinghast, of Massachusetts. Mr Tillinghast was a lovable, kindly man who shrank from publicity and who found in the association of his books the comfort and solace which they so often give. He held decided opinions and

had little patience with certain tendencies of library activity. He never participated in meetings of this character. It was our loss, as the weight of his opinion, the sanity of his judgment and the extensive knowledge of his chosen vocation would have been of great value to us all. His successor, Mr Belden, is with us today and we gladly welcome him to our number.

New England is fully represented at this conference. Mr Emery, of Maine, is on the program for an address. Mr Goddard is here from the Green mountain state, and Mr Chase, of New Hampshire, is playing the part of host. Announcement has already been made regarding the courtesy extended by the trustees of the State library. We appreciate this kindness and the warm welcome given us by the men and women of the Granite state.

In mentioning Mr Goddard, of Connecticut, and Mr Wyer, of New York, attention should be called to the fine new state library buildings now in process of erection in the capitals of these states. A meeting of the National Association of State Libraries would hardly seem possible without the presence of our ex-president from Pennsylvania. He has passed through a successful year and reports a new legislative reference department.

Among the newcomers are Mr Harrington, from Delaware, and Miss Shaffer, from Maryland. Mr McIlwaine, of Virginia, whom some of us met for the first time at Minnetonka, is unable to be present. He undoubtedly obtained a good impression of our Association and its work, for on his return he made arrangements to distribute to each library a copy of the valuable "Journals of the house of burgesses." Mr Gilmer, the new librarian of West Virginia, did not state his intentions in regard to the conference, but writes that he proposes to start a legislative reference department. From across

the border, Mr Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, "extends a greeting of fraternal feeling and good wishes." He is engaged in the pleasurable task of moving and expects to occupy quarters in the new capitol at Frankfort. Mrs Cobb, of Georgia, regrets her inability to attend our conference as the legislature meets in midsummer. She states, "I cannot express how I need and miss the stimulus of those meetings," and concludes with best wishes and the friendliest of greetings to the Association. From other parts of the South there has been slight response. Arkansas and Florida have failed even to answer letters for the past three years, but from the far Southwest Mr Winkler writes: "Bretton Woods is so far from Texas that I cannot be with you, but you may count on me for helping the good work along as far as I can be of service."

The Mississippi valley was well represented at Minnetonka, but the location so far eastward this year has retarded the attendance from that quarter. Mr Brigham, of Iowa, Miss Thayer, and Mrs Webber, of Illinois, and Mr King, of Minnesota, are present. We miss Glazier, of Wisconsin, but Mr Thwaites, Mr Legler, and Mr Tilton, worthily represent the Badger state. Many letters of regret have been received. Mr Brown, of Indiana, has forwarded the report of the Committee on exchange and distribution of state documents, but finds himself unable to attend the conference. Mr Galbreath, of Ohio, has an address to deliver before the Ohio teachers' association, and Mrs Spencer, of Michigan, cannot leave Lansing on account of pressing duties. She is conducting a successful legislative reference department and is "learning by experience what to do and what not to do." Mrs Call, of North Dakota, hoped to be in attendance. Mr Robinson, of South Dakota, who joined our ranks last year, writes an interesting letter and states that on next January his library will occupy quarters in the new capitol building. He does not expect to come East this summer. Nebraska is represented by Miss Ray, deputy state librarian, as Mr Rich-

ardson was detained by court duties. Mr Paine, of the State historical society, was obliged to attend a meeting of the Mississippi valley historical association. Kansas reports a very encouraging and prosperous winter, winding up with an appropriation for a new historical building. Mr Bell, of Montana, has resigned and on June 1st was succeeded by W. Y. Pemberton. These constant changes in office can hardly inure to the good of the service. Miss Bond, of Wyoming, has journeyed 2,500 miles in order to attend this conference and afterwards proposes to visit some of the eastern libraries. I assure her of a hearty welcome from us all. Miss Dunton, of Idaho, sends a long and interesting letter in which she expresses a hope that some day she may have the pleasure of meeting the members of this Association. She feels the need of more systematic methods of book purchase among trustees, and also mentions the subject of legislative reference department work, speaking a good word for the "Year-book of legislation." Idaho is also erecting a new capitol building which will relieve the congested condition of the State library.

Many of us will regret to learn that Miss Stevenson, who attended the Minnetonka meeting, has severed her connection with the state library of Colorado. I have not been informed regarding her successor. Statistical information has been received from the neighboring state of Utah, but Nevada and Arizona fail to respond to our letters. From the Pacific coast come pleasant words of fraternal greeting. Mr Hitt, of Washington, is detained by personal reasons, and Mr Gillis, of California, extends best wishes for the success of the Association. He states that the State library has moved back into the capitol and has materially increased its working funds during the past year. The library is represented by Mr Greene, President of the board of trustees, who, it may be remembered, met with us at Narragansett.

The correspondence with the state librarians has brought forth results. With scattered exceptions the majority of the libraries report progress. The number of

state capitols and library buildings in course of erection is noteworthy. The legislative reference movement is spreading, the state library is becoming more and more an effective library agency, and the appointees to the position of state librarian are selected with more care and forethought. The state library is being more and more removed from the realm of politics. Ten years ago a dozen state libraries stood out pre-eminent, to-day nearly two score are doing effective work. Increased forms of activity, efficient use of the source material in the library, special collections of genealogy, local history, newspapers, manuscripts, and state papers and the intelligent utilization of the vast documentary collections; all these have played a part in bringing up the standard. In addition there is the work outside the library building in the form of traveling libraries, library aid, educational work, and that later development, the museum, with its innumerable forms of instruction and entertainment. There now exists a solid phalanx of energetic, effective libraries in nearly every capital from coast to coast.

Three years ago, I read a paper before this Association on "Co-operation among state libraries." The need of this co-operation is yearly becoming more and more evident. We must work together for the development of the state library in this period of transition. We must, as Mrs Spencer has said, "learn what to do and what not to do." We must confess our errors as well as state our successes. Some of us believe in a printed means of intercommunication, some of us in a national legislative reference service. Our legislative reference work is still on probation, both with the theoretical and the practical political scientists. We are facing a new era in state library work. Up-to-date methods, new use of old materials, bibliographic aids, assistants especially trained for the service, information gleaned from varied sources, all these have a part in the modern development of the state library.

During the three sessions we shall discuss many of these questions. The varied

points of view due to environment, training, and even geographical location will cause honest differences of opinion. We cannot adhere to fixed methods. What is suitable for the state of X may not be suitable for the state of Y. We may yet reach conclusions to which all may agree, we may obtain some cardinal rules which apply to all state libraries, but we may find the application of these rules to our own libraries almost impossible.

The question of personnel is all important. The new duties require new qualifications. The demand is far greater than the available supply. Dr McCarthy has done yeoman work in furnishing capable men and women for this service, but the task is too large for one state reference department to encompass. The remuneration is not sufficient for the exacting requirements of positions of this character. With few exceptions the state librarians are much underpaid. The inducements of professional and mercantile life are far superior, but in the years to come the library profession will receive a more adequate return for service rendered. The legislative reference departments will aid the state libraries as they will naturally tend to show their great value from an economic view-point. The fear that the state library will be injured by such new features is entirely unfounded.

The future of the state library never looked brighter. The position of state librarian never looked more attractive.

MR ASA C. TILTON then read the

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909

Your present Secretary was appointed October 1, 1908, following the resignation of Miss Minnie M. Oakley, who had held the office since the year 1904-05. Miss Oakley wishes me to communicate to the Association her regret that her new work has compelled her to sever her connection with this body, and that she is unable to meet with us.

The financial report of the year is as follows:

Receipts

Balance from year 1907-8	\$74.83
Dues from:	
Alabama department of archives and history	5.00
California state library.....	10.00
Cole, T. L. (Statute law book co.)	5.00
Connecticut state library	10.00
Illinois state library	7.50
Iowa state library	20.00
John Crerar library, Chicago	10.00
Kansas state historical society..	5.00
Kansas state library	5.00
Maine state library	5.00
Michigan state library	5.00
Minnesota state library	5.00
Minor, Mrs Kate P. (Virginia state library)	1.00
New Hampshire state library....	5.00
New York state library	25.00
Ohio state library	7.50
Ohio supreme court library	5.00
Oregon state library	5.00
Pennsylvania state library	10.00
Rhode Island state library	10.00
Vermont state library	5.00
Virginia state library	10.00
Washington state library	5.00
Cash on hand, source unaccounted for	11.74
Total	\$267.57

Expenditures

Stenographer, 1908 meeting.....	27.00
A. L. A. Publishing board, space in A. L. A. Proceedings.....	91.50
New England druggist printing co., 300 copies of Proceedings..	92.50
Stationery	3.75
Manifolding letters	3.00
Express charges	6.13
Postage	6.09
Balance	37.60
Total	\$267.57

The expenses of the present meeting are not yet paid and will appear in next year's report. All the libraries which paid dues last year have paid this year with the exception of the Indiana state library, and the Secretary expects to receive its dues.

In accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting, copies of our Proceedings were sent to all state libraries which were not members, accompanied by letters requesting that they consider the question of joining the Association. Two have done so, the Minnesota state library and the Ohio supreme court library. Others have written letters which foster the hope that the membership of the Association will increase from year to year. The Wisconsin historical library has continued to extend courtesies which have aided the Secretary-treasurer in the performance of his duties.

The total cost of our 1908 Proceedings is \$184, as against \$134.68 for the preceding year. The increase is owing to the greater length of the former, 52 pages instead of 43, and to the printing of the valuable table accompanying the report of the Committee on exchange and distribution of state documents. My predecessor reduced the number of copies of the Proceedings printed from the 500 required in the by-laws to 300. The latter number has been amply sufficient for sending five to ten copies to the libraries which are members, for sending one copy to each state library which is not a member, and for providing a reserve for future demands. Five, let alone ten, copies seem more than most of the libraries in the Association find use for, and the Secretary suggests that he be allowed to reduce still further the number printed, and to send but two copies to each member, unless a larger number is specially asked for.

The Secretary would call the attention of the Association to the growth in number and importance of municipal reference libraries, and to the similarity of their work to that of the state libraries, and would suggest that steps be taken to interest them in our work and to encourage them to join our Association.

The promptness and consideration which all members of the Association have shown in the payment of dues and in dealing with other matters brought before them by the Secretary, has lightened and made pleasant the performance of the duties of the office.

MR JOHNSON BRIGHAM presented the following informal

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION OF MEMBERSHIP

Your Committee recommends (1) the sending of the official report of the conferences not only to librarians of states unrepresented, but also to trustees of unrepresented libraries, thus acquainting them with the scope of the Association's conferences and the practical trend of their discussions; (2) increased thoroughness in the consideration of live subjects, making the reports more valuable for reference and consideration; (3) direct correspondence with librarians and trustees, acquainting them with the desirability of library representation in these conferences, and with the generally approved custom of sending at least one representative to the conference at the state's expense; (4) the desirability of having co-membership with the Association of law librarians, and to that end, the insistence of the officers of this Association that in the making of the American Library Association programs, the sessions of the two bodies shall not occur at the same time, and, finally (5) that all attempts to withdraw this Association from its present affiliation with the American Library Association be resisted, inasmuch as few librarians, librarians' assistants and trustees of state libraries can afford time and money for more than one conference a year. The many advantages to be gained from attending the sessions of the American Library Association and those of the affiliated bodies other than our own, and also the financial and social privileges of the general conference, to all interested in library work, are of inestimable value.

THE PRESIDENT asked Mr Brigham if he would advise the continuance of the Committee. Mr Brigham replied that he thought it should be continued, and Mr Montgomery and others spoke to the same effect.

A discussion arose as to whether libraries, other than state libraries, could be asked to join and MR MONTGOMERY moved the following resolution:

Resolved: that in the opinion of this meeting legislative reference bureaus and municipal reference libraries are eligible to membership in this Association.

The resolution was adopted.

MR HERBERT O. BRIGHAM next presented the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS OF STATE LIBRARIES

The task of compiling this report has been more difficult than in previous years. The responses have not been as complete, and several libraries have as usual failed to furnish information. Again we find that Arkansas, Florida (state and law), New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas (law) find it impossible to reply to our circular letters. The questions were sent to all the state libraries, the law libraries connected with the state government, and the historical libraries of Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Comparisons have been made with the statistics of "Public, society and school libraries," recently compiled by the United States bureau of education and much additional data obtained from this source.

The questions submitted were as follows: (1) **Library.** a. Title, b. Location, c. Building, d. Governing board, e. Library hours per day, per week, f. Volumes, books, pamphlets, g. Additions during 1908, books, pamphlets, h. Classification, i. Card catalog, j. Is law library under separate administration; (2) **Librarian.** a. Name, b. Title, c. Year appointed, d. By whom appointed, e. Term of office; (3) **Assistants.** a. Number, b. By whom appointed, c. Hours of service per week, d. Stipulated vacations; (4) **Income.** a. Appropriations, b. Annual or biennial, c. Source other than legislative appropriations, d. Increase in income, 1908; (5) **Expenditures.** a. Annual amount, b. Salary, librarian, c. Salary, assistants, d. Janitor service, e. Books, f. Binding, g. Supplies, h. Miscellaneous expenses; (6) **Circulation.** a. Is circulation permitted outside of library, b. Traveling library maintained, c. Number of volumes, d. Circulation; (7) **Departments;** (8) **What new field of**

work has the library attempted during 1908? (9) Is special service given to the legislature? (10) Remarks.

The responses are difficult to summarize as in many cases the answers vary perceptibly. Whenever possible the information from the statistics compiled by the Bureau of education has been utilized.

Library. In 43 instances the libraries are located in the State house, in 6 they are in connection with the supreme court and in 6 they are in a separate building.

A governing board is required in every state but 2. In 22 instances the supreme court exercises supervision over the library and in 15 cases the governor is associated with the board. The membership in the various boards varies in number from 1 to 12.

The library hours per day range from 6 to 14, but in the majority of cases 8 hours is considered the most convenient by the various libraries. The hours per week range from 24 each in Delaware and Arizona to 81 in Missouri.

The entry regarding volumes has been carefully compared with the itemized statements in the bulletin of the United States bureau of education. The figures obtained are somewhat surprising and vary to a large extent from the results obtained in the previous year. The tabulation shows that there are contained in the various collections 7,300,000 books and pamphlets. New York still leads with 559,809 volumes and Idaho law library is at the foot of the list with but 5,000 volumes. 9 libraries each contain over 100,000 volumes, 15 contain over 75,000; 16 contain between 50,000 and 75,000; 19 between 30,000 and 50,000; 7 between 20,000 and 30,000; 11 between 10,000 and 20,000, and 5 less than 10,000. New York state library now shows 265,000 pamphlets and Massachusetts 148,000. New York also leads in the number of additions, adding during the past year 22,052 books and 54,730 pamphlets. The distinction between books and pamphlets is so indefinite that satisfactory figures are not available. Notable additions have been made by Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Wisconsin historical society. Data regarding this question were

not submitted by several other important libraries.

The question relating to classification shows a continued use of the Dewey system and only 1 library still adheres to the fixed location scheme. One library reports a miscellaneous system and another an original classification. Nearly all the law libraries appear to prefer a classification adapted to their particular needs.

The card catalog is now used in 38 libraries, but it may be noted that 7 libraries still depend upon a book catalog for their information. There has been no change in the status of the several libraries in relation to the law libraries.

Librarians. This question was carefully considered in the last report and little new information has been obtained. The states of Colorado, Delaware, Massachusetts, North Dakota (reference), Texas and West Virginia have appointed new librarians. These appointments have apparently been made upon merit, and while the constant changes in office are to be deplored, the result will doubtless be a gain.

The appointment of the librarian is made in various ways, by the governing board of the library, the governor, secretary of state, state legislature, state library commission and the board of education. The term of office varies from 2 to 6 years. In 17 cases the librarian holds office at the pleasure of the appointing body, but a majority of the states appoint for a four-year term.

Assistants. The assistants in the several libraries number over 300. Slight changes have been made from the previous year in the number employed in the several libraries and the appointment in most cases rests with the librarian.

The hours of service range from 24 to 60, the average number of hours being 42 per week.

Vacations are reported by 43 libraries, 22 grant a month's leave, 3 consider three weeks the proper amount, 12 grant two weeks' vacation and 11 do not permit a stipulated vacation.

Income and expenditures. It is absolutely impossible to get data which can be properly tabulated. In about one-half the

states the income is annual and in the remainder biennial. Naturally the principal source is by legislative appropriations. Colorado receives its entire income from fees. Notarial fees are a source of income in several other states. One law library receives 20 per cent of the fees paid to the supreme court, North Carolina derives an income from a tax on lawyers, Oregon from bar examinations and Wyoming continues to report revenue from the leasing of lands. The total income of the various libraries from the appropriations approximate \$623,000, ranging from \$150 to \$145,300. The aggregate of expenditures by 50 libraries amounts to \$618,619. The variation in the figures of appropriation and expenditure is due to outside sources of income, sale of books and amounts carried over from year to year. 10 libraries report additional income aggregating \$18,500 and very few indicate a decrease in their revenues.

Librarian's salary. The librarian's salary is slowly increasing from year to year. The figures obtained from 54 libraries show a slight increase and the average salary has changed from \$1,722 in 1907 to \$1,831.50 in 1908. The salaries vary from \$600 to \$5,000; 7 librarians receive \$1,000 or under, 19 from \$1,200 to \$1,500, 15 from \$1,600 to \$2,000, 12 from \$2,400 to \$3,000, one \$3,800 and one \$5,000.

The tabulated figures show that the assistants in the various libraries received during the year an aggregate sum of \$271,546.49. This amount is an increase over last year and is almost entirely due to the fact that the states have been more thoroughly canvassed and additional information obtained from the federal report on the subject. The highest amount paid out by any one library for this service is \$75,960. Last year 9 libraries stated that they expended over \$5,000 for clerical assistance, while this year 10 libraries show an expenditure of that amount. Janitor service and building expenses are reported in too vague a manner to warrant itemization.

The purchase of books is a source of expense in the 53 libraries that reported

to the total amount of \$195,723.59, so that it is safe to assume that the state libraries expend over \$200,000 annually for books. Binding is reported by 29 libraries and amounts to nearly \$25,000; supplies by 10 libraries, but the results are not satisfactory enough for a summary, and miscellaneous expenses are stated by one-half of the libraries and amount in the aggregate to \$62,629.98.

Circulation. In reply to the question, "Is circulation permitted outside of the library?" 30 of the states replied in the affirmative and 28 in the negative. Many of the libraries restrict the use of the volumes outside the library to state officers, members of the bar and the legislature. Others require the use of books in the capitol.

Traveling libraries. The questions in regard to traveling libraries caused more or less confusion and are difficult to tabulate. Readers are referred to table 23 on page 208 of the "Statistics of the Bureau of education" for a detailed statement regarding the traveling library systems of the country. This apparently contains one error as New York is credited with only 36,769 volumes, which is the circulation figure, while in reality the collection contains 88,078 volumes. Another slight error is in regard to the Michigan state library. The date reported for its organization is 1828, but is more properly the date of the establishment of the state library. There are in the United States 14 collections which are maintained under state auspices. Of this number 8 are an integral part of the state libraries of the following states: California, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, Ohio and Virginia. The government report did not contain circulation figures, doubtless owing to the fact that the methods of enumeration varied in the several states. The following figures were submitted in response to the questions regarding circulation: California, 61,757; Kansas, 85,150; New York, 40,165; and Ohio, 150,000.

Departments. This question was discussed so extensively last year that it seems unnecessary to go into detail re-

garding the matter. 14 libraries maintain special collections devoted to law. Public documents is considered as a special department by 6 libraries, general reference by 4 libraries and legislative reference by 6 libraries. The various special activities which have been noted during previous years are still maintained by the larger state libraries.

Special service to the legislature. This question in some respects is the most important one submitted in the list. As in the previous year, it will be considered in connection with the legislative reference movement. In direct answer to the question, 41 states responded "Yes" and 9 "No." This is an excellent showing as some of the libraries responding are strictly law libraries. Georgia answered, "More than heretofore and a purpose to specialize in the future;" Idaho noted that evening service had been inaugurated; Illinois shows an increased use by the legislature, and Indiana states that 140 of the 150 legislators had been served.

The legislative reference departments in the country now number 19 and are maintained by the states of California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Other states which propose similar departments in the future are Georgia and West Virginia. The libraries of the following states report that they give assistance to the legislature, but do not report a distinct legislative reference department: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Vermont. The other states of the union have answered in a negative manner and apparently do little work in connection with the legislature.

This is a most encouraging showing and indicates that the legislative reference movement is spreading rapidly. This entire subject is worthy a special study and some time in the future this Association will doubtless provide for an exhaustive inquiry into the various systems and meth-

ods in vogue in the several libraries and legislative reference departments.

New field of work. The answers to this question indicate to a greater or less degree the growth of the state libraries throughout the country. The replies indicate a wide range of library activity, but it is along the lines of legislative reference work that the majority of libraries are developing. Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wyoming all show an active interest in this new phase of state library work. California, in addition to this matter, has paid special attention to the development of the county library system and the publication of the excellent "News notes of California libraries." Georgia reports the cataloging of the United States government publications and systematic work with state exchanges; Kansas, the circulation of traveling art collections; Maine, the indexing of old public documents. Illinois historical has interested itself with the celebration of the Lincoln centennial and undertaken special work in genealogy. New York has started field work in library extension by library organizers. Ohio has begun a department of library organization and Virginia has become the publisher of a quarterly bulletin and in addition has made a specialty of lending collections to study clubs.

This brief summary does not include the active routine work done by many of the libraries, nor does it pretend to follow the legislation leading up to the several changes. Some attempt has been made in the President's report to cover other phases of library activity with special reference to the general condition of state libraries throughout the country. In fact the energizing influence is evident and the net results are extremely satisfactory. In addition the number of new buildings is a matter of noteworthy comment, and the increase in appropriations attests the efficiency of many of the libraries.

It was with much misgiving that the compiler retained the chairmanship of this Committee for another year and the re-

sults have clearly shown the unadvisability of attempting to tabulate statistics of this type. The report of the United States bureau of education covered many of the inquiries and the task of conforming the statistics to a uniform basis is growing more and more difficult. It is true that this year we have been able to correlate the figures in such a manner that the information obtained by the Bureau of education has been of use, but it is evident that better results can be obtained by attempting to incorporate in the President's report a review of the year and thereby judge, as far as possible, the relative efficiency and increasing activity of the several libraries. We, therefore, request that the Committee be discharged and repeat our suggestion that tabulation of this sort be abandoned for the present. We again repeat that the itemized tabulation of any portion of these statistics is available on application to the compiler of this article.

The Committee takes this opportunity to express its thanks to the various librarians who aided in securing the statistics and submits them for the consideration of the Association.

MR GEORGE S. GODARD then read

**THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON A SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STATE OFFICIAL LITERATURE**

Your Committee in its report made at the Lake Minnetonka conference in June, 1908, called attention to the work now being accomplished by the Department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie institution of Washington in the publication of Miss Hasse's "Index of economic material in the documents of the states of the United States to 1904." In order that this index might, if possible, be published currently the suggested resolution, embodying an expression of our appreciation of the work already done by the Carnegie institution and respectfully requesting "that this index be continued currently through said Carnegie institution, if possible, even though it may be necessary to

charge an annual subscription for the same," was adopted and by our Secretary forwarded to the Carnegie institution. Thus far, however, no definite answer has been received. Your Committee is firmly of the opinion that such a bibliography to be of value must be compiled by some one person or some one office in close connection with the publications of the several states.

In addition to the Carnegie institution of Washington, the Library of Congress and the Document department under Miss Hasse in the New York public library, which have heretofore been suggested, it is possible that a satisfactory service might be arranged with the Law reporting company of New York. As this company has reliable agents at each capital it ought to be in a position to furnish the desired data conveniently arranged.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest that a committee upon this topic be continued until such time as satisfactory arrangements for such service can be made with some competent party.

Mr Frederick D. Colson, of the New York state law library, in the absence of MR FRANK B. GILBERT, the Chairman, read the

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
UNIFORMITY IN PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION
OF SESSION LAWS**

Your Committee submits the following report, including items of importance for the last two years, since no report was presented in 1908:

Washington by 1907, ch. 136, has provided for the numbering of laws as signed, the use of Arabic numerals and citation by chapter, number and year. Copies of each act are to be printed as signed. Proper headings, side annotations and index for the bound volume are to be prepared under the supervision of the Secretary of state.

Virginia by 1908, ch. 141, has provided for the publication and distribution of advance sheets of session laws.

Montana by 1907, ch. 161, provided for

the indexing of session laws by the State law librarian, "the index of each succeeding volume to conform as nearly as practicable with those of the volumes preceding it." The volume shall also contain a table of changes in codes and session laws as made by laws published in the volume.

Maryland by 1908, ch. 269 (p. 234), provided for the publication of session laws under an alphabetical subject arrangement corresponding to code subjects for public general laws and geographical names for public local laws. Private acts are arranged in the order of passage. As chapter numbers are preserved in the order of approval, this arrangement is of course not consecutive by chapters, and a table is added showing the paging for the several chapters. This arrangement necessitates either a citation by page, or the use of this table to find a law cited by chapter number. Your Committee feels that this is not the best arrangement and still holds to the recommendation of former committees that the arrangement should be by consecutive chapter numbers, the changes in codes, revised statutes and later session laws to be shown by tables properly prepared. This would aid in the primary desiderata, accuracy of reference and rapidity in finding the law referred to. If the alphabetical subject arrangement is desired, the chapter numbers should be changed to a consecutive order, the date of approval which is retained in the printed form answering the purposes served by the former chapter numbering.

The arrangement of the 1907 Wisconsin session laws was, to say the least, confusing. Your Committee sincerely hopes for better things this year.

The arrangement adopted by Oklahoma of chapter and article is also one which is in conflict with the reforms which have been urged by this Committee in the past—the simpler form is preferable.

New Jersey alone among the states fails to print in the session laws proposed constitutional amendments which have been adopted by one legislature and are being referred to the next for approval. This

addition to that volume would be of much value.

Pennsylvania prints as the last slip of its advance sheets of session laws a statement that this is "The end," and information as to the probable date of issuance of the bound volume. The value of this item was called to the attention of authorities in other states printing the slip laws, and the Secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in a courteous response signified his intention of adopting the same plan.

New York by 1908, ch. 216, provides for the editing of the session laws under the supervision of the State library. Indexes are to be prepared and side notes and cross references inserted.

California in its volume of session laws for 1907 adopted Arabic numerals for chapters, thus leaving only Nevada using the cumbersome Roman numbers. Texas, however, in its general laws for that year took a backward step in reverting to the use of Roman numerals, although it retained the Arabic for local laws.

Your Committee feels that now, after the lapse of several years, the time is ripe for a comprehensive review of the present situation, upon the basis so admirably laid out by Dr Whitten in his earlier statistics giving a new start for future work, and would respectfully suggest such a procedure to the Committee of next year, subject to the approval of the Association.

At the request of Mr Gilbert and Mr Lester, Mr Colson explained the New York law, substantially as follows:

Section 45 of the New York legislative law, as amended by Laws 1908, chapter 216 (now the Consolidated legislative law of 1909, section 45), after directing that the Secretary of state shall annually cause to be published the laws and concurrent resolutions passed at each session, gives tables of the laws and parts thereof amended or repealed by such laws, indexes of the laws and concurrent resolutions, certain other matters not necessary to enumerate here, and provides that this material "shall be prepared for publication in the State library under the super-

vision of the director thereof. Side notes or section headings shall be inserted indicating the subject-matter of the several sections of the laws and concurrent resolutions. Suitable references to existing general or consolidated laws, codes, or special or local laws may be made in foot notes or otherwise."

The State library has been engaged on this work since about June 1. In the main the side noting follows along the customary lines. Attention, however, may be called to two features. First, care has been taken, in the case of amendatory or repealing acts, to indicate just what prior laws or parts of laws are expressly amended or repealed, figures and abbreviations being used whenever their employment will be conducive to ready reference. This is particularly useful in states, like New York, where by statute, legislative rule or custom no figures or abbreviations can be used in the text of the law itself. Second, where the law does not take effect immediately, the precise date of its taking effect is indicated.

The foot notes are being used, in the main, for three purposes. First, precise citations to prior laws are given where in the body of the law itself only a general reference is made to these laws. Sometimes, for example, only the short title of a law is given in the text; the foot note supplies the citation. Sometimes the language of the text is simply to the effect that a certain thing must be done in accordance with the provisions of law relating thereto; whenever practicable, the specific reference to those provisions, omitted in the law itself, is supplied by a foot note. Second, great pains have been taken with amendatory acts to indicate in the foot notes just what parts of the old law have been affected by the amendatory act; in other words, the precise scope of the amendment. This feature, it is believed, will appeal strongly to all persons whose work requires them to deal extensively with statute law, and is perhaps the most useful purpose subserved by the foot notes. A third purpose, very roughly speaking, is to explain ambiguities,

or apparent inconsistencies or anomalies, appearing on the face of the laws.

As to the index, no attempt has been made this year to make any wide departures from the general form which has been employed for several years past. The time was too short to allow of a sufficiently careful and comprehensive study of this difficult part of the work to make it safe to attempt any radical changes. Before, however, the work begins on the laws for 1910, it is hoped that sufficient consideration will have been given to this matter to justify some modifications of the method followed in prior indexes.

In general, it may be said that as this is the first year the State library has been charged with doing this work, it is as yet simply in its experimental stage and to some extent at least tentative in its nature, especially so because it was impossible to start work until a late date. As the work progresses from year to year, it is hoped that the experience gained will permit of the working out of additional details and the further perfecting of the general scheme.

THE PRESIDENT asked the meeting what action they wished to take concerning the election of officers for the coming year. It was moved that the President appoint a committee of three to bring in nominations. The motion was seconded and passed, and the President appointed Mr Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, Mr Goddard, of Vermont, and Miss Thayer, of Illinois.

It was also moved that the President appoint a committee of two to audit the accounts of the Treasurer. The motion was seconded and passed. The President appointed Mr Goddard, of Vermont, and Mr King, of Minnesota.

MR GODARD (Conn.) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas the annual Index of legislation, published by the New York state library, will, with the completion of the index for 1909, reach its twentieth year of issue, and has become a valuable and indispensable guide to the legislation of the various states, and therefore of great importance to all state and law libraries, and

Whereas the practical value of the annual issues suffers from the fact that in looking up any particular subject it is necessary to consult so many different volumes,

Resolved, that the publication of a cumulation of the material contained in the twenty annuals, 1890-1909, which have already proved so useful in many state libraries, would multiply the value of this great bibliographic aid, and constitute in our judgment a work well worth doing.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted. After discussion in which a number of members bore testimony to the value of the Index and to the added value which it would have if cumulated, the motion was unanimously carried.

MR J. E. KING then read his paper on the

PROVINCE OF THE STATE LIBRARY WHEN RESTRICTED TO THE SERVICE OF THE LEGISLATURE

I think it is not expedient to argue that the benefits of a state library should be confined exclusively to the uses of the departments of state government, since "taxation without representation" is repugnant to the democratic idea, and the general public is entitled to such aid and assistance as can be given only by a library of this nature. But in various ways the effectiveness of a library as applied to the state departments may be enhanced.

Unquestionably the most important work that may be successfully undertaken is a legislative reference department. The chief requisites for this branch of service are a good law library, a good collection of government and state documents, and the accredited sociological and economic text books. With this material a capable reference librarian can in a few months compile a vast amount of information in the way of bibliographies and card indexes of important and timely subjects.

There has been a vast amount of erroneous information volunteered regarding the scope and cost of maintenance of a legislative reference department. The

legislator has been given to understand that a department cannot be inaugurated until two or three theorists have been provided with high salaries and a large force of clerks, supplemented by a separate library. I do not wish to minimize the value of technical assistance and plenty of money to support such a department; but as many states either cannot afford a large establishment, or a spirit of economy prevents securing a large amount of money at the outset, it ought to be no affront to cut the garment according to the cloth and launch a department on a moderate scale, trusting that time and the "proof of the pudding" will cause the legislature to be more generous in the future.

The "separate department" idea has prevented many of the states from enjoying the benefits of a reference department. It works out in this way. At the beginning of a session some member, or a clique of members, is full of enthusiasm for legislative reference. It will provide a soft berth for a friend or two, and innumerable clerkships for sons, daughters, and friends. Naturally, the state library opposes this plan, and in the conflict of interests all of the bills for the proposed department are lost. This has been the history in my own state, and, I am reliably informed, other states have experienced the same disappointment. It is undeniably true that politics and favoritism cannot enter into a work of this nature, but it ought likewise to be learned that politics, favoritism, and nepotism should not govern the establishment of the bureau.

In Minnesota we have made a start without a cent of appropriation, but we have not yet reached the point that it can be dignified as a legislative reference department. We keep files of the bills of neighboring legislatures, also of the House and Senate journals; we have prepared a good many bibliographies on the questions likely to be prominent in the discussions of our legislature; we have our card indexes as complete as circumstances have made possible; occasionally we draw bills, although not guaranteeing their constitutionality, as our courts prefer to hold to

themselves this time honored prerogative. Last winter we asked for an assistant to take charge of this work and a meager appropriation for maintenance, but for the reasons I have explained we were given neither. But we are doing what we can, confident in the belief that after a while the work will be appreciated and we shall be given the assistance needed.

The essence of successful legislative reference work is common sense and the help of a good law library. There is no room for "fads" or eccentricities. The legislator is not only a busy man, but he has his own ideas. He does not want to be told what to do, but how to do it. He wants information, not dictation. If he intends, for instance, introducing a bill involving a principle of taxation new in his state, he wants to be assured that the bill is carefully and legally drawn. He wants to know the practical effect of similar laws or principles in other states; if the law or the principle has been questioned in the courts, he wants the legal points brought out and a copy of the court's opinion. Often he desires data for comparative analysis. These are more important than reams of theory and philosophic deduction.

Perhaps I have elaborated too fully upon a single department of the state library's activities, but the legislative reference field is the feature of greatest possibility to the legislature and to the other departments of the state government. The research, the courtesy, and the tools essential to a legislative reference department are necessary in the work of compiling and giving out other information. The state library ought to be a question box as applied to the affairs of state government. If a person wants to know the number of square miles in the state or the amount of the receipts and disbursements of the state for a given year, the library should furnish the information without delay; and it should be the constant aim of the librarian to make the library useful to every department of state government.

Too often the layman has much the same idea of a state library that he has of

the cloistered walls of a monastery or of the inaccessibility of a railroad magnate. It is within the librarian's power to break down these barriers of superstition, and by personal acquaintance and helpful suggestion, teach the doctrine that a state library occupies in its sphere the same relation to those entitled to its benefits as the police station or the fire department. The librarian must not forget that he is a public servant, and that he owes certain duties to the public. The benefit of a state library to the other departments, and to the general public as well, depends very largely upon the ability and willingness of the librarian to make it useful.

In the arrangement of state documents, for instance, the Minnesota library has recently completed a plan by which the information contained therein is readily accessible. The reports for each department or institution have been separated from the bound volumes, arranged chronologically, and card indexed. Formerly it required a Solomon, or at least a librarian of long experience in handling Minnesota documents, to find a given report; and I discovered that many of the departments had established on their own account a library of Minnesota documents. Under the new plan they find it much easier to go to the library than to take the time and pains involved in depending upon their own resources. Of course this is a mere matter of detail, and every state library ought to keep the documents of its own state in convenient and accessible shape; but the matter of detail embraces so much that tends to make a library useful that every librarian can now and then discover a new method of improving some feature of the service.

There is no royal path to library success. It is the constant application of time and thought to the improvement of its methods and to the needs of its constituency that work for better service. The librarian needs to be not so much a philosopher and friend as a guide. No man ever lived who knew enough to answer the multitudinous questions that are presented to a state library, but he ought to

be sufficiently familiar with the indexes to sources of information to get the answer without unreasonable delay. The old adage that a lawyer does not need to know the law so much as he needs to know where to find it, is especially applicable to the librarian. Quick comprehension, the power of concentration, and the exercise of common sense and good judgment are more essential than the lore of the Chaldean sages.

MR J. I. WYER, JR, followed with his paper on the

PROVINCE OF THE STATE LIBRARY WHEN EXTENDED TO COVER THE LIBRARY INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE STATE

In most cases the province of our state libraries is fixed by law, and in those states where there has been a formal act of organization, or a specific statute limiting or defining the scope and duties of the state library, its field has been a very restricted one. The same narrow policy also obtained where lack of specific statutory statement left the early policy to the governing board. The fact, however, that early law and policy, governing state libraries, should have contemplated the accommodation, chiefly, of courts, legislature, and state officers, does not in any wise affect the propriety or validity of an argument for a broader view. The actual conditions of two or three generations ago may have been amply met by the laws and policies then enacted. That is no reason why they may not be discarded, altered, or more liberally construed, when wholly changed conditions bring new meaning and opportunities to library work. We may better consider the *ideal*, not the *actual* province of the state library.

The act establishing the New York state library in 1818 declared that its object was to found "a public library for the use of the government and of the people of the state." It is idle to assert that in these words there lurked any conscious thought of their far-reaching and literal fulfillment seventy-five years later. The legislature

of 1818 had no other thought than that the people of the state might *come* to the library. Today the library *goes* to thousands of the people of the state.

That the modern idea of centralizing all library activity of the commonwealth at the state library is not wholly new as is shown in the government report on libraries in 1876, which says "State libraries exist for the benefit of the whole state." It is pertinent to argue in support of this thesis that the state library is supported from the state treasury into which all the people pay taxes. This is a narrow and sordid ground on which to base the argument, which, indeed, is an uncertain one at best. There are other and weightier reasons resting upon common sense and sound public policy.

The National library offers the most striking and inspiring example of this larger conception of the function and field for a government institution. It is the Library of *Congress* in name, but without abating one whit the quality or quantity of service to its immediate and original constituency, its increased scope, its broader aims and accomplishments have approved themselves quite as much to the appropriations committees of Congress as to its numberless library beneficiaries throughout the land.

This broadening of function, first in New York state twenty years ago, then in the Library of Congress ten years ago, has been the impulse to subsequent similar development in some other state libraries, a development which strengthens the argument for such an extension of state library activity. This analogy in enlargement of function between state and national libraries may be carried back into their earliest history, and this history, indeed, will reveal much which explains the restricted functions and duties which were originally assigned to many of them. Most state libraries were founded in pioneer days, when no one dreamed of modern facilities for freight, express, and mail transportation. They were days of relatively slender and comparatively expensive

book production; and they were days too, which were still obsessed by the century-old tradition of the store-house type of library and the watch-dog type of librarian.

Changed conditions suggest changed attitudes towards them; but the attitude of some of our state libraries has not changed essentially in a generation or two. They were in nearly every instance the first library or library department or office established in each of our states. Around the state library as a nucleus it would seem that all future library extension in the name of the commonwealth should have centered. It was the rational, the natural administrative point of departure for larger library accomplishment. And yet the state library in many, nay in most, of our states sat stolid, or indifferent, or rose in open hostility, when state-wide library extension knocked at its doors. And the opportunity, once rejected, usually departed to return no more. The very age, respectability, and legal intrenchment of the state library were its undoing. Then, too, its early close connection with, often its exclusive use by, the legislators, government, and public men of the state had attached it to the developing spoils system; and reformers, library enthusiasts with new ideas, looked at it askance, and straightway passed the state library by, left it at one side in all its indifference or self-sufficiency, and organized new library departments in the name of the state to do the very things which the state library would not, or could not, do.

The points of attachment for these new enterprises were various, here the library commission, there the superintendent of public instruction, here the state historical society, there the department of archives and history. There was bound to be economic and educational waste and duplication in this dissipation of work. No fault can be found with those who, seeing a useful bit of work to be done, have created an agency to do it, because of the indifference or impotence of the existing and obvious agencies. This impotence and indifference are in no sense valid reasons

why the new work was not worth doing, or why it might not with propriety have been done by the state library.

To summarize the arguments for the thesis suggested in the title to this paper:

1 It is as sound public educational policy that the state library should extend its work to cover the state, as that the state university should admit students from the whole state and not only from the town in which it is located.

2 It is a sound economic truism that one organization, properly constituted and administered, can work more effectively than many in the same field.

3 It is expedient that library workers look to greater consolidation and co-operation before the lack of these characteristics becomes so noticeable as to draw the attention of governing bodies.

4 Not least is the argument from analogy. The National library and several state libraries are conspicuous examples of the successful library extension and centralization which is here advocated.

The papers were followed by a general discussion.

MR BRIGHAM (R. I.) referred to the situation in Rhode Island, where the libraries have divided the field, and each has worked its part intensively.

MR GREENE (Cal.) spoke of the concentration in California. It is easier to find one man who will carry on all the library activities which are supported by the state, than to find several who will each carry on equally well a part. Besides concentration avoids friction. In the older states existing conditions determine what must be done. The lessons from their experience are valuable for newer states which are beginning the work.

MR MONTGOMERY referred to concentration in Pennsylvania, where all activities are centered in the state library; but where it has at times required effort to prevent division.

MR GODARD (Conn.) described the organization in Connecticut, and referred to the summary of his report for 1908.

MR BRIGHAM (Ia.) spoke of the present division of functions in Iowa, and re-

ferred to the recent tendency to consolidate commissions and departments. The Des Moines plan of city government has set people to thinking of consolidation.

MR BRIGHAM (R. I.) then referred to the fact that the New York state library had a card list of boards and commissions in the United States, and expressed the opinion that the printing of such a list would be helpful to librarians. The same opinion was expressed by others with special reference to municipal boards and offices.

MR BRIGHAM (Ia.) moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to enter into correspondence with the various municipal associations of the country concerning the publication of a municipal year book of the United States. The motion was seconded, and, after an amendment that a member be added from a public library was accepted, was passed.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION WITH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

(Thursday, July 1, 8:15 p. m.)

THE CHAIRMAN, Mr George S. Godard, of Connecticut, called the meeting to order and announced that DR ROBERT H. WHITTEN would read a paper on

TWO DECADES OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION

When in 1890 Melvil Dewey initiated the legislative reference movement by appointing a legislative librarian in the New York state library, he started a movement that has been most fruitful for the study of comparative legislation. In drafting a new law there is no more profitable study than an investigation of the laws and experience of other states and countries. Almost the first question asked in relation to a proposed enactment is as to whether the same law is already in force in any other state. It was natural, therefore, that an index to the current laws of the various states should be one of the first tasks of the legislative librarian, in order that he might serve most efficiently the needs of the legislature.

The Comparative summary and index of state legislation, thus begun in 1890, at the New York state library, has been continued now for almost 20 years. The work was first undertaken and the index started by W. B. Shaw, now one of the editors of the "American monthly review of reviews." It was later taken up and developed by E. Dana Durand, now director of the United States census. Following Mr Durand, I had the opportunity of continuing the work, so well begun, for nine years from 1898 to 1907, and it has since been continued, as you know, by Mr Bramhall and Mr Lester. In 1901 the scope of the work was materially broadened and its usefulness greatly increased, I think, by the addition of the annual Review of legislation. In this Review competent specialists review the legislation of the year, thus placing the new law in its relation to previous laws in the same or other states and subjecting it to careful evaluation and criticism.

With the completion of 20 annual indexes, 1890 to 1909 inclusive, a collection of data in relation to legislation and the history of legislative movements is available which is of inestimable value to the study of comparative legislation. A serious drawback to the convenient use of these data lies in the fact that they are distributed in 20 volumes, so that in looking up the legislation on any particular subject it is necessary to run back through all of these numerous annuals. The consultation of 20 separate volumes may not seem a serious drawback until one has occasion to try it in connection with some hurry call for information. If it should be found possible with the completion of the 20th annual index to publish a cumulation of them under a single classification, the practical value of this great work would be multiplied.

Knowledge concerning the laws enacted by other states has some evil as well as good features. We need to distinguish carefully between the blind imitation of a law of another state or country, and comparative legislation which involves the careful comparative study not only of many laws upon the same subject, but of

the practical results of the operation of those laws. Right here we should be a little careful, I think, in order to see that the legislative reference work and the study of comparative legislation does not lend any special encouragement to the kind of legislation that would result from blind imitation of the laws of other states.

In the New York legislature during the last two years one member has introduced 170 bills. Fortunately not one of them has been enacted into law. His method is to get hold of any new or freak law or bill of another state, and, after having it copied by the official draftsman, to introduce it as the carefully studied product of his own genius. In this way he has achieved considerable newspaper notoriety, which seems to be what he is after.

We have noticed, too, how occasionally a poorly drawn, ill-considered, and ineffective law will rapidly spread from one commonwealth to another; having been adopted by an important state, other states hail it as a solution of the evil from which they too are suffering. In practice it proves ineffective. The courts declare certain features to be unconstitutional, but still with the momentum gained the law continues to spread. The legislatures of other states make no investigation of the practical workings of the law in the states that have adopted it. The fact that parts have been declared unconstitutional is not known, or, if known, does not deter. The law travels on its momentum until stopped by evidence of its futility or harmful effects, grown too strong to be longer disregarded. The trouble is that there is too much imitation without study and comparison. Indiscriminate imitation is bad; judicious imitation after comparative study of method and results is of inestimable value.

While we have the very highest conception of the legislative reference bureau and its work in comparative legislation, we realize that there are other very important factors necessary for the production of efficient legislation. The legislative reference bureau will supply the systematic collection of information. It will collect and collate much of the information

that will be needed in the scientific investigation of legislative problems.

In addition to a bureau for the collection and collation of information it is desirable that each proposed bill should be drafted or revised by expert draftsmen. This work in some states is being performed by official draftsmen, appointed by the legislature. In other states it is being taken up by the legislative reference bureaus. My own opinion is that the legislative reference bureau should proceed cautiously in this matter. While it is highly desirable that it should aid in the constructive work necessary for the elaboration of an important project of law, there is some danger that its time may be so taken up with the formal drafting and copying of innumerable petty bills that it will have insufficient time for the more important constructive work.

In addition to the legislative reference bureau and the bill drafting work, it seems to me that for efficient legislation there must be in each state a state bureau of statistics with skilled accountants and statisticians continually at work collecting facts essential to intelligent legislation. There are numerous statistical facts that should be known in order to judge intelligently concerning the need of this or that proposed legislation. There are numerous statistical facts that should be currently reported and tabulated in order to judge as to what has been the actual effect and value of a given regulation or expenditure. It should be the business of the bureau of statistics to supply this knowledge.

But in addition to the legislative reference bureau, the official draftsman, and the bureau of statistics, in order that we may have efficient legislation, it is necessary that the special knowledge of the expert should be freely used. For the construction of a house we employ an architect, for the building of a bridge we employ an engineer; but for the elaboration of an intricate and technical statute no expert knowledge is deemed essential. This is the height of stupidity. Legislative committees should employ experts of all kinds—engineers, economists, accountants, physicians, actuaries, and in fact specialists of

every class, who are capable of disinterested scientific investigation.

With the development of a more efficient state administration the legislature will naturally look to the highly trained experts employed in the various departments to make the necessary scientific investigations for many of the proposed laws. As the state service becomes more permanent, as its importance increases with the complex duties of supervision and regulation, the number of highly trained men in the various departments increases.

In this connection the creation of the New York public service commission is notable. The Commission for the first district has jurisdiction in New York city over gas and electric companies, railroads and street railroads, including under the rapid transit act the laying out of rapid transit routes, the preparation and supervision of contracts for construction and operation, and in certain cases the granting of franchises. The surface, elevated, and subway companies in New York city carry annually over 1,300,000,000 passengers, which exceeds by more than 66 per cent. the total number of passengers carried on the steam railroads of the entire country. The gas companies of the city produce more than 20 per cent. of the entire gas output of the United States.

The problems coming before the Commission in relation to rates, service, equipment, and subway construction are numerous and important, and involve in many cases the working out of new methods and the laying down of policies of tremendous importance. The Commission has a staff of over 500 employees. Almost 300 of these are the engineers, draftsmen, and inspectors engaged directly in the work of subway planning and construction. The Commission has drawn into its service highly trained statisticians, economists, accountants, lawyers, and engineers of all kinds.

As a tool for the use of this large organization, it has established an office library and I have had the opportunity of serving as librarian. The library is intended to be a working office collection of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles

needed in the current work of the Commission and in the consideration of the various questions that come before it. Selection of material is made with great care in order to exclude that which is not really needed and to include all that is really important. In the numerous general, law and technical periodicals of this and other countries there are many articles of the utmost importance in the consideration of the various problems that come before the Commission. Of equal importance are the numerous pamphlets and official reports in relation to gas, electricity and transit that are being published in the various American and European states and cities. It is the province of the library to keep track of this material and bring it promptly to the attention of those members of the staff to whom it may be of interest in connection with their official duties. The library aims to collect and index material in such a thorough and scientific way, that when information is wanted in relation to car brakes, gas meters, franchise term, Paris subways, etc., the material from which the desired information may be secured will be at hand. The library now contains some 2,500 volumes and 4,500 pamphlets, making the total collection 7,000. The practical use of the library in work of the Commission has been great, and is constantly increasing.

The library also compiles data on various subjects and particularly in relation to public utility supervision and conditions in other states and cities. To a considerable extent the qualifications essential for the scientific selection and collection of material are the same as those required for the compilation of the information contained in the material. These functions are therefore combined and the library, so far particularly as conditions in other states and cities are concerned, both collects and collates information. Thus detailed reports have been prepared in relation to the supervision of street railways in England, France, and Prussia, the subway systems of Paris, and the laws and experiences of various cities in relation to the indeterminable franchise and in relation to profit sharing as a method of

franchise compensation. Numerous brief comparative statements have also been prepared. Much of our most valuable information has been drawn from the laws, methods, and experience of the great cities of Europe.

Many men, while they willingly admit the very great value to be derived from the comparative study of the laws of American states and cities, ignore entirely the field of foreign legislation. They say that the conditions and institutions in these foreign countries are so radically different from our own that a study of their laws and institutions can have no practical value. Many would as soon think of studying the laws and institutions of the Fiji Islanders with a view to securing practical help in the solving of current problems, as to expect such help from the study of the laws and decrees of Germany, France, or Italy. As a matter of fact, however, conditions in advanced European countries are not so different from our own. They have the same problems of congested population in the cities and the same complicated industrial and commercial relations. Problems of administration and regulation are essentially the same in all countries. There is no reason why there should be any greater difference in administrative methods and regulations, between say Prussia and the United States, than there is in the conditions and methods of manufacture in these two countries. Of course in case of manufactures, wages, hours of labor, price of raw material, etc., are very different in the two countries. Yet it would be a foolish manufacturer indeed who would declare that knowledge of Prussian methods and processes of manufacture had no value for him. Similarly foreign political institutions are different from our own, but that does not prevent the carefully worked out methods of corporation regulation which they have adopted from having a very great value in the development of similar regulations in this country.

Many practical farmers used to laugh at the efforts of the United States department of agriculture in its investigation of foreign methods and products. They

argued that we have our own peculiar conditions of soil and climate and of farm labor and markets. Our methods of agriculture must be adapted to these peculiar conditions and the investigation of foreign methods is of no practical value. Nevertheless, all must now admit that these same investigations of foreign methods and products are now adding much to the productiveness of American agriculture.

To be sure, accurate knowledge of home needs and conditions is a prime requisite to the profitable study of foreign methods either of agriculture, manufacture, or legislation with a view to their adaptation to home problems. Imitation without accurate knowledge of differences in local conditions is disastrous; but the careful study of the laws and experience of foreign states and cities by men who have exact knowledge of the local conditions affecting the problem to be solved, cannot fail to be most helpful. I believe that comparative legislation is not only useful in suggesting methods which we may directly adopt, but that it is always a great aid to the thought process. If we have a problem to solve, the consideration of the ways in which other states and cities have solved it will inspire and stimulate thought and thus be of great value even if it does not lead us to the direct adoption of any of the methods studied. This is an advantage of comparative legislation that is usually overlooked by the so-called practical man.

There are two prime reasons why a study of the legislation and institutions of the leading European countries has so much value for us: First, owing to the greater congestion of population and resulting more complex civilization, many problems have been worked out there before the need for state interference in their solution has been recognized in this country. The need for government interference and regulation may be said to increase in a sort of geometric ratio with the congestion of population. This is plainly seen in the detailed police regulations of every kind that are necessary in the great cities, as compared with the absence of the need of such regulations in a small town or vil-

lage. The same thing holds true not only of village and city government, but of state and national government.

A second, and even more important, reason why we can obtain much help from the study of the laws of advanced European countries is that the process of legislation and administration is so much more highly developed in these countries than in America. Consequently the decrees and laws enacted by their legislatures and administrations are much more carefully worked out, are the result of much more detailed and scientific investigation, and correspond much more nearly to the needs of the situation than do similar laws in our own country. It is not necessary to revert to the high character and efficiency of the Prussian or the French administration. The decrees which form such a large portion of the laws of these countries are all the result of extended investigation by engineers and other experts, and most of the brief laws that pass the parliaments have been worked out by the administration in the same way and submitted to the parliament under the responsibility of the minister.

As a result of these efficient methods of law-making there is a permanence and continuity in government regulation that is surprising to an American. We are apt to look upon the French as fickle, and point to the stability of our own form of national government which has now lasted some 120 years, while during the same time there have been some half dozen revolutions and entire changes in the French form of government. But when we compare, not the form of the state, but the actual laws and regulations of the two countries, the fickleness appears to be all on our own side.

Can anyone tell how many different forms of city government any particular American city has had during the past hundred years, how many times it has changed from a council system of government to a board system, to a federal system, or to a commission system? Charter tinkering and charter revision is almost a continuous performance in the history of every American city.

Then, too, take the question of the method of granting franchises to public service corporations. Almost every method and lack of method is displayed in the franchise history of every American city. At one time a city is only too glad to grant a franchise free of cost and with few restrictions. At another time all attention is placed upon securing a large compensation for the city. At another time the question of low rates and fares predominates. At another time the sole problem seems to be one of securing an eventual municipal ownership.

If we turn now to fickle France, we find that, while this continuous change has been going on in American charter legislation and franchise control, there has been scarcely any change in the fundamental methods and in many of the details of French administration in regard to these subjects. This result is largely due to the permanence and consequent efficiency of the French administration. There a change in the form of state from monarchy to republic has not been so fundamental in its effects as many a change in the national administration in this country.

For a long time the political dogma, to the victor belong the spoils, and the so-called democratic principle of rotation in office held such complete sway that every few years saw a complete overturning of the administration. As regards efficiency and continuity of administration, the effect of a change in the form of state from monarchy to republic is as nothing compared with the effect wrought by a complete periodic change in all the agents of the administration from office boy to governor or president. Unhappily, the effects of the spoils system and of the principle of rotation in office are still with us, and to this fact is due much of the present inefficiency in city, state, and national administration. When we have more efficient administration, when the work of state and city departments is carried on more largely by permanent, highly trained officials, the problem of securing better legislation will be greatly simplified. Under such conditions most of the important laws will be worked out, studied, and

probably drafted, by the specialists of the various departments.

There exists a great dearth of library facilities for the study of foreign legislation. There are only a few collections in America that are at all adequate for the comparative study of the laws and institutions of the leading foreign states and cities. This appears to me to be a serious omission in most of our state, law, and public libraries. The Library of Congress proposed some years ago the publication of a comprehensive index to current foreign legislation. This would be a great help to the worker in this important, but difficult field. In the meantime let us make good use of the limited facilities at hand. Each large library should certainly keep up-to-date collections of the legislation of a few leading countries. When an important question comes up, write to the foreign authorities and make use of the American consular officers. Let us meet and surmount the difficulties attending the study of foreign legislation, and to that extent exchange a proneness to provincialism for a broader outlook upon the world.

THE CHAIRMAN: A little later there will be an opportunity for questions and discussion, but it seems best to continue without interruption the reading of the papers.

It is our privilege at this time to listen to a paper by **PROF. FREDERIC J. STIMSON** of Harvard university, on

THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE OF THE FUTURE

With us English-speaking people legislation is a modern invention. The Anglo-Saxon idea was that custom made law, and no one else could or should. When Carlyle took Emerson to visit the House of commons he remarked, after they had seen the process of statute-making in action: "Mon, do ye now believe in a personal deevil?" With Roman law, with the edicts of emperors, or even the ordinances of kings, we have nothing to do. It is broadly true that there was no statute-making in England until very modern times, and that the industry of fabricating

new rules of law had its great growth as the discovery of modern democracy, particularly in America. To the uneducated there is something fascinating about a statute and the power to make statutes. Intoxicated with this new power, firmly convinced that all things could be made good by new law-making, all, at least of our northern states, increased ten-fold the output of their statute shops in the radical second quarter of the nineteenth century.

This subject is to me a fascinating one, and I cannot approach the topic of this address, which is merely on the *forms* of statutes, without this preliminary warning that I, personally, do not much believe in the value or necessity of statutes at all. (I suppose I may lay claim to be the holder of one painful record, that of being, perhaps, the only man on earth who has had the misfortune to have read through all the statutes of all the states of the Union, as well as all the statutes of the English parliament from the year 1100 to the year 1909; fortunately, we shall all be relieved, at least from the American part of it, by the excellent work carried out in these late years by the New York state library under the leadership of Dr Whitten.)

Now, if you leave out that vast part of our legislation which is composed of the mere *machinery* of civil administration; and also that part which, following the ancient English precedents, merely describes the *scale of fine or punishment* for the infraction of a law already existing, only what remains is really *constructive* legislation. And "constructive" legislation is all that the man in the street thinks of when he is talking about legislation of any sort. And, if you made me answer honestly today, whether, on the whole I should think it better to have all this new constructive legislation in all our states, as' we now find it, or have the whole mass of it repealed as never having been enacted and rely simply on the common law, I very much fear that as a lesser evil I should prefer the common law.

Statute-making, I say, is a modern industry. The early statutes of England

merely recognized or wrote out the common law already existing, or prescribed penalties for its infraction, or were concerned with the recovery by the secular common law courts of that jurisdiction which the church courts, and afterwards the king's chancellors, sought to wrest from them. Besides this, and a certain amount of statutes concerning the feudal tenure of land, made necessary by the system established after the Norman Conquest, I doubt if you will find any constructive legislation in the sense in which I use the word—certainly none that has lasted—before the statute of wills in 1535. (Magna Charta, of course, I regard as a constitutional document.) The multifarious attempts made under the Norman kings to regulate the prices of goods and the wages of labor were both uneconomic and unconstitutional, and were all swept away before the seventeenth century.

The earliest constructive legislation that is alive today in our law is probably the numerous body of statutes regulating what we should now call "trusts" and forbidding corners in the market and contracts in restraint of trade. But these statutes were so early that they completely passed into the common law and it was forgotten that they ever were based on statute, if, indeed, they were so, and not, as I have said, the mere recognition of a common law already existing. They are so old and so completely part of the common law that our American legislatures largely, and even our bench and bar at one time, forgot their existence and had them reenacted in our national and state laws against trusts, with the usual result that that part of the legislation which embodied the old common law has survived and been effectual, while that part which did not is either absurd or unconstitutional.

Of course, where you do *not* have the common law, a statute is reasonably necessary; that is the principle of our "uniform laws" on bills and notes, which codify the "law-merchant"; for this is derived from European sources and was not originally part of the common law of England. Leaving out, therefore, matters of the ad-

ministration of government, of legal procedure, of taxation, of church law, of the "law-merchant" and other extraneous systems, I can hardly find forty pieces of constructive legislation in England in the six hundred years before the Commonwealth.

But a democracy always fancies ready-made statutes, partly from ignorance, partly from vanity of power, and partly, honestly no doubt, because it thinks new-made laws may be better or more democratic. We find a great growth of constructive legislation under Cromwell and his parliament, and while it never entirely ceased in England, it had its most tremendous extension in recent years, and, as I have said, more than anywhere else in the states of this country.

We must, therefore, admit that constructive legislation in vast bulk has come to stay. The mania for it will not entirely pass away, and although there have been some signs of revolt in recent years, notably in the writings of such men as the late James C. Carter, there is no hope of change in those states which have definitely adopted the *code* system; that is, the notion of having all their law enacted by statutes of the legislature. California and the states following her lead have gone over to this system, also New York to a large extent and Georgia, also, quite completely; to show how completely, my impression is that she once enacted bodily a Harvard professor's—Langdell's—text book on the law of contracts. Constructive legislation, though varying in volume enormously in the several states, nevertheless exists in all of them. A vast mass of administrative legislation is also necessary in our complicated system of government, and this we can never do without though it may be questioned whether the agencies of state are not unnecessarily multiplied. The annual laws of Massachusetts (certainly a conservative state in 1891 filled 342 pages; in 1907, 1,000 pages).

Now, you would suppose, at least, that a democracy that believes in the absolute panacea of law-making would take particular pains with the forms of its legislation

to have its statutes clear, in good English, not contradictory, properly expressed and properly authenticated. You would certainly suppose that the people who believe that everything should be done under a written law would take the pains to see that that law was *official*; also, that it was clear, so as to be "understanded of the people"; also, that it did not contain a thousand contradictions and uncertainties. When our—I will not say wiser, but certainly better educated—forefathers met in national convention to adopt a constitution, one of the first things they did was to appoint a "committee on style." It is needless to say that no such committee exists in any American legislature to-day. You would suppose they would take the pains to see that all the laws were printed in one or more books where the people could find them. This is not the case in New York, or in many of our greater states. You would also suppose that when they passed another law on the same subject they would say how much of the former law they meant to repeal, but in many states that, also, is not done. It would probably be too much to hope that they would not confuse the subject with a new law on a matter already completely covered; but the form of their legislation should be improved, at least, in the three particulars I have mentioned.

What is the fact? The secretary of the State of Oregon reports that the laws, as served up to him by the legislature, are "so full of contradictions, omissions, repetitions, bad grammar, and bad spelling" that it has been impossible for him to print them and make any sense. The bad grammar and the bad spelling, at least, he has presumed to correct. But what, I am sure would surprise the intelligent New Zealander still more is, that in very few of our states is there any authentic edition of the laws whatever. And quite a number do not even publish their constitutions!

Let us now take up these matters in detail and show just where we do stand in our legislation today. And I will say at the start that the worst condition of all is found in the national legislation of

Congress, in the great state of New York, and in those states which have adopted the code system, generally. I do not wish to be understood as saying this as an opponent of general codes (though I certainly am), but I am constrained to note as a fact that those states are the ones that have their legislation in the worst shape of any. The charm of the statute theory is that the half-educated lawyer or layman supposes he can find all the laws written in one book. Abraham Lincoln, even, is said to have had the major part of his "shelf of best books" composed of an old copy of the statutes of Indiana, though I can find no traces of such reading in the style of his Gettysburg address. But how far is this democratic claim that the laws of a state are all contained in one book borne out by the facts?

Of our fifty states and territories, only Alabama, Arizona, the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin (sixteen states) have any official revision or "general laws"; that is to say, single volumes containing the complete mass of legislation up to the time of their issue, formally enacted by the legislature. A number of other states have what are called "authorized revisions" or authorized editions of the law. This phrase I use to mean a codification by one man or more (usually a commission of three) duly appointed for the purpose under a valid act of the state legislature, but whose compilation, when made, is never in form adopted by the legislature itself. Leaving out the constitutional question whether such a book is in any sense law at all,—for in all probability no legislature can delegate to any three gentlemen the power to make laws, even one law, much more all the laws of the state—it is doubtful how far such compilations are really law, although printed in a book said to be authorized and official, and held out to the public as such. That is to say, if the real law, as originally enacted, differs in any sense or meaning from the law as set forth in this so-called "authorized publication" the latter will have

no validity at all. Indeed, some states say this expressly. They provide that these compilations, although authorized, are only admissible *in evidence* of what the statutes of the state really are,—that is to say, are only valid if uncontradicted.

It was obviously impossible for me, in the brief time I had for the preparation of this paper, to correspond with all the states upon this point, if indeed, I could have got opinions at all from their respective supreme courts, for no other opinion would be of any value.

The compilation of the State of Arkansas says, somewhere near its title page, that it is "approved by Sam W. Williams." It does not appear who Sam W. Williams is, what authority he had to approve it, or whether his approval gave to the laws contained in that bulky volume any increased validity. This is a typical example of the "authorized" revision, and this is the condition of things that exists in such important states as Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming (twenty in all).

Before leaving these states which have some forms of "revised statutes" or complete codes—and be it remembered that I am never here speaking of *annual* laws, for, however bad their form and the form of their publication, they are usually, at least, *official*—it will be interesting, and, I think, will throw further light on the subject, for me to cull some passages from the laws of states having such "authorized revisions" to show how far their real authority extends. I have already spoken of the authorized code of Arkansas which was approved by Mr Sam Williams. The general statutes of 1897 of the state of Kentucky say on their title page that they are an authorized compilation approved by the supreme court, but the form of approval of the supreme court of Kentucky runs as follows: "Although we consider this duty not lawfully imposed upon us," they say that so far as they have observed, they "detect no errors in the compilation and it seems to have been

properly done." Of how much value such approval would be in case there turned out to be a discrepancy between the compilation and the original statute, I leave for such of you as are lawyers to judge. The compiled laws of New Mexico of the same year, made by the solicitor general, contain an amusing statement under his own signature, that he believes "a large part of the laws he there prints are either obsolete or have actually been repealed by certain later statutes," but he, as it were, shovels them in, in the hope that some of them will be good!

The commissioners of the state of North Dakota go still further. Their code of 1895 bears a statement that it is, by authority of law, "brought to date" by the commissioners, who go on to say that they have compared the codes of other states and have added and incorporated many other laws taken from the codes of other states—apparently because the commissioners thought them of value. One must really ask any first-year student of constitutional legislation what he thinks of that statement, not only of its constitutionality, but of its audacity. Finally, the state of South Dakota says, in its statutes of 1899, what I quoted at the beginning—that "all the laws contained in the book are to be considered as admissible in evidence," but not conclusive of their own authenticity or correct statement.

We now come to the third and—from the point of view of the believer in statutes—probably the worst class of all. That is to say, states which have no official or authorized compilation whatever and which rely entirely upon the enterprise of money-making publishers to make a book which correctly prints the laws, and all the laws of the state in question. For one state, at least, such a compilation was made by a few industrious newspaper correspondents at Washington! The states and territories that are in this cheerful condition are, as I have said: New York, the territory of Alaska, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana—that is to say, there has been no official revision since 1881 and everybody, in fact, uses a privately prepared digest,—Louisiana, Michigan, Min-

nesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia (fifteen in all). Furthermore, there are other states such as Wisconsin and Indiana, already mentioned, where there is no official recent revision, so that every body depends upon the private compilation, which is the only one procurable.

So much for the authenticity of the books themselves which contain the laws upon which we all have to depend. Now, coming to the form of the laws; as I have already remarked, there is no committee on style. There is no attempt whatever made at scientific drafting. To give an example of what difference this may make in mere convenience, it is only a few weeks since, in my state, that a chapter of law to protect the public against personal injuries caused by insolvent railway and street railway companies was drawn up by a good lawyer, and contained between twenty and thirty sections, or about three pages of print. It was brought to another lawyer, certainly no better lawyer, but a legislative expert, who got all that was desired into one section of five lines. There is no committee on style, there is no expert drafting. This you all know so well that it is a point upon which I need not delay, but there are certain definite recommendations I should like to make:

1 Adopt the provision that "no statute shall be regarded as repealed unless mentioned as repealed; and when a law is amended, that the whole law shall be printed as amended in full."

2 Provide that all laws shall be printed and published by a *state* publisher and that their authenticity be duly guaranteed by being submitted to the legislature and re-enacted *en bloc*, as is our practice with revisions in Massachusetts and some other states.

3 The local or private acts should be separated from the public laws and they might, advantageously, be printed in a separate volume, as is done in some states already. If you ask me who shall determine whether it is a private, local, or special act, or a general law, I can only answer that that must be left to the legisla-

ture until you adopt the system which I shall recommend later,—a permanent, preliminary, expert draftsman.

4 No legislation must ever be *absolutely* delegated. That is to say, even if a revision is drawn up by an authorized commission, its work should be afterwards ratified by the legislature.

It is said that the constitution of Virginia, drawn up by a constitutional convention, was never ratified by the people. If so, there is a grave constitutional doubt whether it, or any part of it, may not be repealed at any time by a simple statute. But whether a constituent body of the mass of the people, the fundamental and original political entity of the Anglo-Saxon world, is forbidden from delegating its legislative power, as its representatives themselves are forbidden, is a high level of constitutional law to which I may not venture to soar.

I will now come to my third and last matter, that of arrangement, order of printing, and form of title, which last is so directly connected with that of indexing, that I shall treat the two things together. Now, there are three different methods of arrangement—or lack of arrangement—to be found in printing the laws of our forty-six states and four territories, both in the revisions and in the annual laws. The revisions, however, are more apt to have a *topical* arrangement, and to be divided into chapters, with titles each containing a special subject and arranged, either topically, or, as in some states as intelligent otherwise as are Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the elementary stupidity of the alphabetic system. I say stupid; when, for instance, you have a chapter on "corporations" no one can tell whether the legislature or compilers are going to put it under "C" for corporations, under "I" for incorporations, or under "J" for joint stock companies. The alphabetic system of arrangement is the most contemptible of all, and should be relegated to a limbo at once. The annual laws, of course, are much less likely to have any arrangement whatever. Passed chronologically, they are more apt to follow in the order of their passage.

Now these systems, as we find them, are as follows—I do not know that I need burden you with exact numbers. In nearly all states, as I have said, public and private laws are lumped together, although in a few, they are indexed separately. Most of the states today, including all the “code” states, adopt what I call the topical system of arrangement, as indeed, must be the case in anything that might, by any possibility, be called a code, and even a general “revision” of the statutes will naturally fall into chapters covering certain subjects. A few states, as I have said, cling to the crude alphabetic system, and quite a number of the states have no discernible system whatever. In some states the annual laws are arranged by number, in some by date of passage, and in others, apparently, according to the sweet will of the printer. In those states that do not arrange them or entitle them by date of passage, we have to depend on the crude and dangerous system of citation by page. Acts of Congress, as you know, are sometimes cited by date of passage, sometimes more formally by volume and number of the statutes at large, and, more often than either, probably, by the popular name of the statute, such as the Sherman act, the Hepburn act, or the Interstate commerce law. It seems to me we should recommend one system. That for the codes or general revisions should certainly be topical. That of the annual laws may be either topical or chronological, but the statutes, in whatever order they are printed, should be *numbered* and cited by number. No alphabetic arrangement should ever be permitted.

As to indexing, I cannot profess to be an expert on that subject. It seems to me that all we have to do is to urge upon state legislatures, secretaries of state, and official draftsmen (when we get any) that the very excellent system contained in the New York year book of legislation should be adopted for the volumes of state laws. I can hardly venture to tread on this ground where nearly all of you are experts. I would modestly suggest that it is as bad for the index to be too big as to be too little, and it does not follow that the good draftsman is a good indexer. One of

the best law draftsmen that I ever knew compiled—under orders—one of the worst indexes I ever saw. The index to our Revised laws of Massachusetts is contained in one large separate volume of 570 double column pages. To look for a statute in the index is just about as bad as to look for it in the revision itself. Then, the most important point of all, which the New York state librarian is trying to reform, is the proper choice of subject titles.

Laws, it seems to me, should be indexed under the general subject or branch of the science of jurisprudence, or the subject matter to which they belong, not too technically and not too much according to mere procedure. For example of what I mean, I hold that any lawyer or any student of civics who wished to learn about the labor laws of a state, whether, for instance, it had a nine-hour law or not, would look in the index under the head of “labor.” Labor has become, for all our minds, the general head under which that great and important mass of legislation concerning the relation of all employers and employees and the condition and treatment of mechanical or other labor naturally falls. But if you search in our 1200 page index of Massachusetts for the head of labor, you will not find it. If you look under “employment of labor” you will find it, but you cannot be certain that you will find all of it, and you will find it under so many heads that it would take you quite ten or fifteen minutes to read through and find out whether there is an “hours of labor” law or not. On the other hand, purely technical matters, such as “abatement”, are usually well indexed, because their names are what we call “terms of art” under which any lawyer would look.

But, after all, it does not so much matter what system we adopt so long as it is the same system. At present I know of nothing better than the forty heads contained in the “principal headings” of the New York state library index, though I should like to change the names of a few. For instance, “combinations or monopolies” is not the head to which the lawyer would naturally look for statutes against trusts. The word “trust” has become a

term of art. If not put under "trusts" they should be under "restraint of trade" or "monopolies," but the word "combination" is neither old nor new, legal nor popular. A combination is lawful, if unlawful it is *not* a combination, but a conspiracy.

Before closing, I would cite the most important statute law of the United States today as the most horrible example of slovenliness, bad form, and contradiction I have ever seen in a written statute. The Hepburn act, as you will remember, is the amended Interstate commerce act, and is printed by Congress in a pamphlet incorporating with it quite a different act known as the Elkins act, besides the Safety appliances act, the Arbitration act, and several others. We all remember under what political stress this legislation was passed,—Congress balking, the senators going one way, the attorney-general another, the radical congressmen in front, and President Roosevelt pushing them all. It is easily intelligible that such a condition of things should not tend to lucid legislation, particularly when an opposing minority do not desire the legislation at all, and hope to leave it in such a shape as to be contradictory, or unconstitutional, or both. This great piece of legislation is an example, I believe, of this. All of it a mass of contradictions or overlaying amendments, the first important part of it which came under the scrutiny of the supreme court only escaped being held unconstitutional by being emasculated. Its other clauses have yet to face that dreaded scrutiny. Its basic principle has yet to be declared constitutional, while the only principle which has proved of any value was law already.

This wonderful product of mob-brain starts off by saying "Be it enacted, etc., Section 1 as amended June 29, 1906." It begins with an amendment of itself. It does not tell you how much of the prior law was repealed, except upon a careful scrutiny which only the paid lawyers are willing to give. To the old Interstate commerce act of 1887, after quoting it substantially in full, it adds a mass of other provisions, some of which are *in pari mat-*

eria, some not, some contradictory, and some mere repetitions. It amends acts by later acts and before they have gone into effect, wipes them out by substitutions. It hitches on extraneous matters and it amends past legislation by mere inference. Like a hornet, it stings in the end, where revolutionary changes are introduced by altering or adding a word or two in sections a page long, and it ends with the cheerful but too usual statement that "all laws and parts of laws in conflict with provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

As a result, no one can honestly say he is sure he understands it, any more than any serious lawyer can be certain that its important provisions are any one of them constitutional. But most of all, and this is the point I want to make, that huge statute with sections numbered 1, 2, 5, 16, 16a, etc., with amendments added and substituted, amended and unamended, is contained in *twenty-seven* closely printed pages. I venture to assert boldly that any competent lawyer who is also a good parliamentary draftsman could put those twenty-seven pages of obscurity into *four* pages, at most, of lucidity with two days' honest work. By how little wisdom the world is governed, and how little the representatives of the people care for the litigation, or trouble, or expense, that their own slovenliness causes the people!

I would, therefore, urge that we, as a body, in so far as we can, make these definite suggestions to our respective state governments: 1, that all revisions be authenticated, authorized, and published by the state; 2, that the annual laws be separated, public from private, and be printed by numbered chapters arranged either chronologically or topically; 3, that the indexes be arranged under the forty general heads used by the New York state library in its annual digest, with such additional heads as may, perhaps, prove necessary in some states, such as, for instance, Louisiana, which has subjects and titles of jurisprudence not known to the ordinary common-law states; 4, that the constitutions be printed with the laws; 5, that every state, under a law, employ a

permanent, paid parliamentary or legislative draftsman whose duty it shall be to re-cast, at least in matters of style and arrangement, all acts before they are passed to be engrossed.

Any private member introducing a bill can, of course, avail himself of the draftsman's services before the bill is originally drawn. His advice may be required by the legislature or by legislative committees on the question whether the proposed legislation is necessary, that is to say, whether it is not covered by laws previously existing. It shall be his duty then to edit the laws, arrange them for publication, and to authenticate by his signature the volumes of the annual laws. I think one person better than two or three for such work, but he should be paid a very large salary so that he can afford to make it his life work. He should be appointed for a very long term and should have ample clerical assistance. It should also be his duty to correspond and exchange information with similar officials in other states. In other words, he with his assistants, should be the legislative reference department.

All these difficulties will be enormously increased, of course, should the states, generally, adopt the Initiative.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we have all appreciated the papers to which we have just been listening, but before opening the discussion, I think we should have the last item on the program which is the presentation of the necessity of a national legislative reference bureau. He then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE BUREAU

The daily press and many of our leading periodicals have frequently presented articles upon legislative reference work, its opportunities and responsibilities. The governors of many of our states have, in their messages, urged the establishment of a legislative reference department in connection with some branch of their state governments, usually in connection with the state library. The result is, therefore, that there have already been established in

several of our states, legislative reference departments all having more or less a common aim, but differing very much in their methods and in their efficiency. I think the day is not far distant, however, when there will be found in most of our states an intelligent, broad-minded, well balanced and conveniently located legislative reference department.

It was the privilege of some of us to listen to Mr Woodruff's paper upon "Legislative reference work and its opportunities," read before the Association last June at Lake Minnetonka, and printed in our Proceedings. At that conference a committee was appointed to consider and report upon a legislative exchange bureau. As the committee was widely scattered, and firmly believing that such a legislative reference service to be reliable, prompt, and effective could not safely depend upon the mere courtesy of exchange with ever changing officials, Mr Godard of Connecticut made bold to call upon Mr Allen, Secretary of the Law reporting company, which is the official stenographer of the New York public service commission, and broached the topic of the possibility of his firm undertaking such a service. Strange as it may seem to us now, Mr Allen did not warm up to the proposition at all. Believing then, as some of us do now, that such a service is possible and desirable, other conferences were held which resulted in the proposition which we now take pleasure in submitting for your consideration.

That a *National* legislative reference bureau is desirable and possible is the belief of many who have been giving this topic special consideration. The proposed plan, which was evolved by Mr Brigham of Rhode Island, Mr Allen, Secretary of the Law reporting company, Dr Whitten of the New York public service commission, and Mr Godard of Connecticut, has already been presented to most of you through official correspondence. It was the hope that the proposed plan might have been tested in connection with the work of the 1909 legislatures. Although the following official correspondence, presenting the plan, was sent to the proper

officials in each state and many of the larger public libraries throughout our country, only the following libraries signified their willingness to subscribe to and test the plan: Connecticut state library; John Crerar library, Chicago; Maryland department of legislative reference; Michigan state library; Pennsylvania state library; Free library of Philadelphia; Rhode Island state library; Texas state library; and Wyoming state library.

Your Committee is, therefore, venturing the hope that at this joint session of librarians interested in legislative reference work, all may freely express their thoughts so that this meeting may result in evolving some plan, based either upon the one proposed or upon an entirely new one, which shall enable our several legislative reference departments, no matter with what branch of the state government they may happen to be connected, not only to have accessible the current laws and the proposed legislation and special reports of leading sister states, but also to keep advised as to the progress of these several bills and their ultimate disposition.

As right is right and wrong is wrong, what is good law for California, ought in general to be good law for Maine. What is good law for New York and Massachusetts, ought to be good law for Connecticut. Also what has proved to have been a bad law for one state, should at least be a warning to the other states under similar conditions.

THE CHAIRMAN: In 1777 Congress suggested the exchange of laws between the states. I think it takes little effort for us to realize that most of the states at that time published only their session laws. It was not until 1807 that Connecticut published its first department report, which was the report of the comptroller. Today I think she is publishing 54 departmental reports, and she is not over active in that direction. With all this mass of official literature it becomes absolutely necessary to have combined action to get the best results from this material and make it accessible to our several state libraries. With 46 states, four territories, and a general government, what

line is left open to us? In order to bring before you a proposition which has been framed and has been submitted to a competent party, who has offered to render the service desired for a most reasonable amount, I have asked Mr Brigham of Rhode Island to read the official letter setting forth the plan, and also the letter from the Law reporting company in which they present their plan.

MR BRIGHAM first read the Committee's letter of Dec. 16, 1908.

Gentlemen: The Legislative reference committee, appointed at Lake Minnetonka to report some definite plan for a practical, reasonable, and at the same time, efficient service by which our several state libraries may regularly and promptly be advised concerning all pending legislation in the several states, respectfully recommends the adoption of the accompanying plan and the acceptance of the attached proposition of the Law reporting company.

This plan, which is the result of no little thought, correspondence, and several personal conferences, contemplates forwarding to the several libraries which subscribe for this service two forms of information and reports, *viz.*,

1. A Bill index for each state of the Union. This index of the several bills, arranged in numerical order will give: 1st, number of bill; 2nd, house in which it was introduced; 3rd, subject; 4th, full title, or abbreviated title; 5th, by whom introduced; and 6th, to what committee referred.

2. Reports of action, arranged by states, showing when, where, and what action is taken on these bills, and their final signing, or other disposition.

As special arrangements had already been made with some competent party in each state for the immediate forwarding of the necessary data, reports would be made at once on the following subjects: banks; benevolent orders; cities, first, second, third, and general classes; corporations, general, membership, religious, stock, and transportation; gas and electricity; insurance; joint stock associations; liquors; motor vehicles; municipalities; public service commissions; railroads; real property; taxation; telephone; telegraph; and village law. Reports upon all other topics will be forwarded upon receipt of the legislative journals covering the same.

The index and reports will be forwarded daily upon suitable paper about 9x11 inches in such shape that they can be arranged in a vertical file. In this plan the *Bill index* becomes the permanent

record and history, as it has been provided with the necessary spaces for receiving the data furnished in the daily Reports of action. In addition to the resolutions and bills all regular and special reports to the legislature will also be noted.

The fact that something like 80,000 cards would probably be required to list all the bills which will be introduced in the several legislatures in 1909 would, for many of our state libraries, seem to prohibit the use of the standard cards, which seems to be the ideal system, as the expense for cases, arranging, etc., would be no small item.

We therefore recommend the use of the printed or mimeographed Bill index and the current Reports of action as outlined by the Law reporting company. From the data thus furnished each library can compile such cards as may be needed along its special lines of legislation, and such extra sets of special state and subject index cards as may be needed will be furnished at a very nominal price to those who desire them.

Your Committee, thus, has been able to secure what seems to promise a very complete and satisfactory service for the nominal sum of \$100 per library. This arrangement is made possible because the Law reporting company (which is the official reporter of the Interstate commerce commission) also has a large private clientele for which it gathers data along the special lines above mentioned, and has the machinery necessary for our service already in the field, and is organized with headquarters in New York and Kansas City, from which both the east and the west can be served. With the capacity to secure quickly, when needed, copies of any bills at reasonable rates, our several legislative reference departments ought to be better equipped to serve their several legislatures than ever before. Among those to whom the plan of this proposed service has been submitted and who have approved the same are the following: Dr Whitten, formerly legislative reference librarian of New York, State librarian Montgomery of Pennsylvania, Dr Bernard C. Steiner of Baltimore, and State librarian Wyer of New York.

In order that the proposed service may begin promptly in January, please advise Mr G. S. Godard, State library, Hartford, Connecticut, of your decision at the earliest possible date.

MR BRIGHAM then read the letter of the Law reporting company, dated Dec. 17, 1908, to Mr Godard of the Committee.

Dear Sir: In compliance with your request to submit a proposition to furnish legislative information to certain state and

public libraries, in accordance with the plan which has been the subject of considerable discussion with your Committee, we beg to say that we will undertake to furnish the following information for the sessions of the state legislatures in 1909, if ordered by at least twenty libraries, for \$100, each:

1 A printed or mimeographed index and list of the bills introduced in the state legislatures, arranged first by states, then by each branch of the legislature, and then in numerical order by introduction number, including the subject, an abstract of the title, name of the member introducing and the committee referred to, as shown on form "A" attached. This form contains spaces for entry of reports of progress of each bill, and is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, to fit a standard letter size vertical file.

2 Mimeographed or typewritten reports of the action taken on bills pending in the state legislatures. * * *

3 Subject index cards; one card for each state, twenty sets, or sufficient to index twenty subjects, to be used by the libraries to enter, from the index from day to day, numbers of bills relating to the special subjects which they desire to classify. The cards are standard library size and contain spaces for notes as to each bill; each card has spaces for the entry of forty bills, so that one card will be sufficient for any subject in any state, except in very unusual cases. Additional sets of subject index cards will be furnished for fifty cents each.

The plan, as you have worked it out, will give you all the information which you can possibly be called upon for, and it can be kept up to date (except where a very extensive subject classification is undertaken) by one clerk, which is a considerable advantage over the first proposed plan of having a separate card for each bill, or at least 80,000 cards for the session, with the necessary trays and guides, involving considerable expense for the material and for labor to keep it up to date. * * *

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it is so late, because I wish this plan might be taken up in the light of the papers which have been read by Dr Whitten and Professor Stimson. When I first broached this subject to Mr Allen it seemed to stun him. He would not listen to it a minute. But when he saw the possibilities of it he began to think more favorably of the proposal, and finally made the offer that for twenty subscriptions the Law reporting company would undertake the service as

outlined. Then he became so interested he said he would try it if we could get ten subscribers, but we secured only nine, so we were unable to test the scheme this last year.

Now, in the time we have before us I think it would be well, perhaps, to leave the meeting in your hands for any questions or any thoughts that you may have on the subject.

MR SMALL: I should like to ask whether or not the Law reporting company furnishes any other information than merely the bills that are introduced in the several legislatures during the term for which these bills or cards are filed? Does the service contain any other information besides the pending legislation?

THE CHAIRMAN: It reports progress. Each bill is given by number and by topic, together with a brief epitome. Then from time to time, I think once or twice a week, the Company sends a report of progress upon each bill by number. If any action has been taken on it it is noted, and also its final disposition; so that you are kept advised constantly just what position any particular bill may be in. Therein, to my mind, lies its real value.

MR SMALL: That is very essential, it seems to me.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have arranged, at this present session, with eighteen states to furnish our library with bills which we shall place under Dr Whitten's classification in vertical files. These will be of service. We have no way of knowing what action has been taken without writing to the state in which a bill is being considered, and that causes a great deal of delay; but if we were having this information forwarded regularly from some central source, we would have no trouble in finding out within a day or two just where a bill stood.

I think Dr Whitten had one or two criticisms on it, did you not, Doctor?

DR WHITTEN: I do not know that I have any criticisms on the plan. It seems to be the best plan that could be worked out by the Law reporting company, or that we could work out in any possible way with the money that we

can afford to spend upon it. With this information coming to us according to this method we should be put to a great deal of work in order to find out which bills we were really interested in, and the legislative reference bureau would be required to do a great deal of work to get the wheat out of the chaff. I think it would be an ideal scheme—it would not be ideal either, but it would give us more information with less labor on our part—to have a service that would make an intelligent selection of the important bills and give us information concerning them. The objection to that is we would not get information on the bills we wanted to know about. But I would rather trust to some one's judgment on that matter than go through the whole material myself, or have an assistant do it.

MR BRIGHAM (R. I.): I might add in answer to Mr Small's question, that it is the intention of the Law reporting company to go further than the mere bills and to give you anything in the way of information that they would receive from their correspondents. They are paying their correspondents a large sum to get information and are perfectly willing to present to the libraries as part of that service any information that comes to them. That would enable us to keep track of special and regular reports submitted to the legislatures. For instance, an unusual taxation report in one state, or a banking report in another, would be noted, so that we should be able to obtain these reports as they appeared in print. Their position is absolutely unexcelled in their ability to obtain the information. At the best our list showed less than half the states in a position to give us the information we wanted, that is, direct through some local agency. But in this case, a representative of the Law reporting company goes personally to every state capital and locates a man there, practically selecting some man closely connected with the legislature, a house clerk or some one of that sort to send legislative information.

THE CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it should be stated that the service which they intended to give us was simply, in commer-

cial language, a by-product of the organization they already had on hand, because they have so many subscribers for insurance legislation, patent medicine legislation, etc., who pay them a good liberal sum to furnish information. Now, all the special topics that are included under the special service to these companies, are to be given to us, a daily service, without extra charge, for the sum of \$100.

MR MONTGOMERY: I am interested. I should like to be a subscriber to this plan and should like to know what libraries are in that list. If it is only a question of one more library, if you have nine subscriptions and need only ten, that can be easily obtained.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course it is too late for this year. The list of libraries is as follows: Connecticut state; John Crerar, Chicago; Maryland department of legislative reference; Michigan state; Free library, Philadelphia; Rhode Island state; Texas state, and Wyoming state. I think if we were to offer this proposition today we should have Massachusetts.

MR MONTGOMERY: That is just the point. I think we should have no difficulty in carrying it through at the present time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was very anxious to have this plan brought up at this conference, in order that its merits might be brought out and its weak points overcome if possible, so that we might get some scheme whereby we could secure co-operative work with the least expense and the least labor. I think it is absolutely necessary to do something of this kind if we are to have an intelligent legislative reference service.

MR HEWITT: I should like to ask one question as to the subscription price. I suppose that price is fixed by averaging, because most of the legislatures sit biennially, in the odd years. I suppose in 1908, an even year, there would be scarcely any legislatures sitting. Still the \$100 would be charged, and no more the next year.

THE CHAIRMAN: This offer was simply for the year 1909, as an experiment. I have an idea that for 1910 it would not

be \$100. I think they are planning, if they can get sufficient subscriptions, to try it in 1910 themselves.

DR WHITTEN: It seems to me there is no doubt but that this plan gives an immense amount of information for a very small sum. To report on some 80,000 bills, and give that service to each legislative reference library is certainly an immense task, and no one could afford to give it for \$100 unless he had the information already at hand and were paid for it from some other source. It seems to me it would be worth while for any legislative reference department to have that information at hand. It would not take a great deal of use to make it worth the \$100.

MR CHENEY: How many legislatures were in session in 1909?

MR BRIGHAM (R. I.): Forty-four.

MR CHENEY: Do they propose to furnish the index for all those legislatures?

THE CHAIRMAN: Every legislature in session.

MR CHENEY: For the one sum of \$100?

THE CHAIRMAN: For \$100.

MR CHENEY: I think it is a good bargain for any one who wants to take it up.

MR SMALL: I have one regret which I am free to express, and that is that we did not understand this scheme, and that the Iowa state library did not make the tenth subscriber last winter. I am sure, if the scheme is carried out, that Iowa will be a subscriber at the next legislature. It is a very desirable thing, and I think it should be adopted.

MR MONTGOMERY: I think it would be just as well to ask all who subscribed before to continue their subscriptions until this thing is consummated. I would very gladly renew my subscription and that of the Free library of Philadelphia.

MRS BOND: I will do the same.

THE CHAIRMAN: So confident was I of the merit of this plan, and so sure that it was not understood, that I ventured to print the whole correspondence in my Annual report (1908, p. 13-15), in order

that it might go on record, and, in case they ever backed out, that we might be a little ashamed that we did not try it. I think, as Mr Small has said, the plan was not understood in time.

DR WHITTEN: In regard to the recommendations which Professor Stimson has made, I think that these will probably be taken up by the separate associations, and that the Association of State Libraries could very well have its Committee on uniformity in preparation of publication of session laws take up these recommendations.

MR BRIGHAM (R. I.): That will have to be brought up to-morrow in the general session. It would not be in order here.

PROF. STIMSON: One remark I have to make is that nine bills are introduced where one is expected to become a law, and that is more true in England than it is in this country. I had a curious example of that the other day. A very important benevolent society started to recommend that a law be passed in New York to make a minimum wage for women under twenty-one in certain industries. The Society had a bill from the House of commons, and it was introduced with no more chance of passage in England than—I can not think of a simile strong enough,—yet they were misled by it in New York and copied it.

Another point to be borne in mind is that in a great many states in this country all the laws are passed on the same day, as you know,—the 30th of April, or the 31st of March. On one day, therefore, you would be overburdened with a great mass of material, but there would be weeks when you would get little or nothing. That of course does not bear in the least on the value of the plan.

MR METTEE: Have you looked into the working of the referee court which has jurisdiction over private bills in England?

PROF. STIMSON: No, I have not.

MR METTEE: I have an idea of looking into that some time with a view to recommending it to our legislature,—a referee court sitting probably with three judges.

PROF STIMSON: A referee court of what?

MR METTEE: To pass on private legislation, in England. They have a series of reports on those bills, and a text book of law.

PROF. STIMSON: I should like to look into it.

Adjourned.

JOINT SESSION WITH GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

(Friday, July 2, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

THE CHAIRMAN, Mr George S. Godard of Connecticut, called the meeting to order and announced that the first paper would be read by MR THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY of Pennsylvania, on

THE NEW PLACE OF THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH

In 1886 I was made librarian of an institution which had been designed by a benefactor to provide scientific instruction for such people as could not get instruction during the daylight hours. There was an endowment which yielded about \$10,000 a year, from which we had to provide for public lectures and the maintenance of a museum and library. The founder also directed that at least one volume of transactions upon some scientific subject should be published during the year. The delightful generosity which the directors of that institution showed in fixing my salary, left very little for the other arrangements that had to be attended to; and I found a library of about 3,000 volumes, none of which had been issued within twenty years, and an annual appropriation of \$250 for books.

By means of the distribution of our Transactions, the library obtained those of the various learned societies. That was a very good investment. We also had a very good collection of the ordinary scientific publications, those of the Smithsonian institution, Department of agriculture, and various other government institutions.

But to provide some thing for the people who were to come there to attend scientific lectures and to read concerning scientific topics, it became necessary for me to stretch that \$250 pretty far.

In order to secure some outlet for my bibliographical ambition, I took up the subject of trying to find out what I could get free of charge to augment this collection. I got all the agricultural bulletins, all the experiment station bulletins, and as we were already on the list for public documents, I took considerable care that these should be properly brought out. Not every paper was analyzed, but anything which I thought was important as an addition to this very small collection of material. This work went on possibly four or five years, when a young man was given to me as an assistant. When he asked me what part of the library work I should advise him to take up, I very strongly recommended that he should devote his attention to government documents. When I left the institution in 1903 he became the head of the department of public documents in the Free library of Philadelphia. I should say that before that time we had found that our attention to this matter had been worth while. The students were very well satisfied with the material that we got on various topics connected with the lectures, and I found that scientific men in Philadelphia were coming to us and increasing their bibliography by consulting these papers.

Since 1903 this work has been almost altogether transferred to the Free library. Of course the Wagner Institute still maintains its own scientific collection, but he has been very busy in that time and has made a collection of some 169,000 pieces. Those have been brought out from time to time by the industry of the catalogers. During this last year, for which I have the statistics here, he has received 40,850 books, and has had as students 7,997 people.

It seemed to me it would be interesting to find out what occurred in these publications under different headings, and I

have had the cards counted from time to time. This is merely for the year that has just passed. In government publications alone we had references to:

Apple, 150; bookworms, 20; corn, 300; goat, 17; lightning, 10; mosquitoes, 30; negroes, 60; nitrogen, 25; nuts, 25; oysters, 75; parasites, 150; pearls, 6; radium, 4; school gardens, 12; silk, 40; torpedo boats, 30; tuberculosis, 200; weeds, 100.

Now, it would take a very considerable collection of books to provide that amount of material on any of those topics, and it is my very strong impression that government documents merit a good deal more attention than is generally given to them. In the first place the information, as a general thing, is more recent. In the second place, the information is not padded by the publisher to make a more scientific book in any particular way. In the third place, it seems to me from my experience that the information is more simply expressed; and I think the reason for that is, that the papers are written by the members of the force in any department with the direct idea of interesting the public and are not written up to the people who are supposed to be truly scientific.

THE CHAIRMAN: The discussion of this topic will be continued by Mr Tilton, of Wisconsin.

MR TILTON: Anyone who has worked with public documents for a very few years must see the constant increase in their use. Every year there is a wider use of them. People are finding out more and more what there is in them, and every surprise in finding desired information means expectation the next time.

The question of arrangement is one that puzzles all of us. Some of us have to deal with a separate document room where we have not only the Sheep set, but also many thousands of volumes of state, municipal, and foreign documents. Now, in general at least, in thinking of the arrangement of United States publications, we must take into consideration all of the other groups that we have. If we have the Sheep set arranged separately by serial numbers, we should think carefully

what the result will be if we arrange our state and city publications under subjects, which is by far the most convenient system for the student and reader. It would be an inconvenience, for instance, if all the state railroad reports were together under the subject of railroads, and the Interstate commerce commission reports were elsewhere—in the Sheep set. People expect to find all the material arranged under one system, and when they find their Sheep set intact, they naturally expect to find their state railroad reports under the various states, not under the subject.

Whether to segregate the documents in a document room, or to classify them in the general library is another of our problems. This point should be considered,—that the use of public documents is a use more of series than of single volumes. As I see readers working with documents relating to railroads, for instance, they are not as a rule consulting one report, but are looking through the reports of a certain state for a number of years, or at the reports of several or all states through a number of years. There are points like that, which make it seem to me essential that for effective use of public documents on the part of students and investigators, there must be free access to the shelves where they are. If a library is in a position where that access can be given to the stacks in general, well and good; but if that is not possible there is a very strong argument for separating the public documents. It is necessary to use them in series and as series rather than as volumes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we shall all be pleased to hear from the Superintendent of documents, MR WILLIAM L. POST, in the discussion of this topic.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS AND THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY

Much has been written and said about the great mass of information contained in a collection of United States public documents. Glowing word pictures have

been painted of their use, or more generally of their abuse; and so vivid have been these accounts that the average librarian has shuddered at the thought of being some day compelled to resurrect the government publications in the basement or attic. Now all this is but a foolish travesty, perpetrated by unwise and uninformed enthusiasts, to the detriment rather than the benefit of the use of these valuable publications. Let us logically approach the subject from the basis of the viewpoint of a searcher after knowledge, rather than that of an egotist whose views of all things are colored by the sense of his own importance and the finality of his opinions.

In the consideration of the subject of public documents in relation to reference work, two questions naturally arise: What should a collection of government publications include, and what bibliographic aids are at hand to make such a collection of service?

Although it will be freely admitted that government publications are a valuable asset in any library large enough and rich enough to take proper care of them, it is safe to say that no other class of valuable literature is so little appreciated or used. This is not a surprising condition when one considers the meager means at hand to aid in their study, and the enormous quantity of unrelated material included in a collection of these governmental papers. Congress, the executive departments and the numerous independent bureaus, boards, and commissions, print and reprint, and the output is as varied as it is extensive. With no systematic method of publication, and in most instances without any oversight whatever, the whims of personal authors are humored to a degree which gives rise, in the publications of even a single department, to many grave questions for the consideration of the librarian and the cataloger. Uniformity is an unknown term in most of the publishing offices of the government, the few exceptions serving merely to emphasize the great need of an editorial department, composed of experienced editors and persons trained in library science,

to be charged with the duty of preserving system in all governmental issues.

The Five series. A collection of United States government publications naturally divides into five classes:

1 The original prints of the documents and reports of the first fourteen Congresses, the Continental Congress papers, and the various compilations of proceedings, documents, etc., termed "Early Congress papers."

2 The numbered Congressional documents and reports from the beginning of the 15th Congress, composing the "Congressional series" or "Sheep set", as it is more familiarly called, on account of its sheep-skin binding.

3 The "Departmental series," composed of the publications of the various executive departments, independent offices, boards, and commissions.

4 The "Proceedings of Congress."

5 The unnumbered publications of the congressional committees, etc., termed "Miscellaneous publications of Congress".

Part 1

Outline of a Collection

1 **Early Congress papers.** The documents and journals of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods do not properly come within the scope of the United States government publications. The whole ground of these pre-governmental issues has been thoroughly covered by the late Paul Leicester Ford, in his valuable work entitled "Material for a bibliography of the Continental Congress", and later by Mr Herbert Friedenwald in his paper presented to the American historical association, and printed in its annual report for 1896, entitled "The journals and papers of the Continental Congress". Appended to this paper is an exhaustive bibliography of the journals of the Congress.

The lack of information as to the Congressional documents, and reports of the prints of the first fourteen Congresses, while greatly to be deplored, is easily accounted for. The printing during the very early Congresses was done without any general provision of law. The discretion in this matter was reposed in the Secretary

of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of representatives, and the limited editions thus ordered account for the scarcity of the original prints. Even as early as 1829, when an attempt was made to reprint the more important of these early papers, it was reported to Representative Barringer, by the Clerk of the House, that from 1793 to 1803 not a vestige of manuscript, and only a scattered few printed copies, were extant. (See Congressional debates, v. 5, p. 376).

The destruction of the Capitol in 1814 cost most of the remaining surplus of the documents, and heightened the interest in a reprint of them in a more accessible form. Year after year attempts were made to accomplish this end; but political feuds and personal animosities created much dissension and spirited debate, and it was not until March 2, 1831, that the following bill was presented for the third reading and passed:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Clerk of the House of representatives hereby is authorized and directed to subscribe for 750 copies of the compilation of the Congressional documents proposed to be made by Gales and Seaton; provided, that the documents shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House; and provided also, that the price paid for the printing of copies shall be at the rate not exceeding that of the price paid to the printer of Congress for printing the documents of the two Houses."

In a speech on that date, in reply to a scathing opposing tirade on the part of Mr Jesse Speight, of North Carolina, Mr William Drayton, of South Carolina, said:

"The documents referred to comprehend those state papers of the Executive and its departments, and those reports of both branches of Congress, which are of peculiar importance, from their throwing light upon the principles of the interior and exterior policy of our Government during the long interval which elapsed from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the year 1813. The contents of these papers are known to but few. Of many of them there are but two or three copies now extant, and others of them are only to be found in manuscript in the possession of a small number of persons. Surely the records of the United States, upon sub-

jects which ought to be familiar to every senator and representative, should be easily attainable, and yet the reverse is notoriously the fact."

The "American state papers", in 38 volumes, which were the outcome of this and subsequent legislation, are doubtless among the most valuable public documents ever provided for by Congress. This compilation can be found in nearly all the large libraries, and when it is realized that it contains reprints of the more important documents of all classes from 1789 to 1833, and of some classes up to 1838, also many others which had never before been printed; when their convenient form, excellent execution, and liberal indexing are taken into account, the questions of "how many" and "what were" the papers of the earlier Congresses will no longer disturb the minds of the public in general; though no compilation or reprint can ever take the place of, or lessen the interest in, the original prints in the eyes of librarians and bibliographers.

The various collections examined by me in the preparation of a list of the "Papers of the first fourteen Congresses", which will form a part of the third edition of the Checklist of the United States public documents now being prepared in the Public documents office, were all found to be far from complete, and the scarcity of the original prints makes this portion of a collection something to be read of rather than wrestled with by all but a favored few librarians.

2 The Congressional series. Even a casual glance at the imposing line of sheep bound volumes which constitute a complete collection of this great series, causes one to wonder what Congress does to necessitate such extensive documentary records; but when it is learned that the first twenty Congresses issued not to exceed 300 volumes altogether, while the 59th Congress alone issued fully that number, the wonderment doubtless increases, and leads naturally to a little investigation, and the disclosure of a condition of affairs unequalled for its peculiarities.

The series of "documents" is found to include not only annual reports provided

by law to be laid before Congress, and those specially called for from the various executive departments and independent bureaus, but also reports of individuals on more or less interesting subjects, not, however, connected in any way with current legislation, and often entirely foreign to any public question, as, for instance, the "Jefferson Bible", the only documented book in the series not bound in sheep-skin.

The series of "reports" is found to be more uniform, containing only the reports of the various standing and special committees on the matters referred to them; no distinction, however, being made between those of a private and those of a public character, so that important reports are often buried amid a mass of useless matter. Beginning with the 58th Congress, 3rd session, the reports on private bills, simple and concurrent resolutions are omitted from the volumes into which their numbering would naturally bring them, and are bound only for the distributing officers and librarians of Congress in lettered volumes. This form of economy in printing is an impediment rather than an expedient, for it breaks the consecutive numbering, greatly interferes with the indexing, and creates a new set of volumes which will be difficult to classify. It is doubtful if any one could master the notation of the documents composing this series, as the absurd and unintelligible combinations of figures are not only bewildering but meaningless. To assign a number to a document, and then separate that number into parts, and the several parts into volumes, which in turn have parts whose parts are volumed, constructs a notation so absurd as to be amusing. Yet this is exactly what is done in many instances, and sometimes six or seven combinations are necessary to give the full notation.

What could and should be done is to adopt a scheme of numbering which would not only do away with all duplication, but bring together in separate series the documents transmitted from a department, or

the reports of a committee, thus collating to a degree this mass of unrelated material and making it possible to eliminate from the permanently bound sets all unimportant and ephemeral material without disturbing the sequence of numbers or volumes.

A step has been taken in the right direction by creating a "library edition" of these Congressional publications, which omits all annuals and serial publications from the numbered series, and includes only those documents and reports of which Congress, strictly speaking, is the author. The change makes possible the prompt delivery of the more important publications, and avoids duplication. The fact that for Congressional use they are still included in the numbered series need not bother the librarian, as the future issues of the document indexes are to be so constructed as to indicate which are and which are not distributed to them as Congressional documents. The adoption of the new buckram binding in place of sheepskin is another important achievement, and the old Sheep set is practically destroyed, although the serial number arrangement may easily be retained by any library which prefers so to shelve its books.

Reference aids for the Congressional series.

a Checklist of public documents, containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 53rd Congress, etc., 2nd edition. Issued by F. A. Crandall, Superintendent of documents, 1895. (Out of print.)

b Tables of and annotated index to the Congressional series of United States public documents; compiled by William L. Post, Superintendent of documents, 1902. (Out of print.)

c Advance sheets class, 53rd Congress; issued January 12, 1909. (Supplemental to the Tables and index.)

d Document indexes, schedules of volumes in each session of Congress, with their serial numbers for a portion of the time.

3 Departmental publications. After the Congressional documents and reports are disposed of, the next great step, and the hardest step, is to logically list, classify, and describe those issues of the executive departments and independent publishing offices, of which there are many thousand. These departmental issues are many of them scarce; many more are useless; and some are unattainable from any source, references to them being all that remains. It will never be known just what constitutes a complete file of the departmental issues, but of the more important a copy is now preserved in the Public documents library, and they will some day be brought to the attention of investigators by proper listing and indexing. Many are of great historical value, and contain records of events found in no other form.

The nine executive departments, with their aggregate of several hundred bureaus, many of which are again subdivided into numerous offices, divisions, and sections, and all issuing publications, annually, monthly, and even daily, on subjects ranging from agriculture to astronomy, provide publications sought for by the scientist and scholar because of their valuable contents, and avoided by the library assistant because of the difficulty of applying any rules to their cataloging and classification.

There are no guides to this portion of a collection. The Agriculture department publications can be reliably checked by the "List of publications of the Agriculture department, 1862-1902, with analytical index"; compiled by William Leander Post, Superintendent of documents, 1904; and other publishing offices may be checked by the Advance sheets to the 3rd edition of the Checklist of United States public documents, now being issued by the Public documents office. From these lists, also, the classification, as used by the Superintendent of documents, may be obtained, and its use by the larger libraries at least, is suggested.

4 Proceedings of Congress. This series, possibly the most valuable from a historic point of view of all the published or adopt-

ed publications of the Government, presents in the volumes of a complete set, all the authorized accounts of the debates and proceedings in both the Senate and House of representatives from their organization to the present time.

Up to the close of the 1st session of the 18th Congress, none but the newspaper accounts of the doings of Congress were recorded, and these accounts were so biased and partisan in their tendency that it is doubtful if any of them can be considered authentic. The journals were the only official records, and were deemed sufficient. Many and heated were the debates regarding the advisability of providing the people in general with authorized accounts of the Congressional proceedings, but no influence could be brought to bear to defeat so powerful an antagonist as the press, which, of course, fought bitterly for so lucrative a perquisite.

Thomas Lloyd, a New York publisher, at the first session of the House of representatives of the United States, took down in short-hand and printed full reports of the proceedings of that body. (Congressional register; or history of the proceedings and debates of the first House of representatives of the United States of America, namely . . . containing an impartial account of the most interesting speeches and motions, and accurate copies of remarkable papers laid before and offered to the House. Taken in short-hand by Thomas Lloyd. New York. Printed by Hodge, Allen and Campbell, and for T. Lloyd, the proprietors, M. DCC. LXXXIX. 2 volumes.) It is to be regretted that encouragement was not given for the continuation of this pioneer effort. While lacking in many ways, it had the advantage of being contemporaneous with the events which it recorded.

At the 2nd session of the 4th Congress, when Lloyd and Thomas Carpenter petitioned Congress to subscribe to their respective reports, a motion to expend \$1,600 for that purpose "was passed in the negative" (to use a phrase characteristic of that time), on the ground of "unnecessary extravagance" and "lack of precedent".

The expenditure for the same purpose for a single session of Congress aggregates many times that amount for printing and binding alone, to say nothing of the cost of reporting, transcribing, and editing.

As early as the 15th Congress, Gales and Seaton petitioned Congress for aid in publishing the "Annals of Congress", a series of volumes compiled from the stenographic notes of Joseph Gales, Sr., who reported the Congressional proceedings for the "Independent gazetteer" of Philadelphia, of which he was the editor up to 1799; a paper later removed to Washington, D. C., with its name changed to "National intelligencer", with Joseph Gales, Jr., first as assistant editor, and then as sole proprietor. It was not, however, until 1849 that Congressional aid was extended to this worthy enterprise, when provision was made for the purchase of a sufficient number of sets to insure its completion. This series does not contain full reports of the proceedings, but gives sketches of the more important debates and a few speeches, covering the period from Mar. 4, 1789, to May 27, 1824, 1st Congress, 1st session, to 18th Congress, 1st session.

Twenty-five years prior to the purchase of these "Annals", at the 2nd session of the 18th Congress, the "Register of debates" had been begun by Gales and Seaton, though it was not until several years later, at the 2nd session of the 19th Congress, that they received any official recognition. This publication was continued until the close of the 25th Congress, 1st session, Oct. 16, 1837. The work is well bound, printed on good paper in double column pages, numbering 14 volumes in 29 books.

At the commencement of the 23rd Congress, Messrs. Blair and Rives began the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Congressional globe", which later took the place of the "Register", and the 109 volumes in a complete set comprise the best and only official record from its commencement to the close of the 42nd Congress, Mar. 3, 1873.

Two other attempts to record and publish the Proceedings of Congress were made, one by Duff Green for the 23rd Congress, 1st Session, which received no encouragement from Congress, and the other by James A. Houston for the Senate of the 30th Congress, 1st Session, an order for which was given by that body, a contract they were compelled to pay a bonus to abrogate at the close of the first session on account of the unsatisfactory character of the work.

To John Sherman belongs the distinction of being the first person recorded as advocating the purchase of the Globe plant and the continuation of the publication of the debates and proceedings under the exclusive supervision of Congress. He proposed the amendment to the legislative appropriation act of July 20, 1868, which resulted in the present method of recording and publishing in the "Congressional Record." The Record is still issued in the same form in which it was begun at the commencement of the 43rd Congress in 1873.

A neat and complete list of the volumes comprised in a complete set of the Proceedings of Congress has just been issued by the Superintendent of documents, being Free list No. 2. It will form a reliable checklist for the use of librarians.

5 Miscellaneous publications of Congress. The miscellaneous, unnumbered publications which are issued by the direct authority of Congress without the intervention of any executive office or officer, are very miscellaneous indeed. The most important among those thus issued in past years are the collected papers of Madison, 3 volumes, 1840; of Hamilton, 7 volumes, 1850-51; and of Jefferson, 9 volumes, 1853-54; Hickey's Constitution, of which many editions were issued; Lanman's Dictionary of Congress, also issued in several editions; Force's American archives, 9 volumes; Blair's Diplomatic correspondence, 1783-89, 7 volumes; a reprint of the early Finance reports, 7 volumes; Schoolcraft's History of the Indian tribes, 6 volumes. Among works of private publishers bought by Congress and distributed in

like manner, were: Life and works of John Adams, 10 volumes; Elliot's Debates on the Federal constitution, 5 volumes; Public land laws, 2 volumes; Mayo's pension laws, 1 volume; Elliot's Diplomatic code, 2 volumes. These are but samples from a very long list which it would be useless to recite here, as all are more or less familiar with their names. Although they are important, their edition is usually limited, and the distribution therefore restricted. It is a sad fact that of the most useless publications, the largest editions are printed. It is not now so much the fashion as it once was for Congress to make itself the purchaser and publisher of miscellaneous volunteer publications. This is more and more left to the executive departments, by which, it is reasonable to suppose, such compilations may be more authoritatively and more minutely supervised. Yet there have been recent instances of the Congressional publication of such compilations without the assent of the executive offices most directly interested. Among such publications are the Indian treaties of 1873, not recognized as authentic by the Indian office; Treaties in force, 1899, not approved by the State department; and Historical register and dictionary of the United States army, 1789-1903, upon the title page of which the War department placed a "Note" which states: "This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by direction of Congress."

There are, however, several important series in this class of governmental literature: The manuals of each house of Congress, containing the rules, precedents, etc.; the confidential documents of the Senate; Congressional bills which are drafts of proposals which are desired to be enacted into law; publications of proceedings and documents presented by special commissions and boards of investigation; hearings before committees of Congress on pending questions; trials of contested election cases before committees of Congress; memorial addresses on the lives and characters of many prominent men who have served also in

one of the legislative bodies; speeches almost innumerable, which are also to be found in the bound volumes of proceedings.

Nothing has as yet been published which will aid the collector in the procuring or classifying of these publications. The fact that most of them are unobtainable, even in their current issues, may soothe the spirits of the impatient bibliophile who is laboring to complete his collection. When the Checklist is complete, this portion will reveal many surprises, and the attempt to secure the publications later will produce continuous disappointments.

Part 2

Bibliography of Bibliographic Aids

Doubtless a fond dream of all those who frequently consult the United States public documents is that some day provision will be made for the preparation of a complete catalog of these valuable papers; and there is evidence that even at a very early date this same necessity was fruitlessly discussed. That these early discussions contemplated merely the listing of the "Congressional documents" is evident, and was at that time imperative, as not even the departments themselves made collections of their own publications, nor could they tell with any assurance of accuracy what they had issued. Practically the same condition exists in this day of library development, for, with but few exceptions, the executive departments or other government publishing offices, make no effort to preserve files of their current publications, or attempt to collect the earlier issues. The fact is that the library in the office of the Superintendent of documents is the only one possessing a general collection of these miscellaneous publications, and this accounts for the Checklist now being issued from that office being the first to include a comparatively full record of all United States government publications.

The indexing of Government publications, that most important feature in making publications valuable as reference works, was almost entirely neglected at first. That of the Congressional documents and reports was done in the early

days at long intervals and by people with differing ideas as to how the work could best be accomplished, so that the five indexes covering the period from the 1st to the 25th Congress, 1789-1839, present no systematic form nor accurate entry of the publications they purport to include, and in the earliest issues have been found absolutely useless as a means of identifying the publications.

A comprehensive plan of listing and indexing was first proposed by Thomas F. Gordon at the 3rd session of the 25th Congress in 1839, and thereafter agitated for several sessions. It was never adopted, although many of his suggestions were appropriated in later indexes.

On June 12, 1874, Mr A. R. Spofford, then Librarian of Congress, submitted to the Senate a memorandum "concerning a complete index to the documents and debates of Congress" (43rd Cong., 1st Sess., S. Mis. doc. 125, serial No. 1584.) His plan was very extensive, including not only the indexing of the Congressional documents from 1789 to that date, but also all the volumes containing the records of the Proceedings of Congress,—Annals, Register, and Globe; the American state papers; Wait's State papers; Statutes-at-large; Journals of the Continental Congress; Force's American archives; Spark's Diplomatic correspondence of the Revolution; Madison's report of the Debates in the Federal convention (Madison papers); and Elliott's Debates in the state constitutional conventions, a total of 1,600 volumes. Perhaps Mr Spofford could have evolved a usable index to this great mass of material on his "topical" plan suggested in the report, but after some years of experience in the practical work of indexing at least some of these identical publications, I am led to believe that such an index is not at all what is desired to unseal the veritable treasures which are buried in the public documents. A dictionary catalog is what is needed.

Work of the Documents office. Congress could provide for no more useful and valuable publications than a thorough index to all of its published proceedings and a complete catalog of Government

publications from the foundation of the Government, works of such magnitude as to require special legislation to insure their completion, and for which no check-lists or indexes, however well constructed, can be considered satisfactory substitutes.

All that seems possible to accomplish without special Congressional aid is being done by the Superintendent of documents. The Printing act of Jan. 12, 1895, provided for the preparation of three publications by his office, the "Comprehensive index" or "Document catalogue", containing in dictionary arrangement entries for all the Congressional and departmental publications issued during the period cataloged; the "Consolidated index" or "Document index", to take the places of the indexes to the volumes of the Sheep set, and issued for each session of Congress, commencing with the 54th Congress, 1st session; and the "Monthly catalogue", begun in January, 1895, and issued periodically as its title indicates, including entries for all publications issued during the month covered.

With the preparation of these extensive and necessarily laborious publications the obligatory duty of the office ceases, but notwithstanding the small force and many other hindrances, every effort has been put forth to aid and interest the librarians and the public at large in government publications. What is now being done of a retrospective character is to list and index fully the publications of each of the departments separately; providing in the tables or lists all the necessary bibliographic information, with copious notes, and, wherever necessary, a statement of the contents of a series or volume; the index supplying subject, author, and often title references to every article or paper included in the volumes listed.

Two publications under this plan have been completed, *viz*: "Tables of, and annotated index to, the Congressional series of United States public documents, 1902" and "List of publications of the Agriculture department, 1862-1902, with analytical index, 1904", both of which I personally compiled as models for future issues. The first of these comprises complete tables of

the Congressional document series, arranged by serial numbers, from the 15th to the 52nd Congress, both inclusive, with an annotated index containing author and subject entries for all of the 98,875 documents included in the series for that period, except those of a private or unimportant character. When this great task was completed work was begun on the "Departmental series", taking each department by itself in the order in which it appears in the official library classification. The Agriculture list and index alone makes a book of 623 pages. It gives an absolutely complete list of the Department's publications, including 1902, with analytical references to all papers therein, however short or unimportant. This list is denominated "Department list No. 1", and is but a contribution toward the "Bibliography of United States public documents", which will be compiled from such lists as soon as they are all issued and corrected.

It is expected that the other department lists will be compiled in accordance with the plan of the Agriculture list, and in elaboration of the lists given in the Check-list advance sheets, and will be made as full and accurate as research can make them; a task which, though well under way, will take some time for its accomplishment.

Poore's pioneer publication. The Senate on March 24, 1881, passed a resolution calling on all the executive departments to communicate to it as full lists as possible of all books, reports, documents, and pamphlets, printed or published by them from 1789 to 1881. In response the Interior department sent in a list covering 76 pages, of which 55 were devoted to the circulars of the General land office, and the remainder to lists of annual reports and numbered series of various bureaus, with less than 100 entries for miscellaneous publications. The Attorney general transmitted a 12 page list of the publications of his department, nearly all of which were Congressional documents; the Secretary of the Navy's list was 15 pages long, chiefly of the publications of the Navigation bureau; and the War de-

partment's list of 19 pages was equally deficient. The Secretary of the Treasury stated in reply that "The records of this department fail to give the information called for, as it is within a short time only that steps have been taken to preserve in consecutive order the various reports, documents, pamphlets, and circulars, etc., issued therefrom." There is no evidence that the State and Postoffice departments made any reply whatever.

These lists, obtained to aid in the compilation of a catalog of Government publications provided for by act of Congress, July 27, 1882, and finally intrusted to the direction of Benjamin Perley Poore, were all transmitted within 15 months from the date of the call, and are not only unnecessarily deficient, but the titles are so abbreviated that it is almost impossible to identify the publications. Another fruitless effort to obtain lists of the department publications was made under date of July 30, 1898, when the drag-net letter was sent out by the Superintendent of documents, in the hope of obtaining full lists from 1881 to that date, but only a few responses were received and these added but little to the knowledge already possessed.

Of the "63,063 books, pamphlets, and documents", found and cataloged by Poore in his unwieldy and unreliable catalog issued in 1885, and covering the period from the continental times to 1881, the greater portion were Congressional documents. In fact such a small percentage of undocumented or departmental publications were included as to make the title of his work "Descriptive catalog of government publications" a misnomer, as it is mainly a nondescriptive catalog of the numbered Congressional documents. It cost the Government over \$60,000 for compilation alone; \$1 for every publication cataloged.

Ames's Comprehensive index. Dr John G. Ames, in the preface of his continuation of the work of Poore ("Comprehensive index of the publications of the United States, 1889-1893"), declares that "nothing else would so greatly subserve the convenience of all public men, the libraries of the country, and all others who have

occasion to consult the public documents as a "carefully prepared and exhaustive index." Like its predecessor, this index also proved deficient as to departmental documents, to say nothing of its lack of "Comprehensiveness" and its hopeless originality in form.

The first Checklist. In 1892, however, Dr Ames contributed to the aid of the searcher for knowledge in the unilluminated labyrinth of public-documentology, a valuable "List of Congressional documents from the 15th to the 51st Congress, and of the Government publications containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 51st Congress, with miscellaneous lists of public documents, and historical and bibliographical notes; prepared by John G. Ames, 1892". Eighty-three of its 120 pages are devoted to a list of Congressional documents arranged by Congress, session, series, and volume, while the few remaining pages contain references to the "Proceedings of Congress" and an annotated list of the more important annual reports and a few of the miscellaneous publications of the various departments.

The Checklist, second edition. In 1895, soon after the establishment of the office of Superintendent of documents, the copy for a second edition of this list was generously turned over to it by Dr Ames, and after considerable revision, with numerous additions, it was finally issued as "Checklist of public documents, containing debates and proceedings of Congress from the 1st to the 53rd Congress, together with miscellaneous lists of documents, and historical and bibliographical notes. Second edition, issued by F. A. Crandall, 1895." In this edition, besides the "Congressional series" and the "Proceedings of Congress," many new lists were included of miscellaneous publications. A note on the "Earlier Congresses" by John A. Hickcox was prefixed, and three appendixes were added, containing: 1, A list of authors of the various Government explorations and surveys; 2, A list of Government catalogs; and 3, An index "showing where in the set of Congressional documents the more important executive

and other reports may be found." These appendixes and additional lists were compiled by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse. In the preface it is said: "That this work is a complete checklist of public documents is not by any means asserted; but it becomes nearer being so than any preceding publication, and the collection of material for a new and more complete edition will be at once begun and steadily continued." The "collection of material" has been "steadily continued" ever since, and the advance sheets of the third edition of the Checklist is registering the result.

This second edition of the Checklist, compiled under conditions which made accuracy difficult and completeness impossible, proved of such value that the edition of 3,000 copies was soon exhausted, and a reprint would have been made, were it not for the fact, already stated, that a plan of fully listing and indexing the publications of each department separately was adopted.

Miscellaneous lists. Other lists of Government publications issued prior to the edition of the Checklist now being published, are as follows:

Catalog of the United States senate library, prepared by E. T. Cressy, Assistant librarian. 1895. 114 pp. (53rd Cong., 3rd Sess., S. Mis. doc. 83, serial No. 3281).

Important serial documents published by the government and how to find them; prepared by Alonzo W. Church, Librarian of the Senate, and James M. Baker, Assistant librarian. 1897. 91 pp. (54th Cong., 2nd Sess., S. Doc. 103, serial No. 3470).

Finding list of important serial documents published by the Government in the Library of the United States senate; prepared by James M. Baker. 1901. 281 pp. (56th Cong., 2nd Sess., S. Doc. 238, serial No. 4043).

Catalog of the Library of the United States senate; prepared by Clifford Ward-en. 1901. 335 pp.

By comparing these lists it will be found that they bear but little individuality or merit, all covering the same ground, and doing this in almost the same manner. Mistakes made in one are perpetuated in

all, showing lack of investigation and verification on the part of the various compilers. These efforts are useful, however, in proving two things, namely, that a checklist must be made from a careful examination of the publications to be listed, and that a more systematic form of entry, and a simpler method of reference must be devised before it can be of use to those who are not experts on the confusing question of public documents. The merits claimed for the new list cover these points, and it is hoped that it will be found to be improved in comprehensiveness, accuracy, and facility of reference.

Checklist, third edition. The publication in the preface to "Department list No. 1," the Agriculture list, of a description of my scheme of classification for United States public documents, called forth so many inquiries from librarians as to the other department lists and classifications, that, as the work on them was still far from complete, it was thought best to print, without further delay in advance sheet form, this large store of accumulated information with the hope that in conjunction with the complete classification for Government publications, which would then eventually be finished, it would arouse new interest as well as aid in the study and accumulation of public documents.

This Checklist, upon which the Superintendent of documents' office is now engaged, and of which advance sheets are being issued, will contain not only full lists of publications of each department and independent bureau, office, commission, and board, so far as known, but also a reprint of the Congressional tables with additions to date, and a more elaborate index containing entries for the more important executive and other reports issued as Congressional documents, alphabetically arranged with an author, subject, or title list of miscellaneous publications issued by the department, etc., and references to the various publishing offices represented, as well as to the series listed. It should be borne in mind that this work is based on the official library classification in use in the Public documents office; that the tables therein given will represent

a reprint of its shelf-list cards, and that, with but few exceptions, entry will be made only for publications found in that library. It cannot, therefore, be claimed that it will list all the publications of the Government, except in the cases of the Agriculture department, Fish commission, Board on geographic names, Government printing office, Department of labor, National academy of sciences, and National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, all of which are thought to be complete, but that it will be by far the most extensive list of such publications ever issued is unhesitatingly asserted.

There is no doubt but that this plan of checklist and departmental lists, if carried out, will present satisfactory substitutes for all former lists of Government publications. The advance sheets of the Checklist are something over one-third issued, and one department list has been published. Experience, coupled with a finer collection of the publications will make the issue of a reference work of superior value possible, and it is to be hoped that upon its completion authority may be obtained to issue supplements to keep it corrected to date, and also for the preparation of a dictionary catalog of the entire collection, compiled on the lines and coming down to the date of the present Document catalog.

And now that we know the scope and have been introduced to the various sources of information obtainable on the subject of a public documents' collection, what conclusions can we draw as to their value?

As to the collection itself, a large volume might be written describing its many peculiarities and intimately detailing its ramifications. But such a task must be left to the discerning librarian who sometime in the future may acquire sufficient knowledge, not now possessed by anyone, to compile a comprehensive handbook on the subject. The pioneer efforts have taught us what not to do; the present attempts at listing and classifying are clearing the way for a broader view and a more lasting record of the subject; and our knowledge thus obtained will be the foundation

upon which a catalog of the United States public documents can be started; but today there is not sufficient information in hand to warrant more elaborate publications than those which the Public documents' office is issuing. Public document experts can be counted on one hand with some fingers to spare. The field is a wide one and is open to all who delight in hard work of a pioneer character, and who are willing to take as their reward the satisfaction of knowing they have accomplished something for the public good. The laurels are few in this field of endeavor, but if consecrated efforts are devoted to a mastery of the subject, and the attempts of the neophyte to enlighten are successfully discouraged, the future of public documents as useful reference works, and their permanent place in the library, are assured.

MR POST continuing, said:

There are a few things not contained in this paper which I should like to present for your consideration. May I say in the beginning that the "Early Congress papers" are comparatively complete in the collection in the Library of Congress, so far as we know them, this information being drawn from a careful search of all the large libraries which claim to have collections. That you may not be misled in connection with these "Early Congress papers," I must say that the use of General Greeley's list is not to be recommended. General Greeley compiled his list from the Journals and it is not authentic in showing what publications were printed.

A word as to the advance sheets of the Checklist. Last year I could have told you what would be done in the future. This year I can only say that I hope that the plan outlined will be carried out, because we have received from all parts of the country the most encouraging letters from librarians.

I shall touch upon but two more topics. The most important thing at the present moment in your work with the documents of Congress and the departments, is the "Monthly catalogue." There is one feature of administration that probably needs explanation, and that is the many changes

that were made in this Catalogue. I am not apologizing. Without making them we should never have known what was wanted. We circularized continually, we asked all of you to give us the benefit of your experience in all kinds of criticism, and I am sorry to say we received no answers. The only thing, therefore, to do was to experiment upon you; and if we touched a tender point we were sure to hear from you.

The law requiring the issuing of the "Monthly catalogue" did not explicitly determine how it should be issued, nor did it place in the hands of the joint committee on printing the authority to pass upon the form. I therefore felt it was perfectly incumbent upon me to change the Catalogue to suit my own ideas, which I did. Immediately, from all corners of the United States, arose such a terrible howl that I began to think that my position was in danger. We continued to issue our Catalogue in its new form until such time as Congress was brought to see that the distribution of the Congressional documents and reports as issued would be of vast benefit to the libraries. At that time it became possible to issue under the old form, and having had your approval of the indexed volume of the "Monthly catalogue," though it was drawn from you in rather a roundabout way, it was immediately changed back to its old form with a cumulative index. Since the cumulative index has been revised I have received letters from librarians all over the country, saying: "Why don't you send a monthly catalog singly?" Well, we can send you the "Monthly catalogue" singly, but we cannot send it to you singly with a cumulative index. You must take your choice.

Now, I have a suggestion to make. It is only in the way of suggestion, because I shall not be Superintendent of documents long enough to carry it out, as my term of office expires on the fifteenth of this month. How would you like to have the "Monthly catalogue" issued in the present form and receive quarterly a cumulative index and an annual cumulation, instead of having it cumulative monthly for six months and then cumulative for six

months more? The advantage would be that we could send you the "Monthly catalogue" for the first two months of a quarter within ten days after the last publications were received which were put into the Catalogue; whereas at present we cannot supply you with the "Monthly catalogue" within twenty-five days after its issue.

MR BRIGHAM (Ia.): Mr Chairman: I would move that the change mentioned by Mr Post be recommended to his successor.

MR HIRSHBERG: I would suggest that the index be sent separately in order not to delay the third month of the quarter.

MR POST: That is a good suggestion, and I should have spoken of it.

MR BRIGHAM: I accept the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask Mr Post to state the motion as he would like to have it.

MR POST: That the "Monthly catalogue" be issued hereafter without cumulative index, but that quarterly such an index be forwarded to libraries, and that these quarterly cumulations be made into an annual cumulated index and sent out at the close of the year.

The motion was passed unanimously.

MR POST: Reference librarians will be much interested in the reference list which has been started in the office of the Superintendent of documents. This list is being compiled from all sources of information, duplicate copies being obtained, cut up, pasted on cards, our regular subject headings applied, and these cards thrown into alphabetical order. This has become necessary from the fact that from all parts of this country, from book dealers, from people interested in educational matters, authors, every one, come inquiries as to what the government prints on various subjects. This reference list is at your disposal. The office is glad to have you write for any information you may desire. It has always been my idea that a co-operative work among the libraries of the country and the Superintendent of documents' office in disseminating information con-

tained in public documents, would be of vast benefit to all branches of the community.

I also feel it a pleasant duty in mentioning the document catalogs to say one word of credit which is certainly due to Miss Edith E. Clarke, because it was Miss Clarke who drew up the original outline for what we know as the document catalog, after others had failed to work out this difficult problem. And as others are receiving their just dues in applause for what they have tried to do along this line, I feel that it is only just to Miss Clarke that a word of appreciation should be spoken, especially by myself; for had it not been for her excellent labor the work which has fallen to my lot would have been doubly hard.

I appreciate more than I can find words to express, the response which has come from all over this country in that co-operation which we have asked for in the past few years in making public documents useful in the libraries of the country. Every one of our assistants in Washington has given ungrudgingly of time and energy, night and day, without extra compensation, to further these matters which have been of benefit to you, and I am sure that to them belongs the lion's share of appreciation and applause for whatever the Public documents' office has been able to accomplish in the past few years.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to ask the liberty of putting in here one committee report which must be delivered at this time or not at all, and then we shall continue with our document discussion. The report is by MR C. W. ANDREWS, of the John Creerar library, on

A MODEL LAW FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

This report is from a committee which is wrongly called in the program a "Committee on uniform law." There was no intention in the mind of the mover of the resolution that this Committee should urge uniformity of legislation as to the distribution of state documents. She did want that a model law should be drawn up

which would give to inexperienced state libraries information as to what the Association would recommend as desirable, and it should really be called a "Committee on model law for the distribution of state documents." I will now read the report:

The Chairman reports with regret that it has not been found feasible to carry out fully the purpose for which the Committee was appointed. To some extent the failure is due to an error in the records as to the appointees on the Committee. To some extent it is due to the advice received from some of those consulted in the matter, that the legal forms and phrases varied in the different states so much as to make an attempt to draw up a uniform law in concrete form a matter of somewhat uncertain value. The chairman regrets to have to add that the greatest factor has been his absorption in other duties, unforeseen at the time of the acceptance of his appointment, which have prevented his giving the matter the attention which it deserves and which he expected to give.

Notwithstanding, the Committee is able to report some progress. It has corresponded, and finds itself in agreement as to the main features of the law and as to some minor points which should be included. It believes that the state library, or some other library accessible to the public which is willing to assume the function, should be designated by the state to distribute the public documents of the state and to receive and care for those of other states. It does not express any opinion as to the policy of employing a single printer, or an indefinite number of printers; but it recognizes that in either case it will be difficult to obtain the copies required by law, and suggests a provision that no bills for printing be paid without a certificate from the state agency that its copies have been received.

As to the number of copies which should be required for exchange, the Committee finds great variety in actual practice, the number reported to it varying from 50 to 250, and suggests that the point is one which might well be the subject of further

correspondence. It is, however, unanimous in recommending that the provision be sufficient to permit the designation of depositories in the principal commercial and educational centres of the country and in the principal countries of the world as well as in each state capital.

The Committee further recommends that the draft provide for the use of bindings and paper approved by the testing bureau of the Federal government; that the name of the state be required on the title page and on the covers of all volumes lettered on the binding; that the dates used on the binding be those of the period covered by the report, and not those of publication. Where several documents are bound together the contents should be indicated on the back and individual documents separated by colored sheets.

If the Association approves the suggestions made and would like to have them embodied in concrete legal form, together with any others that may occur to it, the Committee will charge itself with the preparation of such a draft in the legal forms used by the state of Illinois.

MR ANDREWS continued: I make that stipulation because the recommendation is due to the generosity of a personal friend of my own, a lawyer of standing at the Chicago bar, who has been a trustee of the Public library of Chicago and who is very much interested in the development of library work; and he has very kindly offered to put these suggestions and any others that you may wish to add to them into proper legal form for our state.

THE CHAIRMAN: This report does not seem to be at all out of harmony with what we have been listening to and considering. Now, I am sure there are questions that you would like to ask Superintendent Post.

[Several questions and answers on administrative detail are omitted.]

MR BRIGHAM (Ia.): Would an expression of our desire that the good work established by Mr Post be continued, be of any service, have any influence with Mr Post's successor? I should regret to see a lapse in any one line of Mr Post's good work.

MR BOWERMAN: I am sure we are all very sorry to hear Mr Post's valedictory, and the sentiment expressed by Mr Brigham is felt by us all. We have been used for the last three years of his administration to a high degree of efficiency and intelligence in the handling of documents, and are not supposed to know that this efficiency will not be continued. I have some resolutions which I would like to offer on the subject. (See p. 278.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I move the adoption of these resolutions.

MR BRIGHAM (Ia.): I take pleasure in seconding the resolutions.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

MR POST: I want to thank you again for your kind expression of appreciation.

MR RANCK: It is understood, I think, Mr Chairman, that similar resolutions are to go before the Executive board of the American Library Association.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now ask Mr Lydenberg, of the reference department of the New York public library, if he will continue the discussion.

MR LYDENBERG: My sole excuse for appearing before you must be the fact that Miss Hasse is unable to be present. She asked me to express her regret at her inability to take part in the discussion, which request I said I would readily accede to, for I knew that anything that I should say in expressing that feeling of hers would find a ready response in your hearts.

I can speak only as an outside observer of the increased use of public documents in the field of research; but I can say that the veriest tyro of an observer can see that an increase in the use of public documents has most certainly taken place, and that this increase would seem to be due partly to the increase in teachers of the newer schools of economics and history who base their instruction on source material. Other reasons for this enlarged use are the increase in index material and in systematic instruction given in this work in the library schools.

I should like to say one thing to express my appreciation—and I am sure the ap-

preciation of one library—of the report of the Committee on distribution of public documents. We have been trying to build up in New York city a reference collection that will serve the needs of the students and investigators of that particular section of the country, and in order to meet these needs we have found it necessary to pay particular attention to our public document collection.

In our efforts to secure this material, we are constantly met by the answer that we are a public library; that the state libraries are confined in their distribution of documents to exchanges with other state libraries; that there is no provision by which we may secure these documents in exchange or by purchase; that they are intended for home consumption, and that if the state library intended or made the effort to supply the demands of all the public libraries in this country there would be nothing left for home consumption.

I was glad to hear that the report recommended that provision be made in this model distribution law for placing the documents of each state in various commercial and intellectual centers of the country. We ourselves feel that we are not asking a favor when we ask for this material; but that it is decidedly to the advantage of the state and of the city to have the results of its governmental activities on file in a place where they may be consulted by many students.

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot understand how a state library could send an answer like that, because the Association of State Libraries includes in its membership state libraries, state law and historical libraries, and other libraries doing the work of state libraries. Certainly the New York public library comes within that list, and Miss Hasse has been one of the valued members of our Association.

MR LYDENBERG: I am glad you brought up that point. I feel that I made a statement that, though it was accurate in general, did not apply to a state library. The particular cases I have in point, were those in which the state documents were not issued in collected form, and we have been trying to get the documents of the

separate departments. I can show you several instances to illustrate my point.

Adjourned.

ADJOURNED SESSION

(Friday, July 2, 1909, 8:15 p. m.)

The meeting was called to order by President Brigham.

MR HENRY E. LEGLER, of Wisconsin, read his paper, on

LIBRARY BULLETINS

1 State bulletins. In a series of admirable papers read before the Massachusetts library club at Plymouth, ten years ago, the subject of library bulletins was fully discussed. There were issued at that time but 31 periodicals of this nature. In the intervening decade the number has been multiplied by almost three, and a new and interesting species of bulletin has made its appearance,—that published under state auspices. The first of these appeared in 1900, and there are now 11 issued quarterly, two bi-monthly, one monthly, and one at irregular intervals, representing the state library, library commission or other state agency of the following commonwealths:

California—News notes of California libraries, issued quarterly by the State library, vol. 1, no. 1, May, 1906.

Indiana—Library occurrence, issued quarterly by the Public library commission, vol. 1, no. 1, May, 1905.

Iowa—Library quarterly, issued by the Library commission, vol. 2, no. 1, January, 1902. (Vol. 1 was issued as Library commission bulletin for Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and was edited by the Secretary of the Iowa commission as the contribution of the latter to the co-operative work of the three commissions mentioned.)

Minnesota—Library notes and news, issued quarterly by the Public library commission; vol. 1, no. 1, December, 1904.

Nebraska—Library bulletin, issued irregularly by the Public library commission; no. 1, February, 1906.

New Hampshire—Bulletin of the library commission, issued quarterly; vol. 1, no. 1, March, 1900.

New York—New York libraries, issued quarterly by the Education department; vol. 1, no. 1, October, 1907.

Ohio—Monthly bulletin, issued by the State library; vol. 1, no. 1, April, 1905.

Pennsylvania—Library notes, issued quarterly by the Free library commission; vol. 1, no. 1, April, 1908.

Rhode Island—Library bulletin, issued quarterly by the Department of education, with the co-operation of the Library association; vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1908.

Vermont—Bulletin, issued quarterly by the Library commission; vol. 1, no. 1, March, 1905.

Virginia—Bulletin of the Virginia state library, issued quarterly; vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1908.

Washington—Bulletin, issued quarterly by the Library association, and edited by the State librarian; vol. 1, no. 1, April, 1905.

Wisconsin—Library bulletin, issued bi-monthly by the Free library commission; vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1905.

Unlike the bulletin published by the library of municipal foundation, which is intended largely for library patrons of the community, the library bulletin which emanates from a state department is primarily designed for librarians, and those who are officially and intimately concerned in their professional work—trustees of local libraries, state officers and men and women of affairs, whose interest or whose influence seems important in the promotion of library extension. For the one constituency, the columns of the state bulletin provide short, crisp articles of advice and technical guidance; for the other, news miscellany and popularly-written accounts of significant achievements in library circles suggestive, as a spur, for similar undertakings elsewhere.

Thus the bulletin becomes a clearing house of information and ideas, scattering broadcast within the radius of its influence the elements of progress and of activity. It becomes the instrument whereby the many thousands of librarians and board members in the smaller cities and villages are kept in touch with the rapid expansion of modern library progress, and

made to feel that instead of being detached and isolated, they are an essential part of a new world movement; they note what others do, and seek to emulate and surpass. The incentive thus given is of tremendous import; nor must be underrated the immense importance which attaches to the diffusion of authoritative information and sane counsel where experience has shown its need.

Library methods have changed and improved so fast, extension has radiated in so many new directions, the newer incursions of the book campaign have contemplated so many innovations in social movements, that it is not wholly discreditable to the average citizen that he does not fully comprehend or realize their import and possibilities. Nor is he indisposed to profit by knowledge thus derived. Absorption through print of hitherto unknown facts that betray his former ignorance awakens no resentment, while the same information and similar counsel given personally is often calculated to arouse hostility in place of sympathetic willingness to serve. This has been the common experience of every library commission or other state agency charged with the duties appertaining to library extension.

The files of the 15 bulletins issued under state auspices bear evidence of the great multiplication of interests which affect even the smallest libraries of today. Something of the variety of topics that appear in their columns, in addition to useful select bibliographies on timely subjects, may be gathered from the following brief list selected at random as typical of their tables of contents:

California news notes:

County free library extension—the Sacramento plan. Oct. '08.

Books for the blind. Oct. '06.

Indiana library occurrent:

Outline for a study of municipal government. Mar. '09.

Detective stories. Dec. '07.

Iowa library quarterly:

Books on boy problem. Jan. '09.

The loan desk the point of contract. Apr. '08.

Minnesota library notes and news:

What is the library to the business man? Nov. '07.

Training of the trustee. Dec. '06.

Bulletin of New Hampshire libraries:

A word on picture books, good and bad. Jan. '06.

A thousand of the best novels. Mar. '05.

New York libraries:

Pay duplicate collections. Apr. '08.

The first \$100 for reference books. Oct. '07.

Ohio monthly bulletin:

Certificates for librarians. Feb. '07.

Seals of the Northwest territory. July, '06.

Pennsylvania library notes:

How we keep up the summer circulation. Oct. '08.

Rhode Island library bulletin:

The library's work in the assimilation of the immigrant. Apr. '09.

Bulletin of the Vermont library commission:

Picture collections. Sept. '07.

The Browne charging system. June, '06.

Washington library association bulletin:

Traveling libraries: their significance in our civilization. Apr. '07.

Wisconsin library bulletin:

Problems of discipline. July, '08.

Magazines for the small library. Jan. '08.

In the presentation of these and kindred subjects, and in accompanying editorial comment, as well as in the news accounts dealing with local and state library interests, the bulletins give evidence of the care and thoroughness which go into the editing of them. They will serve the future historian as invaluable material, and the indexed files have become permanent reference books of library economy as well. Nor do they in any particular traverse the field occupied by the professional library periodicals. They rather supplement these, emphasizing the local interests in each particular field.

Moreover, the constituencies reached number many times those which the professional periodicals can hope to secure. It is unfortunately true that the subscription lists of the latter are relatively meager, and confined largely to those professionally engaged in the work. The state bulletins go to thousands of library trustees and unofficial friends of libraries. In the 14 states wherein these 15 bulletins are issued, fully 25,000 persons receive the local bulletin regularly and directly, and many others are supplied occasionally. The total annual issue is 102,000; the total cost for printing, approximately, \$3,000;

yearly cost for postage, \$750. The latter sum will doubtless be reduced to less than \$50 per annum by the terms of the new postal ruling admitting such publications to second-class mailing privileges.

2 City bulletins. Of bulletins issued by city libraries, there are a few more than 70 in this country, and something less than a dozen in England. For want of data, none of the English publications are considered in the summaries which follow. It is interesting to note that more than half of these bulletins have begun publication in the last five years. Considering the numerical growth of public libraries in the same period, the increase in the number of bulletins is not noteworthy.

Roughly classified, the bulletins show the following characteristics, all of them making the list of books acquired the chief feature:

a Bulletins limited to lists of books received during a given period.

b Bulletins which give the class numbers. The Salem bulletin serves many of the small libraries as a guide for the Dewey three-figure classification, the Pittsburgh Carnegie library bulletin for closer classification.

c Bulletins supplied with liberal annotations for books listed. Of this class, the Springfield bulletin is a model, its notes on currently-issued books being crisp, informing and interesting.

d Bulletins containing select bibliographies and topical lists of references. Those in the Salem bulletin, in the earlier files of the Providence and Boston bulletins, and in a number of other bulletins currently issued are of permanent value. An index to lists is printed regularly in the "Bulletin of bibliography." The bibliographies printed in the Bulletin of the New York public library are models of scholarship and of comprehensiveness.

e Bulletins containing miscellany concerning the local library. Of these the bulletins of the Grand Rapids, St Joseph, and Haverhill libraries are good types.

f Bulletins reprinting rare local historical material, or printing occasional extracts from valuable manuscript sources in the library. The Boston, New York

and Pittsburgh bulletins have become valuable to students of history through the use of such material.

On the whole it is evident that the chief value which librarians attach to the bulletins issued under their auspices is in their power to advertise the library. Doubtless, this is the chief end which the bulletins serve. The business men of the United States expend annually on advertising a sum conservatively estimated at \$150,000,000. A commercial concern transacting a gross business of \$5,000,000 a year would regard an expenditure of \$25,000 a year for advertising purposes as a mere trifle. The 70 libraries that collectively put into this form of advertising \$25,000 a year, no doubt spend in the same period considerably more than \$5,000,000. If, therefore, no other aim were sought except that of advertising the libraries concerned, the cost of publication would be justified. Those who have carefully studied the psychology of advertising lay particular emphasis upon repetition, association, and ingenuity as factors leading to success. Repetition and association the bulletins certainly comprehend. Ingenuity is not so conspicuously apparent, nor, indeed, will the character of the institution represented permit of that novelty designed to attract attention which is open to commercial ventures. The Spotless town and breakfast food variety of advertising can well be left to those engaged in barter and sale. The librarian can well lay stress, however, upon taste in typography, and attractive presentation of resources by means of appropriate illustrations and graphic charts accompanying well-written text.

Instead of a bulletin of accessions at regular intervals, some librarians print or mimeograph brief title lists on special subjects of current interest. Particularly active in this respect are the libraries at Newark, Buffalo, Seattle, and Springfield. The latter, however, also issues an attractive and well-edited bulletin. In many places lists such as these are frequently printed in the columns of the local newspapers, and serve inexpensively and effect-

ively the dual purpose of advertisement and of general information.

A questionnaire to elicit the essential facts as to cost, extent of distribution, and special purposes influencing publication, brought responses from 68 municipal libraries. A summary of these will serve to show something of the purposes sought through this source, and the estimate placed upon the medium as a valuable vehicle in furthering such purposes. From the answers received, it appears that 26 of the bulletins appear monthly, and an equivalent number quarterly; 8 being published at bi-monthly intervals; 3 report publication semi-annually, and 3 annually. As the annual and semi-annual bulletins are merely compilations of accessions covering the periods indicated, they need not be considered in connection with the bulletins published at more frequent intervals, and purposing to cover a somewhat different field.

The number of copies printed by these several bulletins varies from 250 to 24,700. As but 6 of them print more than 2,500 copies of any one issue, these latter may be considered in a group by themselves, and the remaining 58 bulletins, the extent of whose editions is reported, may be regarded as falling naturally into a different group. These latter may be classified into smaller groups as follows:

Issuing from 250 to 500 copies, each...14
 Issuing from 600 to 1,000 copies, each...25
 Issuing from 1,000 to 2,500 copies, each...18

It will be seen, therefore, that nearly two-thirds of all the bulletins comprise editions of 1,000, or less, for each issue. The question naturally arises, in view of this limited number for monthly or quarterly distribution, how many patrons of the library are reached through this medium of communication. It is frankly admitted by many of the correspondents who have responded definitely in answer to this question, that a very small fraction of the users of the library either take copies with them or make any regular use thereof. Perhaps the candid comment, or explanation, of one librarian will serve to illustrate what many, no doubt, have in mind

in connection with this feature of the bulletin:

"Quite frankly, we publish our bulletin with a larger public in mind than that which actually draws our books. We are constantly told that the bulletin is of value to smaller libraries in aiding them in the choice of books. Since the establishment of the 'A. L. A. Booklist', this is less of an argument but it still holds for our books in applied science. We have rather an unusual number of these, and are able to print annotations, so that other libraries get the benefit of our experience. The prestige of printing a bulletin is to my mind a valuable asset to any library; the fact of issuing a regular publication gives a dignity to the library that is well worth paying for."

Referring again to the first group, 3 libraries issue 3,000 copies each of every issue; one 6,000; one 12,000, and one 24,700.

Any estimate as to average cost of publication, either as to printing, incidental expenses, or editorial service involved in the preparation of copy, would be misleading, and of no practical worth; this for the reason that there is such a wide disparity as to all these items entering into cost, the conditions governing the contract for printing, and the special facilities that are at the disposal of some of the libraries, whereby the cost is materially reduced from the ordinary commercial rate. In at least two cases an arrangement exists whereby persons or firms not officially connected with the library stand as sponsors for the bulletin, for the privilege of securing advertising that shall defray the expense involved. Reports for 66 bulletins show a total of \$17,950 expended for printing, the amounts varying in the individual cases from \$11 to \$3,500 annually.

Postage and other expenses growing out of distribution give an additional total cost of about \$1,500, in amounts varying from \$1.00 per annum to \$250. It is evident from the fact that many libraries report the sum first mentioned as the expense so involved, that the mails are in many cases not utilized for distribution.

But 27 of the libraries issuing bulletins give any data as to estimated cost involved in preparation of copy, or of other editorial service, and again there is the very marked disparity as between \$1.00 per an-

num and \$2,500. A considerable proportion of these reports show an estimated expense for this purpose of from \$1.00 to \$4.00. Many librarians say that there is no expense connected with this work, their evident meaning being that there is no expense additional to the salaries of the regular staff. Inasmuch as many of them report that the work is done by the librarian, it is not to be assumed that they place such a light value upon their own services as to report an entire absence of cost in the doing of this work.

Accepting the figures, therefore, as they appear in the schedules of cost submitted by the librarians who have kindly furnished the information sought, it would appear that there is expended annually in the publication of the sixty-odd bulletins, approximately the following sums:

For printing	\$18,000
For postage, envelopes, and incidentals	1,500
For editorial service and proof-reading	5,000

This gives a total of about \$25,000 per annum. Doubtless, \$15,000 would more nearly represent the value of the time expended in the preparation of the material for the various bulletins, and in the reading of the proof after such material has been put into type.

In seeking to determine what use, if any, is made of the bulletin beyond calling attention to accession of books, the following questions were asked:

"Is it used for clipping and pasting on cards?"

"Is it intended for exchange purposes?"

"Does it supplement or render unnecessary work that would be required were the bulletin not published?"

"If special topic lists of selected bibliographies are included, are these reprinted as separates?"

The use indicated in answer to the first, third and fourth questions herein enumerated, is almost negligible, but there is a general affirmative answer to the question as to whether the bulletin is intended for exchange purposes.

The most interesting responses brought out by the questionnaire, are on a question closely allied to those above enumerated:

"What essentials ought to be embodied in a bulletin of this nature to furnish information to the patrons of the library, in addition to the titles of new books added from time to time?" Some of the answers follow:

1 We are rather proud of the material and typographical appearance of our account of ourselves to our constituency. A free copy goes to every resident family, and a few complimentary copies are sent outside. We include a general statement of what is worth noting as to the library.

2 The distribution of our bulletin is by police to every house and apartment in town. It is mailed to all teachers, and to about 233 libraries. The chief use of the bulletin published by this library is in calling attention to the new books, and, by brief descriptive notes, explaining a little their nature. The notes in the front of the bulletin as to library hours, deposit stations, and various other matters, are very useful in making the library known throughout the town. I am intending in the future to shorten the notes (for economy) and to print more lists on special topics, such, for instance, as the one which is in preparation on "Business and trades."

In publishing in the bulletin "Resources of the library", "Summary of the classification", and various other matter, we have tried to bring the various activities of the library to the attention of the public, and to persuade them to use it, in short to advertise ourselves constantly in a manner fitting the dignity of the library in the community.

Much work done in annotating the bulletin serves also in classifying and in cataloging the books, and should therefore not be wholly charged to the expense of the bulletin.

3 I think a literary side of the sort so admirably exemplified by the bulletin of the Springfield (Mass.) library is a valuable aid to the users of the library, but it is expensive. We feel that annotations are of the greatest value and use them more and more.

4 The essential features, in addition to the titles of good books, are special topic lists, brief notes explanatory of contents rather than critical, information in standing matter as to names of trustees, hours of service, location of central library, branches and stations. Bulletins of the larger libraries are often aids to the smaller libraries in choice of books and in the matter of special topic lists. By comparison of lists in other bulletins, valuable information may be gained, and often duplication of work may be saved.

5 We are about to discontinue our bulletin, and put our money into frequent

letters made on the mimeograph and printed. Special small lists of books are most needed here. Bulletins have bibliographical value, and I believe are of more value to the librarians than to the public.

6 A large number of our bulletins are delivered by our messenger boys here in the city, especially in the downtown districts. About 6,000 are delivered in this way. Copies are sent to all the schools, and, to a good many of the schools, a copy for each teacher, whenever it is desired. We believe that the bulletin is of enormous assistance to the users of the library in enabling them to have a list of titles in their homes, and to have short reading lists of the important magazine articles. We believe furthermore that it is a good medium for introducing the library to people who come to the city, or to people who are not familiar with its workings. It is also used as a constant reference help by the various people in the library.

We believe that it is highly essential to keep before the public the fact that the library is doing a good many things besides circulating books. The bulletin, I believe, ought to be used as the library's newspaper. We are thinking of running sometime in the near future a series of articles in the bulletin describing the internal workings of the library so that people will have a better understanding of its limitations.

7 I believe that the daily paper of the town is the place for all library news, including new book lists. A bulletin never can do the same amount of good, because it does not reach the people who need it. I am opposed to a monthly bulletin, except in the case of a large city like Chicago. We hope to change ours to a quarterly next year.

8 Bulletins are prepared and printed by this library simply to meet an insistent demand by trustees for a printed catalog.

9 We have come to the conclusion that while the printing of bulletins is very nice, it is more economical to publish lists of a selected number of books. There are really few people who care to know that the library has added so many books in all classes during the month; whereas, they do want to know about the books in which they are especially interested. The ideal bulletin is the annotated one, and it should contain news notes about the library.

10 We have concluded that the bulletin is hardly worth the expense. Although we have 16,000 or more borrowers, we had call for not more than about 8,000 copies, our entire library being open shelf, and our new non-fiction books being placed on shelves where the patrons can easily

examine all the additions. There is probably little real use for a bulletin.

11 A bulletin should be as well printed and on as good paper as the library can afford. It is essentially for information, and should be suggestive, but not critical. Like everything else in library work, it must respond to the needs and tastes of the community. Some communities may care for book reviews, my people would not read them. Our bulletin has a large local use by the people who keep up with the library additions, and a secondary use equally important in advertising the library in branches and machine shops.

12 The monthly bulletin has been discontinued. In its place we now publish fortnightly classified lists in two of the daily papers. We also print from time to time lists of books in the library on special subjects. We have also been printing recently some bookmarks which are placed in books as issued in the circulating department.

We believe that these three things, the newspaper lists, the special lists, and the bookmarks, accomplish more than the bulletins formerly published and they certainly cost less.

13 Patrons applying for the bulletin desire the same almost wholly for ascertaining the new books added, and care little for the elaborate explanations of the attractions or workings of the institution.

14 Some essentials of a bulletin are good paper, legible type, and book numbers. A clear and uniform arrangement making all uses easy and speedy for reference. An author index, annually; and in some instances this might take the place of miscellaneous matter and long book notices.

For the history of the library bulletin, recent as its development has been, one must go back more than 50 years to note its beginnings. The first bulletin was published by the Boston public library in October, 1867, appearing with more or less regularity successively as a bi-monthly, a quarterly, a winter and autumn publication, a quarterly again, until 1896. In that year the monthly bulletin superseded the quarterly issue, which had been revived in 1890 as a new series differing radically from the earlier series. As noted in the preface to the first issue of the present quarterly bulletin series:

"It abandoned the dictionary form of presenting titles of new books which had been followed in later issues of the first series, and adopted instead a simpler method of classification, with author and

subject indexes. These quarterly bulletins were also enriched with valuable special lists, facsimiles of some choice possessions of the Library—broadsides, manuscripts, maps, etc. They are still sought by students, and many of them have gone out of print and are rare."

In January of 1895, Mr Foster gave a new impulse to the printing of the Monthly bulletin of the Providence public library, with its model reference lists. Among the interesting outgrowths of the bulletin idea may be mentioned "Book chat," edited by Mr John Cotton Dana while librarian at Denver, and the excellent series of library numbers comprised in the Pratt Institute monthly of 1899 and 1900, edited by Miss Mary Wright Plummer.

The following is a list, doubtless incomplete, of libraries that issue bulletins within the meaning of the term as used here:

Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md. (Enoch Pratt); Berkshire, Mass. (Athenaeum); Boston, Mass.; Branford, Conn. (Blackstone memorial); Brockton, Mass.; Brookline, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y. (Public and Pratt Institute); Burlington, Vt. (Fletcher); Cambridge, Mass.; Carthage, Mo.; Cincinnati, O. (Public, and Mercantile); Decatur, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Evanston, Ill.; Fairhaven, Mass. (Millicent); Fitchburg, Mass.; Galesburg, Ill.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Hackensack, N. J. (Johnson); Hackley, Mich.; Hartford, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Dover, N. H.; Helena, Mont.; Holyoke, Mass.; Hyde Park, Mass.; Joliet, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Laconia, N. H.; Lincoln, Neb.; Malden, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Nashua, N. H.; Newark, N. J.; New Bedford, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York city (Public, two series, monthly and Mercantile); Norwich, Conn. (Otis and Peck); Omaha, Neb.; Pasadena, Cal.; Paterson, N. J. (Danforth memorial); Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia (Mercantile); Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore. (Library association of Portland); Providence, R. I.; Quincy, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Rockville, Conn.; Salem, Mass.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; Somerville, Mass.; Springfield, Mass. (City library association); St. Louis, Mo.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Syracuse,

N. Y.; Taunton, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Waltham, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Wilkes Barre, Pa. (Osterhout); Wilmington, Del.; Worcester, Mass.

Summarized by states, the totals are as follows: Massachusetts, 17; New York, Illinois, Connecticut, each 6; Missouri, Pennsylvania, each 4; New Jersey, Michigan, New Hampshire, each 3; Rhode Island, Nebraska, Ohio, California, each 2; Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Montana, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas, District of Columbia, each 1.

Miss Maude Thayer, of Illinois, then presented for the Chairman, MR D. C. BROWN, of Indiana, the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

Since the report of 1908 was made, your Committee has tried to arouse some intelligent interest and activity in certain states which have not been doing much in the distribution of documents. The states of Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, and Tennessee, were the most delinquent.

The officials of all these states have been written to by the chairman of your Committee, and urged to take positive measures in this matter.

Nevada makes no reply. Delaware sends its Assembly journals, but nothing else, and does not reply to the request. Tennessee is now sending journals and documents (since 1903). Louisiana is now sending its reports. Alabama hopes to have a law giving the Secretary of state power and money to distribute all documents. At present, the fund is small and only a little can be done. Requests will be honored, however, but the carriage must be paid by the recipient. Oregon replies through its State librarian that a law has been passed covering the matter, and exchanges will now be made. Missouri will exchange now through the State library. North Carolina is now sending (at least to Indiana) its reports.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of various matters of business.

It was voted that the Committee on a uniform (i. e., a model) law for distribution of state documents be continued, and requested to draft a bill, as recommended in its report, and report thereon at the next annual meeting.

The Auditing committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurer had been examined, and that proper vouchers and a balance of \$37.60 had been found. It was voted that the report be accepted.

It was voted that the recommendations made by Prof. Stimson in his paper, in relation to the publication of state session laws and statutes, be referred to the Committee on uniformity in preparation of session laws.

The Nominating committee then reported as follows:

Your Committee, appointed to nominate officers for 1909-1910, respectfully recommends the election of the following persons to serve as officers of this organization:

President—John E. King, of Minnesota.

First Vice-President—Dr Thomas M. Owen, of Alabama.

Second Vice-President—J. M. Hitt, of Washington.

Secretary-Treasurer—Asa C. Tilton, of Wisconsin.

Executive committee—Mr King (ex-officio), Mr Tilton, and Mr Brigham, of Rhode Island.

It was voted that the report be accepted. It was then moved that Miss Thayer, of Illinois, cast the ballot of the meeting for the officers nominated; and the ballot was cast.

THE PRESIDENT read the amendment to Section 1 of the By-laws, offered at the last annual meeting and asked what action the meeting wished to take thereon. After discussion it was voted that the amendment be laid on the table.

It was voted that the Secretary be instructed to continue to print 300 copies of the Proceedings.

Adjourned.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Sixth Annual Meeting at Bretton Woods, N. H., July 2-3, 1909.

FIRST SESSION

(Friday, July 2, 1909, 10 a. m.)

The first session was called to order July 2, at 10:00 a. m., by the President, Mrs Percival Sneed, of Georgia. In her opening address the Chair called attention to the fact that five new library commissions had been established during the past year, including the states of Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Utah.

The Treasurer, Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey, then presented her report which was accepted.

An amendment to the Constitution, combining the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, was adopted, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Executive board.

In the absence of MISS MARY E. HAZELTINE, Chairman, Mr Chalmers Hadley, Indiana, presented the

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Publication committee begs to submit the following report of its work since the mid-winter meeting in Chicago, January 1909, as to the progress of publications in hand and new publications that are contemplated:

Swedish list. An important addition to the lists of foreign books for American libraries and making the fifth in number, is the "Swedish list," compiled by Miss Valfrid Palmgren of Stockholm and edited by the Minnesota public library commission. This is printed in the same style as the other foreign lists and is a most valuable contribution. Miss Palmgren brought to this work a quick sympathy and a thorough knowledge of Swedish literature. Equal appreciation is due to Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary of the Minnesota public library commission, and to the Commission itself for the immense amount of work which was done on the list. The introduction was written by the compiler, and gives an excellent idea of the list's purpose. In regard to it, she says "Need I tell you that I have tried

to do my very best and that I have worked not only with my brains but also with my heart. . . . May it be of use to your libraries and cause some pleasure to my countrymen in your country." In addition to the excellent books by Swedish authors, the compiler has included a number of books by American authors, which have been translated into Swedish, in order to interest the newly arrived immigrant in the history and life of his adopted country even before he can read its language. Full bibliographic information is given to assist the librarian who wishes to purchase Swedish books.

Mending and repair of books. Much interest has been shown by commissions in the pamphlet on "Mending and repair of books", which has been in charge of Miss Margaret W. Brown of the Iowa library commission. Work on this pamphlet has been delayed, but the material is now ready and copies of the ms. will shortly be sent out, for the author wishes an actual test made, before her material is put into print, of the merit of the pamphlet's suggestions as to mending and repair of books.

Tract No. 10. This tract, compiled by Mr Chalmers Hadley of the Indiana library commission and published by the A. L. A. Publishing board, was combined this year with a revised edition of Tract No. 1, and the reprint which is now in press bears the title "Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign." The tract consists of condensed statements from library articles and addresses, and actual newspaper editorials which have done good service in a campaign for a public library.

Children's suggestive list. A valuable aid in the selection of children's books suitable for grades below the high school, is that in preparation by the Wisconsin free library commission. This list probably will be ready for use next autumn and will be limited to about 500 titles, exclusive of books for the youngest readers. It aims to meet the needs of libraries in small towns, but includes many standard titles which children should be encouraged to read. In arrangement and annotation the list promises to be unusually valuable to library workers.

Several editions will be indicated for well known titles, where there is a marked difference in price; about 100 of the best titles will be starred; full trade items will be given; short annotations provided when deemed desirable, and Library of Congress serial numbers will be supplied. It is probable that ages at which the different books are most suitable for children will be specified. The appendix will form an important part of the work and will include descriptions of various series of children's books, preferably recent, with the best titles starred, and special list of popular stories of boarding schools, stories of the West, Indian, detective, railroad stories, etc.

Magazines for the small library. Such was the demand for this pamphlet, compiled by Mrs Katharine MacDonald Jones, formerly of the Wisconsin commission, that the supply was exhausted very soon after the publication of the pamphlet last autumn. To meet the needs of the smaller libraries in particular, this pamphlet was brought to date this spring, many new inclusions made and it has now been reissued. It follows the original arrangement and was printed for the League of Library Commissions at actual cost price by the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis.

Graded list of books and reference books for schools. The League was fortunate this spring in securing 500 copies with its own imprint and cover, of the "Class-room libraries for public schools; listed by grades," prepared by the Buffalo public library. Following the preface, the books listed are classed in nine school grades, with an author-title index, subject index, reference books, stories about children for teachers and parents, and poetry about children for teachers and parents.

Anniversaries and holidays. The League also secured 500 copies of the pamphlet "Anniversaries and holidays, references and suggestions for picture bulletins," edited by Miss Mary E. Hazeltine and printed by the Wisconsin free library commission.

Reading course for librarians. Through an oversight, the question of the reading course for librarians did not come up for consideration at the January meeting of the League, in Chicago. Following that meeting, a committee was appointed by the President to confer with the Publication committee regarding this course. Its great value was realized, but there were several questions to be considered in connection with it, and the chairman of the Committee conferred with Miss Hazeltine, chairman of the Publication committee, and with Miss Mary E. Ahern, Editor of "Public Libraries", in regard to the course.

It was agreed that the proposed course should in no way be a correspondence course for technical training, but one to stimulate and broaden the interest of library workers in their profession; that nothing be printed for the course until the whole plan of work was outlined, and that this outline cover approximately two years; that the course would be of greatly increased value if reprints of library articles be provided, as so many libraries would lack the material cited in the course.

Also, since upon completion of the outline so much work would still be required in selecting books and articles for reading, it was suggested that references for the different topics in the reading course be selected by the different library commissions.

It was suggested also, that while the League should arrange the course, and through its members supply the citations, the editorial comment on the subjects under consideration should be made by the Editor of "Public Libraries."

Legislative sessions in several states made it impossible to do more than reach the above suggestions, and the absence of Miss Hazeltine in Europe, prevented a conference of the representatives of the League's committees with Miss Ahern. It is recommended, therefore, that action be not taken by the League until such a conference can be held later in the year, as the question of reprints will have to be decided before work upon the reading course can be begun with advantage.

It is recommended that the League provide for a list of books in Polish, to follow, in character and scope, the five foreign lists which have already been printed.

CHALMERS HADLEY

For the Committee

MR LEGLER then announced that the A. L. A. Publishing board had expressed a willingness to publish the pamphlet on "Mending and repair of books."

MR BAILEY moved that the offer of the Publishing board be accepted. Carried.

It was voted that suitable recognition be given Miss Palmgren for her splendid service in preparing the "Swedish list," and that the Secretary be requested to convey to Miss Palmgren the thanks of the League.

Upon motion, the report of the Publication committee was then accepted.

MR WILSON (Vt.) said that it was difficult for the people in New England to

attend the mid-winter meeting of the League in Chicago, and he gave a brief report of the meeting of New England library commission workers which was held in Hartford in the spring.

MR LEGLER then moved that a committee be appointed to make plans for sectional meetings of the League,—one in New England, one in the Middle West, and one on the Pacific Coast. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM TRAVELING LIBRARY BLANKS

Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska, in the absence of the Chairman, MISS MARGARET BROWN, Iowa, submitted the following report:

Following the instructions given at the last mid-winter meeting of the League, your Committee on uniform traveling library blanks, put in tentative form three blanks, *i. e.*, a shipping record, a daily report blank, a monthly and yearly report blank. The items included in these blanks were those which had been decided upon at the mid-winter meeting, as necessary to give the desired information for comparison or uniformity. These tentative blanks were sent only to the commissions represented at the meeting, because it was thought best that they should be tested first by those who had participated in the discussion and decision regarding the various items to be included.

Blanks were sent to Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa. An explanatory and descriptive statement accompanied the blanks, with the request that an actual test be made of same in correlating with regular library records in use in the various states. This was later supplemented by a form for report on the use of the blanks, which included the following question: "After testing the blanks, is it your wish that uniform blanks be prepared by this Committee, following the form of the tentative blanks, with such changes or modifications as are deemed best after these reports are filed?"

The answers indicated that the majority were ready to accept the blanks in the present form, only a few suggesting slight modifications. From the responses received, your Committee believes that such blanks can be prepared as will answer the requirements of co-operating traveling libraries. Before placing the blanks in permanent form, time is desired in which to

make such changes as are deemed necessary, based on the reports already filed, and to make further test of these blanks by other traveling libraries desiring to cooperate.

Your Committee therefore suggests that an extension of time be given for this purpose until the coming mid-winter meeting of the League.

The report was accepted.

MISS MIRIAM E. CAREY, Minnesota, presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMISSION WORK IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Last year's Committee on libraries in state institutions gathered statistics as to the relations of the commissions to those libraries. It was shown that out of 28 states which replied to the inquiries, 1 state, New Jersey, had entire control of institutional libraries, 10 had attempted cooperation with them, 5 gave frequent assistance and the remaining 12 had made no effort to reach these classes.

Since the last report Minnesota has included state charitable institutions on the same terms as public and school libraries. Indiana, Oregon, Michigan and Wisconsin have continued to assist these libraries in various ways. Wherever it has been possible to carry through any line of work in institutions, a use of books has resulted which is almost beyond belief. In the fifth biennial report of the Indiana commission, it is stated that at the State reformatory the circulation from a library of 5,000 volumes was 161,921. "This means that every inmate in the reformatory read 2 books a week during the period of his incarceration." In Iowa, out of an institution population of 9,580, 2,776 used the libraries. The insane and feeble-minded, who constituted nearly half this number, read less in proportion than the others, their percent being 12. Taking out these classes, the percentage of readers to population was 57. In the prison, men's reformatory and the reform schools the percentages were 67, 78, 79 and 61 respectively. 49 percent of the blind and 68 of the deaf used the library. In Minnesota, during May, 1909, at the prison there were 565 readers out of 718 men; and at the reformatory, 323 readers among 364 men.

In view of these facts, which reveal a much greater demand for books than is shown in public libraries, this Committee begs to submit a few statements and suggestions:

1 Every would-be reader has a claim upon librarians.

2 Every person whose circumstances make the need of books specially strong, has a specially strong claim.

3 Every locality which contains persons who use the books within reach regularly, has a claim that these books may be good books, and that they may grow better as time goes on.

4 When an environment deprives readers of initiative in obtaining these better things, the appeal is to recognized and established sources for such betterment.

5 When the established sources for betterment cannot be relied upon in library matters, the responsibility with regard to books and reading rests with library organizations.

In the segregated communities which we call state institutions, namely, the prisons and reformatories, the hospitals for the insane, and the schools for the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded, it has been proved by statistics that there are persons who wish to read; who need to read; and who do read whatever they can get.

Inmates of institutions are an absolutely dependent class. They have no initiative about anything whatever. The responsibility for their *material* welfare has been recognized more and more definitely with the passing years of the Christian era, and their spiritual and intellectual claims as well. But it is too much to expect that these necessities can be adequately provided for by any single body of men, whether legislatures, boards or trustees. Special needs should be dealt with by persons competent along these lines. That the standard for matters pertaining to the wants of these classes is as high as it is, and that it is attained as nearly as it is, is something for which humanity should congratulate itself. It is, however, too much to expect that the standard should be maintained without the help of all who count themselves as interested in social betterment.

It is necessary that different phases of the life of these people should be considered from time to time by others besides the governing boards who cannot be expected to be specialists. If religious organizations were content to ignore the claims of inmates of institutions and leave their religious welfare wholly to the initiative of legislatures, boards and trustees, they would do wrong. If educational organizations took no note of schools and scholars in institutions, they would have no right to blame those who are managing them if education were neglected. Would they, however, be blameless themselves?

As to books and reading in institutions, is not the appeal to librarians? Can they

ignore these communities where human beings wish to read, do read, and need to read? Realizing these conditions, and believing that commissions are the best equipped forces to improve them, this Committee makes the following suggestions:

Begin a "getting-in-touch" campaign by collecting statistics as to institution libraries with a view to including them in the reports of the commissions. Follow this up by personal visits and by talks about books and reading, especially in places where schools are carried on. Put the institutions on the mailing-list for the A. L. A. Booklist, and follow this by offers of help in selection of new books. Having in these ways shown the institution people that they are not outside the pale, but that the commission is a fellow-worker with them, it will not be difficult to arrange for a discussion of the best means to perfect library work in these places.

If the institutions prove indifferent or unwilling to undertake a new enterprise, then the commission may decide to include in its field these libraries rather than have them administered in haphazard fashion, or not at all. In this way the institution work becomes established to exist as long as the commission does, and to benefit from the commission's settled standard and technical equipment.

It is sometimes said that institutions resent the presence of outsiders. But, though it would be useless to undertake any sort of work in any institution against its will or without the consent and co-operation of the governing boards, yet it is true that once this consent is obtained the matter is as much settled as though a general had given an order to an army. For institution workers are accustomed to receiving orders from superior officers and do not concern themselves further than to obey them.

If the organizer of a commission is sent to institution libraries to serve them as the others in the state are served, results will not develop as rapidly as would be the case if the field were not so wide. In the case of the insane, it is doubtful if the much needed research and experimental work can be undertaken by so general an officer as a commission organizer. Library work among the insane is a new field. It offers an opportunity of service to the human race not surpassed in its possibilities by any undertaking now under consideration in civilized society. In order to prove or disprove the claim that books may be used as remedies, some one must devote months to experiment and observation in order to state definitely what books are best for certain classes

of the insane. No commission could expect to provide an officer for work of this kind, requiring his full time and so identified with hospital interests, but it is both a duty and a privilege of every commission to so demonstrate the need and possibilities of this work among the insane that the states will appoint librarians to supervise groups of hospitals, or carry on experimental work in each.

Why should this work not be attempted? Why not extend help to the thousands who perhaps need only the impulse which the right book would give them to be saved from becoming chronic patients? To those who have encountered the problem of the chronic insane and who realize the appalling numbers who are left in this condition to burden the states, any opening which offers a hope of help to this class would seem worthy of the support of every organization and individual that claims to be interested in questions of betterment.

Until library work among the insane becomes a special feature of the work and is provided for suitably, commissions can do much good by sending to these hospitals traveling libraries specially selected for the inmates. They should consist of cheerful books of a variety of kinds, all in attractive form; but religion, accounts of crime, hypnotism and kindred subjects should be eliminated from the collections.

Another way to take up institutional work is for the commission to take steps to show the controlling board the necessity and value of systematic library service, thus setting a standard, and then to withdraw in the belief that it is better to leave the institutions to themselves, as they have adequate funds for their needs and prefer to have their work carried on by their own employees. The objection to this plan is that during the time that it is left in the hands of boards of trustees, it is in danger from changes in the personnel of such bodies. Until the matter is taken out of their hands it can have no assured permanence, because their interests are too large and too diversified to make it certain that they will take a specialist's view of a special line of work. However, this method of procedure is simple and is in the power of any commission, but it is a question whether it is wise to undertake the introduction of a technical system unless its permanence is assured. Undoubtedly it would be better if the commission were not to withdraw after the initiatory steps, but to continue its campaign of education until the governing powers were willing to ask the legislature to set aside funds to make the library work in institutions an established feature.

Your Committee, then, recommends that all commissions get in touch with institutions by soliciting statistics for publication; by supplying the A. L. A. Book-list and offering to select new books; by personal visits and talks about library matters; by preparing and circulating special libraries among the insane; and finally by including the institution libraries in their several fields on the same terms as others, or, by urging upon the state authorities the needs of these people until a state librarian for institutions is appointed and provided for permanently from the public funds.

(Signed)

MIRIAM E. CAREY, Chairman
LUTIE E. STEARNS
SARAH B. ASKEW

Committee

MISS ASKEW supplemented the report with a most interesting account of the traveling libraries which have been sent by the New Jersey commission to the penal and charitable institutions of that state. The Commission has been aided in this work by the State board of charities and corrections, and the list of books for the insane has been chosen by the Board of directors of the hospitals for the insane.

MRS EARL moved that the report be adopted and that copies of its recommendations be sent to all library commissions. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT requested Mr Hadley to take the Chair while she presented an appeal for the need of books in the United States penitentiaries. One of these is located near Atlanta, and the warden presented its case at a meeting of the Georgia library association.

A most ill-assorted library has been collected by donations, but there is no appropriation for books in any of these institutions, and such an appropriation could only be secured by an act of Congress.

MISS HOBART maintained that the suggestion might well come from the League of Library Commissions, and upon her motion, it was voted that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions, recommending that a law be passed making an appropriation for libraries in the United States penitentiaries; that copies of these resolutions be sent to each library commission; to influential congressmen; to

prominent newspapers, especially those which publish library news; and that if deemed advisable, the Committee might draft a bill.

Valuable suggestions as to ways of urging the plan were offered by Mr Green (Mass.), Mr Whitcher and Mrs Root (R. I.). Mr Green, (Cal.) proposed that the matter be also referred to the American Library Association as a whole.

MR CHALMERS HADLEY presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESSENTIALS OF A MODEL COMMISSION LAW

At the mid-winter meeting of the League in Chicago, in January, 1909, it was proposed that some suggestions for a good library commission law be made. The frequent requests for such suggestions from library associations in non-commission states made this desirable, and the suggestions proposed by your Committee are given, not with any note of finality, but with the hope that they may prove valuable as a foundation.

Varied conditions in different states make it unwise if not impossible to do other than present tentative suggestions which can be modified to meet individual demands. Therefore, no state should adopt the proposals made without first understanding that they are intended only as suggestions which seem desirable after several years' experience in library commission activities and with the usual conditions which surround them.

In Section 2 of the proposed law, for instance, which relates to the appointment of the commission members, it is suggested that they be appointed, one for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years and one for 5 years; and that thereafter all appointments shall be for 5 years.

Such an arrangement is proposed to protect the commission membership from any hostility which may arise during one single state administration of 4 years; but in the State of Indiana, for instance, this section would be unconstitutional as no governor can appoint for a term of office exceeding 4 years in length. The suggestions for a proposed law will be read first by sections, then some alternatives and explanations will be presented:

1 Name. (Name of state) library commission or (Name of state) public library commission. Said commission shall be assigned permanent quarters in the state house.

2 Commissioners. The board of commissioners shall consist of 5 members, to be appointed by the governor who shall also fill all vacancies for an unexpired term.

Members of the commission to serve without salaries, but actual expenses incident to attending meetings of the commission to be paid by the state. Members of the commission are not to be in the publishing business.

Appointments of the commissioners shall be: one for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years, one for 4 years, and one for 5 years; and thereafter all appointments shall be for 5 years.

3 Organization of commission. Officers of the commission shall be: a chairman elected from the members thereof for a term of one year, and a secretary, not a member of the commission, to be appointed by the commission, and who shall serve at the will of the commission, under such conditions and for such compensation as the commission shall deem adequate.

Said secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the commission; keep accurate accounts of its financial transactions; have charge of its work in organizing new libraries, and improving those already established; supervise the work of the traveling libraries; and in general, perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned him by said commission.

Said commission may also employ such other assistants as shall be required for the performance of the commission's work, who shall serve upon such conditions as the commission shall determine.

In addition to their salaries, the secretary and assistants shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses while absent from the commission office upon the service of the commission.

4 Appropriations. Appropriations to be statutory, and general. All bills shall be paid when approved and signed by the president and secretary of the commission and audited by the state auditor.

5 Scope of work. The commission shall give advice to all school, state institutional, free and public libraries, and to all communities in the state which may propose to establish libraries, as to the best means of establishing and administering them; selecting and cataloging books and other details of library management; and may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or assist in the improvement of those already established. It may also receive gifts of money, books, or other property which may be used or held in trust for the purpose or purposes given; may purchase and operate traveling libraries, and circulate such libraries

within the state among communities, libraries, schools, colleges, universities, library associations, study clubs, charitable and penal institutions, under such conditions and rules as the commission deem necessary to protect the interests of the state and best increase the efficiency of the service it is expected to render the public.

It may publish lists and circulars of information, and said commission may co-operate with other state library commissions and libraries in the publication of documents, in order to secure the most economical administration of the work for which it was formed.

It may conduct courses or schools of library instruction and hold librarians' institutes in various parts of the state, and co-operate with others in such schools or institutes.

It may also conduct a clearing house for periodicals for free gift to local libraries, and said commission shall perform such other service in behalf of public libraries as it may consider for the best interests of the state.

In connection with and under the supervision of the president of each normal school in the state and the president of the state university, the commission may arrange for courses of lectures every year at each of the schools on, book selection, use and care of books, cataloging and administration of school libraries; may co-operate with the state board of education in devising plans for the care of school libraries, in aiding teachers in school library administration, and in formulating rules and regulations governing the use of such libraries throughout the state. Such suggestions, rules and regulations are to be promulgated through the state superintendent of public instruction.

6 Reports. The commission shall make a biennial report to the governor, which report shall show library conditions and progress in (State), and shall contain an itemized statement of the expenses of the commission. This report, when printed, shall be presented to the general assembly of the state. It shall be printed and bound by the state under the same regulations that govern the printing of the other reports of the executive officers of the state and it shall be distributed by the public library commission.

7 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Comment

1 Name. Many names have been used to designate the work of library organization and extension as they are now

carried on in the several states. Criticism has been passed on "Public library commission," and "Free library commission," as not making clear the character and kind of work done. It has been said, also, that these designations convey an idea of temporary organization and work, as commissions are frequently created for temporary services.

The names, "State library commission," and "Library extension department," have been proposed as better designations, but in the Committee's opinion "State library commission" would be confused with the governing board of the state library, when frequently that institution does not have charge of what is usually called commission work. The name, "Library extension department," gives no idea of the instructional and other phases of commission work. Therefore, the name (Name of state) library commission is preferred, and as an alternative (Name of state) public library commission.

In some states lack of room may prevent the commission from having offices in the state house, but ordinarily the commission should be assigned quarters there, as its work has a dignity and importance which should place it with the other departments of state work. It is an advantage also, to have the commission office where its force and work can become known to the officers of the state.

2 Commissioners. Five members best. A larger number is cumbersome, and a smaller number makes too uncertain all the support needed for the secretary and the work. The Committee does not favor any provision in a library commission law which makes obligatory any ex-officio members on the commission, for its work is too important to be jeopardized by ex-officio members whose time and interest would be divided between it and some other public work. It seems unfair to place heads of other departments of state work on the commission unless the secretary of the commission is appointed on boards controlling other departments of work. However, were no specific officers designated in the appointment of the commis-

sioners, it would still be possible to appoint a public officer as a library commissioner if this were advisable.

It is unwise to call any attention whatever to politics in appointments to the commission, even to the extent of designating that the commission shall be "non-partisan" or "bi-partisan."

3 Organization of commission. The provision prohibiting the appointment on the commission of any person connected with the publishing business is suggested as all book selection and recommendations made by the commission would be made under suspicion if such business connections were allowed.

The term of service of a commissioner should be 5 years, if constitutional in a state, to avoid any complete reorganization in a single administration of state government.

A provision to prevent the appointment of a secretary from the commission members seems wise, since without such limitations a self-perpetuating office would be possible.

In selecting a president of the commission, which should be done by the members themselves of the commission, it is wise if possible to select a member who lives in or near the city in which the commission's headquarters is located, for convenience and saving of time in securing his signature or approval on vouchers and bills.

In regard to the executive officer of a commission, one member of your Committee suggested that the title, "Director of library extension and Secretary of the board," be used as the term "Secretary" is sometimes taken in its purely clerical sense, and the title suggested would carry a larger meaning with commensurate influence in certain localities.

With a conscientious and interested library commission, as must be assumed, the secretary should be appointed without limitations, except to serve at the will of the commission. This will make easy the early removal of an undesirable secretary as well as protect a successful one in the continuation of good work. It seems better to place the responsibility of appoint-

ments to the commission's working force on the commission itself, although in reality the commission will likely make such appointments to the staff as are recommended by the secretary. One member of the Committee stated that, while the secretary would in reality recommend the appointment of assistants, to give him the appointing power would arouse hostile criticism.

4 Appropriations. Appropriations should be statutory to protect the commission's financial resources from the whims or ignorance of every finance committee. If they are also regular instead of specific, flexibility will be given in meeting new and unexpected demands in commission work; and one small, general appropriation frequently can accomplish more than several specific appropriations.

There is nothing in the law in most states to prevent a library commission from obtaining a specific appropriation for a special purpose, in addition to its regular appropriation, when this is deemed desirable.

5 Scope of work. In the first place, it is difficult to suggest a provision which will be sufficiently comprehensive to cover all new commission activities in an individual state, not to mention several states. Therefore, in the suggestions there has been included the provision which has been of the greatest service to one commission at least, namely, "and said commission shall perform such other services in behalf of public libraries as it may consider for the best interests of the state." This provision is in direct opposition to what has been advocated occasionally in the past when a clear and definite limit to commission activities has been suggested; but this work and field is growing more rapidly than legislation can forecast, and it would be unfortunate to handicap the work unnecessarily. Then, too, with every new direction the work might take, iron-bound legislative provisions would make amendments to the commission law necessary, and there is much danger in making possible a general attack on a good law through the necessity of amending some special section. With a conscientious and

intelligent commission there seems to be no reason for timidity or hesitation in giving the commission some initiative so long as its activities are confined to the field of public libraries, as the provision mentioned above as desirable, does limit it.

In regard to "shall advise" and "may advise," the Committee prefers the former. It looks unwise to appropriate state money for work, the performance of which is entirely optional. Then, if the commission has any working force at all, there is no additional expense attached to giving advice. In connection with traveling libraries, schools of instruction, library institutes, etc., the use of "may" seems preferable to "shall" since the expenditure of money should be at the discretion of the commission and subject to its state of finances.

In "scope of work" no reference was made to a legislative reference department, but there should be nothing in the law to prevent the establishment of such a department if the commission's funds will permit it. One member of the Committee gave an opinion that if no such department existed in a state, the commission should be left free to provide for it, but in his opinion, the work of a library commission should be with libraries, not with individuals. There can be no doubt, however, that a legislative reference department under a library commission would prove an advantage to a commission because it would be a department where tangible results could be seen, and a department of work which would appeal to the legislator.

In regard to normal school co-operation, the Committee would limit the instruction given normal school students in library administration to the administration of school libraries exclusively; for instruction in public library administration can be given to much better advantage by other than normal schools, preferably by the library commission.

6 Reports. The commission's report should be printed as other state departmental reports are printed. Since the work of the commission is with libraries and it is empowered to distribute publica-

tions to them, its own report should be distributed by the commission rather than by the secretary of state or any other officer.

One member of the Committee objected to the appearance of an itemized financial statement of the commission's expenditures in its report, on the ground of additional expense in printing without commensurate advantages, while another member favored the printing of such statement if it were not given publicity elsewhere. A biennial report was also suggested, but the frequency with which the general assembly convenes should be an important factor in determining the frequency of printing a commission report.

THE PRESIDENT then appointed committees as follows: On Libraries for United States penitentiaries: Chalmers Hadley (Ind.) Chairman, Mrs Mary E. S. Root (R. I.), W. F. Whitcher, (N. H.).

On Arrangements for mid-winter meetings of the League: A. L. Bailey (Del.), H. E. Legler (Wis.), C. S. Greene (Cal.).

On Nominations: H. E. Legler (Wis.), Miss Helen U. Price (Pa.), Johnson Brigham (Ia.).

SECOND SESSION

(Saturday, July 3, 1909, 9:30 a. m.)

A large audience gathered on Saturday morning in the ball-room of the Mt Washington Hotel to listen to the papers on "Work in the field, a series of personal experiences in the east and west."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A FREE LANCE IN A WESTERN STATE

as related by MISS LUTIE E. STEARNS, Chief, Traveling library department, Wisconsin free library commission, was read by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee:

Up to the time of the establishment of the first western library commission, the office of librarian was rightly considered among the sedentary occupations or professions, oft-times offering a pleasant field for the closing days of broken-down ministers, school teachers, aged feminine "Left-overs," and impoverished widows. With

the dawn of commission work in the West, a new type of library worker was demanded. Given a population in a single western state of 2,200,000 souls, 600,000 of these being native whites of native parents; 900,000 native whites of foreign parentage; and including in addition, from the census reports, 7,000 Austrians; 4,000 Belgians; 14,000 Bohemians; 10,000 French Canadians; 200 Chinese; 16,000 Danes; 17,000 Englishmen; 2,000 Finlanders; 2,000 French; 243,000 Germans; 6,000 Hollanders; 1,000 Hungarians; 24,000 Irishmen; 10,000 Indians; 2,000 Italians; 500 Mexicans; 61,000 Norwegians; 31,000 Poles; 4,000 Russians; 4,000 Scotch; 26,000 Swedes; 8,000 Swiss; 146 Turks; 3,000 Welshmen; 2,500 negroes; 500 from other countries and 500 born at sea, scattered over a district about the size of the New England states, averaging, however, only 36 people to the square mile, it can readily be seen that the field for work is a vast one, presenting countless opportunities to the live, enthusiastic library worker.

The West is indeed, the great "Melting pot" which, as Mr Roosevelt predicts, is destined to amalgamate the races into a type of manhood and citizenship far surpassing any existing people. In this amalgamation, the preacher, the teacher, the editor, and the librarian are the four almost equally important alchemists. Even if it were deemed desirable so to do,—and we would doubt the wisdom of the attempt—experience has proved that but little, if anything, can be done to transform the older foreign-born population. It is into the second generation, the young sons and daughters of this foreign parentage, that new ideas and a knowledge of American ideals must be instilled, largely through the medium of the printed page. Prevailing economic conditions require that wholesome literature must be furnished without money and without price through the school, public, or traveling library if right ideas and ideals are to become the burden of the common thought.

When the Wisconsin commission work was inaugurated in 1896, the conditions in many parts of the state were not unlike

those portrayed in Congress recently by a certain western statesman who described his state as "possessing a few towns struggling on with the ambition to be cities, with many frontier settlements, each surrounded with a fringe of empty tin cans, a horizon of sage brush and an unlimited destiny."

Library workers under such pioneer conditions should realize that, as someone has said, a man constantly fighting cold and hunger and nakedness is not always open to the gentler influence of a redeeming idea. The inaptitude for ideas which is engendered by want and misery is a condition which must always be reckoned with. Ours is the responsibility in this connection, indeed the high privilege, of so acting upon the social environment that "better thoughts will come into the hearts of men and better deeds will flow out of the more liberal, more human thought."

It is a fine thing to establish great systems of city libraries, branches, village libraries, and traveling library stations, but it is a far better thing, as someone has emphasized in another connection, to build up through libraries "that spirit of fellow feeling and right ideals among American citizens which, in the long run, is absolutely necessary if we are to see the principles of virile honesty and robust common sense triumph in our own civic life." It is a capacity for sympathy, for fellow-feeling and mutual understanding, which must lie at the basis of all successful movements for the betterment of social and civic conditions, and which, therefore, must actuate all commission work and endeavor. The commission worker must throw in his lot with those about him, making their interests his in every way. * * *

Rural free delivery, carrying daily written and printed thought to the isolated; the rural telephone with its priceless advantages in social intercourse; the inter-urban trolley with the opportunities for new sights and sounds that it brings in its train; and the traveling library with its volumes of information, inspiration, and refreshment are all aiding most wonderfully in bringing about a spirit of brother-

hood, a fellow feeling and understanding between man and man.

Paraphrasing a recent observer, the drama of commission life is not a game of human solitaire; it is a drama made possible only by the human social relations of the players. We agree with Charles Hanford Henderson that it is a crime to take up any occupation which does not engage our love and interest; that it is a stupid thing to go on doing anything after the inspiration and joy and human profit have quite gone out of the doing. Particularly is this true of commission work that requires the giving out of so much enthusiasm and inspiration, so much of one's own personality and faith and ideals. There are some lines of work in which a woman or man may remain year after year, becoming more and more an automaton, but it is not so with commission work. There is constant change and variety in the various activities engaged in. An after-dinner speech at a banquet on Saturday night is followed, for example, by conducting the services in a little way-side chapel on Sunday morning with a sermonette on "Books and reading." Teachers' gatherings, farmers' institutes, state federation meetings—all are made the basis for talks along commission lines.

The free lance will have the joy, never experienced by one that specializes along one line of work, of seeing the complete development of the library idea in a town from the first visit, when the tender of a free traveling library is made, through the various stages of evolution until a free public library is housed in a \$50,000 Carnegie building, with a library school graduate as librarian—this the crowning achievement—in charge.

Again, a day's time will be spent, after securing the consent of a library board, in hiring a dray and six small boys and moving a library from dark and dingy quarters to more attractive and sunny rooms; the same evening being employed in speaking, first in English and then in German, at a mass meeting in the local opera house to arouse more interest in the local library. A few days later, a forced drive for the sake of a safe place in which to sleep will

be taken at 10 o'clock at night through the unbroken forest for eight miles, behind a pair of wildly galloping bronchos frightened by the shadows of the tall pines made by the lantern attached to the dashboard.

Some thrilling stories could be related of experiences with forest fires, which, viewed merely as a spectacle, are gorgeous beyond description, particularly at night, but terrible in the havoc and distress wrought in their train. The fact could be told of the hurried organization by the library visitor of a traveling library association in the grocery store of the little town of Saxon in northern Wisconsin, while the forest fires were burning a hundred rods away. Another town visited was seriously threatened by the approaching forest fires. Everything movable was packed by the citizens in vans and carts when the people knelt in the streets in prayer. The wind suddenly turned, the rain fell and the town was saved as by a miracle. There was no church in the little settlement and the local store was used as a place of thanksgiving. The proprietor of the store happened to have a graphophone with a record of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was played while the people, rejoicing, sang. A little paper was published in the hamlet and in it there appeared an account of the fire and the deliverance. So fervent did the editor become in his thanks to the Lord for the hamlet's safety, that the small font of capital "L's" soon became exhausted and in a large part of the article the Lord was referred to in lower-case letters, with no possible disrespect intended nor, we are certain, conveyed.

It is this insight into personal human life and suffering that the work among traveling library stations affords that is of the greatest interest and inspiration. In an isolated little hamlet, for example, one may find a bedridden woman who has not stood upon her feet for 16 years. The little traveling library is placed near the couch to which she is removed each morning by her son before he starts on his six-mile walk to the country school that he is teaching, oft-times carrying the books in the traveling library to his pupils. An

aged blind woman who lives in the neighborhood is led by a friend at frequent intervals to the little cottage where the "shut in" reads aloud some sweet story or some bits of verse. A visit will be made in another district to a country school where the children will be found resting at noon time under a spreading elm while one of the older pupils reads, as did one in a northern county, from the "Masterpieces of American literature." Again, the physical and moral cleaning-up of a certain household could be directly attributed to the reading of Zollinger's "Widow O'Callaghan's boys," secured from the local traveling library.

If from our 14 years of experience we may be permitted to give a bit of advice to those just entering upon the commission stage, we would say with Goethe, "Be careful what you pray for in your youth lest you get too much of it in your old age." There is so much to do in pioneer fields, so many roads have to be traveled, that one is inclined to fly about on the speediest trains or conveyances, stopping but a moment here and a moment there to answer the pressing appeals for assistance, leaving much undone that must be done later or giving room for the doing of much that must be done over.

A great optimist has said, "At no period of the world's history has life been so full of interest and of possibilities of excitement and enjoyment as for us who live in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is but the bare truth to say that never have the rewards been greater, never has there been more chance for doing work of great and lasting value than is now offered alike to statesman and soldier, to explorer and commonwealth builder, to the captain of industry, to the man of letters, to the man of science" and, he might have added—"to the commission worker."

MISS CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON,
Secretary of the Nebraska library commission, then told of her work

WITH THE PRAIRIE DWELLERS OF NEBRASKA

I daresay that you expect from me thrilling accounts of Indians and cowboys

and experiences "on the range" and I fear that you will be sadly disappointed, for, contrary to the opinion of some of our eastern friends, we do not all wear blankets and live in tepees, nor do the cowboys ride madly through our streets throwing lariats and shooting off revolvers.

In the first place you must know that Nebraska southeast is very different from Nebraska northwest. We will draw a diagonal line across the State and consider each part separately.

The southeastern half is very like the other mid-western states, with rich farms, comfortable homes, prosperous towns and excellent schools. Practically all of our libraries are in this half of the State—small affairs many of them, to be sure, but the beginning has been made and well made, the State is prosperous and our people intelligent and we need not fear for their future.

Except in minor points these little libraries are, I think, very like new libraries anywhere. In raising money we are rather more apt, perhaps, to resort to a contest for guessing the weight of a pig than to a lawn social, and I fancy that our enthusiasm is a little more exuberant. When the woman, who has been selling "guesses" on a pig's weight at the county fair for the benefit of the library, discovers that the pig has been busily engaged in the meantime in eating off the flounce of her best summer frock, she is not at all dampened in spirits. We're that enthusiastic in Nebraska.

And perhaps we are a little more impetuous than our eastern friends. When a library was talked of in one of our small towns, a sign-painter got busy and painted as his contribution to the cause a huge sign—"Genoa public library." To be sure there was no library, neither money, nor room, nor books, but the question had been agitated, and such is our faith in Nebraska.

Perhaps, too, we are a little more direct in our methods. A few years ago a woman, who had been the leader in a successful library campaign in one of our western towns, was asked to give a paper at a

state library meeting on, "How to start a public library." "But," she said, "what is there to say? The way to start a public library is to start one."

It seems to me, too, that we are rather more democratic in our social relations, we are more cordial in working together in any movement for the public good. We have gone through the hardships of pioneer days together; through drought, prairie fires, and grass-hoppers, and now in our days of plenty we unite in our efforts to give our children some of the advantages of "back East" which seem to go hand in hand with that combination which Mr Corning spoke of the other night, "thrift and scenery." So we have built schools and a state university and public libraries.

But the public libraries are all to the southeast of the line which I drew to divide the State. When you cross the imaginary line you are in the real West. You can travel mile after mile without a sign of habitation, sometimes over prairies level as a floor; then through the sand-hills,—great mountains of sand—tufted with bunches of wild grass, and each with the crest scooped out by the wind which never ceases to blow; and into the country of buttes with their weird and fantastic shapes. All of this is our great cattle country. The infrequent towns are rather forlorn. They exist, of course, solely for the ranch trade and are tiny affairs,—the railroad station, cattle pen, a few stores and houses.

If you chance to be traveling on Saturday the towns will wear a lively air. The streets will be lined with cow ponies and wagons, and sombreros, spurs and high-heeled boots will be much in evidence. The cowboy is passing, and while, of course, we are all glad that land is coming under cultivation, that cattle are no longer turned out on the range to feed or starve as chance may be, that the conditions which made the cowboy are passing away, still we shall be rather sorry to lose this picturesque figure.

You can see that this part of the State is not as yet a favorable soil for public libraries. In the whole section of the

State of which I speak, into which you could easily put Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and still perhaps have room for some of Maine, there are only two public libraries and these have just been organized and consist, one, I think, of 600 volumes and the other 300.

All of the commission work here is done by traveling libraries and individual loans, particularly the latter since people are so widely scattered that books from a traveling library cannot be easily circulated. Where we do have traveling library stations the books often go forty miles into the country.

Most of the people, particularly the young people, are eager, pathetically eager, for educational opportunities. There is an academy at Chaldron, a church school, where young people come in from the ranches of Nebraska and Wyoming. I have visited there several times and have met many of the students, and they are an interesting lot. I remember one cowboy—a man in the twenties—who came into the academy one winter and specified the studies which he wanted to take. It was a long list ending with "palite manners." I usually go up into that country to visit teachers' institutes and talk about children's books, and it is always a delight. They do not listen with that bored-to-death, have-heard-it-all-a-thousand-times-before expression with which teachers are so apt to greet speakers; they are intensely interested in everything you have to say.

As I said before, we do a good deal of work with individual loans in this part of the State, sending out, with the aid of the other libraries of Lincoln, pretty nearly everything that may be called for. This long distance loan work does not lack interest because of the absence of personal contact between patrons and librarian, for the letters—funny enough sometimes with their salutations of "Respected friend" or the somewhat unadorned "Miss"—often reveal pitiful limitations and aspirations which we might not get from a personal interview. And we are sometimes able, even at long

range, to fit the book to the occasion. Some weeks ago a man wrote for an extension of time on a book which he had, since the cyclone season was on and he found it very interesting to consult the book on cloud formation as he ran for the cyclone cellar. I believe that Miss Humphrey, in extending the time, suggested that he take out cyclone insurance on the book.

Of course our commission work is very like that of other states, with no special characteristics of its own, except that our field work is perhaps more difficult on account of our great distances and the fact that our railroads run mostly east and west with few connecting lines north and south.

Such is Nebraska as a library state and such the work of the Commission; interesting in the doing; big with possibilities for the future, but, I fear, commonplace in the telling. Much as I love the East, I am glad that my work lies in the West. Beautiful as are the mountains, I still rejoice in the prairies, for wide horizons, it seems to me, make for breadth of vision.

THE STORY OF CONDITIONS DOWN IN MISSOURI

written by MISS ELIZABETH WALES,
Secretary of the Missouri library commission, was read by Mr Purd B. Wright, a member of the Missouri commission:

Among its 46 brethren of the Union, Missouri is probably best known as the state to be skipped in travel and avoided in immigration,—one of the synonyms for trouble of which an increasing number seem to follow the flag. And yet, it is safe to say that nowhere will be found a people more loyal to their commonwealth or more thoroughly convinced that God in his providence has showered upon this region of the Middle West greater blessings, and more to the square mile than upon any other in the known world. It may be that this very faith in Providence has prevented the native Missourian from securing by his own action many good things which less favored states require to make their boundaries attractive.

However this may be, Missouri stands alone in many of the conditions it presents. Under a close definition of the term, 19 points in the state show well established public libraries, to represent an area of 69,000 miles and a population of 3,500,000. The appreciation of Mr Carnegie's generosity is as yet only sporadic. School libraries are developing rapidly, and form a fine basis for increasing the library spirit, but the peculiar terms of school laws prior to 1875 made all public schools seem really pauper or charity schools, and established a prejudice against them. Thus the united sentiment of the people has only during this generation made for real progress in public education. This situation has developed numbers of private and sectarian schools. These have, for three generations, carried forward the culture of the State, and to them it owes a debt of gratitude, which is ill-paid by a slighting comparison of their present resources with those of state institutions.

Along the Missouri river westward from the Mississippi lies a broad belt, which is the product of an early and conservative settlement, made possible by the commercial and pioneer opportunities of the great waterway; a region curving northwest where the river comes down along the western boundary, northeast to the points of early Mississippi crossings, and extending southward along the banks of the "Father of waters." Within this belt you will find most of the private schools, small colleges and military academies which were the educational institutions of an earlier day; Here are located perhaps 14 or 15 of the public libraries and all of the large universities.

What, then, of other portions of the State? They are developed only in spots and in many places are found what one of our school-men has aptly called "educational lowlands." Add to these facts, the paradox of a state more southern in sentiment in its northern half and vice versa, and it is easy to see that the common good will under such conditions assume various guises, not to say disguises.

The school offers an enticing opportunity to the library worker, and by means of our traveling libraries it is being opened to us. In the organizing and holding-together of the small school collections now existent, lies our strongest duty in this field. At present all of our work is done by correspondence, but some queer conditions are uncovered. Shipping directions are often confusing; in one instance a teacher wrote from Gladstone, Morgan county, sending an agreement signed by "Citizens of Camden county" and requesting shipment of library to Bagnell, Miller county. The books went and came and were duly enjoyed, but the name of the place to which they went is still unrevealed. A river captain freighted them Bagnell and the rest of the journey is shrouded in mist.

Many of our patrons are over careful. One of the rural school teachers visiting our office at the Christmas holidays stated that not many of the children had used the books. Inquiry revealed the fact that they were jealously preserved from the dust and flies in the front parlor of one of the school-directors. Occasionally the teacher enticed a pupil to wait at the gate while a book was brought to him, but who ever would think of violating the sanctity of the front-parlor just for a "library book." A tin covered, key-locked case was taken back by the teacher as baggage, and the transferred library became a real thing to 19 school children.

Troubles with statistics are so universal that I will not take up your time with a recitation of our woes. One borrower, however, gives such good reasons for her disregard that I am anxious to present her case for treatment. The letter begins by saying "I am quite sure that you wrote me that the cards were of no use, but I have picked them all out of the waste basket, I think; anyway they have not been in the books since the first day, for I arranged through the telephone and other ways to have each borrower pass them on to another, and so kept them going most of the time. This I could not have done had I followed your rules and I supposed you wanted the books used."

A very correct supposition but what a good record was lost.

One of the libraries has been successfully placed in the extreme southwest corner of the State, at the suggestion of a correspondent just over the border in Arkansas. This friend requested us to send notices to her club friends in Missouri. Here one library circulates books in three towns. Don't ask us if any of them go over the State line; we don't know.

In like manner we sometimes receive leaders from our brothers and sisters in the work. All around by way of Wisconsin, I heard of a little venture in Wentzville, Missouri. Several pleasant trips were made there and three energetic days were spent in cataloging the library. It did not survive the operation long. In two months it was dead. The Secretary was not bidden to the obsequies either, simply notified that all was over. Field work? verily,—Potter's field!

Speeches at local festivities and association meetings have proved the open sesame to traveling libraries in about the usual proportion. The day at the M—— Chautauqua is given as an instance. A blazing hot day and a treeless ground. Upon arrival I sent the case of books in an express cart, and by good luck caught a bus going out. The lady whose cordial invitation had brought me there was in the bus, but did not know me. I discovered her identity by the hearty welcome she gave to a brass band, which boarded the vehicle half-way out; they were fellow performers. Reaching the grounds I made myself known and found that my coming, my name, my very subject had all been forgotten! However, a place was made for me, between the witching hours of four and five p. m., to speak to a small remaining crowd of people who had paid the gate fee and wanted all there was in it. They didn't all go before I finished.

Next morning I hunted up those interested in traveling libraries and found a doctor and one other man, with five trailers in shape of women and girls and a half-grown boy. These seven were citizens of the same community. For the

library purposes I adjudged them "responsible citizens" and had the pleasure of seeing them drive off at noon bearing my sample case of 50 books to Molino, where the doctor, who confessed to having plenty of time, has made quite a successful circulation from his office.

In library organization and reorganization our opportunities are rapidly increasing. The value of it as yet hardly appeals to the majority, but we have a number of librarians, whose accomplishment in unorganized libraries is pointing the way to better things. About a year ago I was called into consultation with a board of directors by special appeal of the librarian. This Board had a royal receipt for a new catalog, thus:

- 1 Take a printed class list 10 years old.
- 2 Go through shelves and cross out all books worn out or missing.
- 3 Make careful note as you go along of all additions.

4 Copy and reprint and *There you are!*

This librarian said if it was to be done that way she wanted a vacation. The library was one of 8,000 volumes, and five or six months were recently spent in reclassifying and making a card catalog.

Like a good stepmother, we must win our way into the confidence of our family of libraries, colleges and schools, for they have all been getting along after a fashion without us. The sentiment of union may have been wanting, in some places, but let us hope that the spirit of helpfulness already demonstrated will grow and broaden until we stand firmly entrenched in the philosophy "Each for all and all for each."

MISS SARAH B. ASKEW, Organizer of the New Jersey commission, then presented a graphic picture of

JERSEY ROADS AND JERSEY PATHS

being stories of pine woods folk, charcoal burners and other people. Among other experiences Miss Askew told the story of one town library:

This town seemed to possess all the kinds of people in New Jersey, old and

new, poor and rich. Egypt—we will call it—is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, just about 45 minutes from Broadway. There are three strata of society, or rather two strata of society with the people in between. The nabobs, perhaps 20 in number, live on top of the hill. They call this Upper Egypt. The bobs live at the foot of the hill. This is Lower Egypt. The people live in between—Middle Egypt. The bobs formed perhaps one-fourth of the population. The Upper Egyptians were like the "lilies," they toiled not, neither did they spin. I beg pardon—that is a slip—they spun all of the time, in their automobiles; but Solomon in all his glory behaved not like one of these.

Lower Egypt was true to its name. There Italians, Hungarians, Irishmen and Poles lived, fought, worked in the factories and died. They lived in as close quarters as if the blue hills of Jersey had not stretched away on all sides of them. The horizon for them was bounded by the walls of the glue factory, the canning factory, the oil mills and the saloon. Chief among their diversions was the taunting of the nabobs. Catholic they were, all of them, and the priest was the only feared authority.

Middle Egypt, as a rule, pursued its peaceful way, unmindful of bobs and nabobs, except when scuttling from under their automobiles or dodging over-ripe tomatoes on their run for the morning train. Upper, Middle and Lower Egypt were on the streets early. Middle Egypt commuted, Lower Egypt worked in factories, Upper Egypt generally got home "early in the morning." Upper and Lower Egypt were most advanced in views, we might say radical. It was strange in how many ways they were alike. Both played cards and drank all night, both were given to a lack of manners, both looked with scorn at public schools. Middle Egypt was conservative to the back bone, and, as a rule, desired no intercourse with their neighbors above and below. They were good, plain, hard-working, every-day people. It was in itself a good, old-fashioned, rather hide-bound country town.

One of the nabobs heard of the traveling libraries and thought that they were perfectly sweet. She got one for Lower Egypt. To give the undercrust the pleasure of gazing at things they might not attain, she installed it in a small building on her place—a beautifully furnished room. Then she invited the Egyptians. They preferred the outer darkness and none came. She wanted to give the library up—she was going away. This directed our attention to the place.

If ever a place needed a library, that did. Middle Egypt was in a rut—girls given to envying the nabobs, nothing for them to do but ape them; women gossiping and given to details; men whose lives were bounded by the seven o'clock train in the morning and the six o'clock train at night; churches dissentient; schools poor; no school library, and not even a woman's club.

I secured the names of the ministers (including that of the priest), their denominations, the name of the mayor, the political boss and learned his politics; learned the names of the supervising principal, superintendents of the factories, and the owners; studied the town as well as I could, and studied briefly the glue, oil and canning business, so as to have something to talk about. For the time I meant to leave the nabobs out of consideration—their time should come later.

On reaching Egypt I went straight to the school. Fortune favored me. The supervising principal was a disheartened Harvard boy, and he was glad to see me. We discussed the school laws and libraries in Massachusetts. He told me there was not a town in Massachusetts without a library, at which I evinced great surprise. Then I told him that I had come to find out from him just what the situation in Egypt was, as I knew he would sense it better than anyone else. How glad that man was to talk! As I listened I gathered that it was the usual country town with two added drawbacks—the bobs and the nabobs. Should I call them drawbacks? I did then, but everything I called a drawback in that blessed town at first, proved a lever later on.

I told the supervising principal that I knew he wanted a school library, and he said that only someone like myself could understand how much he wanted it. I capped this by—"Why don't you get it?" "How can I?" "Easily, you raise \$10, the State gives you \$20. There's your start." "How can I get \$10? I can't afford \$10, but I can give two." "Let me talk to the teachers and then to the children?" "Certainly, there is a teachers' meeting this afternoon, and we will call the children together just before school is out."

In the meantime I drew up a hasty program. The children I would tell of the fairy stories, the adventures, the boarding school stories and the picture books. I would tell little stories from books and ask them to bring their penny next day, if they could, to get these wonderful things. For the teachers I made out a hasty list of books that would help them, and read it to them; told of car fares saved, work made easy, pleasant hours in store by means of a library.

Each child went home with the same eager story. Some to Middle Egypt and some to Lower. I found where most of the teachers boarded, and got a room there. By lucky chance, the mayor lived there also. I made my round of the ministers that afternoon and told them how we depended upon them. Some were dubious as to the need, but were willing to go into it to help the other denominations—"for ourselves you know we hardly need it," etc.

The priest who ruled over Lower Egypt was a giant of a fair-haired Irishman. My grandmother was an Irish woman (a good assortment of nationalities among one's ancestors is necessary to an Organizer). Father Fitzgerald and I became fast friends. Help me? Sure, and everyone who didn't come to the library should do penance. Would I talk to a Sodality meeting? The chance I wanted! He would introduce me to the boss. The boss owned a saloon, and came from County Cork also. My grandmother came from County Cork. He was a self-made man and proud of it, and told me of the job. To him I talked the town-supported library. I told

him his cool, business head could see, etc. His fat sides shook as he thought of voting in something the nabobs would mostly support. (My suggestion). Sure they (the Lower Egyptians) would come and vote for it, he would crack their thick skulls if they didn't. Could we talk to them? Sure. We could use the hall over his saloon.

That night the mayor was approached in a round-about way and maneuvered into line. Next morning the factories were visited, the superintendents interviewed, much hemming and hawing was necessary. Two were won over to favor the plan; the third held out and fought us until almost the last. One of the two was won because of my knowledge of glue-making. His idea seemed to be that if I knew about glue, I must necessarily know about libraries.

Next day we found we had got together \$94, and with one lending a hand here and another there we started a school library.

Middle Egypt still, as a whole, did not favor the municipal library. They all owned property on which they paid taxes. The library opened. The delighted younger people took books home, and Middle Egypt began to wake up. There was one ruse we used that I am proud of. To each child was dictated a little paragraph showing how little the library would cost the small property owners. They were asked to take it home and show it to father and mother. It is a well known fact that whatever a child brings home from school to show, you've got to look at before you can live in peace; so these papers were read.

When the ladies' societies of the churches were addressed, each woman pledged herself to win a vote, and each signed a petition for the town council to put the library question to a vote. This same petition was sent to the saloon of Mr O'Callahan (the boss), and if they (the Lower Egyptians) didn't sign it he knew the "raison." That being the case, when the petition was presented to the Council it won out with flying colors; and one fine morning the nabobs woke up, or came

home, and found the town had voted for them to support a free public library.

At first the library was in the school, but it was too crowded, and the school was on the border of Lower Egypt, and the librarian was scared at night—although Mr O'Callahan insisted that she had only "to holler if anyone bothered her, and he would knock their block off." Here is where the nabobs came into use. The well-meaning lady who had secured the traveling library in the first place was approached. She thought this plan was sweet also, and was willing to do anything, from giving the children a ride each day in her automobile to having a lawn fête for them. Instead, we begged the small house used before. She gave it, and paid for the moving, helped fix it up, and incidentally had the time of her life, she said. This building was put on the main street, next to the post-office, and we persuaded another nabob to furnish it. They gave a girls' club room and a children's room.

Such is the tale of the library and should any of you, at any time, be just "45 minutes from Broadway," you might possibly be in Egypt. Visit the library and Mr O'Callahan.

Miss Askew told further of the rural community libraries at the cross-roads, of the traveling library work among the granges, and especially of the part played by story-telling in locating traveling libraries and arousing interest in books among the dwellers in the piney woods and mountains of North Jersey, closing with an account of the introduction of lace-making in one locality.

By unanimous request it was decided to "have a good time a little longer and let Sister Askew talk," and a "revised version" of the parables, followed by the story of "Brer Rabbit and the brier patch," were given in her inimitable way.

The program closed with a delightful day's journey

ON THE TRAIL OF THE BOOK-WAGON

personally conducted by MISS MARY L. TITCOMB, of the Washington county free library, Hagerstown, Md.

After introducing her audience to the wagon itself, and its driver, who is a true missionary of the book, Miss Titcomb took them with her on an early spring morning "Along a portion of the Old National pike, that road full of historic memories, and echoing still to the tread of that army of emigrants that for years continued to drive our frontier westward. We see no actual poverty, but much thrift and comfort." Stops are made at many prosperous farm-houses where books for each member of the family are chosen, and there is much pleasant conversation over the books themselves and the news of the neighborhood as well. At the next house we find a lad of seventeen or eighteen who leaves his loaded wagon to ask if we have anything of Shakespeare's on our shelves. He says that he read one book of his once, and that he "thinks he is a real good writer," a tribute to the universality of genius quite delightful to encounter. Happily we find a volume of the Rolfe edition tucked away in one corner, and register again a vow never to forget that the best is none too good for the country. We meet all kinds of people, nice kind people, gruff and surly men who would not have hesitated two years ago to tell Mr Thomas that the country was throwing away money spending it on "such foolishness" as books and the book wagon. Now, however, public opinion is sufficiently won to make them think it wise not to disapprove too openly. As always with a library, the greatest boon is to the women and children, but the men in the country who read are in a larger proportion than in the city.

But what sort of books do my people read? I hear you ask. I can only say that they read, even as you and I, or perhaps more accurately, even as the people in Hagerstown with a balance in favor of the country. The number of classed books

borrowed is greater in the country, the percent of fiction being only a trifle over 50. Of the classes, 200 and 300 are especially popular. Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific" went out with the wagon a year ago, and has never since been returned, but goes from neighbor to neighbor. One cannot always tell why a book is in demand, but it is probable in this case, that it interested some man, who has talked it over with his friends.

The taste in religious books is catholic, with a preference for those of a devotional nature. When it comes to poetry, we find much more time for it in the country than in the city. Seldom is a book of poems sent out with the wagon, overlooked. American history, biographies of Americans, "good Christian biographies," and travel of all sorts are read. Of the fiction, fully 75 per cent. is juvenile, which means that the books are read by both parents and children. As the sun falls low on the Blue hills we reach Big Basin, where we leave the wagon to go on for two days more, while we take the train for home.

MR LEGLER then presented the following

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

President—Arthur L. Bailey, Delaware.
First Vice-President—Louis R. Wilson, North Carolina.

Second Vice-President—Frances Hobart, Vermont.

Secretary-Treasurer — Margaret W. Brown, Iowa.

Publication committee—Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska; Chalmers Hadley, Indiana.

Upon motion the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the above named officers.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Fourth Annual Meeting, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28 - July 3, 1909.

Forty-eight people attended the various sessions.

The committee reports and the addresses, which are not included in this Bulletin, will be found in the "Index to Legal periodicals and Law library journal," published by the Association of Law Libraries.

MINUTES

FIRST SESSION

(Monday, June 28, 8:30 p. m.)

Called to order by President E. A. Feazel.

Arthur H. Chase, State librarian of New Hampshire, informally welcomed the delegates. Mr A. J. Small responded.

The President then read the annual address.

The Secretary-Treasurer made his annual report which was approved.

In the absence of a written report from the Board of editors, President Feazel made an informal statement regarding the work of the past year, informing the members of the resignation of Frederick W. Schenk as managing editor, and the appointment to that position by the Executive committee of Gilson G. Glasier.

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard presented a report on behalf of the Committee on the exchange of duplicates, offering to compile and distribute to the members of the Association a list of duplicates to be made up from lists submitted by members. Those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity should send lists at once to Miss Woodard at the Law library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

On motion, the report was accepted and Miss Woodard was thanked for her generous offer.

Franklin O. Poole, on behalf of the Committee appointed to investigate the possibility of securing assistance from the Bureau of American republics in obtaining for law libraries and individuals Latin-American law books, reported that after correspondence with Mr Barrett, the Director of the Bureau, and others, it was found that it would be impossible to secure such assistance without legislation carrying additional appropriation. He read the following letter from Director Barrett:

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

June 12, 1909.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 8, I have to state that I have several times thought over the subject of your communication and our previous correspondence, namely, that of the collection and dissemination of information regarding the legal bibliography of the Latin-American countries.

Although there is no question about the importance of this plan, and the Bureau would wish very much to carry it forward, we are absolutely prevented from doing it now by lack of funds. In other words, it requires every cent that we now receive in the appropriations from the various Governments to carry on the regular or established work of the institution and to take care of the increased interest in Latin-America resulting from the reorganization of the Bureau.

It seems to me that the only way in which the Bureau can accomplish what you desire is to have a fund raised, to be placed at its disposal for the employment of one or two men during the coming year who might undertake to secure the necessary information and establish such connections in all of the Latin-American capitals that law books could be obtained which were ordered. I estimate that it would require at least two men, that is, a man of competent quality and a secretary or stenographer, in order to

collect and compile the necessary data and look after the establishment of such a branch of the work of the Bureau. This would involve an expense, say, of \$5,000.

If you find enough people interested to subscribe this amount, to be placed at our disposal, I will assume the undertaking and the carrying of it through as soon as possible to your satisfaction, provided, of course, I can have your co-operation. This sum of \$5,000 would mean the payment of the salaries of a first-class man, who is informed in regard to the laws of those countries, and his secretary, together with the purchase of a typewriter and stationery.

Let me know what you think of this suggestion.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN BARRETT.

Franklin O. Poole, Esq.

American Association of Law Libraries,
42 West 44th Street,
New York, N. Y.

The Committee further reported that it was unable to offer any suggestion as to ways and means for securing the \$5,000 a year mentioned by Mr Barrett. The opinion was expressed that the work outlined was within the scope of the duties devolving upon the Bureau under the organizing act, and that consequently the money necessary to carry on the work should come from some public source.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee was directed to continue the work entrusted to it, and to ascertain if an appropriation could not be secured.

George Kearney, on behalf of the Committee on the relations with the Library of Congress, made the following report:

The Committee on the relations of this Association with the Library of Congress reports that Mr O. J. Field, of Washington, D. C., personally conferred with Mr Hanson, Chief of the cataloging division of the Library of Congress, who explained that since July 1, 1898, all copyrighted legal publications had been cataloged, and that since January 1, 1900, all other accessions had been cataloged, except serial publications such as periodicals, law reports, and to some extent, session laws.

Catalog cards are for sale by the Library of Congress.

It was also learned that it is not likely that the Library of Congress will be able

to take up the arrears for several years to come, unless some special provision should be made for the law division itself to take up the work.

The law librarian, Mr Beaman, stated that they had not the force to undertake the work and were entirely dependent upon the regular cataloging division to do this work. He expressed the hope that some provision might be made to take up the arrears and push it through to completion, and is of the opinion that there should be a person in charge of the work who is a lawyer as well as catalog expert, which at present is not the case.

On motion, this report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

The president announced the following Nominating committee:

A. J. Small

J. Harry Bongartz

Mrs M. C. Klingelsmith.

An adjournment was taken until June 29th, at 10 a. m

SECOND SESSION

(Tuesday, June 29, 10 a. m.)

President Feazel in the chair.

A letter was read from Mr Stephen B. Griswold, the only honorary member of the Association, congratulating the Association on its progress, and expressing his compliments and best wishes for the future.

On motion, the Secretary-Treasurer was directed to write Mr Griswold, thanking him for his communication.

A telegram was read from Mr Frederic B. Crossley informing the Association of his inability to be present and present his paper on "Developing the foreign law department of a library."

The following papers were presented at this session:

A. J. Small, Iowa state law library, "Law book making from the librarian's standpoint."

J. Harry Bongartz, Rhode Island state law library, "Labor saving devices."

Frank E. Chipman, "Beacon lights of the law."

G. E. Wire, on behalf of the Committee

on binding, made an interesting report on the progress of investigations carried on during the year.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee was continued.

Adjournment was taken until 8.30 p. m.

THIRD SESSION

(Tuesday, June 29, 8:30 p. m.)

President Feazel in the chair.

The paper on the "Bibliography of Canadian statute law," by William George Eakins, of the Osgoode Hall library, Toronto, supplementing his paper read at the third annual meeting, was presented by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr Eakins being unavoidably absent.

On motion, the Secretary-Treasurer was directed to have printed in pamphlet form Dr Wire's report on binding, and Mr Small's paper on law book making, and to send them to law book publishers and others, with the recommendation that the suggestions contained therein be carefully considered and adopted, so far as possible.

President Feazel reported that at the suggestion of the National association of state libraries, the officers of the two Associations had dined together the previous evening and discussed the amalgamation of the two Associations. At the conclusion, all the officers agreed that although close co-operation, by joint sessions and otherwise, was advisable, amalgamation was not wise.

Adjournment was taken to June 30th, at 10 a. m.

FOURTH SESSION

(Wednesday, June 30, 10 a. m.)

President Feazel in the chair.

On account of the illness of Thomas K. Skinker, who was to address the Association on "The problems of moving a law library", Messrs. Chipman, King, Bongartz, and Anderson gave, informally, details regarding the moving of their respective law libraries. So far as possible, these details will be published later.

Miss Woodard offered to give to members of the Association, for the expense of material used and expressage, copies of

cards for state session laws.

Frank E. Chipman announced that the Boston Book Company was contemplating the publication of a supplement to Jones' "Index to legal periodical literature."

The paper presented last year on "The management of a small law library," by Miss Claribel H. Smith, of the Hampden county (Mass.) law library, and Miss Hettie Gray Baker, of the Hartford, (Conn.) bar library (see "Law library journal," 1:56), was discussed topic by topic.

Adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m.

FIFTH SESSION

(Wednesday, June 30, 2:30 p. m.)

President Feazel in the chair.

Harold L. Butler moved that the Board of editors be abolished and that the work of publishing the "Index to Legal periodicals and Law library journal" be entrusted to the Executive committee, who should select a managing editor, and in other ways provide for the publication. The motion was seconded by A. J. Small. Andrew H. Mettee and Luther E. Hewitt spoke in favor of limiting to \$1,500 the liability to be incurred by the Executive committee in any one year on this account. The amendment being accepted, the motion as amended was passed unanimously.

On motion of Andrew H. Mettee, duly seconded, it was voted that the American Association of Law Libraries strongly recommends to the authorities of the several states that there be passed by the legislatures such relief measures as would permit the state librarians to exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of such duplicate volumes in their respective libraries, with or to other libraries, in such manner as would be mutually beneficial.

On motion of Andrew H. Mettee, duly seconded, it was voted that the Secretary-Treasurer write to the secretaries of the several state and city bar associations to request that their several associations have printed an ample supply of their proceedings, and that the same be more liberally distributed among the law libraries of the country for preservation and more extended use.

On motion of Harold L. Butler, the action of the Executive committee in appointing Gilson G. Glasier as managing editor, and the acts of Mr Glasier as managing editor, were ratified and approved.

On motion of Harold L. Butler, the President was directed to appoint a committee to draft a vote of thanks to Mr Glasier.

On motion of A. J. Small, it was voted that the incoming President appoint a committee of three to prepare a bibliography of the statute laws of the several states, and to present the same at the next conference of the Association.

On motion of Andrew H. Mettee, the incoming President was directed to appoint a committee to make up a list of law libraries and librarians, and to transmit the same to the Executive committee for publication.

On motion of John E. King, it was voted that the Association appreciated the valuable services rendered by Frederick W. Schenk, both as editor of the Index, and as a member of the Executive committee, and desired to extend to him its thanks for his invaluable assistance in establishing and maintaining the Index. In this labor of love it is hoped he will find reward in the merit and perpetuity of his work, and in the knowledge that his services are appreciated by the membership of the As-

sociation which he has done so much to encourage and advance.

The Secretary-Treasurer was directed to send a copy of this motion to Mr Schenk.

The discussion of the Smith-Baker paper was continued.

On motion, the Executive committee was instructed to include in the "Law library journal" an index to reviews of current text books, showing where such reviews might be found.

At this point A. J. Small made the following report for the Nominating committee:

For President, E. A. Feazel.

For Vice-President, Miss Gertrude E. Woodard.

For Secretary-Treasurer, Franklin O. Poole.

Elected members of the Executive committee, Luther E. Hewitt, John E. King, Gilson G. Glasier.

On motion, duly seconded, the above officers were chosen for the ensuing year by a rising and unanimous vote.

Notice was given that the joint session with the National association of state libraries would be held on the evening of July 1st.

There being no further business, the Fourth annual meeting of the Association was declared adjourned without day.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

FIRST SESSION

(Tuesday, June 29, 2:30 p. m.)

The first session was called to order Tuesday, June 29, at 2:30, by the Chairman, Mr William W. Bishop, Superintendent of the Reading room, Library of Congress.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first paper, by MR N. D. C. HODGES, is entitled:

BRANCH LIBRARIES, THEIR DEVELOPMENT

Let me begin by quoting some remarks made by Mr Winsor at the first meeting of the American Library Association and that was in 1876. These run as follows:

"The Boston public library now consists of a central library, containing the great students' collection in the Bates Hall, and a popular department of over 30,000 volumes. Communicating with headquarters daily, by boxes passing to and from, are six branch libraries, containing from seven to seventeen thousand volumes each, and situated at from two to seven miles from the central library, forming a cordon of posts. Farther outlying we have begun a system of deliveries or agencies, where orders for books are received, which are sent to the nearest branch or to the central library. The books are sent in response, and delivered at the delivery. In the same way the branches are deliveries of the central library. The system works well, and popularizes the institution; and the branches and deliveries, instead of detracting from the importance of the central library, only serve to advertise it and to increase its circulation, so that now the issues of the central library are between two and three times what they were in 1870, when we had no branches; and the grand total of issues of the entire library is now from four to five times what it was in that year. There is, of course, more or less delay in the delivery service, owing to our boxes passing but once each way in a day. I deem it not unlikely that much time will before long be saved by using a telegraphic wire for the messages; nor do I deem it impracticable to annihilate time by the pneumatic tube."

When I had gone thus far, I was inclined

to stop. It seemed that Mr Winsor, 33 years ago, had given us the gist of the philosophy of branch libraries.

The history of branch libraries has been well told, first by Mr Cole² in 1893 in a paper read at the Chicago meeting, and next by Mr Bostwick³ in 1898. Mr Winsor, Mr Cole and Mr Bostwick treated branch libraries as agencies for circulating books, not as arms of the library in its complete organization for aiding the patrons in their reference work as well as in their home reading. Mr Ward⁴, in his paper before the Association at the Magnolia meeting in 1902, was the first to discuss branch reference work, its possibilities and difficulties, and some of the difficulties he saw in the limitations, as to number and capacity, of the branch staffs. The most competent member of a branch's staff cannot always be on duty; and, the gradation downwards in capacity being rapid if the staff numbers only three or four, it must happen that a reader visiting the branch in the morning or other off-hours may find as a leader in his studies a high school graduate of a year's standing. Then, again, the less the intellectual and technical training of the member of the staff to whom a reader must address himself, the more danger is there of the attendant's losing sight of his or her insignificance, of forgetting that the branch attendant's function is much that of a tentacle to hold a reader and bring him into intellectual contact with the institution as a whole.

Mr Hill,⁵ at the 1902 meeting, in giv-

¹See *Library Journal*, 1876-77, 1: 125-6.

²See "Branches and deliveries." *Library Journal*, 1893, 18: 220-23.

³See "Branch libraries." *Library Journal*, 1898, 23: 14-18; also, "How can central and branch work best be co-ordinated?" *Ibid.* C98-100.

⁴See "Branch libraries; functions and resources." *Library Journal*, 1902, 27: C42-46.

⁵See "Branch libraries: Administration." *Library Journal*, 1902, 27: C46-50.

ing his views of the administrative organization of a library having a number of branches and especially of the need of co-ordination among the several agencies of the library, quotes from the report of the librarian of one of the Brooklyn branches, and this, in turn, I place before you:

"That such a plan [of centralization] frequently involves the sacrifice of individual ideas and methods of work is inevitable; and the plea is sometimes urged that the ultimate result will be to destroy originality; so far as routine goes this is undoubtedly true, but there are many features of library work incident to the personal contact with the public—making of bulletins, preparation of reading lists, etc.—that offer an inviting field to every librarian in charge as varied and resourceful as the individual personalities themselves. When this feeling that we are each an integral part of a great library system, as closely linked in purpose and methods to the administration department and to each other as if all were gathered together under a single roof, has superseded purely selfish interest in our respective charges, then and not till then will the full measure of united action be realized. Without such a conception of the task before us the best individual effort, no matter how zealously pursued, will avail little. This phase of the question invites serious reflection on the part of every one of us, and a keen sense of our own personal responsibility to the trust imposed in us. I like to think of the branch not as a limited, independent collection of books, more or less arbitrarily selected and placed conveniently for the public, but rather as a local representative of a great system, never a mere substitute for it."

In our Cincinnati branches there are fairly complete working collections of reference books, larger, perhaps, than in most independent libraries of the same size. The librarians have had experience. In the study room of the main library, in miscellaneous reference work, they have all the problems of the small library; work with grade and high school pupils, with university students, and with those attending the University extension courses given in the branches, with club women, debaters, and members of missionary societies. In so far as this reference work is done with the resources of the branch, it is like that of any independent library and

needs no explanation, but the branch must also make use of the books at the main library and at other branches. Requests are sent down every evening, some of them for a definite book, but many more for books on some unusual subject. The latter are put on our Special topic blanks and go directly to the catalog and reference department, a department which is all one, as most of our catalogers do reference work during some part of each day. These Special topic blanks receive attention from the member of the staff who is best posted on the subject upon which books are called for, and the readers receive as much help in this indirect way as if they were to make a visit to the main library, with this exception, that they must of necessity miss that contact with the many books which would be put at their disposal were they actually studying their subject at the main library. But the results are so satisfactory, that comparatively few branch readers feel the need of going themselves to the main library for assistance.

References on club programs are looked up in advance, and lists of these references are filed at the branch nearest each club's habitat, with an indication of which books must be brought from the main library. Books are taken from the loan collection, from the main library or another branch, and placed on deposit for a week, or a season, provided the need seems greater at one particular branch than elsewhere. In a great emergency, a reference magazine may be sent to a branch. This is done grudgingly on account of the large amount of reference work at the main library. A typewritten extract from a volume in the study room is made and sent out to a branch when the material cannot be found in circulating form. Typewritten lists of references are sent upon request. But the time comes when, in justice to himself and to the librarian, the reader must be urged to go directly to the larger collection. When this is overlooked the result is poor service. When an indignant man insists that the branch should have a full set of patent specifications and drawings and newspaper files, the branch

librarian must make it as clear as possible that those at the main library will have to suffice for the whole library territory. It sometimes happens that the branch librarian errs in not sending to the main library a committee preparing a club program for the next year, or an individual making a study of the early history of Cincinnati. Between the unwillingness of the reader to go any further than is necessary and the laudable ambition of the branch librarian to supply all of the demands coming to her, the distinction between what cannot and what can be done at the branch is sometimes overlooked.

MISS CHARLOTTE E. WALLACE, Librarian of the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, then read a paper on

LIMITATIONS OF REFERENCE WORK IN BRANCH LIBRARIES

In reference work, a branch library holds a peculiar position. Its equipment, in some particulars, surpasses that of the small library, as its collections are reinforced by those of the central library; while it is restricted because of this same relationship, since it must always remain a subordinate department.

In my attempt to make this paper concrete, I shall tell you of the limitations of a reference department in a Branch with a collection of about 23,000 volumes, which issued 200,028 books in 1908. The Branch is located in a business district, near to one of the better residence sections of Pittsburgh, and also near to a slum district crowded with Italians and Negroes. While the Branch is not in a manufacturing center, it reaches the employees of such firms as the Westinghouse companies (which are situated in the near-by suburbs), as it is within two blocks of the railroad station used by many of these men.

The problem of the branch librarian is to give the branch borrowers as generous service as is possible, within the limits which the branch cannot legitimately exceed as a department related to a central library and other branches. While the col-

lections of a branch must be made as broad and varied as is suited to its purpose, the branch must depend upon the central library for a large number of books—expensive works which it would be extravagant to duplicate, and books for which there is only an occasional call. But the branch librarian comes directly into contact with the public, gets the viewpoint of those who use the branch, and sympathizes with even the occasional borrower who is disappointed at not finding certain books in the branch collections, and who is consequently annoyed by the delay caused in obtaining books from the central library. These divergent appeals make consistent book selection difficult.

There is no doubt that persons engaged in special study should use the central library. It would be unreasonable to expect to find obscure subjects, or those rarely sought, in a branch collection. But subjects which are included in the more general interests of the well-informed reading public should be provided in the branches.

The character of the reference work varies in each branch district in Pittsburgh, but can be roughly grouped as follows: miscellaneous information, material for debates, information on the local industries, references needed in connection with the study of the Bible and missions, and the special work done with the schools and clubs.

The provision for reference work in the branch libraries of Pittsburgh is the following: Each of the branches is furnished with a collection of the more essential reference books. The adult reference collections vary in number from between two and three hundred titles in the smaller branches to between three and four hundred titles in the larger branches. The number of current reference magazines varies from a list of about seventy to nearly a hundred titles, including a fair proportion of the technical magazines. These magazines are kept at the branches for two years, the file is accessible to the public, and constitutes our only file of reference magazines. Magazines bound for circulation, which may be on the shelves

when needed, are sometimes consulted for reference.

This brings me to the crucial point of my paper, as especially illustrating the limitations of branch reference work; but as other libraries may follow a different plan, perhaps I should say "The limitations of reference work in the Pittsburgh branches."

The branch libraries own collectively a set of the "Abridged Poole," which is kept at the central library; and each branch contains the "Abridged Poole" indexes, supplemented by the "Reader's guide to periodical literature." Magazines and books may be obtained from the central library regularly three times a week by messenger, and in urgent cases more frequently by special messenger. This plan always means that the reader applying at the branch for a subject which is treated satisfactorily only in the bound volumes of magazines, must either return to the branch a second time or go to the central library for his information.

This arrangement does not encourage branch readers in the reference use of books. It makes difficulties where the way should be easy, if we hope to have readers make a liberal use of the library. It does not bring the reference work up to the level of efficiency otherwise attained throughout the branch service, nor does it provide that accommodation for the general reader which the branch is specially planned to furnish. A library assistant taking pride in her work, feels embarrassed to have to admit that information is not immediately forthcoming on such subjects as the cobalt mines of Canada, Esperanto, George Junior Republic, the mines of Goldfield and Tonopah, the political career of William Travers Jerome, the Sage Foundation, or any other subject of this class given prominence in magazines antedating the branch reference file. A reader naturally expects to find reading matter of this kind in a branch library, and would undoubtedly find it in an independent library of smaller size than the branch he is using.

In making a selection of magazine sets to be kept at the branch, a helpful guide

might be the following list, which is based on the actual use of the "Abridged Poole" by the Pittsburgh branches. Out of 38 sets indexed, 15 have been selected and arranged in the order of their greatest use by the branches: "North American Review," "Atlantic Monthly," "Littell's Living Age," "Forum," "Outlook," "Harper's Magazine," "Century," "Nation," "Arena," "Eclectic," "Chautauquan," "Cosmopolitan," "Nineteenth Century" (of the "Nineteenth Century," "Fortnightly," and "Contemporary Review," the "Nineteenth Century" is slightly in advance of the use of the two others, which is equal), "Review of Reviews" (the record of calls for this is somewhat lowered, owing to the fact that it is bound for circulation in some of the branches, and since the back numbers usually remain on the shelf it is therefore immediately available). "Charities" and "The Independent" would be equally useful, although not included in the "Abridged Poole."

The second great limitation of branch reference work is found in the need of depending upon the loan collection for reference material. This, in so many instances, proves disappointing, as the books required are frequently in circulation. Nevertheless, at the East Liberty branch we have started a very close analysis of the books in the loan department. Out of about 3,800 titles analyzed in the "A. L. A. index to general literature" and its supplements, our branch library has only 324 titles. The indexing we have done adds 442 titles to this number, making a total of 766 titles indexed by subject.

This work, incomplete as it is, is of the greatest value. Even where our fine catalog, one of our chief aids in reference work, fails to indicate a subject, here we may find several entries. While indexing and cataloging are not synonymous terms, the branch librarians in Pittsburgh hope, in time, to have the books which are added to the adult loan departments of the branches as fully analyzed for subject as are those which appear in our catalog of "Books in the children's department."

Other aids in the reference work of the Branch are a small collection of pamphlets

and lists; and a slip index of reference questions, containing the sources from which the answers have been obtained, a record kept since the opening of the Branch and often saving a second search.

If space permitted, much might be said about the superior equipment for reference work which the branch indirectly possesses, in that it may command the generous service of a central library, having access to a strong reference department, a liberal loan collection, and a technology department of inestimable value.

All of which leads me to the conclusion, that the limitations of reference work are more than counterbalanced by the possibilities for this work, in a branch dependent upon a central library.

The practical experience in branch reference work in three large public libraries was presented in papers by MR HORACE G. WADLIN for the Boston public library, MR H. M. LYDENBERG for the New York public library, and MR HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG for the Cleveland public library, as follows:

BRANCH REFERENCE WORK IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Before describing the reference work at the branches of the Boston public library it should be explained that the library system comprises 11 branches so-called, each with a considerable collection of books, domiciled either in independent buildings or in leased quarters of some magnitude, and 17 reading rooms so-called, occupying, usually, one large apartment under lease, each reading room having only a small permanent collection of books, augmented from time to time by deposits drawn from the central library. These reading rooms are in fact minor branches.

All these library stations are operated not independently but as parts of a unified system. Each has its own custodian, the official title of the assistant in charge, and its own staff of minor assistants, the entire force varying in number from nine at the larger branches to one only at the smaller reading rooms. The efficiency of the ref-

erence work at the branches depends, in the first place, upon the custodian who is, for branch work, the reference librarian, and who instructs and directs the work of her staff. The operation of the branches and reading rooms is supervised from the central library, the librarian being represented in direct supervision by a staff officer called Supervisor of branches. Between each branch and reading room and the central library there is daily communication by means of wagons for the reception and delivery of books. Each branch, and to a lesser extent each reading room, works in co-operation with a certain number of public schools, meeting directly the reference requirements of the teachers within its own assigned territorial district. Books from the central library may be freely drawn by borrowers who apply at a branch or reading room, the books being immediately sent out by the wagons, and books so borrowed may be returned either at the branch where received or at any other branch; or they may be returned at the central building by the borrower directly. Any reference book in the central library, which circulates, may in this way be drawn through a branch with equal facility as if contained in the branch collection, subject only to the few hours' delay in transportation. Therefore the principal circulating reference collection is kept at the central library, with duplicates in sufficient number to supply not only the central demand but also the occasional branch demand, from readers individually, for home use; and for temporary deposit to augment the branch collections.

But, apart from the central collection available for use at the branches in the way described, the permanent branch reference collections contain all the standard reference books of the encyclopaedia and dictionary type, including also atlases, yearbooks, and a considerable number of volumes useful for reference work, but not distinctly reference books, such, for example, as anthologies or standard collections of prose and poetry, various scientific and technical treatises, histories, compendiums of the fine and useful arts, biographies, etc. Each branch contains a care-

fully selected collection of volumes of this character, brought together on account of their adaptability to such reference work as the experience of years has shown will probably be called for at the branches. All these books duplicate books to be found in the central library, and they are also common to all the branches. Therefore, the branch collections are practically uniform throughout the city. The reading room collections, while smaller, duplicate the branch collections, differing from them only in the number of volumes composing them. That is, these smaller collections represent a more rigid process of selection.

Reference work at the branches and reading rooms is largely performed in cooperation with the public and parochial schools, and other educational institutions in the immediate vicinity; or to meet the needs of students from higher educational institutions who may live in the vicinity, and who for that reason may prefer to use the station instead of the central library. The demand from year to year may therefore be gauged and arranged for in advance; and teachers are invited to submit advance lists of such books as may be required from time to time, and these volumes may then be set aside on reserved shelves for the use of pupils or students, and supplemented by relays of books drawn from the central collection for the time being. A certain amount of club reference work and work for study classes is to be expected each year, and there are sometimes especial needs due to local conditions in particular districts which are met by deposits of special books from the central library.

It is obvious that the branch attendants acquire familiarity, through experience, with the kind of reference work which they are generally expected to meet. They are urged to become familiar not merely with their own collections, but with the resources of the central library. They are required to make periodical reports, and occasionally special reports, of their work to the supervisor at the central building, in which reports reference work is included. The subject of reference work,

especially that with schools, is often taken up at the regular meetings of the custodians held at the central library throughout the season, and they are encouraged to report any peculiar difficulties which they may have encountered, or to apply for any special volumes that may be needed from the central library to meet particular cases.

There is, of course, a continual amount of reference work of an elementary character performed at the branches, such as replying to questions which may be answered by reference to encyclopaedias or technical books; and, as I have indicated, the branches are equipped for meeting this. If, however, the branch collections are not sufficiently complete to enable an inquirer to cover his subject, he is referred to the central library collection, and in general it may be said, that for all extended use of reference books in literary or scientific research, for example, for authorship either of books or important theses; or for such reference work as is required by newspaper men in their daily work, the central library is used in preference to the branches, on account of the wealth of reference material which it contains and its accessibility; and because the accommodations at the central building permit reservations of books and assignment of special tables to be held from day to day, to an extent not possible at the branches. In Boston, it should be observed, owing to the compactness of the city, the central library may be visited by anyone who proposes to do extended reference work, almost as conveniently as any branch.

It is perhaps obvious that in a library so large as ours, relying principally on a card catalog which requires much space, it is impracticable to maintain at the different branches a complete catalog of the reference and quasi-reference books contained in the central building. But, in view of the accessibility of the central collection, this duplication of catalogs is hardly needed. And the Library for many years has issued bulletins and special reading lists of central material, all of which are available at the branches for use in calling books from the central library. The large tech-

nical collections, books on the fine and mechanic arts, volumes especially useful to mechanics, designers and art students are maintained at the central library, only the more elementary and general works of this character being duplicated in the branch collections.

All possible assistance is given to readers in discovering sources of information, including advice as to the best books on particular subjects. The aim, however, is to create the power of self-help, so that one who uses the library may himself discover what is required, and to that extent acquire the knowledge of how to use books. Classes from the public schools are systematically instructed at the central library and at some of the branches on such points as the use of the catalogs, and the general use of the reference books. This instruction is given through brief talks intended to aid the development of what may be termed the "library habit." The result of this instruction influences the reference work performed at the branches by the pupils who have received it.

REFERENCE WORK IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCHES

The present relations as to reference work between the circulation branches of the New York public library and its two reference branches can be summed up comprehensively by the statement that (1) we try to make all members of the staff understand that the resources of each department are at the command of the other so far as the rules allow, (2) each circulation branch has a set of the printed catalog of the (former) Astor library, a set of the two printed Bulletins of the New York public library, and the printed Handbook to the system, and (3) ample telephone connection puts at the service of each branch the union catalog of the circulation department, kept in the department headquarters, and the official (author) catalog of the reference department, kept in the Astor building. Both these catalogs will go to the new central building, when it is ready for use.

The staff of our reference department is distinct from that of our circulation department, our books are different, our methods are different—in details, at least. The two departments, however, are not two distinct libraries. To be sure, we can not transfer books from one department to the other, but we can put the resources of each at the service of the other. Our circulation branches vary in size from five to thirty thousand volumes. Each has a carefully chosen selection of standard dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and other general reference books. In the whole department "classed" books form 60 per cent of the stock and furnish 40 per cent of the home use. All these "classed" books—even much fiction, theoretically, for that matter—furnish material for a certain amount of reference use. We have no satisfactory figures as to the ratio between books read within the building for a specific purpose—if that may be accepted as another definition of "reference" use—and books read within the building for pastime. Indeed, in our circulation branches we have long since given up the attempt to record this inside use in terms of volumes consulted.

What are we doing to meet these demands for help? Those of our assistants that came from library schools have had the usual course of work with reference books, those that have gone through our own training class have had a similar instruction. This training should put them all in position to settle 90 per cent of the questions that lead to ordinary reference use. Questions that can not be answered by the desk or reading-room attendants with the reference books at hand are supposed to be passed on to the librarian-in-charge, and by her, if necessary, to headquarters.

Our two monthly publications, the "Bulletin of the New York public library," and the "Monthly list of additions" to the circulation department, record our resources on various topics and name the more important of our current accessions. Circulation department books are as a rule freely interchangeable from one branch to an-

other, reference department books are for use within the building. Both bulletins are on file at every branch. Each branch has, also, telephone connection with circulation headquarters where is kept the union catalog of the department, and with the official catalog at Astor, which records the contents of the two reference branches. This amplification of the first paragraph brings us round to the starting point. When we say that our branches are urged to pass on to Astor headquarters such reference questions as they can not answer there is little more to be said.

Some months ago we tried to learn just what it was that branch attendants wanted to know about our reference department work to help them in circulation work. At one of the regular weekly meetings of librarians-in-charge a good hour or more was spent in answering questions on this particular point. Each librarian-in-charge then held a conference with her own assistants and the results of these questions came up at the next weekly meeting. My recollection is that few if any questions had to do with methods or principles; practically all were semi-complaints that reference department books could not be sent to circulation branches, wistful wishes that the reference branches were nearer each particular circulation branch, and queries as to whether the reference branches had particular books or kinds of books. The general questions were all answered in our printed Handbook, the specific questions needed reference only to the printed catalogs or bulletins or to the union catalogs.

My own opinion is that the potential library-using public has a more or less accurate idea as to the differences between the reference and the circulation collections; this remark omits consideration of the much larger public that has not the library habit, that knows there is such an institution, but lacks time or inclination to visit it until an out-of-town caller needs attention, at which time the library takes its place with the aquarium, the Statue of Liberty, the seeing New York coach, the museum, parks, etc.

Reference readers in the circulation branches have simpler demands than at Astor or Lenox. After they have been helped to the extent of branch collections and have been sent to Astor or Lenox once or twice for supplementing these resources, they seem to make their own decisions as to the better field for the solution of future problems. Many readers prefer the circulation branches for reference work rather than Astor or Lenox because the smaller collections are nearer their homes; granting that superficial results only are wanted this preference is better for all concerned. Others choose to struggle with their problems in the local branches because they get more personal attention than in the larger buildings. From headquarters standpoint this preference is commendable, granting that equally good results are attained with the smaller collection; but it is unfortunate in its suggestion that the machinery we have provided to help the reader is more prominent than the help it furnishes. Circulation branches are preferred by other readers because they want a single, unqualified, comforting answer to their query, rather than to risk the possibility of being burdened with the material from which this answer was worked out by the encyclopaedia writer. They could get the categorical reply at the larger building, to be sure, if they but said they wanted it, but instinctively they feel the danger of obtaining too much information suggesting more thorough doubts rather than the single, satisfying assertion.

What we shall do when we move our present Astor and Lenox collections into the new central reference building is a matter that has had much consideration. We shall have there a circulating collection of 50,000 to 100,000 volumes, absolutely separate from the million volumes in the reference collection. This circulating collection will solve the insoluble by providing books that are at once interesting and attractive for the general reader and gladdening to the heart of the scholar. (I am fully aware that it is safer to make this assertion two years before the wonder

is put on view than two years afterwards.)

We hope to have here many of the books the branches now long for on the barricaded Astor and Lenox shelves. We hope to have them so cataloged and indexed that any inquirer in the thirty miles between Kingsbridge on the north and Tottenville on the south may quench his ardent thirst for information within an incredibly short time after he has voiced it at the nearest delivery desk. We hope,—but why dull anticipation by bald statement now? In this respect as in many others we hope to give better account of our trust when that final moving has taken place than circumstances, as we now explain it, allow us to do to-day. At present our young men must see visions and our old men dream dreams.

Possibly in that golden time we shall be able to exercise some central supervision over the branch reference work; to have a "general staff" or some prescient, omniscient person able at once to direct from his desk the efforts of fifty different branches to learn who wrote "Hoch der Kaiser," what is the heraldic description of the arms of Oklahoma, what the tariff is on rubber erasers consigned to Manchuria, what the annual needle output of Sheffield amounts to in feet or miles, the mean average rainfall at Pittsburgh between 1833 and 1843, when Scott's translation of Goethe's "Erlkönig" was first printed, and various other topics of equal importance. All very interesting speculation, no doubt, but remember who it was that spoke to Faust about the "Kerl der speculirt," and what the gentleman said.

The day may come, too, when we shall be able to give systematic instruction in each branch, based on the particular kinds of reference questions put by readers at that particular branch. It may be that we can shift from branch to branch such assistants as show an aptitude for this kind of work, and possibly give them a chance to help in the more difficult, more varied work in the new building. Unfortunately this instruction work can go but a certain distance. It can describe certain kinds of helps for certain kinds of questions; it can describe and define the character, advan-

tages, limitations of reference books generically and specifically; it can lay down general rules and suggestions; but it can not formally give rules for all possible contingencies. They say the first and foremost requirement for a successful newspaper reporter is "a nose for news," this before a training in newspaper methods, before a knowledge of the "office rules" in English. A somewhat similar instinct for the contents of books, a clear headed alertness, an ability to generalize from and profit by past mistakes and successes, a readiness to turn to collateral lines when the obvious sources prove empty, these and related mental qualities are not to be taught by the methods of the schoolmen, nor do they come to those who do not diligently seek after them.

THE MAIN REFERENCE DEPARTMENT AND THE BRANCHES IN THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

In discussing the relations of the main reference department and the branches in Cleveland, I shall first endeavor to point out the salient characteristics of the book collections in order to indicate along what lines the branches are most in need of help. Though I shall confine this discussion within the limits set by the subject, namely to the seven large branches, it will be understood that the statements apply in a general way to the smaller library agencies, the sub-branches, high school libraries and deposit stations.

The main reference collection now contains about 55,000 volumes and pamphlets. In addition to the usual sets of bound periodicals, society transactions, public documents, encyclopaedias and other standard reference sets, there have been placed in the collection many books which are not essentially reference books in the narrow sense of the word. Our aim has been to cover fairly well the entire field of knowledge, making the reference service independent of the circulating books which in a large system are likely to be inaccessible when most needed. This policy has been followed particularly in technology, travel, history and biography. Again, there are

the costly art histories, art biographies and beautifully illustrated books of travel. If put in general circulation these books would soon wear out, but they can be loaned under certain restrictions from the reference room and kept in good condition much longer. We are rich in plates on art, architecture, interior decoration, etc., which at some sacrifice to the plates themselves we have kept unbound in order to be able to loan them singly wherever they may be needed. As none of the branches have any considerable picture collection that in the main library serves the entire system.

The branch collections average from 15 to 20 thousand volumes, within which it has been the aim to build up in the branches small live reference collections consisting of books in frequent demand. The selection has been made by the branch librarians with the approval of the librarian and vice-librarian. The size and scope of these collections vary considerably according to the individuality of the branch librarian and the character of the branch neighborhood. Standard books of reference are, to be sure, much the same in all large libraries, yet the range of choice for a small collection from the thousands of reference books is wide. In foreign neighborhoods the reference as well as the circulating books are adapted to the nationality of the principal elements of the population.

Bound periodicals are a prominent feature, two branches having almost complete "Abridged Poole" sets. The generous size of our branch buildings has not as yet made the storage of bound magazines a problem. The library subscribes for the periodicals, and once we have them, the cost of binding seems to us more than paid for by the convenience of having them immediately available.

The fact that in Cleveland we have no large central building where we can accommodate any large number of readers has led in great degree to the spreading out of the reference work. In the busy season our combination reading and reference room is usually full to overflowing. This condition of affairs has made us reluctant to urge the centralization of the reference work. Then too, and this perhaps

is the stronger reason, we have tried to bring the books directly to the point of contact with the people and this point of contact is at the branches. Though our branches are well equipped to meet their neighborhood needs, calls on the central collections are frequent. Upon the flexibility of these collections depends the efficiency of our work.

Now as to methods of making the main collections available to our branch constituencies. No book catalog of the library has been published since 1889. The "Open Shelf", our quarterly bulletin, has never been cumulated so there is no convenient index in the branches of the books in the main library. Weekly staff meetings, at which all new books both reference and circulating are discussed, aid in informing the branch librarians of the resources of the library. Branches are under the immediate supervision of the librarian and vice-librarian, so there is no central office from which details of branch work in the main library are carried out. Most of the requests for books in the main library are sent through the stations department which has charge of deliveries throughout the system. Deliveries are made to branches every day, to sub-branches and high school libraries three times a week, to school stations twice a week, to factories once a week, and to delivery stations according to demand. Special messengers are sent when need arises.

The station's assistant fills the branch orders as completely as possible from the main circulating collection, then turns over to the reference department any orders which she thinks can be filled there. If a particular book is wanted, which can be spared for a limited time, it is sent to the branch and used either in the building or loaned to the reader as the case may be.

Reference books are carefully wrapped and protected from damage in transportation. On the package we paste this label:

From Reference Department
To Hough Branch
For: James Smith
Return: 22 Je. '09
For use at (Branch)
(Home)

If it seems inadvisable to allow a book to leave the department either because it is needed there or because of its value, the order slip is returned to the branch with explanations and the branch librarian is then expected to recommend a visit to the main library. Frequently too, a reader comes to the main library and asks to have a reference book sent to his neighborhood library for a short time. This we do when the reasons seem sufficient. In some instances, branch librarians who know that the reference department only can supply certain material, apply direct, saving the time necessary for the message to come through stations.

Bound periodicals are rarely lent to branches from the main reference collection, for as has been pointed out, most of the branches as well as the main circulating department have files of the more important Poole sets. Volumes lacking in one place may be supplied from another. A list of the bound magazines in the system promotes this interchange. Debaters, club women and others who have to consult a large number of magazines, government publications, etc., usually come to the main library. Students and club women find this no hardship, as they usually have ample leisure. It is to the busy mechanic or business man that we make a particular effort to bring the material.

Thus far I have covered only those cases which demand the bringing together of the book and the reader to supply the required information. A large number of questions can be readily answered by telephone; many others, e g., a recipe or a brief biographical sketch, can be answered by a short paragraph from a reference book. In such cases the extract is type-written and sent to the branch.

Since we have no printed catalog, a very obvious service of the main reference department is the preparation of reference lists on various topics showing the resources of the main collection. Requests for reading lists received at the branches are sent to the reference department which sends one copy of the list direct to the reader, with a statement that any circulating book

on the list may be borrowed through the branch. A second copy of the list is sent to the branch.

The preparation of references for women's clubs may be considered here. During the season just over (1908-1909) more than 50 clubs sent their programs to the reference department. References were looked up and individual club members notified that the material was ready for them. The branches did similar work for the clubs in each neighborhood, thus duplicating the work of the reference room. This year we plan to do away with this double labor. The main circulating and reference departments will compile lists of the material in each collection. These lists will be combined and sent in every case to the branch or branches in whose vicinity the members of a club live. Since practically all books in the branches are also in the main library, branch librarians will merely need to check on each list the books in their own collections. They will have in addition titles of books in the main collections and will know at once whether they can procure more material on any given subject. All post card notices will be sent from the main reference department and will read:

"References on your subject (name of subject) in the club (name of club) are now ready for you in the circulating and reference departments of the main library and in the branch nearest your home. Pictures illustrating topics may be had in many cases."

The problem of placing the resources of a large central reference library within reach of widely scattered branch constituencies is often difficult to solve. Our general policy is to bring the book and the reader together wherever it seems most practicable. We lend reference books just as freely as is consistent with unimpaired service at the main library. Every case must be decided on its merits. We are still experimenting.

With these papers the first general topic on the program was completed. Discussion of the next topic was opened by Mr Samuel H. Ranck, in a paper entitled

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES.*

THE CHAIRMAN then appointed as a Nominating committee, Willard Austen, Walter B. Briggs and Marilla W. Freeman.

SECOND SESSION

(Friday, July 2, 1909, 9:30 p. m.)

The general subject of the session was "Problems arising from the size of great collections." The first paper was read by MR J. C. SCHWAB, Librarian of Yale university, on

THE USE OF THE TELAUTOGRAPH AT YALE UNIVERSITY

The telautograph is an electric device instantaneously repeating words written at one point so as to appear at any other point connected with the first by an electric wire. It was first exploited by metropolitan banks that wished to connect the public offices with the bookkeepers, often housed in the upper stories of the building, so as to insure instantaneous and errorless communication between these two departments. The writer of the message uses an electric pencil, writing the message on a pad before him, the words appearing instantaneously upon a corresponding pad upon any one of the receivers with which he makes connection.

In a large library the transmitter is installed within arm's reach of the delivery clerk who writes out the shelf number, and, if necessary, the abbreviated title of the book desired, at the same time turning the switch so as to send the message to the particular section of the stack, and at the same time ringing a bell to call to the receiver the page in charge of that particular section. The latter reads the shelf number on the receiver, procures the book, and sends it to the delivery desk by means of an electric conveyor, though the latter is not an essential part of the scheme.

The advantages of this device are the elimination of the confusion about the delivery desk in sending and receiving messages to and from the stack. Moreover, the number of pages needed is reduced, as well as the noise and confusion in their passing up and down and through the various stacks.

The stacks of large libraries almost necessarily grow in a vertical direction and the conveyance of books from and to the delivery desk involves much running up and down of stairs, an operation as wasteful of shoe leather and time as it is noisy and embarrassing.

The possibility of error in picking out the desired book in the stack is reduced, as the shelf number is uniformly indicated by a few delivery clerks trained in writing the symbols distinctly. The chief advantage of the device, however, is its elimination of noise and confusion resulting from the adoption of any other device, such as a telephone service from the delivery desk to the various sections of the stack.

The cost of such a telautograph service is approximately \$20 a year for a transmitter, \$30 a year for each receiver, and 10 cents a roll for the paper used. In the case of a particular library it is only necessary to figure out the desired number of receivers, the total cost of the system based on that number, and the resulting saving in the number and wages of pages.

The device could be further applied to connect the various departments of a large library where accuracy of messages and prompt replies are desired. The economy of cost, however, would not be so apparent nor so great.

MR LANE: Are not as many boys needed when the telautograph is used, and is there not some difficulty in supervising the boys when they are so scattered?

MR SCHWAB: That is a difficulty, although the boys in the stacks can be supervised from neighboring rooms. In the Yale library there are four boys on regularly. During certain hours of the day the telautograph is not used.

MR LANE: When the book asked for

*Mr Ranck's paper is printed in full in the "Library Journal," Aug. 1909, 34:345-50, and it is, therefore, omitted in this place.

is not on the shelves, is an answer returned?

MR SCHWAB: The boy answers with a buzzer, the number of rings being a code.

MR FLEISCHNER: We have tried it, but an indicator would be required in order to send the variety of answers that are necessary, and a better class of boys also.

MR SCHWAB: We are hoping for an improvement in the device, by which the paper on which the message is received can be torn off. As it is now the boy has to copy the slip.

MR ANDREWS: Two devices might be used in this connection. Instead of a buzzer, a colored light might be used to signal the answer back. The other is a time stamp, which is most useful in controlling the boys in the stack.

THE CHAIRMAN: A time stamp has been installed in the Library of Congress, and serves two purposes: It is a check on the boy, and is also useful in answering complaints of the public. If the telautograph is improved, it might be advantageously used to connect departments and other buildings. It would be better than the telephone in many cases, especially for foreign languages.

A paper followed, by MR C. W. ANDREWS of the John Crerar library, on **PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE SIZE OF CARD CATALOGS**

I find myself in the position of the Irishman accused of stealing a kettle. You may remember that he answered first that he did not steal it, but only borrowed it; second, that he had returned it; third, that he never had it; fourth, that it was a dipper and not a kettle; fifth, that it was cracked when he got it; sixth, that the complainant never had a kettle. So when I promised Mr Bishop to speak at this meeting of the problems arising from the increasing size of our card catalogs, I warned him that I was not sure of the importance and perhaps not of the existence of the problems. I had not then seen the very noticeable absorption of space in the reading room of the Library of Con-

gress by its card catalog, or I should better have understood his anxiety.

The first question, therefore, is whether such absorption is necessary. I do not recollect any discussion or determination of the proper relation of space for catalogs to that required for the other activities of a reference library, and perhaps it is time for us to consider the matter.

There are two proportions to be considered. One, that of the cards to the books, and the other that of the space for consultation to that for reading.

For the first proportion that prevailing in the John Crerar library may be taken as almost, if not quite, an extreme. This catalog is fuller than that of any other large library, partly because of its unusual combination of alphabetic and classed subject arrangements, partly because it contains almost no duplicates, and partly because the minute subdivision of its classed subject catalog requires a large proportion of added entries. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that its use of five cards to a title for its public card catalogs, if not an absolute maximum, at least is a proportion so far above the average as to represent the problem fairly. On the other hand, it is possible that its proportion of one title to every two volumes may not be quite up to the average, because of the large number of long sets of periodicals; but against this must be set the unusual absence of duplicates. Taking this proportion, provision must be made for two and one-half cards per volume,—this is considerably larger than that indicated by Mr Hanson for the Library of Congress. Put these in trays at 800 to the tray, arrange in the typical Library Bureau cases, and one linear foot of wall space will accommodate 2 tiers, 24 trays, 27,200 cards; and a typical library of 1,000,000 volumes will require 92½ linear feet of catalog cases or 46 feet of a double row. Allow 36 inches for the two cases and 36 inches for the aisle between them, and there would be required 276 square feet of floor space. Storage for books in a close stack arrangement is at the John Crerar library 25 volumes to the square foot, and according

to the figures generally assumed for a public library, not over 40. Taking the former figure, 1,000,000 volumes would require 40,000 square feet. Assume that the catalog room is the height of two tiers of stack and the floor space required to store the cards is to that required to store the books as 552 to 40,000, or 1.34%.

Mr Green, the Superintendent of the Library of Congress, says that a building which will shelve 100,000,000 volumes and yet leave plenty of room for readers and administration, can be built on a city block. I feel certain that he has not calculated so closely but that he can spare 1.34% of his stack space for the catalog. So far as storage is concerned the kettle is certainly not much more than a dipper.

The use of the catalog is, however, a somewhat different matter. 30 square feet per reader is an ample but not luxurious provision for the reading room. It is much more than is necessary for those consulting the catalog. The John Crerar library provides a set stool and 3 square feet of table for each person, or with the aisles a total of 10 square feet. No figures have been found for the proportion of time spent in consulting the catalog to that spent in reading. It is the impression of the reference librarian, who has given the subject some consideration, that the average time spent at the catalog by all readers, including those who do not use it at all, will be somewhat more than five minutes. Our time record shows that the average time spent in reading is one hour. That makes the catalog time one-tenth the reading time, and, as the space required for each person is one-third, it follows that an allowance of one-thirtieth of the reading-room floor should be sufficient for the use of the catalog. This does not seem an extravagant proportion, nor one which calls for drastic remedies.

Having thus, as I hope, succeeded in convincing the jury that the prisoner at the bar is guilty at the worst of petty larceny, and that the sentence should be to the reform school rather than to the block, let me drop the role of counsel for the defense and call attention to a very serious drawback of large card catalogs and pro-

pose a remedy which will, at the same time, meet the physical difficulties so far considered.

Over and over again the reference librarian of the John Crerar library has asked for changes in our classification, mostly in the way of minuter subdivisions, in order to prevent the average reader from having to consult 100 titles, 10 of which he is interested in, at the most, and of which he may use, perhaps, one or two. From my own experience I can appreciate the desirability of such loss of time. In a card catalog, such as that of the John Crerar library, subdivision is usually an available and a fairly efficient remedy, especially as the chronological sub-arrangement avoids one of the greatest difficulties, the confusion of editions. Yet it has seemed to me that perhaps the proper remedy might be a more radical one, and if the catalog were an alphabetic catalog, I should be almost certain. The remedy I have in mind is the establishment of two public subject catalogs, one selected, and one comprehensive and complete.

The basic idea is the same as leads large libraries to the establishment of reading room collections of books. Speaking generally nine-tenths of the readers, even in a reference library, consult the subject catalog for the best, the most recent, or the most convenient work on a subject. They are not concerned with all the rest of the literature on that subject. So far as is possible their needs are met in the selection of books for the open shelf, but no large reference library with which I am acquainted has space enough on its open shelves for all the books that would have to be put there to meet these needs.

Such a selected reading-room catalog as is suggested would contain titles for all the reading-room books, for those which should be shelved there and for many others besides. Its scope would vary greatly in individual libraries, and its value would increase with the growth of a library, and perhaps much faster. I have made no experiments to determine how large such a selected subject catalog would be formed from our present one, but I should guess it to be about one-fifth; and this propor-

tion would steadily decrease as the library grew. It is not supposed that the cost would be a large factor. It is assumed that the use of printed cards would make the cost of the cards themselves insignificant. The largest item would be the time spent in selection. The cases and the time spent in arrangement would also be extra, but the space occupied would probably be more than counterbalanced by a more economical storage of the main catalogs. These could then be arranged in tiers of the same height as the stack. Indeed, such an arrangement, with an attendant to hand to readers the particular tray desired, as current periodicals are not infrequently treated, might be very useful even if only one catalog were provided. It would economize the time of the readers as well as the space, for such an attendant would translate into the usages of his particular catalog the manifold variants, synonyms, etc., under which readers think of subjects.

If the tendency, noted by the Chairman and discussed at the Atlantic City meeting, should become general, of sending school children into the world (and into the libraries) without a knowledge of the conventional order of the letters of the alphabet, some such assistance would become necessary on that ground alone.

Other suggestions have been made at various times, which would meet one or another of the chief objections to large card catalogs. Mr Fletcher would rely on bibliographies and suppress our subject catalogs; Mr Rudolf would replace these with condensed entries and a very economical mode of exhibition; Mr Lane and others, including myself, at one time or another have planned the issue of printed bulletins and the withdrawal from the card catalogs of all titles printed in them; Mr Hanson has indicated a solution the reverse of mine in the formation of a supplementary catalog for the books least used.

Looking back on the development of the last twenty years, it seems to me that the printed card and the handy tray have solved the physical difficulties of cost and space, and that the great difficulties remaining are the mental ones caused by the large number of subjects, and the large

number of entries under each subject. These difficulties, negligible for a library of 100,000 volumes are important for one of 1,000,000 and will be vital for one of 10,000,000. I have indicated remedies which may be worth trying or at least worth discussing.

DR RICHARDSON: Everyone must have noticed that readers are annoyed not only by having to look over so many items in a catalog, but by the difference in importance of those items, including analytic and periodical references, etc. One plan would be to keep in a separate catalog analytic references and entries for older books, for instance before 1800. Another way would be to have printed bibliographies to include all the analytics, and omit these from the card catalog. Another way to reduce the number of items in the case of different editions is by a mere reference in the subject catalog to the author catalog for a list of the different editions.

MR LANE: I have inquired of graduate students and professors about the use of the subject catalog, and it is disappointing to hear their unfavorable criticism. Harvard has a good subject catalog, but evidently not as good as it should be. I am favorably impressed by Mr Andrews's suggestion to help the public use the card catalog—that it should be kept behind bars and the right tray be handed out to applicants, thus insuring that everyone should receive help in its use.

MR LEE: I have had such experience in using a public library. Suppose that co-operatively or otherwise the government or other central body should issue a catalog in loose leaf form.

MR ANDREWS: Mr Lane and I have long advocated a loose leaf form for a subject catalog, but cards are best for an author catalog. That would be an interesting work for the American Library Association.

MR FLEISCHNER: How would you eliminate? You could not merely omit the earlier and keep the later books. Take Alaska, for instance; the latest book on it is no good.

MR LANE: Would not a dozen titles on Alaska satisfy the average person?

MR FLEISCHNER: Not in my experience. We have reduced our catalog by taking out one whole subject, music, and putting it in our music room. I do not see how any other sort of reduction could well be made.

MR GAY: In a medium-sized library do not the public think the catalog an awful thing? We need a catalog skimmer, and it would be a good position for a special assistant.

The next topic, "Principles governing the selection of a reference collection," was presented from two points of view, the first by MR WILLARD AUSTEN, of Cornell university library.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE SELECTION OF A REFERENCE COLLECTION IN A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The law of supply and demand is operative in the world of books in much the same way as in the world of commerce, and whereas in earlier days the supply followed, a little tardily perhaps, after the demand, in these days the commercial plan of stimulating the demand by various methods is not unknown in bibliographical fields.

One of the most effective commercial methods of stimulating demand is the attractive display of goods, and librarians have found the same principle operative when applied to books. This fact has probably been a strong factor in the development of open-shelf libraries, although there are other reasons that quite justify the pulling down of the barriers. Perhaps the most apparent reason for open shelves with many persons is the ease with which books can be got when direct access is allowed, and the consequent saving of time and labor. No doubt this is also the most active principle in creating a reference library that is made up of books so frequently wanted for consultation that the usual process of getting them by means of the catalog would be well nigh intolerable in American libraries.

The first principle of selection for a reference collection in any library is un-

doubtedly based upon the question as to what books are so frequently wanted that they should be placed on open shelves for ready reference. Clearly this is an indeterminate lot that may range all the way from the usual dictionaries and cyclopedias to a large library. In the make up of such a collection beyond the cyclopedic materials, the needs of the users, varying with different localities, must be a determining factor. The demands of a university community, for example, being different from those of a manufacturing community, or a metropolitan district.

In a college and university community it is possible to distinguish, on broad lines, between two different kinds of work going on simultaneously, viz., reference work and research work, ordinarily thought to be quite the same. Much they undoubtedly have in common, but viewed from the point of materials wanted, they differ in many ways. A person doing research work must, of course, be constantly making use of the usual reference works, but the reference worker may never have need of much of the material indispensable to the research worker.

For research work of a serious nature one must have access to all sources, old and modern. He may need the rarest books in the library that can be used only under supervision or he may need the last World's almanac. He may need a book that has not been wanted for the last ten years and may not be used again within the next ten years, or he may have occasion to consult a work long since discredited or positively erroneous. Not infrequently some obscure dissertation is the only thing that will serve his need. Clearly, then, all his materials are not in the class of open-shelf reference books. Nothing short of the resources of the whole library will suffice in many cases.

The readers who make most use of a reference collection are those who want the latest facts about any particular subject summarized in the most convenient form. For this particular purpose they need generally the latest authoritative work. Oftentimes such works are at the

same time original sources,—the latest annual report on some subject or the latest statistical compilation—and as such are also of prime importance to the research worker. They are the tangents of these two classes of workers.

There is a third group of users whose needs are just as real, though not thought as important, that must be taken into consideration in every college community, because the materials it requires overlap or dovetail into, as it were, the materials needed by the other groups. It consists of the general readers for cultural purposes. They are not looking for facts primarily, but they require many books that are filled with facts. Their stimulus may come in the form of collateral reading for college work or from a personal interest in some subject.

With these three classes of readers, and they practically include all the constituency of a college or university community, we may proceed to make up the open-shelf library for all users, which may be called a reference library for convenience, but it has a wider field of usefulness than the name connotes. The old theory that a reference library should comprise only standard dictionaries, cyclopedias, almanacs and a few other books similar in character, is no longer adequate to the needs. Nor does it suffice to add to this material sets of periodicals, which many libraries do, because reference work leads one into this material extensively. There is still another class of books that is constantly needed for reference work, that may at times be needed for research work, and is the main supply of the general reader. This is the great group of monographic literature, that which remains after cyclopedic and periodical literature have been counted out. Not all of such literature has a place among reference books, but the standard works of this class are indispensable there, and no reference work of a high grade can be done without them.

The three great groups, then, that must enter into the composition of a reference library are: the cyclopedias, the periodicals, and the monographic literature. The

worth of such a collection, as is the case with the make-up of a general cyclopedic, lies largely in the proportion of materials included. As an otherwise good cyclopedic may be seriously discredited by the lack of a proper balance of its materials, so the value of a reference collection may be seriously impaired by the inclusion of too much of one class to the exclusion of materials of another. Many periodicals will increase the number of references one is able to get at easily, but this facility may be purchased at the cost of other and more important needs. This nice adjustment, when the space available or the funds, are limited, is the test of efficiency. And this adjusting process is not a matter that can be done once for all but is a continuous process, ever changing with the growth of literature.

As a broad general working plan, a reference library may be laid down on these lines:

1. General bibliographies, cyclopedias (including biographical, statistical and geographical cyclopedias), dictionaries, yearbooks, and other cyclopedic materials, too general for subject classification.

2. Periodical literature of such a general character as experience has shown to include many references, current in literature.

3. Standard monographic works covering all branches of knowledge, classed by subjects.

The first two groups are pretty clearly defined at any one time in their range and extent. In the third group lies the possibility of indefinite extension. Into this group may be pressed the whole of a library, barring rare, out of date and unfit books. But this would result in open shelves for practically the whole library, which, of course, is not expedient nor desirable for a university library, or perhaps for any library larger than 100,000 volumes exclusive of duplicates. The make-up of such a reference collection is rather that of a selected library. In addition to the *general* cyclopedic reference works, the several special subject groups include the bibliographies, dictionaries, cyclopedias, annual reports, yearbooks, etc., of

these special subjects. And in addition to these, many of which change frequently, are the constantly appearing monographs, historic and descriptive, of interest to the general reader, essential to the best reference work, and less necessary to the research worker. A considerable number of the best works on every subject, in fact it is not too much to say that all the latest authoritative work on a subject, may well be kept on the open reference shelves, one work supplying the need when another is out or temporarily in use. When kept in the stack, reference work constantly calls these books into the reading room. Why not keep them there?

The objection may be made that such a disposition of new and standard material interferes with the need of these books for home use. This would be true if the practice of keeping in the library at all times all books placed on the shelves of an open reference and reading room were adhered to. Such a practice involves much duplication, which does not wholly relieve the situation, when more than one copy is needed for out-of-the-library use, and none are really needed in the library. One copy of many works, in fact the great majority of books, is sufficient to serve all the need that ever will be felt, providing no hard and fast rule be made to prevent shifting from one place to another as the need demands.

The feeling that the integrity of a reference collection should be maintained at all cost; that a reader accustomed to find a certain book on a certain shelf should not be disappointed, is an attractive theory, perhaps, but without good foundation in actual practice. Any reference library that is kept up to date must be frequently changed; old editions must give way to new, old works be replaced by new and better ones, the fresher the material the better. Again, the book wanted may be in use by another within the library for so long a time as to effectually prevent its use by one who thinks his need brooks no delay. These and other legitimate causes for the absence of books from their accustomed places violate the reader's expectation quite as much as when

absent for home use. To be sure standard dictionaries, cyclopedias and other purely reference materials should always remain in the library because of their frequent use, until replaced by later works, but the monographic literature wanted for reading as well as for reference can be shifted from the place where it is less needed to the place where the need is more apparent without other results than the maximum efficiency and the minimum inconvenience.

For purposes of reference, often any one of a dozen books on a given subject will answer the need equally well, and the whole dozen are never absent at any one time. Books of such a character as experience has shown to be too frequently wanted to be allowed out of the library for more than temporary use can be plainly marked to distinguish them from those that may go out for a longer time.

This method allows all standard materials on a subject to be logically classified, and avoids separating books in the same class on the purely artificial lines of circulating and non-circulating as is commonly done to create a reference library, as distinguished from a circulating collection. The educational value of keeping together all open-shelf books of the same class more than outweighs the possible difficulty some readers might find in distinguishing between books that may circulate and those that may not, when standing side by side.

After all, the library that must provide for the diversified needs of a reading community cannot determine in advance, when placing books on the open reference shelves, whether a particular book will be so constantly needed as to call for restriction. Only experience with individual books can determine, in many cases, the freedom of use allowed in other places than the one to which it is assigned. All the theory that this book is for reference and that one for reading may be of no use when experience enters into the case.

To summarize: Place all books wanted for reference in one logical, orderly group on shelves open to all classes of users. From these books allow the withdrawal of those needed for home reading, seminary and laboratory research, in all cases where

experience has not shown that the greatest service to the greatest number requires the books to be kept in the library. In this way is attained the maximum efficiency at the least cost.

This was followed by a paper by MR W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, Assistant librarian of the Brooklyn public library, on

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE SELECTION OF A REFERENCE COLLECTION FOR A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is a commonplace of library science that the character of the reference collection of a library should depend upon the character of the library, its collections, organizations, and use. It requires reiteration, however, because of the danger, in the division of library service by departments, of developing one department at the expense of another, and also because of the danger with A. L. A. guides and the like useful tools, of moulding one collection after the pattern of another.

The collections of a national library must differ from those of a state or municipal or university library, and those of a general library must differ from those of a special one. The existence of special departments or reading rooms like those devoted to art or statistics, and even the condition of the records of the library and of its several departments, must affect the selection of the reference collections. The character of the clientele of a library is, of course, a fundamental consideration throughout, and one that must lead to some amiable differences as to what the reference collection should comprehend.

In so far, however, as our conditions and our functions are similar we may well be influenced in the selection of our reference collections by certain general considerations. In the first place, we must be influenced by the scope and size of the collections in the library and their accessibility to the public. One is tempted to say that the size of the reference collection should ordinarily be in a given ratio to the size of the collections of the

library as a whole. But library conditions are so far from normal that I have been baffled in every effort to determine this ratio. Again, with regard to accessibility of the general collections to the public, we can only observe that open shelves will not make a reference collection unnecessary; they will, however, modify the character of the reference collection, and may make it unnecessary to place any but ready reference works in the reading room.

To pass on to a further consideration, if our reference collections have been divided, if there are departments or reading rooms especially devoted to periodicals, prints, maps, music, documents, local literature, book treasures, standard books, etc., we should devote relatively much more attention to these classes of literature than we should otherwise, partly because the special collections could be better displayed in separate quarters, partly because they could be handled more advantageously by the specialist in charge of them, and partly, too, because a different class of readers would have access to them. The scope of these special reference collections is, however, a subject for separate consideration. It is sufficient in this place to observe that their existence must modify somewhat the character of the collection as a whole, as well as the character of the collection which is left in the main reading room.

Another administrative consideration in the selection of the main reference collection is the necessity of temporary reservation of special collections. One problem in connection with them is that of their relation to the special exhibits of the issue department. Where reservation is required by a definite body of readers there need be no doubt as to its desirability, but in cases where the subject is one of general though temporary interest it may seem better to exhibit the books in the issue department rather than reserve them in the reference department. We may, for example, reserve a collection of books for use in the study of Shakespeare or a collection of books suitable for Christmas presents, while a collection of books on

the Boer War would be better exhibited with a view to facilitating their circulation.

Still another matter to be considered from the administrative point of view is the condition of the catalog. An inadequate subject catalog will make a good collection of bibliographies desirable. Classified bibliographies form useful supplements to a dictionary catalog, and bibliographies in dictionary form, or supplemented by an index, constitute valuable supplements to a classed catalog.

These various administrative considerations as to the relation of the reference collections to the size of the library, open shelves, special reading rooms, temporary reservations, and the condition of the catalog are of fundamental importance in determining their general scope. In defining, however, the scope of the collection of "ready reference" books, the essential part of the reference collections, one must be guided mainly by the character of the books themselves, the space available for their accommodation, and the cost of installing the collection and keeping it up to date.

The number of necessary reference books is not large, and Emil Reich promises that it will never be large, that, indeed, it will become less. I am inclined to the contrary opinion, but, however that may be, it is interesting to note that the British Museum has in its reading-room some 60,000 volumes; the New York public library plans for about 25,000 to 30,000 volumes; the Boston public library has about 8,500 volumes. All of these collections, however, include, in addition to works of ready reference, standard works and manuals. Miss Kroeger's "Guide to reference books" comprehends about 6,000 volumes and its annual supplements about 50 volumes each, not including annuals or new editions. This increase of nearly 1% a year does not appear formidable, and may conceivably grow less with an improved organization of the book industry. I do not anticipate, however, that the number of reference books proper will ever present any serious problem. The cost of compilation and publication and the limited demand for such works must

always prevent their rapid multiplication.

The question of shelving will not, therefore, under normal conditions present any great difficulties. The new buildings of large public libraries like Paterson, Grand Rapids, Providence, and Atlanta, described by Mr Hill in the statistical tables published in the Report of the Manchester (Eng.) libraries committee in 1908, have reference rooms with space for about 1,300 feet of shelving on an average, that is room for perhaps 10,000 volumes. This should be ample space for all the necessary ready reference collections of a library. The crowding of the space would indicate that some material was there which should be removed to the stacks, or that special reading rooms were needed for the accommodation of certain sections of the collection.

On the other hand, the question of the cost of this class of books is a most serious one. Not only is the original cost of a work of this class considerable, but the life of a reference book is short, and new editions and periodical and annual supplements are many. The British Museum has found it desirable to issue a new edition of its list of books in the reading room once in 15 years, the John Crerar library once in 9 years, the University of Leipsic once in 5 years.

The rapid change in this class of literature may be shown also by a comparison of the lists of reference books published by Dr Spofford in 1876, Mr Wheatley in 1886, and Miss Kroeger in 1908. Under the heading "Chemistry," for example, only 2 of the 7 titles mentioned by Dr Spofford are to be found in the list prepared by Mr Wheatley 10 years later, and only one of them, and that in a new edition, in Miss Kroeger's list. Indeed, about 97% of the books in the last list have been published since 1876, the date of Mr Spofford's list.

Another important consideration in estimating the cost of the reference collection is the large proportion of editions and annuals. Of those in Miss Kroeger's list about 33% are new editions, and 15% annuals.

The cost of the 100 reference books

selected for small libraries by Miss Kroeger is \$1474.65, that is about \$5 a volume. The cost of the entire collection would therefore not exceed \$30,000 and the cost of annual additions, perhaps not more than \$5,000. The largest libraries of the country, counting all except the Library of Congress, having over 300,000 volumes, expend for books and periodicals an average sum of \$46,077. These libraries, by an annual expenditure of 10% of their book fund for works of reference, can secure practically everything that should be added to their reference collections. But the average annual expenditure for all libraries having over 5,000 volumes is only \$1,922. Obviously, these libraries must devote much more than 10% of their book fund to reference books, and even then restrict their purchases to the more useful general works, and particularly to those in compendious form.

How are libraries, even the larger ones, to meet this problem of cost? How are they to select the necessary dictionaries, encyclopedic and other, relating to every subject and called by every name? It is difficult to say, but a somewhat categorical indication of the relative importance of the various classes of reference books may be attempted: Reference books for the general reader should be secured first and afterwards those for specialists, or, perhaps I should say rather, those for special classes of readers. Works relating to matters of local interest and written in the English language should come first, and then works relating to foreign matters and written in foreign languages. Files of bound magazines will, in a measure, take the place of annuals, but the latter also are desirable. Duplicates of many of the works in the reading room should be placed in the stacks. Many undersized books will be bought for the reference collection, necessarily, but kept as "desk reserves."

All libraries will supplement the book collections in their reference departments by newspaper clippings selected simply with a view to supplying information not otherwise easily accessible. These should

be destroyed as soon as their usefulness is over. They will also supplement the bibliographic information contained in their own catalogs by making accessible in the reference collections the more important subject bibliographies, and the more important library catalogs even if there are already copies of these in other departments of the library. Library catalogs like that of the Boston public library, the Shakespeare collection and the Columbia university list of books on education are especially desirable. They have all the value of bibliographies, and in addition, they show what volumes may be secured in other libraries or borrowed from them.

Altogether our libraries will in the future, I am certain, pursue an increasingly liberal policy regarding their reference collections. They must do so if they are to become generous patrons of learning, or even useful bureaus of information.

A paper was then read by MR WILLIAM C. LANE, of the Harvard university library, on

A CENTRAL BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND LENDING COLLECTION FOR UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The subject was presented by the Librarian of Harvard university in an address at Oberlin college, June 23, 1908, on "Co-operation among college libraries." (See the "Library Journal," November 1908, 33: 429-438, and the "Oberlin Alumni Magazine," December 1908, 5:92-110.) Reprints of the "Library Journal" article were in the hands of the members of the Conference of New England librarians which met at Bowdoin college, November 27, 1908. The subject was discussed at this meeting, and was referred to a committee consisting of the librarians of Harvard university, Yale university, Princeton university, Clark university, and Mt Holyoke college.

The Committee met in Cambridge, January 22, 1909, and presents the following statement:

The Committee gladly recognizes the valuable work which has been already

done, or is now in progress, intended to disseminate information in regard to the contents of American libraries (such as Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals," 1897, the various union lists of periodicals accessible in the library centers, the recent report of a committee of the American historical association on materials for European history in American libraries, the "Notes on special collections in American libraries," published by the Harvard library in 1892, the report on special collections now in progress at the hands of the Bureau of education, and other similar undertakings). It also notes, with satisfaction, the general willingness of libraries to make their treasures widely available by inter-library loans, and it would draw special attention to the service rendered by the Library of Congress in gathering great accumulations of literary material in Washington and in lending freely to other libraries. But it believes that an institution organized specifically for the ends stated (the systematic accumulation and dissemination of information and the lending of books), with the object of unifying and supplementing the work of existing agencies, would, if adequately endowed, perform a highly useful service and would contribute to economy in administration and in the purchase of books. It would fill a place that existing agencies are unable to take.

The proposed institution would be (A) a bureau of information, and (B) a central lending library.

A. As a bureau of information:

1. Object: To collect information in regard to the contents of American libraries and the conditions under which books are or can be lent; to digest this information and to render it easily accessible; to disseminate it so far as practicable in printed form.

To persuade libraries to depend on each other's resources more than at present and to encourage them, so far as practicable, to acquire new material instead of duplicating what already exists elsewhere.

To make the resources of the smaller li-

braries more generally available than they have been hitherto, by directing applications for loans to these libraries whenever such applications would be successful, in this way relieving in some degree the pressure on the larger libraries.

2. Character of the information to be gathered, with respect to each library:

a. Titles of individual important books or sets of books, recorded with precision as to imprint, edition, etc.

b. Notes in regard to the special subjects in which each library is strongest, or for collecting which, it has special funds or special opportunities.

c. Facts in regard to the conditions under which the library is able to lend, and as to what kind of applications are welcome.

3. Sources from which the desired information may be drawn:

a. Printed catalog cards issued by various libraries, e. g., Library of Congress, John Crerar library, Boston public library, Harvard college library, etc. These should be collected and (with some exceptions) digested into one great catalog.

b. Printed library catalogs in book form, e. g., Peabody Institute, Baltimore; Boston Athenæum; Astor library, New York; Carnegie library, Pittsburgh; Surgeon General's library, Washington, and many others.

c. Bulletins and reports of libraries from which abstracts may be made or clippings may be cut and mounted.

d. General published accounts of library resources, union lists, and special bibliographies, which indicate where the books listed may be found.

e. Special reports furnished by libraries on request.

f. Reports and records from agents of the bureau who should make personal visits to the principal libraries. Probably more useful and pertinent information can be collected in this way than by any other means.

4. Form in which the information collected will be preserved:

a. A consolidated card catalog arranged by authors.

b. Special reports filed on standard sheets or in folders of the same size and arranged by subject.

c. Printed catalogs and special lists.

5. Equipment, building, etc.:

A simple, well-lighted, low building, with the best modern office appliances, including catalog and file cases on the unit system, capable of being indefinitely expanded.

6. Staff and cost of maintenance:

A director, salary \$2,000 to \$3,000; two assistants (competent bibliographers) and two or three others for clerical work, typewriting, filing cards, mounting and arranging papers, etc. It is impossible to tell, before the work is more definitely organized, just how much would be required. For the preliminary and preparatory work, extra assistance could doubtless be used to advantage. Later, one or more of the more capable assistants could be employed as special agents to visit libraries.

For salaries, say.....\$8,000

For printing 1,500

For running expenses (heat, light,
etc.) 2,500

\$12,000

Much unnecessary expense will be saved if the bureau be established in close connection with some large library. More efficient service will likewise be given.

B. As a central lending library:

1. Need. The smaller college libraries, with a limited amount of money to spend for books, cannot possibly buy many of the more important works—society transactions, collections of documents and sources, single expensive publications, etc.—which are sure to be essential to scholarly investigations. It would be poor economy to buy them all, if they could, since these works are likely to be wanted but seldom even in the largest libraries. The present system of inter-library loans often breaks down because the library from which a loan is asked either has not the book asked for or cannot lend without injury to the rights of readers on the spot. The first difficulty can never be entirely overcome, but a central library might wisely do something toward acquiring sets not

to be found elsewhere. The second difficulty might be frequently avoided by means of a central lending collection built up on a well considered plan based on the experience of the larger libraries.

2. Scope. What should the library attempt to collect?

a. In general, books referred to frequently and individually by bibliographies and by current guides to the literature of special subjects.

b. In particular, periodicals and society publications; facsimiles of manuscripts and of early printed books; large sets—collected works, collections of documents, editions of mediæval and other early writers; first editions of literary works, especially such as are of value in establishing a correct text; expensive volumes; *not* collections of books and pamphlets which can only be used to advantage *en masse*.

It should be noticed that most of the classes of books recommended are such as can be ordered, cataloged, shelved, and administered at a minimum expense as compared with the value of the books.

3. Sources from which books may be obtained:

a. By purchase, altogether the best and most reliable source. From \$5,000 a year up could be spent to advantage.

b. By gifts from societies and governments.

c. By gifts from libraries or individuals. Advantage should be taken of this source so far as possible, and some libraries may be content to turn over valuable, but bulky, sets to the central library in order to be relieved of them, but great care should be taken not to allow the shelves to become cumbered in this way with useless accumulations.

A central depository maintained by co-operation for the storage of little used books is a different and distinct scheme which a group of neighboring libraries may some time find it for their interest to adopt, and it is conceivable that it might be combined with the scheme now under discussion, but it demands separate, careful discussion and should not be allowed to become a part of the present plan unadvisedly.

4. Staff. No large addition to the staff of the bureau of information would be required, unless purchase on a very large scale were attempted. One competent cataloger, with one assistant for the more mechanical and clerical parts of the work, with additional service of janitor grade for shipping, etc., might perhaps suffice.

5. Buildings. A simple building on compact storage plan, built on the unit system and capable of ultimate great expansion, with facilities for receiving and shipping books. It should be well lighted, but need not be elaborately heated, being intended solely for storage and not for study.

6. Endowment and income. A substantial sum, say \$50,000, would be desirable for initial purchases, with an annual income of say \$10,000 for bookbuying. Additional service, \$2,000, and other expenses, \$1,000, would be a conservative estimate. Combining these figures with those given under A 6 above, we get for the annual cost of the whole institution:

Books	\$10,000
Salaries	10,000
Printing	1,500
Running expenses	3,500
	\$25,000

C. Source of support:

1. By subscriptions from co-operating libraries. We see no reason to think that any adequate support could be obtained by this means. A system of fees to be collected of borrowers would also be ineffectual.

2. Adoption by some existing institution as a recognized department of its work. There would be a marked economy in this form of organization, but we know of no institution that has the means to devote to the work. It is possible that an endowment could more easily be secured if the bureau and library were to be established on this basis. All considerations, however, point to this source of support as the only practicable one, namely,

3. Endowment. An invested fund in the hands of trustees or committed to the

care of some educational institution seems to be the only secure basis for the activities outlined above.

D. Form of organization:

1. As a special department of some existing university or reference library, with a distinct endowment, but conducted by the library as an extension of work already begun. The work undertaken would gain in effectiveness by having the resources of the larger library close at hand and under the same control; the library with which it was connected would profit by having more convenient use of the records and collections of the lending bureau.

2. As a separate institution governed by a committee of librarians and professors representing different colleges and different departments of study, and administered by a director appointed by the committee. It should, if possible, in order to secure some of the advantages mentioned above, be affiliated with a large library. The cordial co-operation and moral support of many colleges might perhaps be better secured in this way than by the form suggested under 1.

3. As a department of the Library of Congress.

4. As a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, since the express object of this Institution is the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

5. As a function of the headquarters office of the American Library Association.

In the opinion of the Committee, either the first or second form of organization seems, on the whole, to promise the greatest security and efficiency.

An expression of opinion in regard to the various points noted above is desired by the Committee that they may be enabled, if the plan meets with general approval, to outline its scope wisely and to make an effective statement of its advantages.

MR HASTINGS: I should like to ask about the publication of the Bureau of education referred to by Mr Lane.

MR JOHNSTON: The publication of the Bulletin giving a report on special col-

lections has been unavoidably delayed. Much more information has yet to be collected from libraries and institutions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Reference has been made to the union catalog of printed cards issued by various libraries, which is being filed in the Library of Congress. Will Mr Hastings tell us when this will be finished?

MR HASTINGS: We hope it will be completed by December, so we shall have a union card catalog in one alphabet of the Boston public, John Crerar, Harvard university and New York public libraries.

MR LANE: Is there any possibility of giving that still wider scope?

MR HASTINGS: Not without manuscript copying—except Pittsburgh.

MR RICHARDSON: Would the Library of Congress welcome typewritten cards?

MR HASTINGS: Yes.

MR HANSON: It should be said that the union catalog also includes the departmental libraries. With regard to Mr Lane's outlined plan, the most difficult part would be to make the large collection of books. The bureau of information could be more easily operated. I spent a day in the office of the Gesamtkatalog in Berlin. There the union catalog of German university libraries is finished to F or G, and with three or four assistants good work was done. In many libraries which I visited I heard the work of the Gesamtkatalog mentioned as a great help to them.

MR KOOPMAN: Would the Library of Congress be prepared to do any such bureau of information work in connection with the union catalog?

THE CHAIRMAN: While not prepared to commit the Librarian of Congress to any line of action, I may say that such requests as come in now are always answered if possible, and when a book is

asked for which we do not have, we try if possible to say in our answer where it may be found.

MR RANCK: What proportion of the books represented by these cards are found in one library only?

MR JOHNSTON: In developing the catalog in the Bureau of education, we found a considerable number of duplicates, 33% of which, for instance, could be found in the Library of Congress, and 22% in the John Crerar library.

MR AUSTEN: Is it the plan to indicate on these cards all the libraries containing the books?

MR HASTINGS: Yes, we file all the cards, one copy for each library.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will call for a report from the Committee on nominations.

MR AUSTEN, for the Committee, made the following nominations: For Chairman, Mr W. Dawson Johnston; for Secretary, Miss Beatrice Winsler. They were unanimously elected.

MR LANE: In behalf of my Committee I want to say that we should be glad to have it enlarged by the addition of members from this body in order that it may be more representative.

MR RICHARDSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the College and Reference section recommend to the American Library Association that the Committee, appointed by the New England association of college librarians to consider and report on the question of establishing a central bureau of information and a lending library for colleges and universities, be made a Committee of the American Library Association.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A meeting of the Trustees' Section was held at Bretton Woods, July 1, 2:30 p. m., Mr W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary,

Frank E. Woodward was chosen secretary pro tem.

The following were present: Messrs. W. T. Porter, Cincinnati; David A. Boody,

Brooklyn; Joseph E. Beals, Middleboro, (Mass); Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Frank E. Woodward, Malden; R. R. Bowker, New York city; N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati, and Mrs Elizabeth C. Earl, Connorsville, (Ind).

Hon. David A. Boody, of Brooklyn, gave an interesting account of the way in which the work of the library board was conducted. This was supplemented by remarks of R. R. Bowker, a member of the same board.

Mr N. D. C. Hodges gave a description of the manner in which the work for the blind was undertaken and extended in Cincinnati.

On motion, the Chairman, David A. Boody, and Deloraine P. Corey were appointed a committee to prepare and issue an address to the Trustees before the next conference. On motion, it was voted to continue the present officers during the ensuing year, viz., W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, Chairman; T. L. Montgomery, Secretary.

CATALOG SECTION

FIRST SESSION

(Thursday, July 1, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

MISS LAURA SMITH, Chairman of the Section, presiding.

MR J. C. M. HANSON, Chief of the Catalog division of the Library of Congress, presented the following paper on

THE SUBJECT CATALOGS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1. Prior to the reorganization of 1897

Most American libraries are familiar with a subject catalog published by the Library of Congress in 1869 in two large octavo volumes. The following statement from the preface gives an idea of its plan:

"The purpose of this catalogue is to afford the readiest available key to the books upon every subject which the Library of Congress embraces. It is not its purpose to furnish a bibliographical system, nor to add another to the numerous existing attempts toward the classification of human knowledge. In any such classification any arrangement except the alphabetical one must, from the nature of the case, be purely arbitrary. While every man can construct a system which sufficiently suits himself, it is commonly found that it is clear to very few others. The one thing needful in a catalog of subjects is instant facility of reference; and if a scientific arrangement of topics is sometimes sacrificed to this end, the student whose time is saved will be little disposed to quarrel with the bridge that carries him safely over.

The alphabetical arrangement of topics has been adopted and adhered to, both in the general alphabet and under each subordinate head, with occasional modifications where there seemed to be an over-

ruling reason for it. This method has one undeniable advantage over all others—it is its own interpreter. The alphabetical arrangement of topics, with a sufficiently copious system of cross-references, solves every difficulty as soon as it arises, instead of keeping the reader on a baffled search for knowledge. It thus fulfills the end of the highest utility."

Headings were, therefore, arranged in alphabetical order, but according to the alphabetic-classed not the dictionary plan. It was thought that, especially where the catalog extended beyond a single volume, the synthetic arrangement under a comprehensive heading would prove a labor saving expedient to the student. An endeavor was made to meet the main objection to this system by means of cross references from the particular to the general topics, e. g., from Comet to Astronomy, from Psychology to Mental science, the latter term having been selected rather than Philosophy or Metaphysics.

No general comparison need be attempted between the subject catalog of 1869 and the one now in process of development. The enormous growth in the literature of many subjects during the last forty years is best seen by a comparison of such headings as Photography, Railroads or the various headings under the words Electric and Electricity. In the catalog of 1869 there was one heading, Photography, with one subdivision and a total of 17 titles. Today there will be found under the same subject 128 headings and subdivisions with more than 300 titles and 108 references to related topics. Under Railroads there were in 1869, 51

titles arranged under three subdivisions. Today there are over 3,500 titles under 151 headings and subdivisions. How many titles are found under related headings referred to under Railroads, I have been unable to estimate. Under the word Electric there was no entry in the catalog of 1869, but two references, one to Telegraph, the other to Physics. Turning to Physics we find a subdivision, Electricity, including Galvanism and Electro-magnetism, with 29 titles; another heading Electro-metallurgy, with three titles. The subdivision Magnetism contains only works on the compass and terrestrial magnetism, with some observations. Turning further to Telegraph, there are found 12 titles under the general heading, and one subdivision, Ocean telegraph, with five titles. Counting the separate headings in the new catalog, from Electric action of points down to and including Electrotyping, we have 345 headings with 203 references to related subjects. The titles so far entered under these 345 headings amount to about 2,550.

This comparison is of interest inasmuch as it illustrates the enormous development of certain subjects since 1869. It is equally interesting to catalogers as a demonstration of the increasing difficulty of keeping up with this development in our classification systems and subject catalogs.

One advantage of the synthetic plan as followed in the catalog of 1869 is apparent from the ease with which certain subjects were issued in separate form. We have, for instance, a subject catalog of political science, another of law, including international law, both of which appeared in 1869. These are merely separate issues of the entries in the general catalog under the heading, Political science and law. The publication of the corresponding subjects from the new catalog would prove a far more complicated problem as the titles scattered through the entire alphabet under hundreds of headings would have to be collected by means of references from the general to the specific subject.

Lack of funds was mainly responsible for the failure to continue the subject cataloging after 1869. Between that year and 1898* no subject entries were prepared except in so far as individual biographies and histories of families were entered under subject as well as author in the official catalog.

2. The present dictionary catalog, its origin and development, with some comments on the plan of subject headings. The question of a subject catalog naturally came to the front soon after the removal of the Library from the Capitol to the new building in September 1897. The problems of classification and a subject catalog were so closely interwoven that it was hardly possible to consider one without the other. It had been decided as early as December 1897 that a new classification must be installed to replace the old chapter system, inherited from Jefferson; a system which proved entirely out of place in the new building and quite unsuitable to the needs of a rapidly growing library, and for which moreover, no shelf lists or book numbers had ever been supplied. Already in January 1898, therefore, the advisability of adopting for the main catalog a dictionary plan in preference to the alphabetic-classed order observed in the catalog of 1869, or a classed catalog to be built up on the basis of the card shelf list, which it was intended to construct in connection with the new classification, was the subject of several consultations. Consensus of opinion favored the dictionary plan. A study of Mr Lane's report of 1893, and our own observations of the trend of development in American libraries, seemed to justify the conclusion that by adopting this plan the Library of Congress would be in a better position to co-operate with other libraries of the country than if either of the other two plans were selected. Another consideration, which also had some weight in deciding the question, was the project to begin the printing of entries on cards. By means of printed cards, a shelf

*Note: A subject index was provided for the List of additions to the library, covering 1873-1875.

list, ultimately to be developed into a classed catalog, might easily be installed as a supplement to the alphabetical catalog.

Here, as in the choice of rules to govern the author and title entries, due attention had, therefore, been paid to the possible future relations of the Library of Congress to other libraries and, while it was recognized that the A. L. A. list of subject headings had been calculated for small and medium sized libraries of a generally popular character, it was nevertheless decided to adopt it as a basis for subject headings with the understanding, however, that considerable modification and specialization would have to be resorted to. As a first step preliminary to the real work of compilation, a number of copies of the List were accordingly provided, a number of blank leaves sufficient to treble the size of the original volume were added, and the copies thereupon bound in flexible leather.

In addition to the A. L. A. list, copies of the Decimal and Expansive classifications were supplied. Unfortunately only one copy of the Harvard list of subjects (Mr Lane's) was obtainable, and as a result that book has probably seen about as hard service as any volume at present in the Library of Congress. Of the New South Wales subject index, two copies have been in constant use, so also of Mr Fortescue's subject index. In addition to the works here mentioned, countless catalogs, bibliographies, encyclopedias and dictionaries, general as well as special, with other reference books of all kinds, have been in constant requisition. In fact it may well be said that in preparing a subject catalog of a large library there is no limit to the books on which one must draw for information. Hundreds of subjects come up from day to day on which no information can be found outside of the work in which the new topic is first suggested.

In the spring of 1898 we accordingly find that preliminary arrangements have in the main been completed. Of the various decisions agreed upon in advance, and

which affect the details of headings, it will perhaps be sufficient if we here refer only to the following:

"In subdivisions of scientific and technical headings the Library of Congress will as a rule prefer to subordinate the place to the subject, a 'See reference' being in each case inserted under the name of the place."

This decision was in line with a tendency noted in Mr Lane's Report of 1893, and also in that of the Committee on subject headings, of the same year. In the Library of Congress the subordination of place to subject has since been carried even beyond the limits set down by the Committee of 1893. In addition to scientific and technical headings a large number of economic and educational topics are treated in the same manner, and there remain, therefore, under place only the historical and descriptive subjects together with the political, administrative, and social headings. It is needless to say that there are a number of subjects so nearly on the border line that it has been difficult in all cases to preserve absolute consistency in decisions. Here and there will be found under place some heading that might seem to belong logically under the subject, and vice versa, a few headings in which place is now subordinated to subject might well be treated by the reverse method. Occasionally our decision has been influenced by a desire to supplement the classification, an arrangement under place having been determined upon because the opposite order is already provided in the classification schedules. In all such cases our chief consolation has been that the reference will presumably furnish the necessary clue to the location of entries and thus disarm to some extent the criticisms sure to be hurled at us for inconsistencies, real as well as apparent.

The preliminaries having thus been completed, actual work on the new subject catalog began simultaneously with the printing of the first author cards in July 1898. At the outset the fact that printed cards were available, at least for copyrighted books, aroused our enthusiasm to such an extent that we were sorely tempt-

ed to assign subjects to all books for which cards were obtainable. It was clear, however, that this policy, if pursued for any length of time, would in due course bring down upon us a day of reckoning, that is, when all these subject entries had to be withdrawn for the purpose of having the call numbers of the new classification added. It was decided, therefore, that subjects should henceforth be assigned only for books which bore the numbers of the new classification, the only exceptions permitted being individual biographies and genealogies. The first classes to be covered by the new classification, and which therefore furnished the beginnings of the present subject catalog were Bibliography and Library science, and these were followed by American history and Topography. During the seven to eight years which have since elapsed there have been added the following classes, here named in the order in which they have been taken up and completed:

General history, and the History and topography of individual countries, Science, Transactions of learned societies, Music, exclusive of scores, Geography, including Voyages and travels, Physical geography, Oceanography, Anthropogeography, Sports and games, Social sciences, exclusive of Law and of Politics and government (the latter classes, however, being now in process of recataloging), Technology, Medicine, Archives, Diplomatics, Chronology, Anthropology, Education, English fiction, Domestic science, American genealogy. In process of recataloging are: Fine arts, Political science and the General periodicals, English genealogy and Biography in part.

There remain to be cataloged: Philosophy, which has been reclassified, Religion, of which reclassification is under way, Literature and Philology, the reclassification of which is soon to begin, Biography, in part transferred to other classes and in so far reclassified and recataloged, and finally Law and parts of Agriculture, Heraldry, Genealogy, Military and Naval science.

The number of cards in the public catalog, resulting from recataloging and from

current accessions for copyrighted books since July 1898 and for other accessions since January 1900, is now approximately 1,550,000. This number may seem large, especially as annual accessions amount to about 175,000 cards. At the same time, there is space in the present card cabinets of the reading room for over 4,000,000 cards, and we have reasonable assurance, therefore, that entries for classes which still remain to be recataloged, as well as for annual accessions during the next five or six years may be accommodated without further encroachment on the space originally intended for readers. The figures quoted are naturally limited to the catalogs for the public, and take no account of the official catalog, largely a duplicate of the former, nor of a third copy of the dictionary catalog which is also maintained, but is limited strictly to the books for which cards are printed. If these catalogs, together with the various author lists for special classes and the shelf lists on cards, were included, the number of cards filed to date would no doubt exceed 6,000,000, not including the so-called union catalog, nor the cards written for the old author catalog from Oct. 1, 1897 to its discontinuance on Dec. 31, 1899 (88,630).

Unfortunately, it is not possible to give here the exact number of subject cards in the main catalog. The plan of arranging all entries, authors, subjects and titles, in one alphabet has been followed, and while the subject cards are readily distinguished from author entries by their red edge, it would not be practical to base an estimate on measurement of the cards so colored. As yet the proportion of author to subject cards is naturally very high, as it is only within the last year or two that the majority of current accessions have fallen into classes covered by the new classification, and as previously stated, it is only for such books, together with individual biographies and genealogies, that subject cards are written. While considerably over 1,000,000 volumes* are represented by some sort of entry in the main catalog,

*Including books represented by entries clipped from old author catalogs, over 1,200,000.

the proportion of cards to titles would still be rather low, perhaps less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cards for each title. The general average is said to be from 3 to 4 cards per title. Similarly, the subject cards must as yet fall considerably short of the generally accepted average of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ subject entries for each main author entry. Nevertheless the subject catalog presents even now under headings in American history, Bibliography, Economics, Technology, Science, Medicine and Music, an array of entries which is rather imposing.

At any rate enough has been accomplished to furnish a basis for some judgment in regard to the advisability of continuing along the lines laid down. As stated before, the Library of Congress was actuated in its decision to adopt the dictionary plan largely by a desire to be in a position to co-operate with the largest possible number of American libraries. A pertinent question, therefore, might be: Have the results so far achieved, justified this decision? It is clear that the attempt to provide a full dictionary catalog in three copies, as well as a close classification adopted practically *de novo* and to suit the individual needs of the Library of Congress and its future growth, represented in itself an undertaking, the magnitude and inherent difficulties of which exceeded anything that had ever been attempted by a single library; especially will this be granted if it is borne in mind that the Library was at the same time making great concessions in its own practice to meet demands of other libraries and to facilitate co-operation, while instituting also a system of distributing catalog cards on a scale hitherto unattempted by any other library or institution.

While a point has now been reached where it can be said with reasonable certainty that the reconstruction of catalogs and classification will in the course of a few years be carried to a successful conclusion,—that is to say, the arrears will then be covered and all accessions represented in the new catalog and on the shelf lists of the new classification—still to

those who have been in close touch with the work it is obvious that it would have been more economical to have adopted a classed catalog with subject index, than to have attempted the compilation of a full dictionary catalog. It is also a question whether the Library itself might not have been better served by a subject catalog according to the alphabetic-classed plan for which it had two excellent prototypes in those of the Harvard college library and the British Museum. In attempting to answer these questions we must needs turn to a consideration of the co-operative work which has been developed simultaneously with the reconstruction of the catalog system. I refer to the distribution of the printed cards.

At this time there are over 1,200 libraries which subscribe to the cards and the number is increasing at the rate of 16 per cent a year. Judging from a very extensive correspondence which has passed between these libraries and the Library of Congress, I should be tempted to conclude that a large proportion of the subscribers have been lead to adopt the printed cards because they value the suggestions in regard to subjects to be found on a constantly increasing proportion of entries, at present considerably over one-half. If it is safe to conclude that the success of the co-operative cataloging thus undertaken nine years ago has depended largely on this feature of the entries, then it may well be said that the time and money applied on a dictionary catalog has been well expended. Granted that the assignment of subjects has proved helpful to many libraries, and has had much to do with the success of the card distribution movement, it may still be of interest to inquire how far the present plan as it is now being developed meets with the approval of the majority of libraries.

There is undeniably a strong tendency in the Library of Congress catalog to bring related subjects together by means of inversion of headings, by combinations of two or more subject-words, and even by subordination of one subject to another. Yes, the tendency at times is so noticeable

that it may seem as if an effort were being made to establish a compromise between the dictionary and the alphabetic-classed catalog, just as the latter was intended as a compromise between the systematic and the alphabetic plans of arrangement. There is reason to think that this tendency is questioned by some of the librarians interested, and it may not be amiss, therefore, to attempt a brief explanation of the reasons which have actuated the Library of Congress in its decisions, and also to see if perchance concessions might not be made to the demands for a more direct method of subject-word entry.

The main reasons for the rather marked leaning toward a synthetic arrangement referred to, are first, the peculiar constituency of the Library, second, economy in administration. The use of the Library of Congress will tend more and more to restrict itself to the student and the investigator, and they are best served by having related topics brought together so far as that can be accomplished without a too serious violation of the dictionary principle.

As for economy of compilation, it is my firm conviction that strict adherence to the principle of specific entry under minute subjects to be arranged in regular order of their names, would in the long run prove well-nigh impossible in the catalog of a large and rapidly growing library. A subject catalog compiled according to this plan must, it seems to me, resolve itself in course of time into a mere subject index in which it becomes practically impossible to guard against the ultimate dispersion of the literature on one and the same topic under various headings. Take as an instance the heading, Eastern question, in all its ramifications (I choose this example because it was referred to during the discussion before this Section last year). The Library of Congress prefers to keep the different phases of this subject together as far as possible. After Eastern question, embodying general works, follow as subdivisions (a) Eastern question—Balkan, with references from Balkan question, and Near Eastern question; (b) Eastern question—Central Asia, with refer-

ences from Middle Eastern, Central Asian, and Anglo-Russian questions; (c) Eastern question—Far East, with references from Far Eastern, East Asian, Chino-Japanese, Pacific-Asian questions, etc., etc.

Hundreds of similar illustrations could be enumerated where, by inversion or subordination, a specific subject has been made to stand with the general topic to which it bears relation. Perhaps no one will be disposed to question the advisability of entering works on particular streets of a city under the name of the city, subdivision, streets, rather than dispersing them under their names with references from the city. In this instance it has been our practice to make a specific entry under the name of the street, but to arrange the heading according to the classed principle, e. g., Boston—Streets—Beacon street, rather than, Beacon street, Boston. There are, however, numerous instances in which the specific entry is omitted altogether, and where it has seemed best to enter under a more comprehensive subject without subdivision, a reference from the specific subject directing the student simply to the general heading. An example is, Fasciation in plants, under which heading there is now merely a "See reference" to Abnormalities (Plants). Students interested in Fasciation must accordingly run through all the titles under Abnormalities (Plants). Then again, there may be some hesitation in establishing a new and independent subject until more literature and consequently more information is available. We have, for instance, at present under Institutional church, a reference to Church work. No doubt, in the course of a year or two when Theology and church history is being recataloged, it may be found advisable to reverse the process and follow the regular dictionary plan by referring from Church work to Institutional church, both being accepted as regular headings.

The needs of libraries that favor a strict adherence to subject-word entry might possibly be best served by adding on the printed cards besides the regular so-called "added entries", an indication of subject-words, from which references are at pres-

ent made or under which catchword title entries are inserted. This would be an additional item of expense, and it is doubtful if it could be undertaken before the reclassification and recataloging had in the main been completed. It is, however, a feature well within the possibilities, and which might be attempted when the Library has reached normal conditions, provided always that a sufficient number of libraries should favor it. Especially might this be feasible if a plan now under consideration, to print added headings and similar information on the back instead of the front of the card, is adopted.

Before we pass over to the third and concluding section of the paper, it may be proper to revert for a moment to the List of subject headings and the various means adopted from time to time to preserve some degree of harmony and co-ordination in the preparation of the subject catalog under the rather peculiar and somewhat difficult conditions which obtain at Washington.*

The individual lists of subject headings to which reference has been made were placed in the sections of the Catalog division where it was supposed that they would prove most useful. New subjects as they came up for discussion and decision were noted on slips and filed. If the subject had already been adopted by the A. L. A. committee, i. e., had appeared as a regular printed heading on the List, a check mark was added to indicate its regular adoption by the Library of Congress. In the course of two or three months there would usually be a sufficient number of decisions on hand to form a list. This was typewritten and circulated among the assistants to whom copies of the interleaved list had been assigned, the additions and changes being copied into the books. I have often thought that these typewritten lists of additions might from the outset have been printed in cumulative form, thus making them available also for

use of other libraries just as they are at present. We had, however, so many irons in the fire and our time was so comfortably filled with problems pressing for solution on all sides, that the decision to print was deferred until the fall of 1908 when it was forced on us by the fact that the interleaved copies were on the point of breaking down in so many places that new expedients had to be devised for recording new subjects. It was accordingly decided:

1. To print a tentative list of the headings as they now stand, exclusive of names of persons and places, societies, institutions, and bodies of various kinds, treaties, conventions and the like, scientific names of individual chemical substances, and systematic names of genera, species, and subspecies in botany and zoology.

2. To print at more or less regular intervals cumulative lists of additions and changes supplementing the main list.

An examination of the main list, of which a few proof sheets are available, will reveal certain features which may require explanation. One is the printing of the class mark of which a beginning has here been made. The plan is to have numbers of the new classification fully represented, thus making the list of subjects in a measure an index to the classification. Further, a systematic arrangement of the subjects in the dictionary catalog has generally been regarded as a more effective means of furnishing a survey of related headings than the usual array of references from general to specific subjects. Up to the present time it has been carried out by means of the card shelf list for a part of science, technology, bibliography and history. By printing the class mark opposite each subject the extension of the plan to other classes represented in the new classification will be much simplified. The main purpose of this systematic arrangement is naturally to aid the cataloger in the assignment of subjects, and to prevent the dispersion of books on the same or closely related subjects under different headings. It should also prove of assistance to users of the catalog. It is by no means a new plan. It was mentioned by

*Out of a force of 90 assistants in the Catalog division we have had 57 resignations in 3 years and 92 in 6½ years; also 20 transfers to other divisions through promotions, etc.

Cutter years ago, and in the dictionary catalog of the Zürich public library.* It has practically been made to replace all references other than those from synonymous forms to the one selected as entry-word.

Those who attended the Conference of 1900 at Montreal may recall that among the many excellent devices provided by Mr Gould in connection with the administration of the Library of McGill university, was also a systematic arrangement of subject headings. No doubt additional examples are known to others present.

Another feature which should be in a measure self-explanatory is the printing of directions and definitions. These notes are intended mainly for the cataloger, but have purposely been so worded that they may, without causing offense to the student, be inserted into the public catalog where it is hoped that they will occasionally prove of service. Their purpose is to aid in maintaining proper distinctions between closely related and overlapping subjects. Take as an instance the headings Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Saxon races. If we turn to the former the following note is found: "Here are entered works on the early Anglo-Saxons (until the time of the Conquest, approximately). For works on the nations of Anglo-Saxon descent see Anglo-Saxon race." Under the latter heading will be found a statement which calls attention to the fact that only works on the nations of Anglo-Saxon descent are entered here. Anyone who is interested in the early Anglo-Saxons must refer to the heading Anglo-Saxons. Preceding all entries under the heading, Fourth dimension, is a note to the effect that non-mathematical works only are entered here. For mathematical discussion we are referred to Hyperspace. Under Hyperspace a similar note calls to our attention the fact that only mathematical works are found here. Philosophical and imaginative literature must be looked for under Fourth dimension.

*Wilhelm v. Wyss, *Über den Schlagwort-katalog mit regeln für die Stadtbibliothek Zürich*, Leipzig, 1909. *Sammlung bibliothekswissenschaftlicher arbeiten*. Heft. 25.

Again, these directions indicate certain duplication of entries which for some reason or other it has been decided to carry out in the Library of Congress catalog, but which it might not always be wise for other libraries to attempt. An illustration is afforded by the subject, *Tariff*. In order to bring together under *Tariff—U. S.*, for instance, the bulk of the treatises which might be of interest under that heading, it has been decided to repeat here entries for works which deal with the tariff on any particular commodity, the first subject naturally being the commodity, e. g., *Sugar trade—U. S.*, the second, *Tariff—U. S.* Similar duplication is found under *Education*, *Finance*, *Corporations*, and a number of other headings where it was deemed of special advantage to have all works on a subject, or a phase of a subject, together, and where these advantages seemed to us sufficient to offset the expense of duplication.

It has been found necessary to file these notices under a large number of subjects and subdivisions of subjects. Hardly a day passes but some topic is brought up which requires either definition or a general direction as to its treatment. It has been our hope that the systematic recording of such decisions will insure a more harmonious development of the catalog, and enable succeeding generations of catalogers to follow more readily the work of their predecessors.

It may be recalled in this connection that the difficulty of preserving harmony in the compilation of a great catalog came out prominently in the hearings before the Commission to inquire into the affairs of the British museum 60 years ago, and in comments on the hearings which appeared soon after. Even then it was fully recognized that the great difficulty with a catalog, and especially a very extensive one, is that it cannot be developed according to methods which may serve in the compilation of a census, or in the mechanical handling of articles of merchandise. In dealing with such material a proper organization, distribution, and division of labor usually solves the problem. Not

so in cataloging, where books have to be dealt with as literature. Here the intellect comes into play with all its niceties, and while several minds may work at different parts of a catalog, there must also be a central co-ordinating influence to insure harmonious development. It is for the purpose of maintaining this co-ordination and harmony that so many rules, regulations, and guiding principles are laid down. If it were not for the necessity of having all these directions, and also people with sufficient knowledge and experience to apply them properly, the making of a large catalog would be a relatively simple business. Unfortunately, the history of various cataloging enterprises teaches us that it is very far from being simple, and that there is little prospect of its ever becoming a mechanical operation dependent mainly on physical numbers and organization. At any rate, no one has so far come forward and pointed out short cuts or cheap methods by which catalogs designed to permit free growth and development, and thus intended to stand the test of time, can be prepared without due regard to rules and system, and without employment of trained helpers working under rigid supervision.

The proper utilization of the various co-operative undertakings which have developed so rapidly within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and which we trust will develop even more rapidly during the generation to come, will, it is true, materially reduce the expense of catalogs and even add to their efficiency. At the same time the assistance rendered by co-operative agencies will never wholly replace the expert cataloger. Every library must have on its staff persons who understand the system according to which the printed cards and other aids supplied through co-operation are prepared. They must be able to harmonize differences between entries secured from the outside and those prepared within the library. A failure to keep a sharp lookout for discrepancies would undoubtedly in course of time lead to a series of conflicting forms and practices, which experience has repeatedly shown is likely to lead to a chaotic condi-

tion for which there is no other remedy than recataloging. Now, recataloging is at best an expensive business, but where the library numbers its volumes by the hundreds of thousands the cost becomes almost prohibitive. The larger the library therefore, the more important that foundations be firmly laid and lines of development be clearly marked out. There are few enterprises to which can be more properly applied the saying from the *Gesta Romanorum*, "Quidquid agis, prudenter agas et respice finem."

3. Future of the subject catalog at the Library of Congress. In speaking of the future of the catalog we are immediately confronted by the question of printing.

This is no place for a discussion of the pros and cons of the printed catalog as against the card system, neither is it my purpose to enter into such a discussion here. There is, however, another phase of the catalog problem to which we might well give a moment's consideration as it affects more or less directly the future of any large card catalog. I refer here to the necessity, by which we shall some day be confronted, of reducing the size of the catalog by elimination of entries or classes of entries. This elimination may be accomplished in two ways:

1. Through the printing of the whole or a part of the catalog.

2. Through the withdrawal of entries for books not considered of sufficient value to warrant their permanent retention in the main catalog.

C. A. Cutter in his happy phrase, "A printed catalog has no future," has pointed out its chief weakness. In spite of the fact that the printed catalog is out of date long before it is completed, and that it soon becomes necessary to consult one or more supplements, it is nevertheless a question whether the printing of its catalog is not one of the duties which a National library owes to scholarship and literature.

When the Library of Congress has once filled the most conspicuous gaps in the subjects, in which, as the National library of America, it is expected to show strength, then the time may also have

arrived for a careful and searching investigation as to the advisability of printing. One of the main reasons in favor would be the fact that its catalog presents, or rather will present, the most complete record obtainable of the literary achievements of the Western hemisphere. It is hardly necessary before this Section to dwell on the obvious advantages of a printed catalog of the largest collection of books in America. The arguments against printing are equally familiar and it will not be necessary for me to enter into lengthy explanations. Suffice it to say that it would not do for the Library of Congress to put out a brief title catalog with little or no bibliographic information. This is something that we might as well dismiss from our minds at once. In the catalog of a National library we cannot proceed to murder titles with the same equanimity with which we can do it in the title-a-liner catalogs and finding lists sent out by small libraries. On the other hand, we may also find ourselves blocked if attempts are made to preserve the exhaustive information furnished on many of the printed cards. We shall therefore have to reckon with the re-editing of millions of entries. Further, revision of subjects and references to see that they are correct and indicate properly the relationship between cognate subjects will be in order.

All this presents difficulties and problems sufficient to stagger the most hardy. At the same time, it does not represent any greater, nor as great difficulties, as those already surmounted in the re-organization to which I have previously had occasion to refer; and while the re-editing and revision called for would tax to its utmost the resources of the Catalog division, it is my impression that the printed cards, from which will be drawn the bulk of the copy, have already undergone so rigid an inspection, that aside from some curtailment of titles and elimination of bibliographic details, they would in the main provide better copy than is ordinarily furnished in connection with the printing of large catalogs.

A provisional plan of items to be included under each title would be as follows: 1, author heading; 2, main title; 3, place, publisher (or printer), and date; 4, collation, at least the essential items; 5, size measurement.

How far this information might be cut down under subjects and other added entries would naturally be a subject for careful consideration. Here, as in other matters pertaining to the printing, it is hoped that the Library of Congress would be able to profit by expert advice from the outside. The printing of the catalog of the National library would in itself be so momentous an undertaking that it could not well be entered upon without careful consultation with librarians and bibliographers from other institutions, particularly in America. The occasion would, it seems to me, be one where the American Library Association might render a great service, not only to the Library of Congress, but to the cause of scholarship and literature in general, by appointing a commission of its most experienced members to give advice and assistance.

Of course these are all questions for the future, to be taken up when the proper time has come. I am here merely presenting a few thoughts on the possible course of development of the catalogs at the Library of Congress as they appear to one who for twelve years has been in close touch with them. The same holds true of the few observations which I still have to offer.

A number of prominent librarians and bibliographers have held that the catalog of the future will present a compromise between the printed book and the card system, the most common form being a main catalog in book form with a supplement on cards. (Cf., for example, the Peabody catalog). We may assume that this represents approximately the form which the catalog of the Library of Congress will also take in case it is decided to print. There is of course the remote possibility that binders and similar contrivances will in the meantime make sufficient

progress to warrant the abandonment of the card system altogether. Judging, however, from personal observations in European as well as American libraries of the various make-shifts and compromises between the card and the printed catalog, I should say that the prospect of seeing the admittedly cumbersome card system entirely replaced by something combining its elasticity with the facility of consultation of the printed catalog is as yet far from encouraging. For the present at least, we can assume that in case a complete catalog is issued in printed form the first supplement would take the form of a card catalog.

You may recall my reference to the elimination and reduction of the card catalog by printing either the whole or a part of it. Having discussed briefly the first of these alternatives I may be permitted to refer also to the second. If the decision of the Library of Congress should be adverse to printing a complete catalog (author, subject and title), it is difficult to see how it can avoid the printing from time to time of sections from its subject catalog.

In February 1899, if I remember correctly, the Catalog division was honored by a visit from Mr Lane, Librarian of Harvard college. During a few moments conversation which it was my privilege to have with him in regard to the possible development of the catalog, he outlined an idea which has since appealed to me more and more as I have had time to think it over. It is this: To print from time to time in book form entries from the catalog under subjects on which the Library was particularly strong, or in which there might be some special interest. The latter feature has been carried out in a measure by the Division of bibliography, which selects topics of current interest and prints a selection of titles of books and articles to be found in the Library bearing on these subjects. While lists thus issued may be based to some extent on the catalog, the printed cards being utilized as copy, the plan followed is nevertheless somewhat different from Mr Lane's, which really aims at printing the subject

catalog in gradual instalments.

Aside from the printing of the complete catalog of which, as you may notice, I have spoken with considerable *sang froid* as it is not likely to come during the administration of the present chief of the Catalog division, the plan of selecting subjects in American history or Ethnology, Bibliography and Library science, Politics and Economics, or other subjects in which the Library is strong, appeals to me as the most serviceable from the standpoint of the Library as well as that of its constituency. I here speak of constituency in its broadest sense as including libraries and learned institutions, bibliographers and scholars, at home and abroad.

The other phase of this plan which must also appeal to us is the ready means which it offers for keeping within reasonable limits the bulk of the card catalog. As far as the practicability of the plan is concerned there is little doubt that the withdrawal from the card catalog of all entries under, say, the Civil War of 1861-1865, and their presentation in the form of one or more printed volumes, would not only be entirely feasible, but would add greatly to the facility of consultation. A guide card containing a clear and concise explanation would furnish all the connection necessary between entries for recent accessions and the printed volumes, assuming that entries for accessions are entered in the card catalog, and not pasted into interleaved copies of the printed volumes.

I am aware that plans similar to the one here outlined have been tried elsewhere. Dr Billings, for instance, has for a number of years printed subject lists based almost entirely on entries in the catalog. He has, however, withdrawn from the card catalog only a part of the entries represented on the printed lists, viz., entries for articles in journals and periodicals. Others present may be able to supply additional illustrations.

Finally, a word in regard to the reduction of the card catalog by withdrawal of entries for books of questionable value.

In the dictionary catalog of the Library of Congress certain expedients have been

adopted, looking to the possible weeding of the catalog if that should be called for. These expedients have taken the form of special arrangements and subdivisions of titles under subjects. In the first place, text books have, under certain large subjects, been arranged by period divisions of from 10 to 50, or in a few cases even 70 or 100 years. Secondly, a series of subdivisions have been adopted under the more extensive subjects intended to accommodate the curious and commonplace books which, in spite of their peculiarity and relative unimportance, the Library has felt called upon at least for the time being to record in its catalogs. These subdivisions bear various designations, as Curiosa and Miscellany, Juvenile and Popular literature, Miscellanea, etc., in order that their scope may be broad and comprehensive, and at the same time not involve the Library in difficulties with authors who might resent any more outspoken characterization of their productions. The future will tell whether we shall be forced to withdraw entries under such subdivisions and form headings, relegating them perhaps to a supplementary catalog in some room apart from the general reading room.

This is a question which might perhaps be more properly discussed in connection with the weeding out and relegation of supposed dead books to depositories and storage magazines, than in connection with the evolution of a subject catalog. I shall, therefore, at the present time merely mention that means have been devised to expedite this weeding process if we ever have to resort to it.

What I have here presented is a brief outline of the present and possible future development of the subject catalog of a large institution. It is a theme on which volumes might be written. Like the great problem of subject cataloging and subject classification, it is endless and complex as human knowledge itself. It presents difficulties, the solution of which can be much facilitated, it is true, by co-operation, organization, and division of labor. In the last

analysis, however, it will always be found that as there is no royal road to learning, so there is no substitute for intelligence, knowledge, and experience in the compilation of catalogs.

During your professional experience you may frequently have had brought home to you the extraordinary delusions which exist in the popular mind in regard to the ease with which catalogs of any size or character can be turned out. You may also have attempted, but in vain, to enlighten the popular mind in regard to its fallacies on this point. If you have, you will be in a better position to appreciate the success of the man who, in 1899, took charge of the Library of Congress, and to whose remarkable powers of clear and precise presentation and great executive ability it is mainly due that the work which has been referred to in this paper was made possible. It must be remembered that members of Congress are not acquainted with the details of library administration, of cataloging and bibliography. So much more difficult was it, therefore, to make it clear to them that here was a problem of library reorganization which demanded extraordinary efforts and extraordinary appropriations, that the Library had reached a point in its development which required immediate and drastic action, that further delays in the installation of a radically new system on lines sufficiently broad and firm to permit indefinite growth and expansion would be a fatal error. To present this in a form which would appeal to Congress was by no means an easy task.

How important it was that something should be accomplished at the time of which I speak may not appeal to others as it does to one who was in close touch with the situation at the time, and who has had an opportunity to watch developments since. When I recall the status of the catalogs and classification early in 1899, and consider the efforts necessary to bring them to the point where they are today, even though hundreds of thousands of volumes still remain to be dealt with, I am more and more convinced that

if the reorganization had been deferred another ten years, it is extremely doubtful if it could have been carried out at all. At any rate no such elaborate system of classification or catalogs could then have been attempted as we have today.

As it is, I believe it can be said with reasonable certainty that the Library of Congress will be the first of the great National libraries to have a complete author, subject, and title catalog, on a sufficiently minute and elastic basis to permit of indefinite development, and, coupled with this, a system of classification such as no library of its size has ever attempted to install. When we consider also that it has at the same time developed a system of co-operative cataloging, which already involves more than 1,200 libraries, we have reason to feel thankful that at perhaps the most critical point in its history, the Library was fortunate enough to secure a leader who had courage and initiative combined with rare executive ability. Without such a man at the head it is difficult to see how the Institution could have made the great progress witnessed within the last eight or nine years.

While giving full credit to the present Librarian of Congress, we should not forget that to the American Library Association is also due much of the success which has attended the progress of the Library since 1897. I am not here referring merely to the part taken by the Association in co-operative enterprises, nor to the advice furnished by members to the Library committee in 1896,* but to the assistance rendered by some of its leading men on a later occasion when the future of the Library was, so to speak, hanging in the balance.

A recital of the action taken by the officials of the American Library Association at that time, an action which I earnestly believe had a most far-reaching influence for good, does not come within the province of this paper. Let us hope, however, that the future historian of library

progress in America, when he comes to delve into the archives of the American Library Association, will there find full and accurate data which shall enable him to give to these matters the publicity and prominence which they deserve.

"Miserum est tacere cogi, quod cupias loqui."

The next paper was by MISS THERESA HITCHLER, and was read by C. B. Roden.

CATALOGING FOR A SYSTEM OF BRANCH LIBRARIES

The problem, for such it is, of cataloging for a branch library system, whether or not that system has a main or central library, is much more involved than that of cataloging for a single library housed under one roof. The latter situation seems elementary by comparison. The former is still sufficiently new to require occasional readjustment regarding methods and practice in general and in detail. It is with the first mentioned problem, as indicated by the title of my paper, that I shall deal.

In a branch system—of course I have in mind the New York and the Brooklyn public libraries principally, since it is with their methods I am most familiar—there is necessitated a seeming superfluity of detail, a multiplicity of processes that at first acquaintance appears confusing; a long distance needlessly traversed to reach the goal, but which is proven by the result to be a short cut of many careful steps to insure accuracy and completeness of record.

First of all, in order that the work may be done as systematically, as uniformly and as expeditiously as possible, a union catalog and a union shelf list of all the books contained in the system, in whatever branch they may be located, should be accessible on cards, the one in alphabetic, the other in classed order, at the central library, or lacking such, at the main branch or administration offices. By this means only is it possible for the library to avoid duplication of book orders, and prevent duplication of and errors and

*Hearings before the Joint committee on the Library, Dec. 1896. (54th Cong., 2d sess., Senate rept. 1573.)

inconsistencies in class and book numbers and subject headings. Unless each branch is to be treated like an independent library, and each librarian permitted to classify her own collection and assign her subject headings independently of what the other branches have done or are doing, a centralization of the work such as I have just mentioned is necessary and unavoidable. In no other direct way is uniformity possible, and by no other route not circuitous may the many and varied items of information so frequently called for be obtained.

The amount of information to be given on the main catalog card would vary according to the size and potential growth of the library under consideration. If the branches are many, and the collections therein varied, fuller information is desirable as a time saving device in noting differences in editions, etc. Systems in which the branch collections are practically duplicates one of another need not go into as much detail. The various branches and stations, however, in which a book is contained, should be indicated on the main card, in order that the book order department, the interchange department and any inquiring librarian or borrower may ascertain at a glance where the book may be found. On the union shelf list card for each book should be recorded not only the branches containing the book, but the number of copies in each branch and the history of each one; i e., whether still doing active service among the reading public, or whether lost, discarded or transferred to another branch. In this wise only can the strength of the various classes in the different branches be accurately computed, and increased or diminished as occasion demands, with the least possible expenditure of time.

To compile statistics of any description relating to the book collection of a branch system without a union catalog and shelf list means drawing them in from the branches separately and individually, a process which spells delay and uncertainty. Of the value of these two records in interchange work, or, as some libraries term it, inter-branch loan

work, little need be said; every system of branch libraries attempting to work successfully in this field has found it immeasurable. The books asked for by borrowers at the various branches may here be looked up one day and sent for the next, if not the same day, to the branches possessing them. The book order department is thus enabled to avoid ordering duplicates or too many copies of any one book, and to ascertain the cost or any other item of information regarding a book that has passed through its department.

In the Brooklyn public library, the difference between the union catalog and the branch catalogs lies mainly in the brevity of the entries on the cards, main and secondary, in the branch catalogs, but does not affect the form or number of subject headings in the least. The same subject headings which are assigned for the union catalog are assigned for the branch catalogs, and the same amount of analytic work, if not more, is done for the latter as for the former. Sometimes, in fact whenever it seems desirable, books are analyzed more minutely for the branches than is considered necessary for the main catalog, which, because of its *quantity* of material, often does not require this close work. The branch librarian is not only permitted but encouraged to report to the superintendent any requests for subjects that have come to her from the borrowers, and to make any suggestions regarding new subjects or criticism regarding those in use, as often as desirable. Regarding that most important, shall I say *branch* of cataloging, the subject heading work, there is chance for infinite variety; but with the A. L. A. list of subject headings and those indicated on the Library of Congress cards, reinforced by the broad-mindedness and common sense of the alert cataloger, there ought to result a complete, understandable and satisfactory subject catalog. Constant vigilance and open-mindedness are the price of an up-to-date subject catalog.

A word regarding the subject headings for the juvenile catalog may not be amiss here. Many libraries are advocating the

use of modified or simplified headings for the children's catalog, yet thus far I have not seen any cogent reason for such a departure. Children remain children for so short a time and graduate from the juvenile to the adult books and catalog in so few years that for this reason alone it would seem inadvisable to necessitate their learning practically two sets of headings. Then, too, children are much more apt in learning the uses of the card catalog and acquiring an intelligent and practical understanding of the various entries than we like to give them credit for. They disseminate this knowledge among themselves, and this, together with their unabashed readiness to ask questions of all kinds of any one, makes it possible for the dullest as well as for the more clever to use the catalog without fear and with a fairly clear grasp as to its *raison d'être*.

If we are to simplify the catalog at all, why not bring it down to the understanding of the timid and "don't-care-to-take-the-trouble-to-learn" adult borrower who frequents our library, and who is the rule, not the exception. Children do not require and do not deserve this "talking down" to them which we are so ready to give them; they do not need baby headings. As well give them the standards in words of one syllable and so ground in their plastic minds the idea that they exist in this form only. It simply spoils all their later enjoyment in and appreciation of the best in literature. So with the subject catalog. It may contain expressions, whose meaning is not clear to the youngest reader, but at least he becomes familiar with it, as he does with words and phrases in the books he reads, and will recognize again, as an old friend, the adult catalog and gradually come to understand its full meaning.

If the audience still has the patience to listen, I will briefly outline the various processes, in their logical order, through which a book is put in the Brooklyn public library before it is ready for circulation.

In the first place, before the new book orders are sent to the agent for purchase, they are looked up in the Depository cata-

log, and Congressional cards are ordered for as many branches as are indicated on the order slip, and when received these are dated on the back and filed in alphabetic order to await the coming of the books. For it has never yet happened that the books were the first to arrive, so prompt is the service accorded by the card section of the Library of Congress. After the book has been checked by the book order department it is transferred to the cataloging department, where it is first book-plated, then accessioned, after which it is looked up in the union catalog. If new to the system and if the author is not already represented by other works in the catalog, it goes first to the reference assistant for full name, then to the classifier to have class and book number assigned, then to the "subject header," then back to the assistant who looked it up in the first place, who makes the full catalog slip and marks the book for branch cataloging on the title page, indicating subjects and cross references on the verso of the title page. Congressional cards for the branch are looked up and placed in the book if there are any.

The catalog slip is left in the book and revised by the superintendent, after which the slip is removed and the book placed on its special shelf ready to be sent to the branch to which it was assigned. There the branch cards are made—a mere matter of copying, since the actual work has been done at headquarters—and sent to headquarters to be revised before being filed in the branch catalog.

Should the book be new but the author in the catalog, the same processes are pursued with the exception that the book does not go to the reference assistant. If the book is already in the catalog but new to the branch getting it, the assistant looking it up marks it for branch cataloging from the main card already in the union catalog, and makes a brief instead of a full entry on the catalog slip, giving merely call number, author's surname and brief title. This slip is not left in the book, but is given to a special assistant who later enters it in the union catalog and union

shelf list, after which it is sent to the book order department, there compared with the book order slip, and both destroyed.

The full catalog slips are arranged in alphabetic order, and union shelf list cards made, which are kept in a separate file as a check against possible loss of a slip, though this has happened but once in five years. The number of Congressional cards wanted for each book is indicated in blue pencil on the face of each slip, record made of the number of slips sent with the date of sending, and slips forwarded to the Library of Congress. In four days at most they are returned in two divisions, the one with printed cards, the other for which no printed cards were obtainable. The former have the subject and secondary entries added, while complete sets of cards are typewritten for the latter. A special assistant revises these cards with the slips, after which the cards are filed and the slips are ready to be edited as copy for the "Quarterly bulletin." When the page proof of the Bulletin has been read, the slips are sent to the book order department, compared with the book order slips and both destroyed. This is but a brief outline of the work, though you may not have been impressed by its brevity.

There are many ways in which the work has been shortened, both for the union and for the branch catalog, and I will quote a few to illustrate my meaning:

For the union catalog, we make wholesale references from a subject to the shelf list, as for example, "Physics, see class 530 in the shelf list."

For contents of various editions of the same book we say on the main card, "For contents see 973-S56" (The call number of the edition for which contents were given), and "Contents same as 824-T41."

For the branch catalog, we make references from the subject to the shelves, reading, "Physics, see books on shelves in class 530."

For both union and branch catalogs, for titles of various editions of the same work, we make a title card, with a note reading "For other editions see the Author"; or, for Shakespeare and certain of the classic writers, we make a title reference, reading,

"Hamlet, see Shakespeare." "Odyssey, see Homer", etc.

One more way of lessening the work of the Brooklyn public library cataloging without detriment to that work is now under consideration—that of eliminating entirely the process of accessioning, without the substitution of another record. The one necessary item of information usually afforded by the accession record only, the cost of the book, may be added to the shelf list card. For the union shelf list the source also may be indicated.

A short discussion on "What shall we do to induce library workers to take up cataloging?" was called forth by Mr Hanson's statement of the continuous resignation of workers in the catalog department of the Library of Congress. Some librarians reported that they paid better salaries to catalogers than to other assistants, others added interest to the work by giving part of the cataloger's time to reference work.

THE CHAIRMAN appointed Gardner M. Jones, Librarian of the Public library of Salem (Mass.) and Agnes Van Valkenburg, Chief cataloger of the Public library of Milwaukee (Wis.) as the Nominating committee of officers of the Section for the following year.

SECOND SESSION

(Friday, July 2, 2:30 p. m.)

At the second session, the cataloging of pamphlets and ephemeral material was discussed.

MR W. H. TILLINGHAST, of Harvard college, presented the first paper.

THE TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS IN HARVARD COLLEGE LI- BRARY

Among the noteworthy collections of historical material in the Library of Harvard college is a series of forty volumes containing pamphlets on slavery, given by Col. Thomas W. Higginson between 1833 and 1906. These volumes were appropriately bound in black and were fully cataloged as received even when other work was pressing. Col. Higginson once

said, on handing me a new volume, "I bring you an addition to what I understand is the *bête noire* of the cataloging department." Col. Higginson has been too much behind the scenes in library affairs not to be aware that librarians are often most tormented by their dearest possessions; but assuredly it is to those who find delight in difficulties that the pamphlet is truly welcome. Mr Winsor wrote,

"There are no considerations except economy for treating pamphlets otherwise than as books, and the users of a library are never thoroughly equipped for investigation as long as any distinction is made between them."

Harvard college library under Mr Sibley had made a strenuous effort to carry out in one direction this counsel of perfection. From September 1, 1833 to June 30, 1850, pamphlets were completely cataloged on slips pasted into large folio volumes. After the latter date "all additions, including pamphlets, maps, and engravings were entered on the card catalogs." The task grew more difficult as accessions increased and in 1877 Mr Winsor, on taking charge of the Library, found himself compelled to abandon the attempt to catalog the whole mass of pamphlets and fugitive matter received. As to shelving, apart from a series of over 2,300 "tract volumes," and many pamphlets bound in volumes, or singly, and placed with the appropriate subjects, the bulk of our pamphlets were kept in alphabetical order and tied in bundles of more or less convenient size. College catalogs and reports, sermons, periodicals, and quartos formed separate groups, and the whole collection was known as the "files." To these groups was now added another series, known as the "new files," devoted to uncataloged pamphlets.

At the same time Mr Winsor defined a policy for dealing with pamphlets which has remained in force to the present time, though much modified in execution by Mr Lane.

"The constant use which is made of the pamphlets files," Mr Winsor wrote in his first report (1878), "calls for a distribution of them as books suitably bound and placed in their classifications and I hope

gradually to accomplish this. Meanwhile pamphlets containing discussions of current topics are now made promptly available by being placed between covers kept in stock for the purpose."

During the next twenty years hundreds of pamphlets, including many taken from the files, were bound in volumes of a rather general character, and a growing proportion of accessions was covered separately. The greater part of the pamphlets still went, uncataloged, to the old or the new files, according as they were continuations, or independent publications. Those separately covered were fully cataloged, but volumes containing a number of pamphlets were treated more summarily by the use of printed forms in the public catalog under the subject or subjects concerned. Thus under Venezuela we might have a printed card calling attention to a volume of pamphlets, extracts, and clippings relating to the boundary question, or under the name of an author a card would state that we possessed uncataloged pamphlets by that writer. To such cards the shelf marks of later volumes of such miscellaneous materials could be easily added. In each case a manuscript list of contents was inserted in the volume, and a press copy of the list with the shelf mark of the volume was kept in a special file. The clippings and extracts need have no other cataloging. The pamphlets might have author cards in the official catalog, or in the official and the public author catalogs, or they might not, according to their value or the value of the time required to write the cards; in general such individual cataloging was omitted, or in official phrase "deferred." It will help in making our methods clear if I explain that we possess, besides the author and subject catalogs open to the public, another catalog on larger cards, kept in one of the workrooms, and known as the "official," or "long card" catalog.

The end in view is that indicated by Mr Winsor—to abolish, or ignore, so far as possible, the difference between pamphlets and books; but there have been two important modifications in method. The

collection of boxes for pamphlets, which were ultimately to be bound into volumes according to subjects, has been dispersed throughout the shelf classification, the boxes having been placed with the books on the same subjects. Moreover the number of boxes has been vastly increased, and binding is deferred until a high degree of specialization is reached, though upon request particular pamphlets may be, and often are, removed from boxes and covered.

At the very outset of Mr Lane's administration the treatment of pamphlets received his personal attention. In his second report (1899) he described fully and with precision the various kinds of pamphlet material and the manner in which he proposed to deal with them, both as to shelving and cataloging. The methods in use today are based upon the principles there set forth. The present routine is as follows:

1. As pamphlets and similar material come in they are entered according to our accession methods; that is, by number and source only, and acknowledged, where that is necessary. Clippings are mounted on uniform octavo manila sheets and thus assimilated to pamphlets. While inspecting accessions for acknowledgment the librarian is enabled to give directions about the treatment of any particular pamphlet or number of pamphlets.

2. Pamphlets that are continuations of series already on our shelves are recorded on a set of "continuation cards" by the assistant who accessions them. In most cases this entry is the only catalog record that is made of continuations. In the public catalog a card gives the title of the series, and the note "Recorded on continuation cards." Since the first of January 1909, entry on the continuation cards has superseded also the entry of additional parts on the shelf list, which now records in such cases bound volumes only. A note is added by rubber stamp, "Parts received after Jan. 1, 1909, are not entered." Such continuation pamphlets go directly from the accessions assistant to their boxes on the shelves or their places in the files.

3. Pamphlets not continuations are taken in charge by the order department and compared with the catalog, and those not found to be duplicates go to the head of the catalog department, who decides (a) which shall be covered singly, (b) which of those left uncovered shall be fully cataloged on both author and subject cards, (c) which shall be cataloged on author cards only, (d) which shall have an entry in the official or "long card" catalog only, and (e) which shall not be cataloged at all.

When this is settled the pamphlets go to the shelf department. Those marked "cover" follow the usual order of books, but the others are sent to the head of the department who personally assigns them their places in boxes in the classification according to their subject matter. Those not to be cataloged are then sent to the shelves, and the others are returned to the catalogers.

There are 5000 or more of these boxes which theoretically serve as refuges for the pamphlets until enough have accumulated to bind. When a box full is bound the volume receives the number borne by the box, e. g., Phil. 2575.1, and a new box is started having the next number in serial order, e. g., Phil. 2575.2. The term "box" as we use it includes clasped envelopes. In very many cases when it is decided to start a box in any classification group, an envelope is first employed; this may grow into a half-box, and later into a full sized box or several boxes. The tendency is to specialize more and more before binding; to let pamphlets accumulate in the older boxes until they are sufficiently numerous to subdivide; and to make boxes freely for individuals and for minute divisions in the subject groups. Any box may contain material entirely uncataloged, or even fully cataloged. Periodicals coming regularly are of course not regarded as pamphlets. Odd numbers of periodicals are, however, often received, and of these a rough card record is kept, so that any which establish a reputation for regular appearance may be rescued from the files, cataloged and treated as

periodicals. German, or European, dissertations form a separate eddy in the great flood of pamphlets, and are intrusted to my care as soon as received. They run to about 2,000 yearly; some are sent to the libraries of the medical or law schools, and the chemical laboratory, while the rest are covered or sorted into boxes.

In 1878 the number of separate uncovered pamphlets was estimated at 170,000, in 1908 at 343,000. For the last five years the receipts have been 15,476; 16,144; 17,233; 16,027; 18,042. Of those received annually about 1,000 are covered or bound. The number of pamphlets received would alone make their treatment an important part of the Library's work; when we add to this the great differences among them in physical character, in the nature of their contents, and in their present and future value, the necessity of wisely differentiating between them is evident. It seems worthy of note that the most satisfactory method of handling them in this library involves the personal attention of two heads of departments and an assistant librarian.

Without claiming that we have solved the problem of pamphlets, it may be said that our method of handling them gets them where they are most likely to be found and used, and does it with little friction or waste of time. The weak point is that large numbers are cataloged in the official catalog only, and do not get into the public catalog. This is purely a matter of economy, the card writing for the official catalog being done by students who are receiving college aid, and costing us only the oversight of their work. While the pamphlets thus treated are naturally those supposed to be of the least immediate importance, it is much to be wished that all pamphlets in the College library could be entered in the public author catalog.

MR A. G. S. JOSEPHSON, of the John Crerar library, then read a paper on the **TREATMENT OF PAMPHLETS IN JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY**

We started with the idea that anything

that was worth keeping was worth independent treatment, excepting only such purely ephemeral material as circulars, single leaves, time tables and the like, which still was not considered altogether valueless. Later on, as fugitive material began to accumulate and it was found necessary to put some of it aside for summary treatment in order to be able to deal at all adequately with the rest, it was thought that we could most easily dispense with independent treatment in the case of reprints from serials on the shelves of the Library, and the decision was reached that such reprints as would shelve in the same department of the Library as that containing the work from which the reprint was made should not be put on the shelves as individual books; also that articles and papers given to the Library by their authors should be kept together as the donor's "Collected papers." Gradually this sort of material underwent a closer scrutiny and more and more pieces were put in the pamphlet boxes, especially after the Library became the recipient, by gift or purchase, of whole collections of unbound printed matter, until in 1905, when for the first time the contents of the pamphlet boxes were counted and they were found to contain not less than 9,000 pieces.

In 1902 the Library purchased from Professor Ely his collection on the American labor movement, including 4,000 pamphlets; and in 1903 the large library on social and economic sciences formed by Mr C. V. Gerritsen of Amsterdam, which contained 13,000 pamphlets. Nothing, practically, from these two collections had been distributed in the pamphlet boxes when the contents of these were counted in 1905. The possession of this large accumulation, which we simply could not think of treating individually at that time, brought us nearer to a formal change in our method of dealing with this sort of material; and when, in 1906, through the transfer of the medical department of the Newberry library, including the Senn collection, the John Crerar library became the possessor of an additional mass of over 30,000 medical pamphlets, a large number of which were reprints from medical periodicals, it

became imperative that a radical change in our treatment of pamphlets be made. After careful consideration the following mode of procedure was then determined on:

The size limit for pamphlets, technically so called, was placed at 100 pages, so that every book, received unbound, of less than 100 pages, is now considered as to its importance before being placed on the shelves of the Library in a binding by itself. The first question to be answered is whether we can get printed cards for it from the Library of Congress; if we can, that is an item in favor of independent treatment, and as a rule determines the matter, unless the pamphlet in question is of decidedly trivial character or on the borderland of the field covered by the Library. If we do not find that printed cards can be secured from the Library of Congress, the pamphlet receives a careful scrutiny as to the importance of its subject, the wealth of material on it, the way the subject has been handled by the author, and the author's reputation.

The fate of the pamphlets is first considered by the assistant librarian and the reference librarian, and all that they decide to shelve individually are sent on in the regular routine for accessioning, cataloging, etc.; the remainder are first looked over by the cataloger and classifier, who have their chance to rescue from the pamphlet boxes what they think might be worthy of a better fate. Somewhat less than fifty percent of the pamphlet material that comes into the Library is thus, after a pretty thorough sifting from various points of view, treated as books. The remainder is classified, the class number being written on the cover or first page of each pamphlet as well as on the face of its order slip. Pamphlets for which there are no order slips, e. g., unsolicited gifts or items received with others, have slips written for them. The slips are filed under their author headings in the official catalog, and the pamphlets put in boxes. Under the old system these boxes were kept on the regular shelves, but under the new arrangement all the pamphlet boxes are kept together in one place. No box contains material classifying in two divi-

sions of the Library's statistics, corresponding, with some exceptions, to the divisions of the Decimal classification. A shelf list record is kept, with one card for each box, giving in a tally record the number of pamphlets therein. A general entry for the collection is made, and the card filed under the word "Pamphlets" in the author and alphabetical subject catalogs, and in the classed subject catalog under 080. The possible placing of additional cards under other divisions or sections of the classification having form divisions is under consideration.

When a piece of printed matter is placed in a pamphlet box, it is not thereby doomed forever to remain there. It may happen that for good reasons a single pamphlet is rescued and treated independently after having been kept in the pamphlet collection for some time. Further, if we find that a considerable number of pamphlets and reprints by the same author have accumulated, they are taken out and bound or placed in an individual box on the regular shelves, and cataloged as "Collected papers," or "Papers on", if they deal with an easily defined subject. And the reference librarian may ask that pamphlet material which classifies readily under a single subdivision of the Decimal classification be taken out and cataloged as "Pamphlets on," in which case we give contents with full collation for each item.

We have in our treatment of pamphlet material aimed at economy without sacrificing availability. The principle underlying the treatment is that material that is not likely to be called for individually may be available in bulk, with other material of the same kind, while there is always the possibility of removing from this bulk material anything that justifies a more individual and more expensive treatment.

MISS SOPHIE K. HISS, of the Cleveland public library, followed with a paper on the

TREATMENT OF EPHEMERAL MATERIAL IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The treatment of ephemeral material in the public library appears to be a subject

which has not yet received general attention as a separate problem. Even the phrase "ephemeral material" has a more or less vague connotation to the mind of the librarian, at whom it is unexpectedly thrust. "The term 'ephemera' is new to us," was the statement of one of our largest libraries; and several others considered it synonymous with "pamphlets." And in fact, what may be called ephemera is a heterogeneous mass which only a very broad working definition will allow us to bring together under one head. It is the material which for various reasons is, or is likely to be, only of such short lived use to the library public that to enter it fully on the library's permanent records would be wasteful of time and labor. This definition is not intended to open a discussion on the debatable question of "live stock" and "dead stock" in a public library; for whatever the case may be theoretically, practically every large library handles some material of obviously temporary value and this ephemera presents the same problem as to immediate treatment whether it is finally consigned to the furnace or to a more or less inaccessible storage. The problem is to find a method, or methods, of caring for such material so that it may be available during its life time, and retired thereafter at the least expense of time and labor.

Roughly divided, ephemera may be grouped as follows:

1. Material that is soon out of date. This includes manufacturers' and trade catalogs; college catalogs, announcements, etc.; city directories; the whole mass of material, chiefly pamphlet, which is of slight intrinsic value and on subjects of merely temporary interest. Certain kinds of political and campaign propaganda come at once to mind. So-called "floating bibliographies" belong here,—often mere publishers' lists of new books on some topic of the day. Of more value, but quite likely to appear later in more permanent form, is a certain amount of scientific and technical pamphlet literature. Such advertising stuff, for instance, as the publications of the Atlas Portland cement

company, which describe a machine or a process, supply desired information during the present interest in concrete construction but are not of lasting value.

2. There is the inexpensive and quickly worn out material. This group consists chiefly of juvenile books, and possibly includes cheap editions of popular adult fiction. The Cleveland public library has for several years been placing an increasing number of juvenile titles on its ephemera list. The selection of these has been based on the price and on the use. Juveniles costing 30 cents or less are not rebound but are replaced. Such of these as are found to receive so hard usage that constant replacement is necessary are made ephemera. A few of the more expensive juveniles, notably some of the picture books for the little children, are also treated as ephemera because of their rapid destruction. The Cleveland list includes such books as the "Sunbonnet babies" and "Overall boys", Murray's "Child at play", the "Lights to literature" and the "Stepping stones to literature" primers, Bass's "Stories of pioneer life", Cooke's "Nature myths and stories" and the many Christmas leaflets like the Fillmore "Christmas carols." In the adult department, the advisability of treating the cheap fiction as ephemera is doubtful. The St Louis public library experimented with paper bound editions but it was not successful. Other editions probably wear long enough to warrant regular shelf-listing and inventoring.

3. The third group of ephemera comprises certain government documents, which a depository library receives, that appear later in the regular Congressional set. Many of these are of no special subject value and can be disposed of as soon as the bound volumes come. Similarly, a library gets separately issued state and city publications which are later included in an executive document series or in annual departmental reports.

4. There are periodicals: the unbound numbers for circulation; and also gifts or gift subscriptions of new magazines which are of too doubtful value at first to war-

rant immediate binding. These latter may appear after a year or two to be worth permanent treatment.

5. Speaking of gift periodicals suggests gifts of books and pamphlets which many libraries have to accept, but which they do not want and would not replace when worn out. The Cleveland public library solves the problem of their treatment by calling them ephemera.

6. The last group will occur only in a branch library system. It consists of various kinds of material which would be treated regularly in a single library, and which are kept permanently in the central library, but which may be discarded after a time in the branch libraries. A large amount of local material, such as the annual reports of local institutions, requires permanent care in only one of a city's libraries, but may be temporarily asked for in any or all of the branches. The periodical publications of many institutions not local, for instance the reports of the Lake Mohonk conferences, also come into this group.

Needless to say, no two libraries would, or should, agree as to just what they would treat as ephemera. Here, as elsewhere, circumstances alter cases. The foregoing list simply represents what one library or another has handled as ephemeral material. Certain of these groups require special consideration as to their treatment, but a few general remarks can be made in regard to the omitting or the simplifying of the regular library records, whereby an "ephemera treatment" as such, might be instituted.

To enter temporary material on permanent records is obviously out of place. For statistical purposes, also, this floating element is more easily dealt with if kept separate. Therefore, first of all, do not regularly accession your ephemera; especially if to accession regularly means an entry in an accession book. You are probably not accessioning your lesser pamphlets anyway, and a large part of all ephemera would fall in this respect, under your treatment of pamphlets, whatever that may be. But if you are regarding some of the larger non-pamphlet groups as ephemera,

you will presumably want to keep some account of the additions, for the total would represent quite an item in an annual report. The very simplest method of keeping this count would be the best. If an accession book record is felt to be necessary, keep a separate ephemera accession book and make the briefest author and title entry. It has been suggested that an automatic rotating number stamp would suffice, the last number on the stamp supplying the key to any desired statistics. For the large number of books which it buys for its schools' collection, the St. Louis public library uses a combination accession record and shelf list card which is suggestive. This card has author and title on the top line and in parallel columns beneath are given date of accession, source, price, number of copies purchased, withdrawn, lost and transferred. At the end of the year a red line is drawn across the card below the last entry and the items are balanced up to give the number of copies on hand. Both sides of the card can be filled. As a rule no shelf-listing of ephemera would be worth while and any inventorying would be merely incidental. A rough count of withdrawals could be made, if necessary for statistics, when the material is discarded.

In regard to rendering ephemera easily available for public use, by cataloging or otherwise, the different groups present different problems. For the slighter pamphlet material the best solution seems to be a closely classified vertical file, probably in the reference department. This is handy for ready reference and can be easily and frequently sifted out. Material of problematical value can here prove itself and can eventually be removed and given permanent treatment or be discarded, as the case may be. The obvious disadvantage is that this method separates material on the same subject, part being in the file and part on the shelves. The public also do not get at this source of supply without asking; but neither do they invade pamphlet boxes on the shelves, if they can avoid it. No catalog entries need be made for the contents of the vertical file. The Public library of the District of

Columbia puts general subject cards in its catalog which refer the public to the department where such material can be found. For instance, under Electricity—Bibliography this note is given: "For references on this subject consult also Assistant in the Useful arts department."

Material of a similar ephemeral character but bulkier in form has to go on the shelves instead of into the file. This can be classified and put into pamphlet boxes or placed along with the boxes. For this ephemera put a removable subject card or slip into the catalog, if you wish to make it really available. The briefest author and title form is enough, with possibly the date for imprint.

Certain publications which it is convenient to keep together because issued by one source, such as the Simplified spelling board publications, are probably better kept together on the shelf than in the file. An author reference to these in the catalog is as useful as a subject entry, and should be made in preference.

As the greater portion of juvenile ephemera consist of titles which are kept upon the shelves by constant replacement, there is no reason for not entering them fully by author, title and subject in the juvenile catalog. In fact the children's books which are called ephemeral because so quickly worn out, may be just as important for reference purposes as the books that, used less and costing more, are put upon all the regular records. It is not in connection with the cataloging, but with the other records that the treatment of juvenile ephemera can be simplified. The Cleveland public library did away with the cataloging but has found it necessary to reconsider its policy.

Manufacturers' catalogs, college catalogs and directories form a rather distinct group, because they are usually shelved separately. Directories may be arranged alphabetically by place and only the latest one kept, except in the case of the local directory. An entry, in the catalog or in a separate list, on which the date can be changed is desirable. Back files of directories serve genealogical purposes and therefore in a large library may fairly not

be treated as ephemera. College catalogs are usually arranged alphabetically by the college. A card or slip in the card catalog noting that only the latest number is kept should be sufficient treatment. Some librarians feel that back files of college catalogs are used enough for finding names to make permanent treatment worth while. Circulars of information, announcements, etc., are sufficiently available if kept for a while shelved along with the catalogs. Trade catalogs can be treated in three ways: (1) Classified with their trade and put on the regular shelves, with an entry in the catalog under both firm and subject. (2) Arranged alphabetically by subject with an index by firm. The drawback to this method is that a certain catalog may cover more than one subject. (3) Arranged alphabetically by firm with a subject index. It is useful to have either the catalog itself or the index slip show the date when the catalog was received.

The government documents and the state and city publications mentioned as being later superseded are best arranged in numerical or serial order by department or bureau, with a subject slip index. Special Congressional reports are, of course, treated according to their value and go either into the vertical file, or on the shelves according to subject.

The unbound numbers of periodicals probably are unrecorded in any library except on a periodical check list. The Cleveland library keeps its gift subscriptions of uncertain value in manila covers until time determines whether they are worth binding. It was frequently found useful to have a temporary entry in the catalog for them while in this problematical state.

For unwelcome book gifts of little value a slip list kept in the catalog department, or a card in an official list will account for the books if the donors should ask for them. This is usually the only demand made for them. If not objectionable, they can be classified and put on the regular shelves, but need not be given a book number or be shelf-listed.

The material that is placed on the shelves of branch libraries for a short time requires often fuller treatment than ephem-

eral material in a main library. It usually goes to the branches only because it has a positive value for the time being, and therefore should be brought out in the branch catalogs under subject at least. In the case of annual or other periodic publications the catalog entry should refer the public to the permanent files in the central library. The branches can most conveniently keep the accession and withdrawal count of their own ephemera; but the catalog department needs to have an official list of the regular branch ephemera. The Cleveland library files this list into its official author list so that the ephemera card for the branches stands behind the regular card for the main library.

The miscellaneous character of ephemera renders it impossible to make any generally applicable suggestions as to its cataloging. The consensus of opinion seems to be that in a large library material is inevitably lost sight of if there is no entry for it anywhere. For the most part this entry, whether in the public catalog or in official lists, should be a subject entry. Economize on the author side unless the author has a special significance.

In a small library material is perhaps sufficiently accessible from the subject side if in its classed place on the shelves, with possibly a general subject reference in the catalog to the class number. The classified vertical file in the large library serves the same subject purpose. But where material, especially pamphlets, goes into a

stack, whether on the regular shelves or on separate pamphlet shelves, put a subject slip in your catalog, if either the public or your assistants are to avail themselves of the material.

This whole problem of ephemera is chaotic and only in its infancy. In the future, when the contents of libraries have more pressingly outgrown their storage capacity or when a co-operative storage system has come into use, the question of the treatment of temporarily present material will become a very live one. It is hoped that this scratching at the surface of the problem may bring forth suggestions as to devices for handling ephemeral material, and also as to more material that may reasonably be regarded as ephemeral.

The treatment of broadsides was briefly discussed. Dr Richardson suggested that they be kept in a vertical file. Mr Hanson described the Brussels arrangement, where broadsides were kept in a vertical file with a decimal classification.

In accordance with the report of the Nominating committee, Miss Margaret Mann, Head cataloger of the Pittsburgh Carnegie library, was appointed Chairman of the Catalog section for the following year, and Miss Sophie Hiss, Head cataloger of the Cleveland public library, was appointed Secretary.

Adjourned.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

FIRST SESSION

(Tuesday, June 29, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

Miss Caroline Burnite, Chairman.

The meeting took the form of a story hour symposium and opened with a paper by MRS GUDRUN THORNE-THOMSEN, read by Mr C. B. Roden, on

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF STORY-TELLING IN CHICAGO'S PARK READING-ROOMS

The library situation in Chicago with regard to children's work differs greatly

from that of most large cities in this country; consequently the problems relative to story-telling in the libraries must differ also. The whole question of the relation of public libraries to children is, "Shall there be a children's department with trained workers to choose the best literature and to find ways and means of getting the books into the children's hands?" This question Chicago has as yet not solved. It was the lack of such a department, the lack of branch libraries through which to circulate the books to the children, the

lack of co-operation between the public schools and the public library, in short the fact that children did not get their share of the benefits of the library, that caused some public spirited citizens to offer the services of a story-teller to the library of Chicago. The Board of directors accepted the gift and it became my privilege to conduct story hours in six park field-houses where public library reading-rooms had been established.

My aim in this work has been a three-fold one—First and foremost, by telling the world's great stories to help form the children's taste and thereby promote their reading of the best books; second, to interest the teachers in the children's reading outside of school as well as to make the teachers acquainted with what the library had to offer as direct helps in their daily work; third, to assist in the task of awakening a public sentiment in favor of a new policy with reference to the library's work for children.

I shall describe in a few words my method of procedure, in the hope that it may be of use to those who have the same or similar problems to solve. I had one story-hour afternoon a week in each park. First, one hour for the children below 10 years of age and following it an hour for the older children. The attendance at each story hour had to be limited to between 50 and 75 children for the following reasons: The size of the rooms, the strength of the story-teller and because I believe that intensive personal work is necessary in order to get the results most desired. I am decidedly not of the opinion that if good work is done with 50 children the work stops there. Those 50 influence their friends in the choice of books as much and even more than the teachers and librarians can. The children came in great numbers, the one difficulty being that so many had to be turned away. Usually the same children returned. The actual record of attendance shows that the continuity of attendance was from 85 to 95%. In one center, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % did not miss one story hour, 30 being given.

The stories told to the little children were from folk-lore, fairy tales, fables and

heroic tales. The older children listened to the Iliad, the Odyssey, Greek hero stories and a few miscellaneous stories, mostly humorous. This is not the place to discuss the value of this material. Suffice it to say that some timid friends, who believed that this particular class of children, whose taste had been nourished and developed by the nickel theaters and vaudeville performances of the neighborhood, would be bored by the classic stories offered in the story hour, were disappointed, and saw with surprise these very children leave the reading-room with an Odyssey or an Iliad under their arms.

In two reading-rooms 500 readers' cards were issued this year during the months from October to April as against 312 for the same months of the preceding year. Comparisons cannot be made with regard to the other four rooms, as they did not exist a year ago. But this increase may not be wholly due to the work of the story hour as it is of course impossible to know all the influences at work in a neighborhood. The attendance at the reading rooms has increased 50% over last year. The choice of a better class of books has been very marked in all the reading-rooms. The library furnished lists with the call numbers on subjects of interest to the children and these were given out to all who held readers' cards. Of course much greater results would have accrued from the work if there had been trained children's librarians in charge of the reading-rooms who could have come into personal touch with the children every day.

In order to get the co-operation of the teachers, I told stories in the assembly rooms of the schools and was given an opportunity to address the faculties of all the schools in the neighborhood of the reading-rooms. I also presented the subject of co-operation to all the teachers of two entire school districts. Teachers were present at almost all the story hours, often as many as twenty at one time. The teacher feels bound to use the story for many purposes; to teach oral and written language, grammar, spelling, etc. She appreciated the fact that the library story-

teller was free to choose any desirable material and to present the story as an art product and with no other motive.

The teachers found this to be the result: The children went back to the school and told the stories which they had heard at the story hour with more love and feeling than those they had heard in school. Many teachers reported improvement in individual children with reference to attention, interest in reading books and telling stories. Application blanks for readers' cards and reading lists were given to the teachers, who in many cases have organized reading clubs among the children. Other teachers now require the seventh and eighth grade children to read at least one book a month and give a short résumé of the same. Without exception the teachers have expressed appreciation of the story hour.

One principal of schools made this statement:

"We fail to establish a love for reading in the children. They do not become readers of good books after they leave school. We do what we can, but we must cover such a wide field, therefore we welcome all the help the home, the library or any other educational institution can offer."

Other teachers and principals with whom I have come into contact have agreed with this statement.

In order to awaken public interest in the subject of children's work in the Public library, it was necessary to give much more publicity to the story hour than otherwise would be desirable. Representatives from the daily press, from women's clubs, parents, in short all who were interested were admitted to the story hour. Throughout the year several of the prominent papers printed notices and editorials upon the problems involved, always appreciative of the work done, but particularly emphasizing what other cities are doing and what ought to be done in Chicago.

It must be clearly understood that the reading-rooms in which the story-telling took place are not circulating the books to the children. They are reading-rooms with about 700 juvenile books and from 1,000 to 1,200 for adults, and serve as de-

livery stations, all circulating being done from the central library. One tangible result can be traced to the interest awakened in children's work, namely that three reading-rooms will become circulating branch libraries in the near future.

Mr Roden gave additional information concerning the conditions under which the stories were told and the results, as seen in the use of the Chicago public library.

Then followed reports of the practical results of story-telling in four large libraries:

1. In the New York public library, by ANNIE CARROLL MOORE.
2. In the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, by ALICE I. HAZELTINE.
3. In the Brooklyn public library, by IDA J. DUFF.
4. In the Cleveland public library, by ROSE GYMER.

1. STORY-TELLING IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Story-telling, considered as an art, is the finest medium of expression we have for revealing what there is in books for children. With story-telling, as with every other form of work undertaken by the modern library, the tendency to premature and mechanical organization and to imitation of what another library is doing without counting the cost to the library in question has to be met and surmounted.

Story-telling may easily become a fad; or it may act as the finest kind of leaven for raising the whole tone of work for children in a library or a system of libraries. It is in the latter aspect that I wish to present it, as an important factor in the unification of the work for children in a system of branch libraries in which the work with children had been carried on for several years before story-telling was introduced.

In one of the largest branches, situated in a district much frequented by gangs of lawless spirits, two regular story hours, one for little children, the other for older boys, had been established the year previous to the appointment of a supervisor of

work with children. It was therefore possible to note the effect of a story hour upon the work in general by comparing the children's room of this branch with other children's rooms where the story hour had not been attempted. The circulating work, while very large, seemed less mechanical and on coming into the room one felt that difference in atmosphere which indicates that work is distinctly alive, although it was the month of September and the more active work of the autumn, including the story hour, had not yet begun. The effects observed were directly traceable, in part, at least, to the enjoyment of the story hour by the children and by the branch librarian and assistants; and by the increased pleasure and interest of all in the children's room.

During the second month of my work, the assistant who had told stories at the branch described was borrowed and a story hour was arranged for every branch desiring it. Branch librarians and assistants who felt any desire to tell stories were invited to attend the story hours held at their branches. The experiment was one of very great interest and has proved most suggestive in developing the work at other points, since it afforded opportunity for observing typical groups of children in all parts of the city. It was not possible to institute regular story hours during the first winter except at branches where an assistant was able to carry out her own plan of work, but it was evident that most of the branches were ready for story-telling as soon as arrangements could be made for it.

At the beginning of the second year an assistant to the supervisor was appointed who has acted as a visiting story-teller in addition to her duties in connection with the office of the children's rooms. The removal of an age limit during the winter of 1907 made it necessary, as well as desirable, to give special attention to children under 10 years old in the story hour and in the selection and general use of books. Accordingly, the first year of the work of the visiting story-teller was distributed over the whole system rather than confined to a limited number of the

branches. Fortunately her preference was for the younger children. Her choice of stories has been chiefly from English, German and Scandinavian folk tales. Very careful attention has been given to the selection of the best versions for telling and for recommendation at schools, at parents' meetings, and in the children's rooms. The general plan for the work was to strengthen the story-telling already being done by assistants, to establish regular story hours at branches where it seemed desirable to do so, and to introduce them at the opening of a new children's room.

In response to the interest aroused by introducing a group of school principals to "Miss Muffet's christmas party" at one of the Staten Island branches, the supervisor's assistant has told stories at public schools and at parents' meetings on Staten Island for two successive years. In reviewing her work, she reports that the story-telling has enabled her to look upon every detail of the statistical and book order work with interest, and to accomplish the routine of office work with greater ease and celerity because her interest has been spontaneous.

As the regular weekly story hour for the younger children became more widely established the need of similar provision for the older boys and girls became more urgent. Several clubs and reading-circles both for boys and for girls had been formed and were carried on with varying degrees of success, and a number of largely attended story hours were held in connection with exhibits lent by the American museum of natural history.

At the beginning of the third year another assistant was appointed whose entire time is given to telling stories, to the selection of books used in connection with the story hours, and to the arrangement of exhibits in the children's rooms. It seemed advisable to experiment with the groups of older boys and girls, just as we had with the younger ones, before establishing regularly organized groups, since it is even more difficult to sustain the work with older boys and girls than with the younger children.

Beginning with a series of Norse stories in four typical city branches, the work for the older boys and girls has been extended over Staten Island and The Bronx, and has covered a wide range of stories from biography, history and literature. The visiting story-teller has also aided assistants in making plans for story hours and clubs and has given criticism on story-telling to those desiring it. The two visiting story-tellers, working in co-operation with the children's librarians and other assistants, among whom some excellent story-tellers have been found, have covered the field very well during the third year. With the results thus attained as a guide, we are now ready to give a more definite place to story-telling in the general scheme of work.

Forming an estimate of the practical results of the story-telling in the New York public library during these introductory years, I would give first place to its effect upon the work of the assistants and of the supervisor. Any form of work that takes assistants out of ruts and sets them to reading and thinking, and talking over what they read in a natural manner is worth considering. I believe that it should be considered first, because the full value of a story told to children can come only through the intellectual appreciation of the story by the person who tells it and a quick perception of its effect upon those who listen to it. The second result I would consider to be the increased sense of pleasure in the children's room, and in the selection of their books on the part of the children, and the beginnings of a real effect upon taste in reading. The last point is best illustrated by the groups of older boys and girls to whom stories have been told regularly. The third and last result is the interest aroused, both inside the Library and outside, among library assistants and their families; children and their parents; school principals and teachers; social workers; and people in general.

Anybody can understand and appreciate a well selected and well told story. Therefore, I would advocate the occasional ad-

mission of a limited number of grown people to a story hour for children which is in the hands of an experienced story-teller, and the occasional telling of stories before adult audiences, if it can be done in a thoroughly artistic manner.

"Story-telling in libraries" was made the subject of a general staff meeting last October with the result that all departments of the Library were represented in an attendance of more than three hundred persons. The subject has been presented before meetings of branch librarians and assistants, many of whom have been frequent visitors at the story hour. The chief of the circulation department and one of the trustees have also visited a number of story hours for children, and have contributed to the pleasure and profit of the occasion by their enjoyment at the time and by their subsequent criticism.

Separate statistics of the books circulated in connection with the story hours have not been kept for two reasons: First, because at this period it would represent an added piece of routine quite unwarranted by the book supply; second, because such statistics do not seem a fair measure of the value of story-telling in relation to the genuine love of books we are trying to cultivate. It is not our aim to turn children directly to the book from which the story was told in order that it may circulate that afternoon. We look upon it as an opportunity to give boys and girls a wider range of interests in reading and a higher standard of selection in the books they choose from the circulating shelves. The stimulus of hearing a fine rendering of a piece of literature a little in advance of their own reading, but which holds their attention completely, is of incalculable value in inclining them to read better books as they find them upon the shelves. Statistics of the number of story hours held and of the attendance are kept. From October 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, 526 story hours were held with an attendance of 16,200. These statistics do not include the attendance at public school assemblies nor the stories given before adult audiences.

With the possibilities presented by the story hour in preserving to the children of foreign parentage the traditions and the folk tales of their native countries, in giving to rural communities a wider range of interests in reading, and of turning the tide of mediocrity in book selection and circulation by the gradual dissemination of a more discriminating knowledge of books and an increasing interest in the work of children's rooms, there would seem to be no more question of its permanent value to a large library system than to an independent library. That it is more difficult to find assistants who are equal to placing work effectively over so varied an area of territory, as is to be found in Manhattan, Richmond, and The Bronx, became the real question at issue.

Miss Moore's paper was supplemented by an account by Miss Anna C. Tyler, of New York, of her personal experiences in work with the older boys and girls.

2. STORY-TELLING IN THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

In any consideration of the results of story-telling, due account must be taken of the purpose in mind, and of the means employed to that end. For this symposium, we have thought of our purpose simply as a basis by which we may evaluate results; we have disregarded methods as extraneous to our subject, and are not considering the function of the story in education. We are to limit ourselves to one particular phase of story-telling—its use in the library, its function in library work with children. We are to inquire, first of all, why we employ the story. Is it a means of entertainment, of giving pleasure, of establishing a closer relationship between librarian and child, of giving information which we may consider "every child should know;" or, is it something as definite and practical, and at the same time more inspirational? It has often been said that our aim is to give the right book to the right child at the right time. If this is to be true of our work as a whole, it must be true in its degree of every meth-

od we use, else the method is not of the right kind. Our question resolves itself into the problem of the right use of books, and our discussion is "How far does the story hour contribute to this result?"

With this central idea in mind, let us first take a cursory glance at some of the "by-products" which the story hour brings us. Not the least of these is the opportunity afforded the story-teller. The story hour gives her greater freedom in working with the children. If she has actually lived the stories with them, she has a far better understanding of the things which they enjoy. She knows what appeals to them, she knows the things in the appreciation of which they are deficient. The establishment of confidential relations with the children is certainly practical, for to the story-teller they will go with their questions and their problems when another "teacher" is passed hastily by.

The attitude of the child to the library is another important consideration. The fact that he feels more at home in the library encourages a sense of ownership, a pride in belonging to an organization in which membership is voluntary, and which affords him a freedom lacking in a more formal institution. Through this attitude on the part of the child is gained ease in discipline, and a better spirit of comradeship in the children's room itself.

The effect of story-telling on the child and the intelligent use of books are so closely interrelated that it is difficult to separate them. The effect on the listening child varies with the individual temperament. The story-teller who learns to know her children must adapt her stories to them, must know how to help the individual child choose his "book with the story in it." But the child as a type has so much in common with every other child who listens to the same stories that we may consider for a few moments what story-telling does for him. Often it gives him a clear impression of moral truth, a healthier imagination, a wider sympathy; but these again are "by-products" from our present point of view.

The development of the power of interest and attention prepares the child to be a more intelligent reader. The development of the power of concentration makes him a more thorough reader. This was strikingly shown by an experience in one of our own children's rooms, although the method in this case was reading aloud instead of story-telling. To a crowd of restless boys some popular, interesting, thrilling stories were read. Their confidence and interest won, better things were attempted. Later, two chapters from Sven Hedin's "Through Asia" were chosen. The tangible result in this case was that two of those boys afterward "read clear through" the two fat volumes of Sven Hedin's travels.

Story-telling, rightly used, gives the child a standard by which he may judge other stories, thus contributing to the development of taste. He gains through the ear certain elements which he may miss with his eye. We are taking for granted ability and wisdom on the part of the story-teller, so we may also claim that the story gives him familiarity with good English, an appreciation of form, and a growing sense of relative values.

The story hour, above all, introduces the child in a most happy way to the "land of undiscovered books"—books which he might never choose for himself, books at which he may have glanced and found uninteresting, books which belong to him in a peculiar way, which he has not had the power to recognize. It is a factor in making it possible for him to consider reading a real "delight discovered," to love it for its own sake. Most of us are so thoroughly converted to this view of the child's use of books, that we sometimes forget that others hold tenaciously to the paternal policy. It was one of these, a school principal, who the other day lamented the fact that children are allowed to browse for themselves in collections even as small as one thousand books. He believes that reading should be supervised even as arithmetic and geography are. His panacea is for the school to arrange that each child read one book a month during the time he is

in the grades, making a total of 72 books, well-digested. Valuable as this Fletcherized method may be for certain purposes, does it not rob the use of books of its joyousness, its spontaneity, and add one more weight to the already heavy burden of "required work?" Surely we all agree that any method which makes use of an impulse from within, rather than of one from without, is more effective and more lasting in its results. This we claim for the story hour, that it helps to make it possible for the child to look upon books as his friends, to read with some purpose in view, to make great literature a part of his own life, to use books more intelligently and thus grow mentally and spiritually.

The story hour has been an integral part of the work of the children's department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh since 1899, when the West End branch began a series of stories from Shakespeare's plays. The results as seen in the character of the children's reading were so practical that story-telling was adopted systematically, and is now used in the children's rooms, the home libraries, the summer playground libraries and in the work in the public schools. Six story-hour programs have been developed, all of them taken from literature: Stories from Shakespeare, stories from the Iliad and the Odyssey, stories from Norse mythology and the Nibelungenlied, legends of King Arthur and the Round Table, legends of Charlemagne and his Paladins, tales of Robin Hood and his merry men, and stories from old ballads. These are told to the older children, those over 10 years of age. The younger children listen to myths, fairy tales and legends, selected as carefully as the stories in the cycles. Special days are sometimes observed, and special events celebrated, but in general we find that results are best obtained from the regular story-hour programs, with groups of children small enough to be easily controlled and to feel the nearness of the story-teller. The value of the continuity of a series is one of its important features, both in its effect on the individual child, and in giving

a subject of common interest to a large number of children for a considerable period of time.

The record of attendance at our story hours is of much interest. Local conditions affect this at times, but as we compare the beginning with the condition of our story-hour work at the present time, a healthful growth is apparent. In 1900-1901, the first year when the statistics were kept, the attendance was 5,285, the record for the past fiscal year is 41,947. Not only in numbers, however, is the growth to be seen, but in interest, concentration, and demand for books.

Emphasis has been intentionally laid on the relation of the story to the book. In our children's rooms a shelf labelled "Story hour books" is filled with duplicate copies of the best books containing the stories told, and is located where it is easily seen by the children who come to the room again after the story hour. Our records of the circulation of these books during the months when the stories are told are also interesting—a most practical result. Even the highest figures fall short of the truth, however, for many children use the books in the room. Then, too, we notice a decided and continued demand for them especially during the year after the cycle is finished. This indicates pretty clearly that interest is aroused permanently rather than temporarily.

We have bent our energies toward choosing the story that is worth while, and toward making the story itself the pre-eminent thing. Our story hours are story hours pure and simple, our appeal at the time is to the ear alone, and our effort after the story is told is to connect the story with the printed page.

We believe that the ideal in such work is to make it of inspirational rather than of informative value, and at the same time in a definite and practical way to make the story hour contribute to the solution of the problem of the right use of books. This purpose and this result justify the adoption of the method, the use of story-telling in library work with children.

3. STORY-TELLING IN THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The story hour, as limited to the systematic telling of stories to unorganized groups of the younger children and distinct from the reading clubs with definite membership among the older boys and girls, is understood to be the primary subject of this discussion.

The attitude of the Brooklyn public library toward the story hour is the result of practical experience and a desire to adopt or to retain in its work with children only those methods which appeal to the common sense and better judgment of those in charge of such work. In a large library system, the methods found most feasible must be adapted to the particular needs and conditions existing in each branch. Especially is this true in the work of the children's department in which different phases of the work prove necessary or superfluous, as the case may be, in different localities.

The Brooklyn public library held its first story hour at City Park branch, in December 1903, and, since that date, a number of branches have held weekly story hours each winter. The story hour work has now assumed such proportions that it has been thought advisable to discuss thoroughly the question whether or not it is a necessary part of the work. That it is popular with the children is evidenced by the voluntary attendance of such large numbers, and that it has many points in its favor is conceded by all who have been associated with such work. The question is, is this the best method by which to introduce the children to good literature and is it the most profitable way in which the time devoted to it could be spent?

As one of our branch librarians has expressed it, "the legitimate use of the library is the use of it to impart knowledge and the power to enjoy literature." The story hour in the library which fails of these results does not justify itself, and justification of, not excuse for, the exist-

ence of the story hour is what we must have, if the work is to be maintained. It is not sufficient justification to be able to support the claims that the story hour brings good influences into the lives of the children, aids in the discipline, forms the library habit, increases the popularity of the library, stimulates the imagination of the children, gives pleasure to the storyteller, brings her into closer personal touch with the children, or any of the other advantages to be gained from it, if it cannot be proved that the telling of stories actually does lead to familiarity with and love for good literature. Statistics of circulation, always so misleading, possess almost no significance here, since there is no possible method of ascertaining that the books circulated only among the children in attendance at the story hour. If, as is usually the case, the books containing the stories told are shelved separately, under a sign to that effect, how do we know but that the increase in their circulation owes its existence to the same causes affecting the issue of books beneath any other bulletin? It must be left to the individual librarian to decide whether or not the results warrant the effects expended in the preparation and the telling of stories, and she must be fortified with concrete examples of good results, if she advocates the story hour.

There is a large element of truth in much of the criticism of the practice of story-telling in the library. Whether story-telling is a function of the school which has been appropriated by the library, there is always likely to be a difference of opinion, as there is no way to prove either side of the argument to the satisfaction of those of opposite convictions. The children's joy in listening is known to be greater at the library story hour, as the children realize that there they will not be expected to retell the stories. If the story hour is to cultivate a taste for good literature, enlarge the vocabulary of the listeners, and improve their dramatic sense, it follows that the storyteller must be a person who is especially fitted by both nature and training for her

work. Not many persons possess this art and but few of these have the opportunity of developing it to a proper degree.

In the branch of the Brooklyn public library which the writer represents, the story hour has been well established for three winters, the stories being told by a trained children's librarian. The attendance has been large, the order in assembling fair, the attention perfect, and the stories of high order. The stories have usually been selected to popularize good books but little known by the children, and have been prepared as thoroughly as the time available in library time and much of the children's librarian's own time would allow. In spite of these facts, however, the story hour as a regular institution will be discontinued at this branch, another year. A story hour at irregular intervals, timed to suit the convenience of the staff, or one held during the slack time in the summer vacation may still be thought practicable.

There are several reasons for this change of plan which may be applicable to libraries in other places. Most important of these is the fact that the preparation of stories, when properly done, in addition to the other duties of the one children's librarian, is accomplished to the neglect of the reading of the children's books, both old and new. A knowledge of children's literature may be termed the most important requisite of a children's librarian, and anything which tends to make such knowledge of secondary importance is detrimental to the work. The size of the staff of the particular branch in question is inadequate to the demands made upon it at the time of the story-hour meeting. The story hour brings to the library large crowds, when the children's room is apt to be already thronged, and there is no fair method of limiting the attendance. The restlessness necessarily attending the waiting for the story-hour time to arrive, under these conditions, is felt to break into the discipline maintained during the other days of the week to a degree which the beneficial results obtained from the story hour do not offset.

Emphasis should be laid, however, upon the fact that this action, by one branch, does not by any means indicate a complete condemnation of the practice of story-telling in the library, by this Library system. In the other branches in which conditions and results warrant its continuance, the story hour will be held regularly next winter, as heretofore. The rational story hour, which proves itself to be a vital part of the work, when practicable under existing conditions, receives the approval of the Brooklyn public library.

For the reading clubs of older children, when formed in response to requests from the children themselves, we wish to speak only in the highest terms. When, through such a club, one can influence a girl's taste so that she refers to "Jane Cable," by her once-adored McCutcheon, as "trash, like all the rest of his books," and can circulate some of the best books in the adult collection nearly eighty times within a few months, there is no doubt that this work is well worth while. These results have been obtained at the same branch mentioned in the discussion of the story hour.

Given ideal conditions, then, and a trained story-teller, with love, talent, and time for her work, we feel that the story hour offers opportunities not to be slighted. Under other conditions, we should say that there are other activities open to the library worker with children which would be likely to prove more profitable. In acquiring a thorough acquaintance with her books, in establishing a mothers' club such as that conducted by the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, in preparing book talks for the mothers' clubs of near-by kindergartens, in making herself better acquainted with schools, not only through school visiting, but also through familiarity with the syllabuses of the various grades, in more extensive home visiting, and in closer co-operation with the manifold institutions for social betterment in the neighborhood of her library, the average children's librarian will find sufficient outlet for her energy and will accomplish the greatest

good, to the greatest number, at the least cost.

4. STORY-TELLING IN THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

Two reasons why the story hour is of value are: First, the economy of time in directing large numbers of children to good reading and stimulating children who do not read easily in the use of books; second, the presentation of stories which children have found difficult to read. The economic value of the story hour is a large factor in the Cleveland public library's recognition of its usefulness for the following reasons: There are 86,837 children attending the grammar schools in Cleveland. According to the 1900 census, 76% of the children are of foreign parentage, and 37% of them attend church and parochial schools which are frequently overcrowded. Usually these children are foreign, their teachers are of the same nationality as themselves and the instruction is often in the foreign language. This is where the story hour considered from its purely economic view has a great value, for in no other way is it possible to direct the reading of large numbers of children in so short a time so effectively. In a little over an hour, from 150 to 200 children hear a good story, which they may have tried to read but have not understood. Even supposing the larger amount of time could be afforded to reach the same number of children individually, would it be possible to obtain the same result?

Often the best stories for children do not appeal to them because the style is difficult. To this class of stories belong those of Andersen, Kingsley and Mrs Ewing. Some results of the use of their stories may be of interest. The "Snow Queen" was told in 2 libraries to 211 children. It was issued 93 times in 8 weeks from the time the story was told. In 2 libraries where the story was not told, it was issued but 4 times in the same number of weeks. The first 3 chapters of "Water babies" were told in 2 libraries to 214 children. The book was is-

sued 65 times in 9 weeks from the time the story was told. These figures are of interest in view of the fact that a teacher of many years' experience advised omitting it from lists for children because they would not read it. "Timothy's shoes," by Mrs Ewing, was told in 3 libraries to 284 children and it was issued 72 times in 9 weeks.

The presentation of the "Snow Queen" may be of interest. The opening story which treats of the magic mirror, how it was broken and the trouble it caused, strikes the key-note of the story, but it does not take the children into the plot. Besides this it is allegorical in form, requiring an appreciation of subtleties which most children do not have. In the telling of the story, the character of the mirror was dwelt upon only enough to have the children understand its relation to the story as a whole. The effect on Kay when one of its splinters enters his heart and how he is carried away by the Snow Queen was told in full, the language of the book being followed in the description of Kay and Gerda's homes, the grandmother, the garden and the good times they had reading and playing under the roses. This was done for two reasons: First, the children themselves had grandmothers and picture-books, therefore they were immediately interested in Kay and Gerda because they recognized the kinship to themselves. Second, it was necessary to give the children sufficient background by dwelling on this part of the story to have them understand why Gerda loved Kay so much and why she was willing to do all sorts of hard things to find him. Of Gerda's search for Kay, and her many helpers, which includes the third, fourth, fifth and sixth stories, only so much was told as was necessary to make clear the great dangers and hardships which she encountered. This meant a great deal of condensing, but it was thought more important to present the story as a whole, with the hope that the children would be interested enough to read it afterwards for themselves and get the delightful fancy and the whimsical humor which makes the great charm of this part of the story.

How Kay is rescued from the Snow Queen's palace, the last story of the seven, was told almost word for word in order to bring out the lesson, namely, the redeeming power of Gerda's faith and love.

With the exception of individual books of unusual literary or historical value, as for instance "Puck of Pook's hill," the rule should be quite general that stories for older children should be definitely planned with a view to inducing them to read connectedly books of literature or history. In a certain library popular Indian stories were told with no thought of connecting the children's reading. If advantage had been taken of the general interest in Indians by beginning with Custer's last fight in the Little Big Horn, or with Janvier's "Aztec treasure-house," it would have been an easy step to Parkman and to Prescott. As it was the stories that were told led to nothing more than a great demand for Munroe, Stoddard and Tomlinson.

As an instance of what may be done to encourage older boys and girls to read on related subjects, the following results from telling the Icelandic sagas and stories from Scottish history are of interest. The Icelandic sagas, "Grettir" and "Burnt Njal," were told in two branches to stimulate the interest of the children in French's "Grettir" and his "Heroes of Iceland," an adaptation of Dasent's "Burnt Njal." The introductory story was told from "Rolf and the viking's bow," because it is in popular form and because it has the essence of Norse strength and fearlessness. This was followed by one story from "Grettir" and two from the "Heroes of Iceland." The books used in preparing the stories were Anderson's "Norse mythology," Larned's "Tales of a Norse grandmother" and Dasent's "Burnt Njal." The total number of children who attended the 4 story hours was 322. Results: "Rolf and the viking's bow" was issued 70 times in 8 weeks, "Grettir" was issued 69 times, and the "Heroes of Iceland" 31 times.

Good results are obtained by judicious selection of stories in relation to the temperament and environment of the children. Nationality is largely a key-note of tem-

perament. Temperament and environment explain to a large degree the children's enthusiasm for one story and the indifference to another, equally good.

Italian children do not care for mere facts; they have no interest in a story that does not appeal either to their imagination or to their sympathy. Their impressionable nature makes them at once inspiring and discouraging to work with—inspiring because of their quick response to an appeal or an impression, discouraging because the appeal or the impression is so soon forgotten. The lesson of the story is grasped immediately, but there is a tendency to apply it to their neighbors rather than to take it to themselves. To illustrate, a group of Italian children listened to the story of "The necklace of truth" with much interest. It was scarcely finished when two boys said: "Yes, girls do tell lies!" The story-teller added that long before the year was out Merlin sent for the necklace because he needed it for a boy who told dreadful lies. They had nothing to say, for one of the boys the week before, in order to hear the stories a second time, insisted that he had not been in the first group, notwithstanding the testimony of his friends.

Jewish children have good imaginative powers and are interested in all sorts of subjects. They like stories of history, biography, fairy tales, legends and poetry—all is grist to their minds that in any way appeals to their imagination or to their keen appetite for knowledge. They have the best memories of any children, but the characters in the stories do not always impress them. For this reason the ethical significance should be dwelt upon. For instance, in telling the story of "The King of the Golden river" to Jewish children, the selfishness of Glück was brought out in strong contrast to the selfishness of his brothers, Hans and Schwartz. A few weeks later the story-teller noticed that the front row of chairs was crowded, and asked that one of the children find another seat. No one moved for a minute, when a girl jumped up saying: "You can all be Hans's and Schwartz's if you want to, but I am going to be Glück!" The next week

there were several empty seats in the front row.

As an instance of bad judgment in not considering environment in the selection of stories, Poe's "Black cat" was told to a gang of boys who were from a neighborhood where the incidents of the story—drunkenness and murder—are of not infrequent occurrence. Environment also explains the reason why Irish and Italian children enjoy "The King of the Golden river" so much more than Jewish children. It is because of the Catholic symbolism in the story.

The story hour must be wisely planned in its relation to the work as a whole. Over-enthusiastic persons who imagine that with a story hour a library *must* be doing good work with children have found that such things as time and place should have been taken into consideration before organizing a story hour that proved a hindrance instead of a help. Order is the fundamental requisite of a library, and the story hour should be conducted in a manner to preserve order rather than to make it more difficult to maintain. If there is no room within easy access where the story may be told, if the library occupies restricted quarters and it is impossible to arrange to have the children come when the library is closed to adults, it is far better to do without a story hour altogether and to depend upon individual work in directing the children's reading. It is the result of bad planning more than anything else, which has given grounds for the criticisms often so justly made as to the value of the story hour. Any one who has seen a story told under the disadvantages arising from lack of room and not enough library assistants to meet the demands of the large attendance, does well to question the value of such work to the library.

The discussion was led by Mrs Fairchild who commended the thoughtful attitude toward the subject expressed in the reports. Miss Edna Lyman advocated the use of the occasional story in the small library. The question of the advisability of using volunteers for such service was

discussed by Miss Moore of New York, Miss Askew of New Jersey, and Miss Price of Pennsylvania.

MINUTES

The regular business meeting of the Section was held July 1, at 2 p. m.

Miss Burnite presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Chair appointed the following Committee on nominations: Miss Faith Smith of Pittsburgh, Miss Anna C. Tyler of New York and Miss Ida J. Duff of Brooklyn.

The report of the Committee appointed to write up the purpose and history of the Children's section was distributed in type-written form to the members of the Section. The report was turned over to the Secretary and a vote of thanks extended to the Committee.

Miss Moore moved that the By-law on membership be amended to read, "Active or voting members shall consist of library assistants whose entire time is given to work with children in libraries and schools and librarians and assistants who are actively representing work with children." After some discussion the motion was carried by unanimous vote. Miss Moore moved that the associate membership be dropped since former associate members through the amendment were now eligible to full membership. The motion was carried.

The Chair appointed Mr A. E. Bostwick of St Louis and Mr W. Dawson Johnston of Columbia university library, New York, as members of the Advisory board to fill vacancies.

A letter from the editor of the "Story hour magazine" offering to co-operate with the Section was discussed, but no formal action was taken.

It was moved and carried that a Press committee of three members be appointed by the Chair, the retiring chairman and secretary to be members ex-officio. The Chairman appointed Miss Alice Jordan of Boston, Miss Mary McCurdy of Pittsburgh and Miss Margaret M. Douglas of New York.

The Committee on nominations reported the following for officers for the coming year: Miss May Massee of Buffalo, Chairman; Miss Clara Herbert of Washington, Secretary. This report was unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

(Wednesday, July 1, 1909, 8:15 p. m.)

Miss Burnite presided.

The first item on the program was a report, by the Chairman and Secretary, on

Instruction In Work With Children In the Various Library Schools and Summer Schools

1. In the library schools

Explanation. This report is a digest of the reports made by the directors of the various library schools and summer schools.

Report forms were sent to all library schools mentioned in the American Library Association handbook of September 1908, and to as many summer schools as could be found noticed in the library periodicals. These forms were sent out during the fall semester, and so far as is known, before instruction in this special subject had been given for the year; in nearly all instances they were returned after the instruction had been given. The following schools reported: New York State; Pratt; Drexel; Illinois; Atlanta; Western Reserve; Wisconsin; Simmons College. Reports were also received from the following summer schools: New York State; Iowa; New Jersey; Minnesota; Indiana; Michigan; Simmons College; Wisconsin.

Some confusion seemed to arise because so many detailed points in children's work were covered in the questions. This was because little idea of the course and of the points covered could be ascertained from the school catalogs, and it was thought that questions in detail might bring out the treatment of the subject. The main lines of the report are: The object of the course; the time given to it; the lecturers; the points covered; methods of presentation; and the disposition of

the students in small libraries and in work with children.

The object in gathering this information and in presenting it to the Section is to further interest in the instruction of the general student in this subject which is more definitely considered a specialty than any other phase of library work. Especially was it considered wise to further this interest at this time when it is probable that, owing to the recent development of work with children, the methods of presentation of the subject in many of the schools has not taken permanent form. It is not, however, the intention of the officers to so present the work of any school that it may resolve itself into a criticism of that school. Individual reports will be turned over to the Committee on library training, if it is so desired.

Object of the course. New York State. To enable students to decide their fitness for such work, to indicate approved methods so that they may supervise intelligently children's work in a small library, and to indicate means by which they may fit themselves further for this special line of work in case it appeals strongly to them.

Drexel. For general work with children without special application.

Illinois. Intended to adapt itself to conditions in the Middle West where there are many children's rooms, not many children's librarians, and not any likelihood at present that the library will support more than assistants who will look after this work under the direction of the librarian.

Wisconsin. The basis of the school is work with small libraries.

Atlanta. Special feature of the school is organization and management of a small library.

Western Reserve. Presentation of the work for the general assistant and for the librarian of a small library.

Pratt. Refers to the Apprentice course rather than to the general instruction in answer to the question. Since this report is to cover instruction in the sub-

ject for the general student, the Pratt Institute apprentice's course for work in a children's room will not be taken up. Miss Plummer may, however, wish to explain the object of the course in connection with her discussion of this report.

Simmons. No answer.

In all of the schools the subject is required in a one year's course. New York State opens the course to outsiders as a special course and 17 persons have taken this special course in the last 3 years. Wisconsin offered the subject one year as a special course for librarians in the State and 3 persons took it. No reason for discontinuing this plan was given.

Time spent on subject. The amount of time spent on the subject varies from 5 to 15 lectures for a one year's course, and in the 2 library schools giving regular senior courses, New York State gives no senior lectures and the University of Illinois gives 25. The Acting Director of the Illinois school states that he does not wish to have his statements of this work considered definite, since it is undeveloped.

The number of lectures given in the various schools is as follows: Pratt, 5; Illinois, 7; Wisconsin, 14; Drexel, 11; New York State, 11 (5 additional lectures are given in the summer school and are also open to the regular students); Atlanta, 14; Western Reserve, 15; Simmons gives no number, but states that it is difficult to answer as in all subjects treated the work with adults and with children is considered in parallel lectures.

Drexel and Western Reserve report a tendency to increase the number of lectures; New York State to increase slightly; Pratt and Atlanta to remain stationary; Wisconsin reports no material change for a time at least.

In considering the number of lectures, opportunity for practice in work with children should be taken into account. Pratt lays stress upon the practice in the children's rooms. Miss Plummer states that only the work in the class room is reported as lectures. Much of the instruction is not given in the class room. Stu-

dents virtually have lectures from the head of the department when they are in the children's room. They are arranged in groups and the same instruction is given to the groups who go at different times. New York State reports practice in children's rooms optional and does not give the number of hours required when practice work is elected by the student. Pratt reports 93 hours of practice; Atlanta, 16; Drexel, 14 hours in the Apprentice's library; Western Reserve, 14 hours in the children's rooms of the Cleveland public library. Other schools have failed to answer the question which probably indicates that they do not afford practical experience in the children's rooms.

Other forms of practice work reported on are: story-telling, visits to school libraries, bulletin making, and experience with home libraries.

In answer to the question, "Do the students hear a story told?" Wisconsin states, "all who are interested in children's work, and expect to be in public libraries;" Western Reserve, "each student attends 1 story hour;" Drexel, "students do not hear a story, they are expected to tell 1 story each;" Simmons, "students hear a story told by a professional;" Pratt, "students hear 1 story, possibly more."

Picture bulletins. Wisconsin reports that 1 bulletin is required of each student. New York State no longer requires the making of bulletins, but gives an explanatory lecture. Drexel, Atlanta, Simmons, Pratt and Western Reserve each require a bulletin. Western Reserve states, "lectures on this subject are to illustrate the presentation of the subject matter to children and the compilation of short lists."

Library visits. In answer to the question, "Do students visit school libraries?" Wisconsin, Western Reserve, New York State and Pratt answer "yes;" Drexel, "no." No library school requires practice time in work with schools.

Opportunity for practice in conducting home libraries is given by Simmons and Pratt.

Lecturers. The directors of the schools, in their choice of lecturers, show great

diversity of opinion as to the lecturers' experience and general connection with children's work. It should be noted that in this, as in other subjects, the directors of the schools are probably influenced in their choice by personality as well as by official position.

New York State has 5 lecturers, all visiting, for a course of 16 periods; 1 general librarian, 2 heads of departments, 1 children's librarian, 1 library lecturer on work with children.

Pratt has 5 lecturers, all visiting, for a course of 5 periods; 1 librarian, 1 branch librarian (formerly a children's librarian), 1 head of children's department, 1 normal school librarian, 1 high school librarian.

Western Reserve has 2 lecturers, both visiting, for 15 periods; 1 head of children's department, 1 former instructor in a normal school.

Wisconsin has 1 visiting lecturer, a librarian of a normal school, for a course of 10 periods. The lecturer for the remaining 4 lectures is not given.

Drexel has 1 lecturer, the Director of the school, for a course of 11 periods.

Illinois has 1 lecturer, visiting, for 7 periods for the junior and 25 periods for the senior course. This is a special lecturer on library work with children.

Simmons does not report, but refers to a lecture by a professional on story-telling.

It may be assumed that lecturers visiting for one or two periods have little knowledge of the temperamental qualities of the students and their background, and consequently their lectures are either inspirational or direct statements of methods of work. It may also be assumed that when this subject is presented by a general lecturer, it is largely an application of the general principles of library work to the special field. It therefore follows that if the course be given largely by outside lecturers the subject should be treated at least incidentally in connection with other subjects by a member of the regular teaching force. This is done in the New York State school in connection with book selection and reference, and in the Wisconsin

sin school in connection with reference and cataloging.

The proportion of time given to the subject of children's literature is of interest, but unfortunately the number of lectures on this subject is not always indicated. Wisconsin devotes 7 out of 14 hours to children's literature; Atlanta, 4 hours out of 8 (outside lectures not given in the estimate); Drexel, 3 out of 11; Western Reserve, 6 out of 15. Simmons states that in connection with book selection 1 lecture hour is devoted to choice of children's books, and some 50 books are put out for inspection, 5 hours being allotted for this work.

Reading. Preparation for lectures on literature by required reading varies from no required reading to 12 books in the one-year courses.

New York State reports none, but has a collection of 50 books selected by a specialist to illustrate editions, illustrations and various other points.

Pratt reports that 4 or 5 books are read by the students while they are in practice, in order that they may learn to compare; e. g., school stories—Tom Brown, Crofton boys, William Henry letters, Captain of the crew, Harding of St. Timothy's. "Some comparative work in non-fiction is also planned."

Drexel reports 2 books to be read, and states that each student is assigned 2 authors to report upon—one for boys' and the other for girls' books. These are discussed in class, making 44 authors in all. Each student reads 1 book by each author about whom she reports.

Wisconsin reports 12 books to be read by each student, 1 book in each of several classes. Individual titles are not specified, but a selected list of about 220 titles is placed in the student's hands and she may make her own selection. It should be said that these titles are rather broadly grouped in the several classes; that both standard books and books of average quality are included and also books for very small children. Wisconsin has compiled an extensive bibliography of children's reading, methods of work and

lists. This bibliography is evidently given to students for future reference.

Western Reserve requires 5 books, all of them classics, and some other reading from various books.

Illinois requires for the senior course 17 books in the following classes: easy books, poetry, fairy tales, fiction, humor, and 1 book about children. The books required for the junior course are not given.

Atlanta and Simmons do not reply.

The question on bibliography did not bring out a report on the presentation and analysis of lists. In connection with instruction in children's literature requirements in the compilation of short lists should be considered. Opportunity for such practice is given as follows: By New York State, in connection with the course in book selection; at Drexel, in 1 or 2 lists prepared in the book selection course for children; at Pratt, in short lists compiled for bulletin work; at Western Reserve, in the list compiled in connection with the student's bulletin; at Illinois; at Simmons in work for the North Bennett industrial school, the students making lists that vary as to number of hours for preparation.

Editions. A question on the presentation of the subject of editions of children's books brought the following report: Wisconsin has 2 lectures in a regular course on editions, and 1 lecture is given on illustrations. New York State takes up editions in the book selection as well as in the children's course. Pratt calls attention to editions while in practice. Illinois states that editions and illustrations are discussed. Western Reserve relies upon the student's practice in the cataloging of the East branch books, in which there are 500 children's books in carefully selected editions to influence the student's judgment on editions and illustrations.

Positions. In answer to the question, "Do you suggest students for positions in children's work when requested to do so," New York State, Drexel and Western Reserve says "yes." Pratt says, "we do not recommend them as children's li-

brarians unless they have taken the apprentice's course;" Wisconsin, "we do so if we have students properly qualified to undertake such positions;" Simmons, "yes, with the understanding that we have not given them special training in that line of work." Illinois and Atlanta do not answer.

Totalling the number of students for the 6 schools answering, who in the past 5 years have gone direct from a general library school to work with children, the number is 34: Pratt, 17; New York State, 6; Western Reserve, 4; Wisconsin, 5; Drexel, 2; Simmons, 0. The number of graduates now holding positions in work with children from the 6 schools which responded is 50: Pratt, 24; New York State, 10; Western Reserve, 4; Drexel, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Simmons, 1. The number of graduates of the 6 schools in the last 5 years who are heads of small libraries, the usual object for which the course is given, is 82: New York State, 27; Pratt, 16; Drexel, 11; Wisconsin, 8; Simmons, 4; Western Reserve, 8; and Atlanta 7.

2. In the summer schools

Indiana announces the following course in work with children for 1909: "Lectures will be given on the planning and equipment of the children's room; children's classics; fairy tales for children; Indian and other stories for children; books for older girls and boys; reference work with children; story hour in the library; bulletin and picture work; library and school co-operation, etc."

Iowa announces a series of lectures along 4 lines: (1) Children's literature, (2) Children's librarian and the aim of the children's room, (3) Special problems of classification and cataloging, (4) Story-telling to children.

Michigan announces a 5 weeks' special course in 1908, giving name of instructor, only.

Minnesota gives name of instructor and topics for lectures.

New Jersey merely notes lectures.

New York State announces names of lecturers.

Simmons College makes no announcement.

Wisconsin makes no announcement.

Object of course. With two exceptions the summer schools report the object of the course, "For work in small libraries." New York State says, "Only fundamentals treated. Purpose is to enable students to decide their fitness for such work and to indicate approved methods". Simmons College makes no report on this point, but Miss Robbins writes that the aim is to give a general course.

Length of course. With the exception of New Jersey, which gives 5 weeks, and Wisconsin, which gives 8 weeks, all summer schools reporting give a 6 weeks general course.

	Total number of lectures given	Special lectures on children's work
Indiana	89	12
Iowa	(no answer)	10
Michigan	96	20
Minnesota	50-60	5
New Jersey	(no answer)	9
New York State ..	88	5
Simmons College	71	0
Wisconsin	(no answer)	-

Many problems in children's work are naturally presented in the general lectures.

In regard to the tendency to increase or decrease the number of special lectures, Indiana says increase; Iowa says 2 weeks is standard; Minnesota expects to give same time to subject; New Jersey makes no answer; Simmons College makes no answer.

All schools report the work as a required part of the course. Iowa offers it also as a special course. Michigan offered 15 lectures to outsiders in 1908 as a special course but gave no credit. The number of students electing the special courses is not reported upon. A large number of the special lectures in each school reporting are given by regular instructors or lecturers in accredited library schools, and show 1 librarian of a large library, 1 librarian of a small library, 1 librarian of a normal school, 1 instructor in a normal school, 1 library lecturer, 2 commission workers, and 3 heads of children's departments.

Topics of lectures. Special emphasis is placed upon children's literature, methods of directing children's reading and

planning and equipment of children's rooms. Very little time is given to reference work or school work. Indiana discusses and compares lists from 10 sources; Iowa, 6; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 3; New Jersey, 4. Wisconsin states that time is given to a comparative study of accepted lists.

Required reading. Indiana requires that 27 books be read and others examined; Iowa requires 21 books, the selection being adapted to student's needs. Michigan required 15 books in 1908, and had a model library of 500 volumes for examination. Minnesota requires no definite reading as preparation for lectures, but encourages the examination of a model library and a picture book collection. New Jersey requires the reading of the "A. L. A. papers." New York State requires no reading, but has a model library of 50 volumes. Wisconsin makes no report in this particular.

Practice work. No summer school reports practice work with children. In Wisconsin students observe work in a children's room; in Indiana they hear a story told.

In Minnesota the subject of children's work is given the same amount of time as book selection, reference work and administration. In Michigan 20 lecture periods were given to this subject, 22 to cataloging and 20 to classification, with about one-third less practice time to the children's work. The other schools make no report.

It is probable that there is more uniformity in the instruction in the summer schools than in the regular library schools, since they reach much the same class and train to meet much the same conditions. On the whole, they give a much larger proportion of time to the subject than is given by the regular library schools.

This report was discussed by Miss Mary W. Plummer of Pratt Institute library school and by Mr Frank K. Walter of the New York State school.

Miss Plummer spoke as follows:

So far as our own school is concerned, I am exceedingly glad that we have been

called to give an account of ourselves in this respect of the preparation for work with children; for, although we make no extensive claim of special attention to it, we might at least give what work we do give more systematically. Most of the schools are too pressed for time to handle their multiplicity of subjects to do thorough work in any special direction or to give much more than a foundation in any subject; but we should be careful that it is foundation and not superstructure that we are giving.

Such things as the selection of children's books or of adult books suitable to older children, methods of inducing reading of the right sort, rules and records suitable to children's rooms, furniture and fittings, are all, I should say, fundamental subjects on which even the one-year course should offer instruction in principles, supplemented by as much practice as possible in well-administered libraries. A one-year course, in attempting to do more than this, would be doing injustice to other subjects equally important.

The temptation is strong at times to step aside from these essential topics to give instruction in, or to engage lecturers on, some new subject of temporary interest, or some local phase of the work peculiar to the school's environment.

Speaking for ourselves, we have sometimes yielded to the spell of personality and had a lecture or talk on some subject not fundamental, for the sake of having a certain speaker. It was pleasant and sometimes inspiring, but given our limits in time and appropriation, I have asked myself if it was wise. In some cases, I have decided that it was not, that the time would have been better spent in a plain, practical lecture on something it was more necessary for the students to know about, in case chance should make them children's librarians. I say chance advisedly, because after such a course as ours, we do not recommend graduates as children's librarians, knowing that we have neither instructed nor tested them sufficiently for that. We do say that cer-

tain ones have displayed qualifications in our own children's room that indicate, as the homeopaths say, work for children. These same subjects are equally advisable for one who is going out as branch librarian, since children usually form so large a part of branch patronage, or for the librarian of the small library who is to deal with children herself or oversee those who do. So that the instruction is given as a part of general training, not as a course of special training.

You will observe that I have not mentioned picture bulletins or story-telling by name among the fundamental subjects, but that is because I included them as means to an end, under the phrase, "methods of inducing reading of the right sort." So long as these are considered and treated as means to this important end, they belong among the fundamental topics. As an end in itself, I see no place for the picture bulletin, though a good argument could be made for story-telling, as a presentation of literature. Both, it seems to me, are legitimate attempts to promote right reading by means of suggestion. Direct advice and recommendation are seldom well-received and therefore generally inadvisable, particularly with children strange to the room and the librarian; but the general appeal of a subject, as made by the picture bulletin or of an author as made by the storyteller, is often, in fact very generally, responded to.

Practice seems very important in this department of a school's work, although it cannot be supplied in all the subjects on which instruction is given, such as furniture and fittings, for instance. And the main object of practice here should not be facility in routine, but the training in observation and in the linking of cause and effect. A student who finds out for herself in practice the effects that certain methods are having on the children, or the causes of their refusal or ignoring of a certain type of book, has something better worth while than a statement of the same thing in her note-book, repeated from a lecture. She has got the fact, she

has sharpened her observation for use next time, and she has her major premise and is ready for the next step toward a logical conclusion, if she knows how and is careful to take it. Nothing but actual practice can give her this opportunity for independent growth. And such growth is no drawback to work in a library in other capacities than that of children's librarian, for the sharpening of her faculties here must have a good effect upon work she may do anywhere.

A word about the library in which practice is given. In the first place, unless the children who use it are in part, at least, normally constituted, normally brought up children, the practice here should not be considered sufficient. Work among children of one race, for instance, or in localities where the standard of living is very low, needs to be balanced by practice in other and different neighborhoods. It is quite true that the eager, ambitious, responsive, foreign child is most attractive, but he requires rules and treatment that cannot be used in another locality where another type of child prevails. The practising student should not be allowed to draw inferences or conclusions too soon—a variety of experience, if it can be had, is most desirable. We all need to remember at times that it is not so much long experience in one spot and under one set of circumstances, as variety and depth of experience, that make the expert.

Summing up, I would say, that in my opinion work for children can not be given in a general library school course as a special subject, but as a necessary part of the general training; that it should be confined there to fundamental subjects; that these should be presented by the best-qualified persons as to knowledge of the subject and ability to impart that knowledge that the school can obtain; that practice should be as abundant as possible and should aim rather to train observation and arouse thought than to perfect the student in mechanical routine; that students should not be sent out at first as independent children's libra-

rians, but as assistants under experienced children's librarians, if they aim to enter that field at all; finally, that more specialized schools for this particular work are needed.

The report of the Section and the separate reports from the directors of the library schools were turned over to the Sec-

tion on professional training for librarianship.

Miss Beatrice Kelly, librarian of the Public library of Steubenville (O.) read a paper on the "Selection of juvenile books for a small library," but owing to lack of space it is not printed here.

SECTION ON PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

(Wednesday, June 30, 1909, 2:30 p. m.)

This Section was established by vote of the Council on June 26, 1909, upon petition signed by the members of the Committee on library training.

Its first meeting was held at the Bretton Woods conference, June 30, 1909, at 2:30 p. m., with Henry E. Legler presiding. Miss Effie L. Power acted as secretary. The following program was given:

Report of the A. L. A. Committee on library training—Mary W. Plummer, Chairman.

The library conditions which confront the library schools—Julia E. Elliott, Pratt Institute library school.

Report on student material for library schools—Frank K. Walter, New York state library school.

Do we need a graduate school?—Adam J. Strohm, Public library, Trenton, N. J.

Discussion—Mrs. S. C. Fairchild; Chalmers Hadley; H. W. Craver.

The first of the above formal papers, by Miss JULIA E. ELLIOTT, has been selected for publication.

LIBRARY CONDITIONS WHICH CONFRONT LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Like all institutions which have justified their existence by increased usefulness and steady improvement library schools were the outgrowth of a definite need. In order to understand the principles underlying their organization, subsequent development, and present status, it is necessary to understand something of library conditions which led to their founding and which have obtained during their growth.

The inception of the library school movement may be traced to the first library convention in 1853, 120 years after the establishment of the Philadelphia library company by Benjamin Franklin, the first successful American public library. In the call for this meeting the object was stated as follows: "For the purpose of conferring together upon the means of advancing the prosperity and usefulness of public libraries, and for the suggestion and discussion of topics of importance to book collectors and readers."

Fifty-three librarians representing various classes of libraries, attended this meeting. Among other things the results accomplished as summed up in a report of the meeting were: Bringing to novices the varied experience of those who had long had charge of public libraries; plans for the preparation of a complete librarian's manual; measures for the formation of a librarian's association.

Interesting and successful as this meeting had been, a lapse of 23 years occurred before a second was held in 1876 in Philadelphia, when the American Library Association was definitely organized. This year, famous in library annals as the beginning of so many movements which gave tremendous impetus to the development of public libraries, produced the most important library manual yet projected, "Public libraries in the United States", prepared and issued under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of education.

The key-note of this first convention and of all subsequent ones was co-operation. This co-operation carried on through the American Library Association meetings, and in the interim by the "Library Jour-

nal", for so many years its official organ, constituted the chief method of giving and receiving instruction in library economy until the founding of the first library school in 1887 at Columbia university.

It is interesting to note the purpose of the "Library Journal" stated in the prospectus as follows:

"We have no schools of bibliographical and bibliothecal training whose graduates can guide the formation of and assume the management within the fast-increasing libraries of our country, and the demand may, perhaps, never warrant their establishment, but every library with a fair experience can afford inestimable instruction to another in its novitiate." To further these and like purposes it is proposed to establish an American library journal. The rapid growth of libraries in this country, makes such a medium of exchanging experience vitally necessary, and it will be a means of economizing both time and money."

Certainly the librarians who were pioneers in the library movement and instrumental in creating conditions which gave birth to library schools can not with entire truthfulness claim lack of library school training. The interchange of ideas between men and women of mature judgment and ripe experience, with definite problems to discuss, could not fail to give better training within the limitations of a week's conference than months of instruction, following a similar if more systematic plan of seminars and round tables, to inexperienced and less mature minds, to whom the library world up to that time had been a sealed book. Moreover upon the results of these discussions as set forth in print later, is founded much of the library school instruction to-day.

While statistics are exceedingly unsatisfactory because of lack of uniformity in terms, and in methods of securing them, the following brief survey of the rapid increase in libraries, and the proportion of different types at different periods, as compiled from the U. S. Bureau of education reports, may somewhat explain tendencies in library school schedules.

From 1775 to 1850, 760 libraries were established in the United States, of which 25, or 3⅓% were public, and 100, or 13% were college, the remaining 83% being

divided among academy, scientific, historical, mercantile, government, institutional and professional libraries. In 1875, 3,682 libraries of 300 volumes and upward were in existence, of which number 342, about 9⅓% were public, and 312, or 8½% were college libraries. In 1891, four years after the founding of the first library school at Columbia, 3,804 libraries numbering 1,000 volumes and upward were reported, of which 1,196, or 32% were general, 523, or 14% were college, 911, or 24% were school libraries, and the remaining 30% was divided among 23 classes. In 1903, the number of libraries of 1,000 volumes and upward had increased to 6,869. 2,283, 33%, were general; 642, 9⅓%, were college; 2,600, 38%, were school libraries; and the remaining 20%, were scattered. In a large number of cases in the last two reports "public school library" is equivalent to public library, as the functions of the former had been broadly interpreted and greatly extended.

In view of these statistics it is significant that the first class of Columbia, numbering 22 students, included 11 who had had previous experience, 6 of whom were from public, and 5 from college libraries.

During 1887-1888, 31 positions were filled from this class, some of them only temporary. Of these 19, 61%, were in public libraries, 5, 16%, were in college libraries, and 7, 23% were miscellaneous; and of the total number, 39%, were cataloging positions. During the 10 years from 1887 to 1898, the positions filled by graduates of the same school were approximately 50% in public libraries, 14% in college and university libraries, 36% miscellaneous, including private libraries, commercial houses, special libraries, and indexing. In 1908 the percentages were as follows: Public libraries 39%, universities and colleges 29%, miscellaneous, including high school, government, state normal, and special libraries, 32%.

Time will not permit detailed statistics from other schools, but doubtless one recent year from each of two other schools will be typical.

Of 21 students graduated from Pratt in 1907, 62% went into public, 9% into college, and 29% into miscellaneous libraries.

Of the 23 graduates in 1907 of the Wisconsin school, 44% secured public, 13% college, and 43% miscellaneous positions. This latter is significant as the school was founded particularly to meet the needs of small public libraries.

The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that in responding to this demand from the two largest classes of libraries, the schools have endeavored in their curricula to live up to the library ideal—"The greatest good to the greatest number." It is evident, however, that to supply librarians and assistants in sufficient numbers for the rapidly increasing libraries has been only one of the many library school problems. Library ideals have grown and increased as rapidly as libraries. Library functions have been more and more broadly interpreted and extended, until what the librarian need not know could be compressed within a very small book and what he should know would fill libraries. Since the opening of the first library school the activities of one class of libraries alone have increased enough to require a year's study to master the a. b. c. of its problems. The library keeper of the nineteenth century has been transformed into the library promoter of the twentieth, and there is little within the range of human knowledge that is not useful sometime during a librarian's career.

Let us consider for a moment a few of the activities of one class—public libraries. Within the last 20 years branches, delivery stations, and home and traveling libraries have been developed with all the complicated machinery of technical and administrative problems; co-operation with schools has been in progress, involving the intimate knowledge of the school curriculum, ability to teach pupils the use of library tools, and to aid teachers in securing the best material to supplement their work. Where formerly an age limit from 12 to 16 years was operative in every library, children's rooms are now univer-

sal, and require special fitness and training, not only in technical methods, but in child study and sociological conditions. Administrative problems are greater, demanding a knowledge of municipal organization, and an ability to deal with political conditions and civic problems. The universal activity in erecting library buildings, stimulated by the benefactions of Mr Carnegie and others, requires a knowledge of architecture and of building problems, and to the lack of it is due many notable failures throughout the country.

These various activities may each require its specialist in a large or moderate sized library system, for example, Chief of circulation; Head cataloger; Reference librarian; Assistant in charge of school work; Supervisor of branches; Children's librarian, etc. The librarians may, and often do, expect the new library graduate to be thoroughly informed on all the intricacies and details of each position. That they have been disappointed is evident in the criticism that library school graduates must be trained in the methods of a given library even after a year at a library school, and in the conclusion by some that they may as well train their own assistants from the foundation. Is this just? Has the librarian with this view considered that a particular position in his library needing special knowledge is only one of many in a library of a single type, in a single class, among all the various classes and types in existence?

At the other extreme in this class is the small library which must combine in one or two persons all the qualifications, not so intensified perhaps, divided among the many in the large library; for the same problems, on a smaller scale confront the small public library. Moreover mistakes are more vital because of more limited resources. The librarian of the small library who wastes time in unnecessary records; does not maintain a just proportion in expenditure for books, supplies, etc.; fails to train the one or two assistants to their greatest efficiency, for lack of teaching ability; or lacks knowledge in dealing with common councils, school boards, and

library boards, is a more serious failure than an assistant in a single department in a large library who proves to be a square peg in a round hole. In the latter case the unfitness is soon discovered and quickly rectified, and only temporary damage is done; in the former, lack of basis for comparison often fails to reveal inefficiency to the Board of trustees, and a whole community suffers indefinitely in consequence.

Not only have the activities in public and college libraries multiplied, but within the past 20 years the number of libraries in other classes has rapidly increased, and these special classes, law, medical, normal, museum, state libraries and others, are seeking trained people to solve the problems steadily growing in numbers and perplexity. Moreover new classes have been created during the same period, among them legislative reference libraries, offering entirely new problems of administration and technical methods; normal and high school libraries, with their courses of instruction in library use and methods; applied science libraries; special work in institutional libraries; indexing in state departments and commissions; and state library commissions, comprehending in their scope the administration of traveling libraries, the founding and organizing of new libraries, the conducting of summer schools and institutes, advisory supervision of library architecture, and almost every form of library work conceivable.

It is manifestly impossible for even the most highly organized school to give in one or in two years a course of instruction that would thoroughly prepare students for practical problems in all classes and types of libraries. Hence these factors, inherent in library conditions which enter into the making of library school schedules, require rare judgment, fine discrimination, and a keen sense of proportion based upon known needs. Perhaps in no department of library work must the "Greatest good to the greatest number" be so carefully considered. But in meeting these conditions the library schools have problems of their own to solve. One

of the most vital is the securing of material out of which to make librarians. The standards of admission: examination versus college diploma; the proportion of credit to be given personality and scholarship; the value of experience and its rank in the final decision; these and many more questions have been discussed pro and con by library school faculties, and whatever the practice adopted, each library school realizes its inadequacy in the final issue.

Why are the schools not attracting college graduates of the *highest* scholarship? A college diploma means little in itself in a country where thousands are granted every year, where it is almost more unusual not to possess one; and it is a matter for reflection that the college student in the library school does not always prove to be the best student, nor always make the most efficient library worker. It is also true that the college requirement tends to lower the average age at which students enter the profession, when they are admitted direct from college. This in turn brings lack of maturity and experience, so essential to human sympathy and breadth of vision. Some of the ablest librarians this country has produced have not been college graduates. Granting that they would have made better librarians with college training, the fact remains that the individual and not the college bred man would still have been the successful librarian. These facts are not disparaging to college training, but they do emphasize the fact that the library profession does not at present attract the best product of our colleges.

Again, the examination method fails of its purpose by keeping out people of ability, with minds keenly alert, and capable of the highest efficiency, who may have been signally successful as librarians, or in some other calling. They may have read widely, may be thoroughly informed on special subjects, and what is more important may have a realizing sense of what they do not know of others. They may be men and women of wide experience, with natural human sympathy and

capacity for service and helpfulness, with unusual ability in seeing and developing opportunities; but they may fear an examination requiring definite information upon a large variety of topics, which an active life and grave responsibilities have prevented them from acquiring. They have no means of knowing the fairness and discrimination with which examination papers are marked; the emphasis given to personal qualifications, and many considerations that have little to do with definite knowledge or exact statements, such as penmanship, spelling, maturity of expression, the indefinable evidences of intelligence and culture. Therefore, because of timidity, pride or self-depreciation some of the most promising individuals never become library school applicants.

There should be some method devised of securing people of capacity—capacity for hard work, for human sympathy, for acquiring and imparting knowledge, for indefinite growth and development mentally and spiritually—with enough scholastic education, or equivalent experience to form a substantial background, with a college education if possible, but not by any means imperative. There should be an active effort to discover good people, not a passive waiting for applicants; some method of co-operating with the colleges, whereby the best students are discovered and the library microbe injected at an early stage in the college course. This should be accomplished through the faculties, and the aim should be to discover individuals, not to enthrone large numbers; it should be a process of selection, not of rejection. There should be some means of co-operating with librarians of recognized ability and discriminating judgment in detecting library capacity, and stimulating library ambition in high school students, and others. A greater responsibility should be felt by librarians in general in recommending applicants. There is no greater injury you can do an individual or a library school than to conceal disadvantages, personal or educational, which a candidate may possess. By so doing you assume grave responsibility for the suc-

cess of that student and the reputation of the school; by being honest you throw the responsibility on the school, where it belongs, and if the student is accepted, you give the faculty the power to deal wisely and intelligently with the defect whatever it may be.

One special warning may not be amiss here. Applicants should not be recommended who are physically worn out from teaching or other causes, and who turn to a library school as a sanitarium for nervous disorders. Because library classes must necessarily be limited in number, it works an injustice to the capable student who is thereby rejected, and to the school in further limiting its power of supplying demands. From every standpoint it is fatal to the individual, to the class, and to the school, not to mention the faculty, if, as often happens, a strong personality inhabits the disordered body.

This problem of securing people fitted by education, experience, and natural aptitude to enter the library profession has a most serious economic aspect. We may enter upon a campaign to secure the most promising individuals, we may suggest to them the opportunities the profession offers for social service, for the expression of philanthropic impulses, for personal culture; and we may use the many stock phrases which have served to inspire unselfish librarians in the past, but when we are asked what are the financial possibilities, we all know what the reply must be. It is futile to scorn this economic question. It is true of every great movement that the pioneers are unselfish, hardworking, unmercenary enthusiasts; but when that movement develops into an established institution, and calls for larger and larger numbers of recruits, these must come from among young people choosing a career, who weigh all the advantages and disadvantages of various callings, and rightfully choose, according to their tastes, the one that offers the widest range of opportunities, not ignoring the acquisition of filthy lucre.

It is not unusual that all the virtues and qualifications are demanded from a

new graduate for the sum of \$50 per month, as witness a recent request, which is not unique, for a librarian who must be "of mature years, well and strong, willing to do hard work when necessary; with actual experience in organizing and administering a library; the experience gained in the training school alone insufficient. A college education necessary from the nature of the work and the conditions." All for \$50 per month in a city where the very lowest living rate is stated to be \$35. Low salaries to begin with might be accepted cheerfully if the future offered a fair compensation for proved ability.

We continually hear wonderment expressed that the library profession does not attract more men, that great posts that become vacant are often filled from outside the library profession. It has also caused surprise that in 20 years the library schools have not produced more librarians whose experience added to their training fit them for these responsible executive positions. There is really no cause for wonderment when we realize that the outside men thus chosen, have been earning salaries fairly commensurate with their ability during the time they have been gaining executive power, whereas in the library profession salaries are prohibitive in the smaller positions, and the larger ones are too limited in number to be depended upon for certain advancement.

This seeking for men to fill important posts, who have not been trained in a professional school, but who possess special qualifications obtained in other ways, is not peculiar to librarianship. If time permitted many instances might be cited in other professions, but the one that comes to mind most readily is that of the late Dr Hale, who never attended a divinity school, and who at one time doubted the necessity for such preliminary training for those who were to enter the pulpit. But even this striking example does not necessarily discredit the work divinity schools are doing, and only emphasizes the truth that it is the individual and not the training that is sought for in posts of supreme importance.

We hear comparisons drawn between the older librarians of bookish tastes, and the new librarians of technical methods, frequently to the disparagement of the latter, but the truth is that neither one is adequate to the present situation. The pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other, and what is needed is the rare combination of broad culture, knowledge of technical methods, and executive ability. The possessor of one of these alone may be content with a meagre salary, but the possessor of all three realizes his power, and seeks greater opportunities in other fields for expression and remuneration.

Moreover the library profession suffers from the limitations of all salaried positions in being more or less subject to a higher authority, whereas other professions and commercial pursuits offer the individual unlimited opportunity for initiative and freedom of development.

Briefly, the conditions that confront library schools may be summed up as follows:

The phenomenal increase in the number of libraries of all kinds within a period of 20 years, which provide employment for more graduates than the schools can supply.

The variety of classes of libraries, of types within each class, and of positions within each type, presenting as many different practical problems.

The fact that the library profession is not now attracting people of unusual fitness and ability. This in turn based upon the economic problem of compensation.

The different locations and conditions affecting the practical work of each school.

Now in what ways and with what degree of success have library schools met these conditions?

It is a principle underlying all schools of practical instruction that they must follow and not lead in the development of a profession. Instruction based upon theories that have not been demonstrated is practically null. Schools of medicine may advance theories concerning diseases, their causes and cures, but instruction for

practical application of principles must be based upon actual practice of experienced physicians. There were doctors before there were medical schools, and the discoveries in medicine and surgery, and their demonstration, must always come in advance of their adoption into the curricula of medical schools.

Library schools may advance theories, but these theories must be tested by actual practice before technical methods of dealing with them can be successfully taught. The chief functions of the library schools should be to keep informed of developments in the field, and to be highly specialized bureaus of co-operation in disseminating approved library methods.

The courses given in the schools may be divided into practical, technical, inspirational, and cultural.

In 1874 a pamphlet of 28 pages appeared in Germany entitled, "The science of library arrangement with a view to a common organization among libraries, and to the special study of library science in German universities," by Dr F. Rullmann, Librarian of the University of Freiburg. In this pamphlet a course extending through three years was recommended, and an outline was suggested. Of the 12 subjects mentioned, three might come under the heading technical, and the remainder were cultural.

In the first schools founded in America technical subjects predominated to almost the opposite extreme. The cultural studies introduced were to meet deficiencies in preliminary education, and practical work was extremely limited. But a glance at the development of library school curricula will show gradual but steady changes in the proportion of these divisions.

The general cultural studies have been almost wholly discontinued except in two-year courses, when they come in the second year. The character of these subjects has changed as entrance requirements have advanced and they are now limited to library subjects, such as the history of libraries and of book-making, the latter including the history of printing, binding, illustration, etc. Technical subjects have

been necessarily limited to foundation principles underlying the organization of all libraries, and the adaptation to special classes is left to the students. The criticism that students fail in adaptability reverts again to the grade of ability which the schools attract. Laboratory work has been increased almost to the limits of possibility. Its development has been further limited by the location of the schools, and available practice fields. Preliminary practice work is now required in two schools; and in every school, other things being equal, applicants of experience are chosen first. Inspirational topics continue to occupy a prominent place on the schedules, and because of limited time, many of these continue to be inspirational although practice in the field has developed approved technical methods of application.

A careful study of library school development will convince the fair-minded that a conscientious effort has been made by faculties to keep pace with changing library conditions, to consider all reasonable criticisms and profit by them, to make the greatest possible use of opportunities that the limitations of a one or two years' course and the locations of the schools can offer. In spite of this the fact remains that the schools as they are now organized are not wholly successful in meeting conditions, and leaders in the schools believe that the time has come for thorough investigation of the reasons, and a readjustment to circumstances governing them.

Heretofore each school has endeavored to train students for all kinds of positions, with the exception of the special school in Pittsburgh for training children's librarians, and no school is willing to admit that there is any ordinary position in the library world which some one of its graduates is not able to fill. To this end the schedule of each new school has been based, line by line, upon that of the older schools, with unimportant variations. And the great demand for library trained people has made it possible for very indifferent students to secure fairly important positions. But this is the age of co-operation

and specialization, and there is as great an opportunity for differentiation in library schools as in the other educational institutions. If a library school had command of unlimited funds, it might become a great library university, with special departments offering the necessary variety in training, but that school has yet to be founded, or endowed.

If specialization is decided upon how can this best be developed? That it can be done is proved by the success of the Carnegie training school for children's librarians, with its two-year course for students with no training, and one-year course for graduates of other schools; also by the success of the special course in Legislative reference work, carried on by the Wisconsin school, in which the special students are obliged to take only such work in the regular course as seems essential to their specialty, children's work, loan systems, and numerous short courses designed more particularly for public libraries being eliminated. It is doubtful whether any school would be willing to drop the first year and become a graduate school entirely. That is a possibility not considered here.

But if the conditions as set forth here mean anything, they prove that the one-year course cannot possibly offer a training that will fit students to fill acceptably all kinds of positions in all kinds of libraries. In justice to graduates who are ambitious to acquire more than the elementary principles of library economy, the one-year schools must in time offer advanced courses; and in justice to libraries with special needs the second year of all schools must offer greater opportunities for specialization.

There cannot be serious disagreement as to the essentials in a one-year course. It must necessarily be limited to foundation principles of technical methods, and to the inclusion of those cultural subjects only which have a practical bearing, for example, the fiction seminar and the book selection course, certainly as much of the latter as can possibly be included. The practical work should be concentrated as

much as possible to secure the best results, and should be limited in kind by the advantages of location, and be done under expert supervision. Some slight opportunity for specialization is here possible. The library school located in a university library might very properly make an application of principles to fit college and university libraries, and should not attempt special public library training; on the other hand one located in a public library should make that type of library its specialty, and so on. Specialization for individual students again depends upon unusual ability, and an early revelation of definite tastes and aptitudes, and the certainty that he or she will enter the special field, even though the opportunity is longer in coming than one for which his special work has failed to fit him. To offset the lack of cultural topics, the student of a one-year course might be given selected bibliographies on the history of printing, history of libraries, etc., and be encouraged to prepare and submit a paper on each subject after graduation, for which advanced credit could be given as each paper was completed. The research work required would be infinitely more profitable than an hour spent in listening to a carefully prepared lecture.

There will probably be more differences of opinion as to what the second year should offer. At present it seems to consist largely of cultural topics, comparative methods, and a little advanced work in some technical subjects, with an occasional special course like the administrative course at Albany. This second year could be made a most profitable year of special work, and here is the greatest opportunity for co-operation between the schools. It should be planned, not only for students who can afford two full years in succession, but it should be available to graduates who can return at intervals to pursue special studies for short periods. A year or two of actual library experience between the first and second years would render the latter a hundred per cent more useful to all students.

In replies received in answer to ques-

tions sent to a number of graduates from different schools, the fact was revealed that not one had found that her library training fitted her for normal school work. A survey of special classes of libraries will discover few library graduates, comparatively, in law and medical libraries, yet the need for specialization is exemplified by the growing sections in the American Library Association, and by the variety of subjects on the present program to be discussed in the Law libraries' section.

As a basis for discussion, bearing in mind these conditions, including opportunities and limitations, the following recommendations are offered:

1. That the curriculum of one-year schools and the first year of two-year schools be confined to foundation principles of technical methods, to cultural subjects of practical value, and to intensely practical work both following class work and in the field. The latter to be governed by the location of the school, and to offer opportunity for limited specialization.

2. That in the two-year schools the course of the second year shall be flexible, and shall provide for electives, but shall be open, except under exceptional circumstances, only to graduates of a one-year course; that to this end the course in each school be planned as a series of units, designed to make a harmonious whole; that co-operation among the schools shall limit the subjects included to the natural advantages which each affords for practical work; that the units of the courses be so arranged that graduates from any accredited school, with the necessary qualifications, may pursue a special course, including one or two units, without spending an entire year, and may return from time to time until the entire course is completed if it is so desired.

For example, a year's course in one school might include separate courses of three months each in normal and high school work, in law library problems, and in commission work, any one of which

would be complete in itself, but still form a connected course. Cultural and comparative subjects could be arranged in relation to and parallel with these courses, and opportunity be given for specialization.

3. That the co-operation of different classes and types of libraries be sought to afford practice work for these special students. In the development of the co-operation some valuable hints might be obtained from the plan successfully carried out in the Engineering college of Cincinnati university, as described in the "American Magazine" for May. The difficulties encountered by the young instructor with the big dream in training men for practical work seem strangely familiar, and his solution is an application on a much larger scale of our practice work method.

4. That the schools shall co-operate in placing students to the best advantage, and shall refer requests for special training to the school which specializes in that training.

5. That librarians shall be urged to apply for assistants to the school which gives the special training needed, and shall not make appointments without advice from the school from which the student comes, thus avoiding much of the dissatisfaction which arises from failure to fit the student to the position.

6. That a method of systematic co-operation with graduates, and libraries that employ graduates, be devised to secure, not desultory criticism of the schools, but definite knowledge as to improvement of old methods, development of new ones in actual practice, information as to ways in which students fail to meet requirements, and practical illustrations and suggested improvements in training, not forgetting the word of approval when that is possible. A system, whereby observation could be made of the work of each graduate during the first year or two of actual service, would be of inestimable value to students, schools and libraries.

In conclusion: The conditions which confront library schools are only limited by prevailing library conditions the world over, plus their own peculiar problems.

The opportunities open to them are equally unlimited. But only by systematic and intelligent co-operation among themselves, and with the library world which they strive to serve, may they hope to fulfill the purpose for which they were founded.

Following the program a formal organization was effected and the following committees were named: Nominations, Linda A. Eastman, Julia T. Rankin, Dr R. G. Thwaites; Membership, Corinne Bacon, with power to name two associates; Program, Mary W. Plummer, with power to

name two associates; By-laws, W. F. Yust, Elisa M. Willard, Mary L. Jones.

The Committee on nominations presented the following report which was adopted: Chairman, Chalmers Hadley; Vice-Chairman, W. H. Brett; Secretary, Harriet P. Sawyer.

The meeting voted that a committee of five be appointed to look into the matter of co-operation and another committee of three to consider the question of a graduate school.

Adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COUNCIL AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Bretton Woods, N. H., June 26-July 3, 1909.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1908-9.

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods (N. H.) June 28, 1909.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, A. E. Bostwick, P. B. Wright, Alice B. Kroeger, J. I. Wyer, Jr. There were also present by request H. E. Legler, C. W. Andrews and H. C. Wellman of the Publishing board.

Executive offices. The President in a brief statement recalled the status of the matter of Executive offices as discussed at the last meeting of the Board in Buffalo, April 15, 1909, summarized the decision there reached and indicated that certain proposals now before the Board so changed the complexion of the matter as to call for fresh consideration.

The Secretary then read the following letters:

Chicago Public Library
Chicago, May 17, 1909

Mr J. I. Wyer, Jr
Sec'y American Library Association
State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to notify you that the Board of Directors of the Chicago public library at its meeting held May 13th voted to extend an invitation to the American Library Association to move its headquarters to Chicago and offer one of the rooms in the Library building for that purpose.

Will you bring this matter before the

members of the Executive Board at the earliest opportunity. I have notified each of the other members of the Executive Board of this offer.

Very truly yours
(signed) H. G. WILSON, Sec'y.

American Library Association
Albany, N. Y. 24 May, 1909
Mr Harry G. Wilson
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th with its statement of the vote of the Board of Directors of the Chicago public library to extend an invitation to the American Library Association to move its headquarters to Chicago and the offer of one of the rooms in your library building for that purpose. This will be brought before the members of our Executive Board at the earliest opportunity, which will probably not be before we meet at our annual conference at Bretton Woods, N. H. June 28.

Yours very truly
(signed) J. I. Wyer, Jr, Sec'y.
Chicago Public Library
Chicago, May 26, 1909

C. H. Gould, Esq.
McGill University Library
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 18th and 21st inst. asking for further information concerning the room offered by the Board of Directors of the Chicago public library for executive headquarters of the American Library Association.

The room selected is a large room on the fifth floor of the Library building, ad-

joining the "Directors' room," and measures 54x42 feet. It is well lighted, having windows on three sides and is convenient to the elevators.

I judge from your letters that you are particularly interested in the question of handling freight and packages for shipment. In this connection I would say, that, while the elevator service at the end of the building in which the room is located is used for passengers, I do not think there will be any difficulty in making arrangements for taking smaller packages up and down at any time of the day, and the larger ones that require a truck, can be moved before nine o'clock in the morning. This is merely a suggestion and it is entirely possible that some other solution may be found.

The offer of the Board included the lighting and heating of the room.

In regard to the terms for which the offer is made the situation is this: We understand that provision is being made in the plans of the new John Crerar library for considerable space which is to be used as executive offices of the American Library Association. However, these rooms will not be available for several years and the room in the Chicago public library is offered for an indefinite period, or until such time as the Association would want to avail itself of the space in the John Crerar library.

I trust that I have given you the information you desire and I shall be pleased to answer any additional queries.

Yours very truly

(signed) H. G. WILSON, Sec'y.

Mr Carl B. Roden, representing the Chicago library club, then came before the Board and presented the following letter:

Chicago Library Club

Chicago, June 24, 1909

Mr J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Secretary, American Library Association
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago library club, held on May 24, 1909, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago library club cordially seconds the invitation of the Chicago public library to the American Library Association, to establish headquarters at Chicago, and offers its services to the Association in connection with the work.

Yours respectfully

CARRIE L. ELLIOTT, President.

Edward D. Tweedell
Secretary.

Mr Roden added that the statements in the letter were purposely made general so as to be as broad in scope and as hospitable in implication as possible, and that he was authorized by the Chicago library club to say more specifically that it would be responsible to the American Library Association for at least the furnishing and fittings of the proposed Executive offices and would take charge, under a competent committee, of all details of the removal of the offices from Boston.

In passing to the consideration of these offers the President called upon the Treasurer for a statement of the normal annual revenue of the Association proper aside from the income of the Publishing board. It was given as \$5,500. The President further stated that the Executive Board had considered as a minimum budget the following:

Salaries: Secretary and clerical ...	\$3,500
Contingencies	1,000
Bulletin—Conference—Committees...	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$7,000

The discussion indicated the strong probability that a saving of from \$400 to \$500 could be effected, at least during the first year, on the items of Bulletin, etc.; a saving, however, which in fullest justice to the work of the Association would be quite offset by more liberal allowances for conference expenses and contingencies than is contemplated by the above budget.

The Publishing board through its Chairman, H. E. Legler, then made the following statement:

The duties connected with the work of the Publishing board which it is expected will center at the Executive offices in Chicago are briefly itemized as follows:

a. Secretaryship of Publishing board. Attendance at meetings. Keeping of minutes, etc.

b. Correspondence aside from editorial work: In connection with advertising, manuscripts offered, and with Sales agent.

c. Business arrangements and relations of Publishing board with Sales agent and all others.

d. Keeping of subscription lists for "A. L. A. booklist" and periodical cards.

In consideration for the satisfactory performance of these duties the Publishing board will pay \$1,500 annually, beginning September 1, 1909, and if it should develop that the services rendered be of quantity and quality to warrant it, the Publishing board will endeavor to increase the sum to one which would be an adequate return for them.

Voted, That the Executive Board accept the offer indicated in the statement from the Publishing board.

Voted, That the offer from the Chicago public library of spacious and convenient quarters in its building for the Executive offices of the Association be accepted, and that the President and Secretary be instructed to express to the officers of that Library the warm thanks of the American Library Association for this handsome proposal.

Voted, That the hearty gratitude of the American Library Association is due to the Chicago library club for its generous and timely offer of substantial assistance in the transfer of its Executive offices from Boston to Chicago.

Correction. On request of Miss Mary E. Ahern, the Secretary was directed to note in the minutes of this Board, that Miss Ahern's telegram of August 18 last, referring to the correspondence vote on Headquarters, recorded in "Bulletin" 2:441, had through a misunderstanding been interpreted by the President and Secretary in a sense the opposite of that which she had intended.

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to arrange for the editorial work on the Proceedings of the Bretton Woods conference at a cost of not more than \$100.

Voted, That the Secretary take steps to learn the names of any members of the American Library Association who are likely to be able to attend the International exposition and its auxiliary conferences in Brussels in August, 1910.

Adjourned, subject to call of Chair.

J. I. WYER, JR, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods (N. H.) June 30, 1909.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, A. E. Bostwick, Alice B. Kroeger, P. B. Wright, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

By-laws. Dr Herbert Putnam, for the Committee on constitutional revision, presented the following draft for a set of By-laws for the Association and recommended its adoption:

Voted, That the By-laws as recommended by the Committee on constitutional revision be approved by the Executive Board and submitted to the Association for final adoption.

By-laws.

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, trustees of the Endowment fund and such members of the Council as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board which shall, after adoption of the report, post its nominations 48 hours before the election, and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least 24 hours before the election, provided that with the

petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person shall be nominated as president, first or second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the reelection of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library train-

ing, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of its investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one librarian of a free public library of at least 50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration, to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity, and co-operation, with a view to economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgments and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under the provisions of Sec. 17 of the Constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the members. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association, but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same.

The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Committee appointment. In accord with the resolution adopted in the first general session, the following Committee on co-ordination was named: C. H. Gould, Herbert Putnam, W. C. Lane, J. L. Gillis, F. P. Hill, N. D. C. Hodges, Mary L. Titcomb, with power to add to their number.

Adjourned subject to call of Chair.

J. I. WYER, JR, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1909-10

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods (N. H.) July 3, 1909.

Present: N. D. C. Hodges, J. I. Wyer, Jr, C. W. Andrews, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler and P. B. Wright.

1910 meeting. Mr C. R. Dudley was given a hearing in support of the various invitations received from municipal and state officials and organizations to meet in Denver in 1910. Mr Dudley assured the Executive Board of ample hotel accommodations and provision for meetings. He recommended a meeting between June 15 and October 15.

Secretary. Mr J. I. Wyer, Jr, was elected Secretary to serve until September 1st. At his own request the usual salary was waived.

Treasurer. Mr P. B. Wright was elected Treasurer, *pro tem*. At his own request the matter of salary was waived.

Executive board. The elective members of the Executive Board chosen at the regular annual election held at Bretton Woods, July 2, were, according to the provisions of Section 11 of the Constitution, divided by lot into three equal classes with the following result:

Terms expiring 1910, Herbert Putnam, P. B. Wright.

Terms expiring 1911, C. W. Andrews, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf.

Terms expiring 1912, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler.

Committees. The following committees were elected for the ensuing year:

Finance, C. W. Andrews, F. F. Dawley, F. L. Haller.

Publishing board. Two members appointed, C. W. Andrews and A. E. Bostwick, for term expiring in 1912.

Public documents, G. S. Godard, Johnson Brigham, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, J. D. Thompson, Ernest Bruncken.

Co-operation with National education association, E. W. Gaillard, Mary E. Ahern, Melvil Dewey, Flora B. Roberts, Marjary L. Gilson.

Library training. The terms of Mary W. Plummer and A. S. Root expiring in 1909, both were reappointed for a period of four years.

Library administration, Corinne Bacon, H. M. Lydenberg, H. C. Wellman.

International relations, E. C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam.

Bookbuying. It was voted that the Bookbuying committee be continued with the same membership as at present—J. C. Dana, B. C. Steiner, W. P. Cutter. That it be asked to submit to the Executive Board estimates on the cost of the "List of novels for adults" recommended for publication in its report submitted at Bretton Woods. Further, that it be informed that the Publishing board has in hand the preparation of a list of books for young people.

Bookbinding, A. L. Bailey, Margaret W. Brown, N. L. Goodrich.

Federal relations, B. C. Steiner, J. L. Gillis, W. C. Lane, H. R. McIlwaine, T. L. Montgomery.

Catalog rules for small libraries, Alice B. Kroeger, with power to name two associates and with instructions to submit completed manuscript to the Publishing board.

Travel, F. W. Faxon, with power to add to membership.

Program, N. D. C. Hodges, J. I. Wyer, Jr, Chalmers Hadley.

Co-ordination among college libraries. Acting on the recommendation of the College and reference section, that the committee appointed by the New England association of college librarians to consider

and report on the question of establishing a central bureau of information and a lending library for colleges and universities, and which reported informally through its chairman, Mr W. C. Lane, at the Bretton Woods meeting of the College and reference section, be made a committee of the American Library Association, it was thereupon voted that the following committee be constituted with the above title: W. C. Lane, C. W. Andrews, Bertha E. Blakely, G. W. Harris, T. W. Koch, E. C. Richardson, A. S. Root, J. C. Schwab, L. N. Wilson.

Committees discharged. Catalog rules, Library architecture, Constitutional revision.

Secretary. Mr Chalmers Hadley was unanimously elected Secretary at a salary of \$2,000 for the year beginning September 1, 1909.

Removal of headquarters. The following committee was appointed to represent the Association in the removal of Executive offices to Chicago and their installation in the new quarters in the Chicago public library: C. W. Andrews, C. B. Roden, Mary E. Ahern.

Adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR, Secretary.

COUNCIL

The Council of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods (N. H.) in the Mt Washington Hotel, on June 26, 1909, at 8:30 p. m.

Present: C. H. Gould, N. D. C. Hodges, Alice B. Kroeger, P. B. Wright, W. L. Brown, Edith Tobitt, A. E. Bostwick, G. M. Jones, R. R. Bowker, T. L. Montgomery, S. H. Ranck, Mary E. Ahern, H. E. Legler, Herbert Putnam, Linda A. Eastman, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

The minutes of the last previous meeting, held June 22 and 26, 1908, at Tonka Bay (Minn.), were read in synopsis.

Brussels invitations. A letter from the International institute of bibliography, February 20, 1909, laid before the Council, extended an invitation to participate in an International Congress of Archivists and Librarians to be held in Brussels in August, 1910. It was thereupon

Voted, That the Council report to the Association that it is desirable that the American Library Association be represented at this Congress and that the Executive board be instructed to arrange for the appointment of delegates and other details.

A second letter from the International institute of bibliography, dated January 30, 1909, was then read, indicating the purpose of the Belgian government to convene a conference on Diplomatics at Brussels in 1910, with the object of forming an International union for bibliography and documentation, and bespeaking the interest of the American Library Association in the appointment of delegates from the United States government to such a conference.

Voted, That the Council cordially concurs in the desirability of an International conference on bibliography and documentation and expresses the hope that the United States government will name delegates to it.

Communications. The following letter from the Council of Jewish women was read:

Council of Jewish Women
Committee on Purity of the Press
Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Apr. '09.

American Library Association
Gentlemen:

We beg to call your attention to an effort being made by us to secure a higher moral tone in the general contents of the public press. While we recognize the great educational power of a free press in a free country, we believe that without infringing on its full liberty, it is possible to restrict the amount of obnoxious news such as details of murders, divorces, personal and social scandal, accidents, etc., which can only have a demoralizing effect on those who read it, especially the youth of our country. With this end in view, the Council of Jewish Women, at an annual executive meeting adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we vigorously deprecate the publication of such details of trials as are a menace to public morals, and also that we ask all public spirited persons to refuse support to those journals, that in the daily publishing of this, and other most objectionable and sensational material, do ignore their high privileges;

"Resolved, That we oppose this evil in practical ways and especially in the line of

developing public opinion to appreciate its danger. We earnestly appeal to editors to aid us in this effort."

This appeal is sent forth in the hope of arousing a strong public sentiment in its favor, and we ask you to use your influence individually through every channel at your command to accomplish this object. Collectively you can help promote this cause by a resolution of endorsement. An expression of your views on the subject would be highly appreciated.

Will you kindly forward copy of any resolutions which may be adopted and give publicity to them in the daily press.

Sincerely yours,
CORNELIA KAHN, M.D.
National Chairman.

Voted, That the expediency of adopting resolutions in consonance with this communication be referred to a committee of three, of which the President shall be a member.

The following letter from the George Washington memorial association was read:
May 14, 1909.

To the President of the American Library Association:

I am enclosing a leaflet and clipping which will show you the active interest which the different societies are taking in this great movement to build the George Washington memorial building, and to supply the greatest need of the country for a home and gathering-place for all the different organizations mentioned in the leaflet.

The Archaeological society expects to take action in a day or two, the National art society, the Academy of medicine, and other societies. We propose to raise about two millions for the building, and an endowment fund, in order that the different societies may meet in this building free of charge, except for some small expense.

The societies that have taken action have started subscription papers, and each one gives what he desires. We hope your Society will be interested and assist in raising the money.

The money should be sent to the President, with a full list of the names and addresses of the contributors, and the amount given by each; so that a receipt may be sent to each, and the names entered on our permanent record of the contributors.

Hoping for your hearty co-operation in this matter, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) SUSAN WHITNEY DIMOCK,
President.

Voted, That this letter be referred to the same committee.

Place of meeting. Invitations for the conference of 1910 were read from Oklahoma City (Okla.), Cedar Rapids (Ia.), signed by representatives of the libraries in that city and of the Iowa library commission, and from Pasadena (Cal.), supported by letters from Miss Helen E. Haines, the Trustees of the Pasadena public library and by a formal invitation from the Executive committee of the California library association. Other letters urging a California conference were received from the California promotion committee, the Sixth district meeting of the California library association and Miss Alice J. Haines.

Voted, That consideration of these invitations be deferred until a later meeting of the Council.

Library training section. A petition was presented by Mr Legler for the Committee on library training, asking for "the establishment of a section on Professional training for librarianship to deal with all phases of preparation for librarianship."

Mr Legler offered a motion which was duly seconded, that the Council establish this section in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on library training. A motion to table having been lost, Mr Legler's motion prevailed.

It was further **Voted,** That the President appoint a committee of three or five members, of which he shall be one, to study the entire subject of sections of the Association—their advisability, their effect on the program of annual conferences, their organization—and to report to the Council.

Headquarters. The President read, for the information of the Council, letters from the Board of trustees of the Chicago public library offering to the Association ample quarters in their library building, and he further assured the Council that the Executive board would certainly give to so handsome an offer the consideration it deserves.

Nominating committee. **Voted,** That the President be authorized to appoint from the members of the Council a committee to

propose nominations for officers of the Association to be elected at this conference. A. E. Bostwick, H. C. Wellman and Alice B. Kroeger were named.

Adjourned subject to call of Chair.

J. I. WYER, JR, Secretary.

COUNCIL

The Council of the American Library Association met at Bretton Woods (N. H.) June 30, 1909.

Present: Herbert Putnam, H. C. Wellman, R. R. Bowker, H. E. Legler, A. E. Bostwick, Alice B. Kroeger, P. B. Wright, W. L. Brown, Mary E. Ahern, Linda A. Eastman, W. F. Yust, C. H. Gould, G. S. Godard, S. H. Ranck, N. D. C. Hodges, T. L. Montgomery, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Mr Bostwick for the Committee on nominations submitted the following report:

President, N. D. C. Hodges.

Vice-President, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; Alice S. Tyler.

Trustee of the Endowment fund, W. C. Kimball.

Executive board, P. B. Wright, C. W. Andrews, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, W. C. Lane, H. E. Legler, Herbert Putnam.

Members of Council. (To be chosen by the Association): H. W. Craver, Nina E. Browne, Myra Poland, C. B. Roden, B. C. Steiner. (To be chosen by the Council): Johnson Brigham, Theresa Hitchler, Gratia A. Countryman, W. P. Cutter, Mrs S. C. Fairchild, Alice B. Kroeger, D. B. Hall, C. S. Greene, Mary E. Hazeltine, Caroline M. Hewins, George Iles, Andrew Keogh, H. L. Koopman, G. T. Little, Cornelia Marvin, W. T. Peoples, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, H. C. Wellman, C. C. Soule, Lutie E. Stearns, John Thomson, H. G. Wadlin, Beatrice Winser, P. L. Windsor.

Voted, That the names of those in the above report who are to be voted on by the Association be adopted by the Council and be posted by the Secretary.

Voted, That the 25 names of those recommended by the Nominating committee for election by the Council itself be declared elected under the provisions of Sec.

14 of the Constitution, and that the Secretary be instructed to divide them by lot to determine terms of service. This was done with the following result:

1 year: Alice B. Kroeger, C. C. Soule, George Iles, D. B. Hall, Johnson Brigham.

2 years: L. E. Stearns, Cornelia Marvin, H. L. Koopman, Andrew Keogh, W. P. Cutter.

3 years: Caroline M. Hewins, Mary E. Hazeltine, Beatrice Winser, Gratia A. Countryman, Theresa Hitchler.

4 years: John Thomson, P. L. Windsor, Mary W. Plummer, Mary E. Robbins, W. T. Peoples.

5 years: Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, G. T. Little, C. S. Greene, H. C. Wellman, H. G. Wadlin.

Place of meeting. Mr C. R. Dudley, of the Denver public library, appeared before the Council and presented invitations from Denver for the conference in 1910 and spoke in their support.

Mr C. S. Greene appeared before the Council and spoke mainly in support of the invitations from California for the conference in 1910 or 1911.

Voted, That all communications relating to the place of meeting in 1910 be referred to the incoming Executive board with the suggestion that due consideration be given to the Brussels conferences.

Adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR, Secretary.

- Anderson, John R., bookseller, 76 Fifth ave., N. Y. City.
- Anderson, Robert B., Harvard Law L., Cambridge, Mass.
- †Andrews, Clement W., in. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill.
- Askew, Sarah B., organizer, New Jersey P. L. Commission & asst. in. State L., Trenton, N. J.
- Austen, Willard H., ref. in. Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y.
- *Avery, Mrs. S. Egbert, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Bailey, Arthur L., in. Institute F. L., Wilmington, Del.
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ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

By Nina E. Browne, Registrar;
 Secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board
By position and sex

	Men	Women	Total
Trustees	12	1	13
Commissioners	6	11	17
Chief librarians	105	127	232
Assistants	41	176	217
Library schools	2	10	12
Commercial agents	25	8	33
Others	18	83	101
Total	209	416	625
Deduct those counted twice	2	3	5
	207	413	620

By geographical sections

9 of the 9 No. Atlantic states sent....	432
7 " 9 So. Atlantic states "	40
3 " 9 So. Central states "	6
8 " 8 No. Central states "	117
8 Western states "	12
8 Pacific states "	5
Canada "	7
Germany "	1
Total	620

By states

Cal.	4	Ga.	3
Col.	1	Ill.	27
Conn.	21	Ind.	5
Del.	2	Ia.	5
D. C.	28	Kan.	1
Fla.	1	Ky.	4

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- headquarters.** See A. L. A. headquarters.
- international relations.** See International relations.
- library administration.** See Library administration.
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE OFFICE IN CHICAGO

ON September 1, headquarters of the American Library Association were opened in the Chicago Public Library building. On the following day the first official meetings were held there, when the Executive and Publishing Boards of the Association convened.

Members of these Boards and librarians who have visited the new offices have been pleased at the commodious, attractive quarters which have been placed at the disposal of the Association through the generosity of the trustees of the Chicago Public Library. The splendidly lighted room 60 by 50 feet in size is sufficient to give all the space needed for the office work. Additional room for storage purposes was provided for the Association by the Public Library. In response to a request from the Chicago Library Club, the Secretary of the Association submitted a list of furnishings needed at headquarters, and the Library Club proposes to supply these.

The advent of a new enterprise aroused much interest in the newspapers, clubs and business organizations of Chicago and vicinity. Information regarding the Association and its work appeared in print, and unusual courtesies were extended to headquarters representatives by

the Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Press Club and other organizations.

The Rotary Club, representing over 200 lines of business activity, invited the Secretary to attend the club's autumn banquet and speak of the Association and its work. A similar invitation was extended by the City Club of Chicago. The Secretary spoke briefly of the Association at the Chicago Commons and Chicago Library Club. Cordial greetings have been extended to the A. L. A. by numerous organizations, many of which have no connection with library work.

Correspondence at the executive office has been heavy, many letters having been received which asked for advice in library matters. Help has been given, but when possible, those wanting assistance have been directed to the Library Commissions, State Libraries and other State institutions which can give direct aid.

The removal of executive offices from Boston to Chicago will not mean the lessening in any way those close connections which have always existed between headquarters and library activities in New England and the East. It promises to mean in addition to these connections,

closer relations between the Association and the increasing library activities in the West and South.

Library workers from the West and South who have never been members of the Association have called at headquarters. Some idea of the interest these sections of the country have in the new executive offices may be had by the requests that in October the Secretary meet with library organizations in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Kentucky, and before the end of 1909, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana and North Carolina.

A cordial invitation is extended to library workers everywhere to visit headquarters whenever they are in the vicinity of Chicago.

THE ASSOCIATION AT STATE LIBRARY MEETINGS

For the last three years the A. L. A. has been represented officially at state library association meetings in the Middle West. Upon request of nine state associations this year, the A. L. A. was represented at the following:

Minnesota-Wisconsin, Duluth, September 16-18.

Michigan library association, Saginaw, October 6-8.

Iowa library association, Des Moines, October 12-14.

Nebraska library association, Beatrice, October 19-21.

Kansas library association, Ottawa, October 20-21.

Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio library association, Louisville, October 20-22.

At the Minnesota-Wisconsin library meeting Mr Henry E. Legler represented the Association and spoke on American library conditions.

Mr N. D. C. Hodges, President of the A. L. A., represented the Association at the Michigan and Iowa meetings, where he gave addresses. His Iowa address on

October 13 was on "The use of lantern slides." Mr Hodges also attended the tri-state meeting at Louisville and gave greetings from the A. L. A.

Mr Chalmers Hadley, Secretary of the A. L. A., was its representative at the Iowa meeting, October 12, and the Nebraska meeting, October 19. The subject of his remarks, "The librarian and the trustee," was suggested by the state associations.

The Kansas library association requested that "Public documents," be discussed by an A. L. A. representative, and Mr Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa library, was asked to speak on this subject, which he did most acceptably.

At the tri-state meeting of the Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio library associations, held at Louisville, Mr Henry E. Legler represented the A. L. A. and led in the important discussion of library commission work at the last session. Governor Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky presided at this public meeting when Mr Legler spoke on "The field and function of a Commission."

In addition to being represented officially at these state library association meetings, the work of the A. L. A. was spoken of by the Secretary before the Illinois and Iowa library associations. Miss Florence Whittier of the executive office was in attendance at the Missouri library association meeting and was asked to speak of the work at headquarters and of the A. L. A. publications.

At all the meetings, representatives of the A. L. A. were welcomed with great cordiality, and every effort was made to have their visits pleasant and profitable. They endeavored to deepen the loyalty and interest of library workers in the A. L. A. and its work. The responses to their remarks, whether formal or informal, bespoke the deep interest of the state associations and individual members in the welfare of the A. L. A.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, SEPTEMBER AND
NOVEMBER

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati,
First Vice-President—James I. Wyer, Jr., New York
State Library

Second Vice-President—Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library
Commission

Executive Board—The president, two vice-presidents
and

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress
Purd B. Wright, Free Public Library, St. Joseph
Mo.

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo

W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library

Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago

Secretary—Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago

Treasurer—Purd B. Wright, Free Public Library, St
Joseph, Mo.

Executive offices—1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS

The International Congress of Librarians and Archivists, to be held August 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1910, in connection with the Brussels Universal Exhibition of 1910, promises to exert an important influence in the library world, and will be the forerunner of a series of international congresses if the proposed permanent organization is effected. The Actes du Congress, to be published soon after the close of the sessions, will be divided into four sections, several of which will be devoted to the discussion of the problems of library economy. In a preliminary announcement, fifty-five topics are named on which re-

ports will be solicited, through the local committees, from the librarians of Europe and America. This exposition of the ways in which these problems are met under such a variety of circumstances can but be of the greatest value. It is to be hoped that American interest in the Congress will show itself in a long list of American members, either librarians or libraries. The membership fee is 10 fr. if paid in advance. The Actes du Congress will be sent to all whether present or not. The address of the Secretary is, M. Louis Stainier, Royal Library, 20 Grand Place, Mont-Saint-Guibert, Brussels, Belgium.

N. D. C. Hodges,

E. C. Richardson.

Committee to arrange for American participation in the Brussels Congress.

POST CONFERENCE TRIP TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS, 1910

In order to learn immediately the wishes of A. L. A. members in regard to the Post-conference trip to the Brussels Congress, the Travel Committee submits the following tentative suggestions and data, and wishes to hear from all who are likely to go, regarding their preferences.

The most feasible plan to secure a party traveling together would seem to be to arrange for accommodations on some New York steamer which will reach the Continent about a week before the Brussels meeting. This would allow those desiring it, time in which to make a trip previous to the sessions, through Holland (or special trips to other points, such as the Rhine country, Oberammergau Passion Play, Paris, England, etc.) After the Congress, opportunity then would be given for special trips before sailing home.

If desired, a most comprehensive tour can be arranged with Brussels its objective point, to cover five or six weeks from New York to New York.

The Committee figures on minimum first-cabin accommodations on steamers,

good hotels, all meals (including meat breakfasts), second-class railway travel (no night travel) and the estimates cover everything including drives and excursions to points of interest, and even tips, a quite important item in travel abroad. The securing of steamer accommodations for the return trip, if to be made late in August or during September, is the most important point, and reservations must be made during December, as even single accommodation is hard to get later, and for a party this would be absolutely impossible.

The passage from New York to Brussels, first cabin would cost from \$90.00 up, according to steamer and stateroom. The stay in Brussels at a good hotel should be figured at \$3.00 a day upwards, including meals. Pension accommodations could be had by individuals for less. Travel on the Continent in personally conducted parties, covering everything, costs from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a day. The omission of local drives and excursions, and staying at pensions instead of hotels, would lessen considerably this average for those traveling alone.

Please reply at once to the A. L. A. Travel Committee, 83 Francis St., Boston, and answer the following questions:

1. Would you join a party en tour, covering six weeks (see trip A) or five weeks (see trip B below)?
2. Would you join a party sailing from New York to arrive at Brussels shortly before the Congress?
3. Would you take a Holland trip previous to the Congress (see trip C)?
4. Would you wish to take a Rhine country and Paris trip after the meeting, sailing from some French port for New York (see trip D)?
5. Would you join a party sailing for New York about Sept. 1?

Suggested Trips

A, covering about six weeks.

New York to Paris (four days in Paris including side trip to Versailles), Geneva,

Berne, Interlaken, (Lauterbrunnen, Wengern Alp, Eismeer), Lucerne, Summit Rigi (making nine days in Switzerland), Basle, Heidelberg, Rhine steamer to Cologne (side trip to Elberfeld or Essen), Brussels, Antwerp, New York. About \$400 B, covering about five weeks.

New York to Paris (two days and trip to Versailles), Strasburg, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Rhine steamer to Cologne, Amsterdam, The Hague, Antwerp, Brussels (five days), Rotterdam to New York. About \$325.00.

C, covering four days in Holland. (Atlantic steamer not included.)

Landing at Rotterdam, covering The Hague, Scheveningen, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Isle of Marken, to Brussels. About \$35.00.

D, a ten-day trip, Brussels to Paris.

Via Cologne, Rhine to Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris (with three days and trip to Versailles). Cost to end of stay in Paris, \$80.00.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

(Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Alabama Department of Education. Alabama library day, program and selections for the observance of library day, Nov. 4th, by the schools of Alabama. 22p. 1909.

Suggestions are given for the observance of library day by schools, with a suggestive order of exercises. This consists of songs, quotations about books, poems and recitations about books and reading and tableaux for the lower and upper grades. Tableaux for the former represent famous fairy tale heroes and heroines, and for the latter, characters in literary classics.

Brown, James Duff, ed.

Guide to librarianship, a series of reading lists, methods of study and tables of factors and percentages required in connexion with library economy. 93p. D. Lond. Libraco, 1909.

This guide by the well known librarian of Islington, London, is designed for the use of students entering for the professional examinations of the library associations. It is a very much revised and enlarged edition of the "Annotated syllabus for the systematic study of librarianship," published in 1904. The list covers "literary history, bibliography, classification, cataloging, library history and equipment, library routine, and factors and percentages required in the foregoing subjects."

Erie, Penn. Public Library Reports for 1907-08 and 1908-09. 53p. 1909.

Hooper, L. M. Selected list of music and books about music. 46p. A. L. A. publishing board, 1909. 25c.

This list is intended for use in public libraries. It contains a scheme of classification of music and subject headings for the catalog. Part one contains a selected list of musical compositions, and Part two an annotated list of books about music. Information is given regarding publishers of music, price, names of keys, editions, etc.

Koch, Theodore W.

Summer library school at the University of Michigan. 8p.

Reprint from *The Michigan Alumnus*, Oct. 1909.

New Orleans library club. Handbook of Louisiana libraries, 1909. 41p. 1909.

This handbook issued by the first and only association of libraries in Louisiana gives information of the library facilities of that state. There are chapters on library legislation, reprinted articles on "The librarian," information as to library schools, printed library helps and reports of Louisiana libraries. There are nine plates.

News notes of California libraries; v. 4, no. 4, Oct. 1909.

County library system for California, what it is and how to proceed in establishing it are given consideration. The number contains also a list of U. S. public docu-

ments in California libraries and California current events index, July to September 1909.

Nyhoff's index op de Nederlandsche periodieken van algemeenen inhoud, verschijnt maandelijks; no. 1, Sept. 1909.

This new publication is a monthly index to Dutch periodicals of general literature. This is the first index of this character published in Holland, it is said, which gives "in the American manner, an enumeration of the articles in the Dutch periodicals, as well by author as by catchwords, all arranged in one alphabet."

Otis library, Norwich, Conn. Report of the officers for the year ending Aug. 31, 1909. 19p. 1909.

Ottawa, Carnegie library. Fourth report for the year 1908. 39p. 1909.

Palmgren, Valfrid. Selected list of Swedish books recommended for public libraries (Foreign list, no. 5) A. L. A. Publishing board, 1909. 25c.

Springfield, Mass. City library association. Fifty-second annual report for the year ending May 1, 1909. 54p. 1909.

Yale university library. Report of the librarian of Yale university, July 1, 1908—June 30, 1909. 52p. 1909.

The Librarian's series, edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent, is to appear shortly and will consist of reprints of old and rare books of interest to book-lovers. They will be as follows:

1. The old librarian's almanack. A reprint of a curious old pamphlet, published in New Haven, Conn. in 1773.

2. The Rev. John Sharpe and his proposals for a public library at New York, 1713. By Austin Baxter Keep.

3. The librarian. Selections from the articles which have appeared in "The Librarian" department of the Boston Evening Transcript during the last three years. By Edmund L. Pearson.

4. Some of the best books in the history and administration of libraries published prior to 1800. Compiled by Beatrice Winsor.

5. The hoax concerning the burning of

the Alexandrian library. By J. O. Delepierre.

6. The early history of libraries. By Karl Dziatzko.

NOTES AND NEWS

Council of the A. L. A. The mid-winter meeting of the Council of the A. L. A. will be held in Chicago on January 5th.

League of library commissions. The League will hold its mid-winter meeting in Chicago, January 3 and 4. The program will consist of reports of committees and informal discussions of commission work. Arthur L. Bailey is president and Margaret W. Brown is secretary of the League.

Alabama library association. November 30, December 1 and 2 have been selected as dates for the Alabama library association meetings. Sessions will be held in Montgomery and Auburn.

Southern educational association. Library department. The annual meeting of the Department of libraries of the Southern educational association will be held December 28 and 29 at Raleigh, North Carolina. An unusually comprehensive program has been planned for these meetings.

Bibliographical society of America. The mid-winter meeting of the Bibliographical Society will be held in connection with those of the American Historical Association, which celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment this year.

NEW MEMBERS.

Archer, Randolph, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4708.

Frederick E. Parlin Memorial L. Everett, Mass. (Ellen L. Johnson, In.) 4705.

Goss, Agnes, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4709.

Gregg, Caroline, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4715.

Hackett, E. Byrne, Baker & Taylor Co. N. Y. City. 4720.

Holmes, Dagmar, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4710.

Milwaukee State Normal Sch. L. Milwaukee, Wis. (Harriet L. Eaton, In.) 4721.

Mullin, Mary, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4713.

Murrill, Ann E., student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4711.

Murrill, Minnie, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4712.

Olmsted, Gertrude, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4714.

Pickett, Frances, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4716.

Pitcher, Ethel, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4717.

Smith, Louie, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4718.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. (Franklin F. Hopper, In.) 4706.

Texas L. and Historical Museum, Austin, Texas (E. W. Winkler, In.) 4722.

Wilson, Besse E., In. Delos F. Diggins L. Harvard, Ill. 4707.

Yancey, Lucy, student, L. Training Sch. Atlanta, Ga. 4719.

NOTICES

Title-page and index. The present number of the Bulletin completes the third volume. Title-page and index will accompany the January 1910 number.

Supplement, A. L. A. Catalog. This supplement, which is now in preparation, will not be a revision of the 1904 Catalog. As its title implies, it will be a supplement and will cover the years 1904-1909. It will contain a list of new editions of titles in the 1904 Catalog, also a list of out-of-print books in that catalog.

Library of Congress publications. The Library of Congress has for free distribution a List of its publications issued from 1897 to March, 1909. This List gives the prices at which publications are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, and will be sent upon request.

The Library of Congress will send franks for the free return to it of any of its publications which are no longer needed in other libraries.

A. L. A. Publishing Board reprints. Handbook No. 2, Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler, which has been out of stock at headquarters for several weeks, is being reprinted. Orders for this handbook can be filled about December 1. Tract No. 10 which has been revised and reprinted, will also be ready for distribution about December 1.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. met at headquarters in Chicago, September 2, 1909, with the following members present:

President N. D. C. Hodges; 1st Vice-President James I. Wyer, Jr.; 2d Vice-President Alice S. Tyler; Treasurer Purd B. Wright; C. W. Andrews; Mrs H. L. Elmendorf and Henry E. Legler.

Finances

It was voted to recommend to the Committee on Finance the adoption of the following supplementary budget for 1909 and budget for 1910.

	1909	1910
Balance	\$2207	\$2543
Receipts—		
Membership	4740	4720
Interest Endowment	350	350
Interest on Bank Bal.	80	80
Sales of Bulletin	150	150
Publishing Board	1100	1500
	—	—
Total for year	6420	6800
Expenditures—		
Bulletin	1400	1400
Conference	475	400
Committees	710	400
Headquarters—		
Boston	847	....
Chicago—Secretary ...	667	2000

Other salaries	600	1800
Miscellaneous	400	300
Treasurer—Expense	75	35
Secretary (Mr Wyer)	125	....
Expense	125	....
Moving	400	....
Travel .....	....	200
Contingencies	260	265
	—	—
Total for year.....	\$6084	\$6800

Balance 2543 2543

It was voted that the bond of the treasurer of the A. L. A. be placed at \$8,000 and that the secretary be bonded for the sum of \$2,000, the secretary to act as the assistant treasurer of the association.

Committees

The following appointments to committees were made:

Library training—Dr A. S. Root was designated as chairman, vice Mary W. Plummer, resigned.

Library-administration—Miss Ethel F. McCollough.

Bookbuying—Dr Bernard C. Steiner was appointed chairman and Walter L. Brown member to succeed John Cotton Dana, resigned.

It was voted that the Committee on Work with the blind be continued, with Miss Emma R. Neisser as chairman, and Mrs S. C. Fairchild and Asa Don Dickinson, members of the committee.

Voted, that N. D. C. Hodges and E. C. Richardson be named as cooperating agents for the American Library Association in plans for the international library conference to be held in Brussels next August.

Voted, that the president of the Association call a meeting of the Council of the A. L. A. to meet in Chicago following the meeting of the League of Library Commissions next January.

Chalmers Hadley,
Secretary.

COMMITTEES**Bookbinding**

The A. L. A. Committee on Binding receives frequent complaints that certain books are exceedingly unsatisfactory in the original publishers' binding. As long as present methods of trade binding are followed such cases will be frequent, but librarians can greatly aid the Committee in its efforts to get better bindings from the publishers, if they will, in every case where books are unsatisfactory, make a strong protest direct to the publisher. The publishers will take notice of such protests, and if they are frequent, some good may result.

The Committee has received from Messrs. Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton samples of children's books bound in a special library binding. The circular accompanying the sample copies gives the following specifications for binding:

- (1) The best pigskin is used for the backs, and buckram for the sides; or the backs can be covered in pluviusin, to which the attention of librarians is directed, as being even more durable than leather. Morocco can be used for the backs, if desired, at a slightly increased cost.
- (2) In sewing the sheets the sections are linked together by numerous stitches which are quite independent of each other, so that if through rough handling a stitch were to break the others would not be affected. This sewing is a great improvement on the old style.
- (3) The possibility of any strain of the cover on the leaves is removed by a patent system of linen joints, also by a French joint on the cover, giving freedom to the hinge.
- (4) The first and last sections, being used more than the rest, are oversewn and lined in the centre with jaconet.

- (5) Tight or loose backs are adopted, according to the quality of the paper.

The books seem to be excellently bound for public library work and it is to be regretted that among the titles obtainable there are not a larger number used in this country. Librarians who are interested can obtain a list of titles and prices by sending direct either to Henry Frowde or Hodder & Stoughton.

Arthur L. Bailey,

September 8, 1909.

Chairman.

WANTS, EXCHANGES AND SALES

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange. Items for the January Bulletin should reach A. L. A. headquarters by January 10, 1910.

WANTED**Springfield, Mass. City library association.**

Illinois State Historical Library collections, Vol. 1.

A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

The following numbers of the A. L. A. Booklist are desired:

1905. Jan. Feb. Mar. Oct. v. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3, 6.
 1906. Mar. Apr. Nov. Dec. v. 2, nos. 3, 4, 7, 8.
 1907. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. v. 3, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 1908. Jan. v. 4, no. 1.

There are constant requests from libraries for back numbers of the Booklist and the above are out of stock. Any numbers of the Booklist which libraries do not use will be received gratefully at headquarters.

Owing to the inquiries which have been received for information regarding library work, the Secretary of the A. L. A. wishes the last reports of library commissions, state libraries and individual libraries of this country and Canada to place on file for reference at headquarters.

**BULLETIN
OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION**

VOLUME 4
1910



BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

VOLUME IV
JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1910

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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1910

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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 4, No. 1

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1910

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FIELD WORK OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FOR several years it has been customary for the A. L. A. to designate representatives to attend state library association meetings when this has been requested. In addition to providing such representatives this year, as was mentioned in the November number of the Bulletin, sufficient field work has been done by the Association in the last few weeks, to be of interest.

Invitations were received by the Secretary of the A. L. A. to meet with library organizations in five southern states in December. All of them were accepted, except the invitation from the North Carolina Association, whose dates conflicted with those in Alabama.

At the opening session in Montgomery of the Alabama Library Association, which celebrated the fifth anniversary of its existence this year, the Secretary of the A. L. A. spoke on The library and the community. The second day he was invited by the principal and teachers of the Girls' High School to visit the school, where he spoke on library work as a profession and preparation needed for it. The third day's sessions were held at Auburn, the seat of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, whose handsome new

Carnegie library building was dedicated. The exercises were held in the college chapel and on request of President C. C. Thatch of the Institute, Mr Hadley spoke of the American Library Association and its interest in local library development.

The Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, Alabama, had requested Mr Hadley to visit that city and hold a meeting in the interest of the Birmingham library, which although supported by subscriptions, loans books free to the people. The secretary of the A. L. A. was the guest of the library trustees and Chamber of Commerce at the Southern Club luncheon, December 3rd. State officers, the Mayor and members of Councils were present, as were representative business and professional men of Birmingham, when the Secretary talked of what a good public library means to the business interests of a city. In the afternoon, he attended a pleasant affair given by the Nineteenth Century Club and spoke briefly of library work. The public meeting held at night was in the Board of Trade building and was largely attended. The Superintendent of Schools presided, and after Mr Hadley's remarks on the place of the public library in the city,

there was informal discussion as to how to increase the scope and effectiveness of the Birmingham library. Ex-Governor Sims introduced a resolution which was adopted, calling for the passage of a general library law by the Alabama legislature. A resolution was adopted also urging the election in Birmingham of legislators who would stand as sponsors for such a law.

The Secretary of the A. L. A. was invited to inspect the library at the U. S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, and gave two talks in Atlanta, before the library training school of the Carnegie library.

Following the meeting of the Mississippi Library Association last October, notices were sent out for a conference of the executive and legislative committees of that Association. Mr Hadley was asked to attend the committees' conference in Jackson, and the time was spent in considering important library legislation in which the Mississippi Library Association is greatly interested.

Mr Hadley's visit to New Orleans followed the invitation of the Library Club of that city. There was no state library association in Louisiana but members of the club believed such an organization was badly needed. Letters were sent over the state and more than thirty library workers and trustees responded when the opening meeting was held at Tulane University. The Secretary of the A. L. A. was asked to assist in the meetings and discussions. Sessions lasting two days were held and such was the interest shown, that before the final adjournment, the Louisiana Library Association was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected for the coming year. A meeting of the newly organized Association has been called to convene in Alexandria, Louisiana, early in the spring, prior to the meeting of the Louisiana legislature. Library legislation is needed along certain lines and the state association will endeavor to have some good library laws enacted.

In response to the request of Oklahoma librarians, Alice S. Tyler, Secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, was designated to represent the A. L. A. at the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association, held in Oklahoma City, December 27th. The question of a library commission had been under consideration, and the advantages from such a Commission with the comparative little expense involved were discussed. Letters expressing great appreciation of Miss Tyler's services have been received at the A. L. A. executive office.

MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

At the meeting of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. January 4, it was decided to hold the 1910 conference of the American Library Association at Mackinac Island, Michigan. This choice was made on condition that satisfactory hotel rates and accommodations could be obtained, and there is every reason to believe these will be secured.

Because of the number of American librarians who are planning to attend the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists in Brussels next August, the Executive Board had looked with favor on New York City as the next A. L. A. meeting place. It was found inadvisable to meet in New York this year however.

Librarians who know Mackinac Island best are the most enthusiastic over its selection for the next A. L. A. conference. It has unusual historical, topographical and romantic interest. Mackinac Island is about three miles long and two miles wide and lies at the juncture of lakes Huron and Michigan. In its small area there is great diversity of scenery, with harbors, caves, towering rocks and beautiful forests. The altitude of Mackinac Island rises to 318 feet above the surrounding waters and the mean temperature for many years has been 57 degrees in June, 65 in July and 64 in August.

The summit of the island is crowned by old Fort Mackinac built in 1780, and

among other interesting features are the beautiful boulevard which encircles the island, Scott's cave, Sugar Loaf, Arch and Temple Rocks, the historic battlefield, Indian burying ground, etc. The views from the rocks mentioned above are impressive. The waters surrounding Mackinac Island are cold and wonderfully clear and afford splendid sport to fishermen.

Mackinac Island is a strategic point and was in possession of the French in early days. The British took it in 1760, and it was captured by Pontiac in the Indian revolt of 1763. It was one of the early frontier posts of the Astor Fur Co. and is now a military post and reservation of the United States.

Several large hotels of good reputation are on the island, which is reached by several railroad and steamship lines. The largest boats on the lakes stop at Mackinac Island from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and other lake cities.

Detailed information as to rates and routes of travel will be printed in later numbers of the A. L. A. Bulletin. Exact dates of the 1910 conference cannot be announced definitely at this time, but it is expected that July 1 will be near the time for the opening session.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met in Chicago, January 4, 1910. The members present were N. D. C. Hodges, James I. Wyer, Jr, Alice S. Tyler, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, C. W. Andrews, Purd B. Wright and Henry E. Legler.

After a statement by the president, N. D. C. Hodges, as to the inadvisability of holding the 1910 Conference in New York City, there was an informal discussion, after which it was voted, that Mackinac Island, Michigan, be selected as the meeting place of the American Library Association on condition of satisfactory rates, conference rooms, etc., being granted.

Committees

A letter was read from H. C. Wellman in which he tendered his resignation as chairman of the Committee on library administration. It was voted, that Harrison W. Craver be appointed chairman of the Committee on library administration. It was voted also, that Theresa Hitchler be appointed chairman of the Committee on catalog rules for small libraries, with power to appoint the other members of that committee.

Reports were received from the various committees outlining committee work for the ensuing year. The Committee on library training reported to the Executive Board as follows:

"For some years past, members of the American Library Association have repeatedly called the attention of the Committee on library training to the fact that on account of the rapid increase of schools and other agencies for library training, an examination of such places of study by the Committee would be of great value."

"It has seemed to the Committee that in this matter merely ex parte statements from the schools themselves or from others ought not to be accepted, but that any expression of opinion on the part of the Committee on library training should be made only after a careful examination by competent examiners, of the existing facilities for library training. It is the judgment of the Committee that the present situation calls for a very careful examination of the present opportunities for library training. The Committee therefore desires, during the coming season, to give to all such places of training an opportunity to be examined. Such examinations would be conducted by at least two thoroughly trained persons selected by the Committee on library training, the same examiners to inspect all the schools desiring it. Only such schools as wish to be examined will be visited."

"If the schools should accept the opportunity of examination offered by the Committee, it will, of course be necessary

to pay the expenses of the examiners. Therefore before entering upon this work, this outline of the plans of the Committee is presented to the Council of the A. L. A., with the request that if the plans of the Committee commend themselves to the Council, an appropriation of \$500 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made to pay the expenses of such an examination."

It was voted by the Executive Board, that in view of the vote of the Council at the Minnetonka Conference (see page 410, Papers and Proceedings, 1908) as being inexpedient, the Executive Board referred for the consideration of the Council the report of the Committee on library training, suggesting the examination of library schools.

Under section 2 of the by-laws of the Association the following nominating committee was appointed: Arthur E. Bostwick, W. H. Brett, E. C. Richardson, Mary E. Ahern, Mary W. Plummer.

Purd B. Wright submitted his resignation as treasurer of the A. L. A. and it was voted, that Mr Wright's resignation be accepted with regret. The Executive Board expressed great appreciation of the valuable services Mr Wright had rendered the American Library Association. Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library was elected treasurer of the American Library Association to succeed Mr Wright.

Treasurer's Report

Mr Wright submitted the following report which was referred to the Finance Committee:

"The report of the Treasurer of the American Library Association for the year 1909 is herewith presented. It shows receipts for the year of \$6,196.59 (being \$60.06 less than the estimate made to you in Sept.) Receipts for membership were less than expected, while other sources showed slight increases. Expenditures were \$4,904.12, or \$1,362.88 less than anticipated. This is partially explained by

the statement that printing of Conference Proceedings is not completed and bill not rendered, and by the further fact that one bill of \$150 is in process of allowance. There is due the endowment fund \$75 for three life memberships paid during the year. With these items eliminated, the actual balance for 1910 will be \$2,475 instead of \$2,196, as thought last summer.

"Estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1910 are \$6,800. The only possibility of a change in the estimated receipts is in the membership and interest accounts. With Headquarters in good running order, and increased interest aroused through its working, I think no fear need be felt as to membership. The other is a comparatively small matter.

"A portion of the funds of the Association were placed in the savings department of the Bartlett Trust Co., St. Joseph, for a few months at 4 per cent, the checking account for current expenses drawing 2 per cent. This accounts for the excess in interest collections over the estimate. It is only fair to the officers of the trust company named to say that no banking expenses of any kind were made against this office, checks being cashed free and drafts drawn without charge.

"You can readily understand that not a little work was entailed by the changes of the year, the installing of new methods and new officers. Everything has progressed with as little delay as could have been expected.

"My resignation having been tendered as effective January 4, the business affairs have been left in as good condition as possible for my successor.

"Recommendations for some minor changes in the form of transacting the financial business of the Association will be made verbally.

"The record of a few months, together with the outlook for the future, fully justified those who earnestly stood for the changes made during the year and the opening of effective headquarters."

TREASURER'S REPORT, JAN. 1-DEC. 31, 1909

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909 (Bulletin, May, 1909, p. 44)..... \$2207.09

RECEIPTS

Membership dues—

1907	1	at	\$2.00	.....	\$	2.00
	1	at	\$5.00	.....		5.00
1908	3	at	\$2.00	.....		6.00
	1	at	\$5.00	.....		5.00
1909	216	at	\$5.00	.....	1080.00	
	172	at	\$3.00	.....	516.00	
	1390	at	\$2.00	.....	2780.00	
	1	partial	payment	.....		.50
1910	9	at	\$5.00	.....		45.00
	9	at	\$3.00	.....		27.00
	8	at	\$2.00	.....		16.00

Life memberships—

3 at \$25.00 75.00 \$4557.50

Interest on endowment fund.....	364.15
Interest on bank balances, current year.....	97.12
Interest on bank balances, 1907-08, (Mr Hopkins).....	20.00
Publishing Board, rental and proportionate expenses, Headquarters, with refund of \$0.60	1100.60
Sale of Bulletin, etc.....	39.60
Miscellaneous (exchange, return of balance of petty cash, Boston office, Sept. 10, and rebates).....	17.62
	<hr/>
	\$8403.68

PAYMENTS

Bretton Woods Conference, 1909—

June 10.	J. I. Wyer, Jr, Thousand islands and return, \$11.75; Mon- treal telephone toll, \$6.05; rubber stamp, \$0.80; Boston and return, \$15.35	\$	33.95
July 21.	Julia E. Boyle, 118 hours 10 minutes clerical work @ 40c, \$47.26; postage, stencils, etc., \$1.75.....		49.01
21.	Purd B. Wright, treas., cash paid Littleton Courier, print- ing attendance register, \$35.00; printing for children's reading room, symposium, \$5.25; Mt. Washington hotel, printing ballots, \$4.00; Mt. Washington hotel, secretary's office force guests of Association, \$107.14..	151.40	
21.	Everett T. Tomlinson, railroad fare and hotel.....	35.35	
26.	Brandow printing co., 2000 official programs with charges, express, etc.	41.30	
Aug. 30.	Charles H. Bailey, reporting A. L. A. proceedings and two transcripts, (June 28-July 3).....	150.00	
Dec. 14.	H. C. Chapman, typewriting for A. L. A. proceedings....	8.00	\$469.01

Headquarters (Boston)—

		Annie A. Sullivan, rent for eight months, (Jan.-Aug.)....	\$ 666.64	
Jan.	19.	New England telephone and telegraph co., telephone service, Dec.	4.25	
Feb.	2.	Nina E. Browne, clerical service.....	25.00	
	3.	Gaylord Bros., 100 pamphlet binders.....	3.95	
	3.	Library Bureau, transfer drawers.....	2.00	
Mar.	17.	New England telephone and telegraph co., Jan.....	4.25	
	17.	New England telephone and telegraph co., Feb.....	4.25	
Apr.	13.	New England telephone and telegraph co., Mar.....	4.25	
May	15.	Nina E. Browne, 500 stamped envelopes.....	10.62	
	15.	New England telephone and telegraph co., Apr.....	4.25	
	19.	Nina E. Browne, clerical assistance.....	25.00	
June	14.	New England telephone and telegraph co., May.....	4.25	
Aug.	25.	Library Bureau, filing cabinet	26.50	
	30.	New England telephone and telegraph co., June-July....	8.50	
Nov.	5.	New England telephone and telegraph co., Aug.....	4.79	\$798.50

Bulletin—

Apr.	2.	Union bookbinding co., mailing Bulletin for January and inserting title page 1908.....	\$ 3.00	
	2.	New England Druggist publishing co., 2000 cops. Jan. Bulletin, 2100 title pages and index for 1908.....	60.45	
	13.	New England Druggist publishing co., 2400 cops. Bulletin	52.40	
	13.	Union bookbinding co., Mailing Bulletin.....	2.25	
June	16.	Union bookbinding co., Mailing Bulletin.....	3.66	
July	13.	New England Druggist publishing co., 2000 cops. Bulletin and corrections	82.69	
Aug.	30.	Carter, Rice & co., Handbook envelopes.....	16.68	
Nov.	5.	New England Druggist publishing co., 2200 copies Bulletin handbook, \$212.50; Composition on report, \$9.00; 100 additional handbooks, \$4.00; 1000 copies 24 p. reprint from handbook, \$23.50.....	249.00	
	5.	Union bookbinding co., mailing Bulletin, stamps, etc....	9.10	
	10.	Max Stern's sons, printing postcards, \$2.25; Bulletin envelopes, \$28.25	30.50	
Nov.	29.	Carter, Rice & Co., bal. due on 100 clasp envelopes.....	.77	
Nov.	29.	Edna M. Sanderson, editorial work on Proceedings.....	100.00	
Dec.	31.	Chalmers Hadley, postage deposit, Bulletin.....	10.00	\$620.50

Treasurer's expense—

Jan.	2.	Purd B. Wright, stamps and postals.....	3.00	
Apr.	26.	R. W. Hyatt, auditing treasurer's books, Aug. 8, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1908	15.00	
June	14.	Purd B. Wright, stamps and postals.....	3.00	
July	21.	Purd B. Wright, express on books, \$1.90; typewriting reports, \$9.60	11.50	
Aug.	25.	Jno. A. McGee, agt. treasurer's bond.....	16.00	
Nov.	22.	Jno. A. McGee, agt. treasurer's bond, as treasurer of A. L. A. Pub. Board.....	16.00	\$64.50

Secretary's salary—

June	16.	J. I. Wyer, Jr, salary one-half year.....	125.00	\$125.00
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Travel Committee—

July	26.	F. W. Faxon, expenses Travel Com., post-conference trip, 1909	23.95	
Aug.	30.	New England Druggist publishing co., 500 8 p. reprints from May Bulletin, used by F. W. Faxon, Travel Committee	8.50	\$32.45

Bookbuying Committee—

Jan.	2.	Bernard C. Steiner, traveling expenses to Newark.....	\$ 9.00	
	2.	W. P. Cutter, expenses to Washington.....	25.60	
June	14.	Baker printing co., 150 sets galley proof novels for adults	25.00	
July	26.	Baker printing co., 300 lists novels for adults.....	23.75	
	26.	J. C. Dana, Clerical work for committee.....	16.65	\$100.00

Bookbinding Committee—

June	14.	H. M. Dobbin, 20 hours clerical work.....	3.00	
	14.	Wilmington Institute Library, postage and express.....	9.77	
	17.	Chas. L. Story, printing 500 binding specifications.....	5.00	
Dec.	14.	A. L. Bailey, expense trip to New York, Nov. 19.....	7.75	\$25.52

Library Statistics Committee—

May	3.	H. D. Brown, actuarial services.....	100.00	
June	16.	H. D. Brown, actuarial services.....	100.00	
July	21.	H. D. Brown, actuarial services.....	100.00	
	21.	George F. Bowerman, cash advanced for clerical services	21.00	\$321.00

Miscellaneous—

Oct.	22.	Carl B. Roden, express and freight.....	\$ 6.18	
	22.	Addressograph co., repairing machine.....	1.35	
	22.	Henry Hough, teaming and advance freight charges....	16.23	
	22.	Florence Whittier, express, etc.	2.05	
	22.	Chalmers Hadley, miscellaneous office supplies.....	4.87	
	22.	Chalmers Hadley, moving expenses and express.....	18.91	
	22.	Chalmers Hadley, cash for stamps.....	1.00	
	22.	Chalmers Hadley, moving expenses, express, P. O. deposit, etc.	34.51	
	22.	Oliver Typewriting co., typewriting supplies.....	2.80	
	22.	P. A. Salisbury-Schulz co., inks, pads, etc.....	2.10	
	22.	A. C. McClurg & co., stationery.....	.88	
	22.	Max Stern's Sons, letterheads and envelopes.....	37.94	
	22.	Marshall Field & co., burlap and tacks.....	3.50	
	22.	Library Bureau, erasers, book support, tray, pens.....	6.35	
Nov.	10.	Chalmers Hadley, sec., incidental expenses, Nov.....	25.00	
	10.	Purd B. Wright, stamps.....	3.00	
	29.	Charles Obermeyer, freight and drayage.....	1.04	
	29.	Gilbert D. Emerson, binding	22.60	
	29.	Multigraph typewriter officer, 500 letters, 4 envelopes ad- dressed	3.00	
	29.	Oliver typewriting co., record ribbon.....	.60	
	29.	A. C. McClurg & co., supplies.....	5.68	
	29.	Library Bureau, 1 tray, 2000 correspondence cards.....	2.75	
Dec.	31.	Max Stern's Sons, printing and postals.....	109.50	
	31.	C. W. Andrews, postage.....	.20	
	31.	Purd B. Wright, express and clerical work.....	35.90	\$347.94

Contingent Fund—

Apr.	26.	A. E. Bostwick, expenses as delegate to Richmond, Vir- ginia library association	24.45	
	26.	C. F. Williams & Son, printing 300 blanks.....	3.75	
Oct.	22.	Chalmers Hadley, petty cash account.....	50.00	
Nov.	5.	Wright and Patton printing co., cartage on plates.....	1.25	
	5.	Mrs L. R. Dudley, repairs Boston rooms	6.25	
	5.	Library Bureau, 2 nos. Public Libraries, \$1.80; cards, \$15.30	17.10	
	10.	Oliver Typewriting co., ribbon and note books.....	.75	
	10.	A. C. McClurg & co., cash book.....	.30	
	10.	Chalmers Hadley, post cards, \$10.00; stamps, \$6.00; steno- graphic work, supplies, etc.	53.15	

Dec. 31.	Chalmers Hadley, petty cash account	75.00	
31.	Chalmers Hadley, incidentals	1.60	
31.	Library Bureau, supplies	5.70	\$239.30
		<hr/>	

Moving—

Oct. 12.	Warner & co., packing and shipping A. L. A. to Chicago, and advance of \$180.00 freight.....	\$ 380.95	
22.	Henry Hough, teaming	15.00	\$395.95
		<hr/>	

Secretary's office (To Sept. 1.)—

Apr. 26.	Julia E. Boyle, clerical work in secretary's office, Oct. 1908-March 1909	16.12	
May 3.	H. A. Chapman, stenographic service, Dec. 1, 1908, to Apr. 17, 1909, 48½ hours @ 60c.....	29.10	
June 10.	J. I. Wyer, Jr, special delivery register, telegram, \$0.52; postage, \$5.00; registry fee to Boston, \$0.28; postage, \$9.00; express, \$0.25.....	15.05	
July 13.	C. F. Williams & Son, 300 circulars.....	2.75	
Aug. 30.	J. I. Wyer, Jr, postage, \$14.00; express, \$1.40; tele- grams, \$3.20; expenses Boston, moving and editing Handbook, \$6.35; express on copy for Proceedings, \$1.50; service, Miss Boyle, \$3.00.....	29.45	
30.	H. A. Chapman, stenographic services, April 24 to Sept. 8, 49¼ hours @ 60c; 6 sheets stencil wax, 210 sheets stencil paper, postage stamps.....	31.00	\$123.47
		<hr/>	

Headquarters—Secretary salary (Chicago Office)—

Oct. 12.	Chalmers Hadley, Sept. salary	166.00	
Nov. 5.	Chalmers Hadley, Oct. salary	166.66	
Nov. 29.	Chalmers Hadley, Nov. salary.....	166.66	
Dec. 31.	Chalmers Hadley, Dec. salary	166.66	\$665.98
		<hr/>	

(Headquarters)—Other salaries (Chicago office)—

Oct. 12.	Florence Whittier, Sept. salary	75.00	
12.	Iona B. Jeffrey, Sept. salary.....	50.00	
Nov. 10.	Florence Whittier, Oct. salary	100.00	
10.	Iona B. Jeffrey, Oct. salary	50.00	
29.	Florence Whittier, Nov. salary.....	100.00	
29.	Iona B. Jeffrey, Nov. salary	50.00	
Dec. 31.	Florence Whittier, Dec. salary	100.00	
31.	Gwendolyn Brigham, Dec. salary	50.00	\$575.00
		<hr/>	

Balance Dec. 31, 1909.....	3499.56	\$4904.12
	<hr/>	\$8403.68

Respectfully submitted,
PURD B. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.

A letter was received from S. H. Ranck in regard to the ruling of the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House with reference to subscriptions to periodicals by libraries through agents, which letter was referred by the Executive Board to the A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding.

C. W. Andrews discussed Dr. A. B.

Meyer's suggestion of a library exhibit at the American Exposition in Berlin in 1910, after which it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to express to Dr. Meyer the interest of the A. L. A. in this exposition and to bring it to the attention of library commercial houses in this country in regard to making an exhibit there.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
**JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND
 NOVEMBER**

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

- President—N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati,
 First Vice-President—James I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library
 Second Vice-President—Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission
 Executive Board—The president, two vice-presidents and
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress
 Purd B. Wright, Free Public Library, St. Joseph Mo.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo
 W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library
 Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago
 Secretary—Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago
 Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

PUBLISHING BOARD MEETING

At the meeting of the Publishing Board of the A. L. A. in Chicago, January 4, 1910, Purd B. Wright, treasurer, submitted a financial report from October 6-December 31, 1909, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

1909—		
Oct. 9.	Received from Gardner M. Jones, Treas.....	\$2485.52
Oct. 30.	Interest on book balance, Oct.....	2.19
Nov. 19.	Chalmers Hadley, Sec., headquarters collections, Oct.....	958.56
Nov. 30.	Interest on book balance, Nov.....	2.32
Dec. 9.	Trustees of endowment fund.....	3000.00
Dec. 13.	Publishers Weekly, refund on overpaid bill.....	10.00
Dec. 20.	Chalmers Hadley, Sec., refund on voucher No. 46.....	18.45
Dec. 20.	Chalmers Hadley, Sec., headquarters collections to Dec. 27.....	650.52
Dec. 20.	Chalmers Hadley, Sec., headquarters collections to Dec. 27.....	266.52
Dec. 31.	Interest on bank balance, Dec.....	5.48

\$7399.56

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 12-Dec. 31.	Vouchers No. 1-82	\$5508.27
	bank balance, Dec. 31, 1909.....	1801.33

\$7399.56

The Board decided to print a revised edition of James I. Wyer's pamphlet, Government documents in small libraries.

Robert P. Bliss appeared before the Board in regard to the change in time of beginning the volume number of the A. L. A. Booklist, and protested against it. He stated that he represented the general opinion of the League of Commissions, that the present method of beginning a new volume was inconvenient and confusing. After an informal discussion, it was voted that the Secretary of the Board write a circular letter to library commissions requesting their opinion as to the change in the time of the volume number; that the circular gives a full statement of the reason for the change, and that the commission be asked to consult the libraries on the subject; the circular to contain also a request for an opinion from the commissions as to the desirability of a six months index to the Booklist to be issued separately at a cost not to exceed ten cents a copy.

The Secretary of the Board read a communication from Margaret W Brown, Secretary of the League of Library Commissions in which the Board was requested to take over the publications of the League "in order that the sale of all publications relating to library economy may be centralized." The Board decided by consent, that it would be glad to take over the care and sale of the

League's publications, when work at the headquarters office was in condition to make this possible.

A. L. A. COUNCIL MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the Council of the American Library Association was held January 5th in Chicago, and was well attended. The president, N. D. C. Hodges was in the chair, and those present included C. W. Andrews, P. L. Windsor, Purd B. Wright, Johnson Brigham, Carl B. Roden, A. E. Bostwick, Frank P. Hill, James I. Wyer, Henry E. Legler, R. G. Thwaites, A. L. Bailey, Mary W. Plummer, Edith Tobitt, Mary E. Hazeltine, Alice S. Tyler, Harrison W. Craver, T. W. Koch, S. H. Ranck, Mrs H. L. El mendorf, C. H. Gould, Mary E. Ahern and Lutie E. Stearns.

Chalmers Hadley, Secretary of the A. L. A., reported on the work at the executive office in Chicago and field work done by the Secretary since Sept. 1st.

E. C. Richardson reported briefly on the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists to be held in Brussels next August. He said that a reasonable number of papers would be secured from American librarians for this Congress. As there was doubt as to whether the A. L. A. was to participate in this one Congress alone, a resolution presented by C. W. Andrews was adopted as follows: "Resolved that the Executive Board be asked to instruct the Committee of the A. L. A. on the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels, to extend its scope to include the International Congress on Bibliography so far as may be feasible."

Alice S. Tyler introduced for consideration by the Council, the question of the affiliation of state library associations with the American Library Association. She said the question had been raised as to the ability of the A. L. A. to hold the interest of remote states in the country. The Iowa Library Association had asked about affiliating with the national

association, and Miss Tyler said the suggestion was made in Iowa that each state association should have a representative on the A. L. A. Council. Purd B. Wright believed that if delegates were sent from each state association to A. L. A. conferences, that the smaller libraries would be placed in touch with the American Library Association.

Lutie E. Stearns said the practice of sending A. L. A. representatives to state association meetings was a good one. She suggested that the A. L. A. appoint a manager or representative in each state in order to keep the state association in touch with the national organization.

Miss Tyler said that if state delegates were sent to the A. L. A. Conference, they would have to be taken care of officially at the Conference.

In connection with membership of the A. L. A., C. W. Andrews said that in medical circles, for instance, membership in the national organization was a requisite for membership in the state association.

S. H. Ranck stated that information should be at hand as to what is being done in other national organizations.

Following a discussion as to whether the initiative should be taken by the national or state associations in affiliation between the A. L. A. and state library associations, it was voted, "That the president appoint a committee to include in its report the methods used and results obtained by other organizations." The president appointed Alice S. Tyler, S. H. Ranck, and Frank P. Hill on this committee.

The report on library sections of other educational associations was given by Mary E. Ahern. She said that library sections in other associations had been limited to teachers and women's clubs. In the National Education Association, Miss Ahern said the work of its library department had not been understood, and it was not known generally in the N. E. A. that the work of this department was for the good of the teachers. She believed that if the

A. L. A. would ask for an opportunity to present the library idea, what it is and what it means, to other educational associations, good results would follow. Miss Ahern declared herself as opposed to librarians taking charge of the library sections in other associations.

A. E. Bostwick was in favor of the A. L. A. wanting a place on the general programs of other educational associations. In reply to a question as to this, F. P. Hill declared that this would not only be dignified but consistent also.

Following a discussion of the A. L. A. and the N. E. A., Miss Ahern presented the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved that the Council of the American Library Association learns with regret of the action taken by the National Education Association looking toward the discontinuance of the library department of that association. Resolved further that it is the sense of the Council that the work done and the reports issued in the past by the Library Department have been useful and significant; that large opportunities for future work still exist and the Council records its strong hope that the Library Department will not be abolished."

S. H. Ranck referred to the ruling of the Periodical Publishers Clearing House with reference to subscriptions to periodicals by libraries through agents. He called attention to W. H. Brett's action in Cleveland against the publishers, and Mr. Hill urged that the Council give its support to Mr. Brett in his contention.

Miss Ahern moved that a committee be appointed to report on this, which was voted, and the president appointed S. H. Ranck, F. P. Hill and Mary E. Ahern on this committee. The committee reported as follows: "Whereas it appears that the Periodical Publishers Clearing House is an organization discriminating unjustly against libraries; Resolved, that it is the sense of the Council of the American Library Association that the Association through its Executive Board

should give its moral support to the Cleveland Public Library in its fight against the Periodical Publishers Clearing House as a combination in restraint of trade; and furthermore, that the Executive Board instruct the Association's Committee on bookbuying to continue to use every effort within the power of the committee and the Association, to have the discrimination of the aforesaid Clearing House declared unlawful by the United States Courts." The above report of the committee was adopted.

A committee composed of Mary W. Plummer, C. W. Andrews and W. C. Lane was appointed by the president to prepare resolutions on the deaths of Alice B. Kroeger, Mary E. Sargent and Dr James H. Canfield.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Executive Board of the Association: "Voted that in view of the vote of the Council at the Minnetonka Conference as being inexpedient, (see p. 410, Papers and Proceedings of the A. L. A., 1908) the Executive board refers for the consideration of the Council, the communication of the Committee on library training, suggesting an examination of library schools."

Henry E. Legler urged that there be an examination of the library schools as suggested by the Committee, or else omit the list of schools which have appeared in the A. L. A. handbook and other Association publications.

It was moved and voted that, "It is the sense of the Council that it is expedient to adopt the report of the Committee on library training in regard to examination of library schools."

C. H. Gould, chairman of the Committee on sections of the A. L. A., submitted a report which aroused much interest. It was as follows:

"The Committee appointed at Bretton Woods, to study the entire subject of sections of the American Library Association—their advisability—their effect on the program of annual conferences—

their organization, begs to submit the following report:

Advisability of Sections

In a body as large as the American Library Association, and with such varied interests, sections would seem to be not only advisable on many accounts, but practically unavoidable.

It is only by some such means that librarians whose field of work is at all specialized, can secure a full presentation and consideration of the subject in which they are particularly interested, coupled with an opportunity for their discussion by those who can speak from knowledge and experience.

Moreover, when action by the Association becomes necessary in regard to such matters as are dealt with by sections, the section chiefly concerned virtually takes the place of a special committee and largely obviates the risk of a hasty or ill advised step which might be taken by those who would not themselves be much affected by the contemplated action, and are perhaps not fully informed as to the merits of the question under consideration.

It is probable too, that the sections draw to each annual conference certain members, who, but for the section, would not attend, yet, once at the conference, they take part in other sessions than those in which their chief interest centers, and thus contribute to the success of the conference as a whole.

(First recommendation). Nevertheless, your committee recommends that in future the following precautionary regulations should govern the establishment of new sections:

Petitions for establishment of sections should be presented only by:—(a) Members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section, and (b) By not less than 20-25 of such members.

Before such a petition be granted by Council, it should be referred to a special

committee to be appointed by the President, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, should report to Council as to the desirability of such section.

(Second recommendation). Further, it is suggested that a section whose usefulness has become, for any reason, a thing of the past should be discharged by the Council. Your committee is, however, far from suggesting that such procedure is at present desirable in regard to any of the sections which now form part of this Association.

Effect of Sections on the program of the annual Conference

This is twofold. Sections enrich the program; they also complicate it.

They enrich the program on the whole, although the simultaneous meeting of two or more important sections—something that cannot at times be prevented—tends to detract from the success of such meetings, each of which draws from the other, certain members whom neither can afford to lose.

Complications of this nature are a frequent effect of the existence of sections, and, to minimize the resultant inconveniences, especially when taking into account the needs of the affiliated organizations, is one of the difficult problems of the program committee. Indeed, if the number of sections continues to grow, it will sooner or later be impracticable to find a place in such annual program for all the sections and the affiliated organizations.

It is suggested that in order to relieve the pressure on the program, it may ultimately be possible to arrange that certain sections meet only at alternate annual conferences, holding an intermediate session at some convenient season in the interim, as for example in conjunction with the series of meetings at which we are now assembled, or with the spring

meetings held at Atlantic City, or with important state meetings held in the autumn.

It is further recommended that sections be advised to include in their programs only subjects strictly pertinent to the section, leaving for general sessions all matters having general interest.

(Third Recommendation). It might be well also that the general program committee should feel that it has the right to exercise a stricter supervision of the section programs than it has hitherto done; that it might even decide not only how much, but whether any time at a conference should be allotted to the work of a particular section. It being understood, of course, that so far as it proved possible, the program committee would always give space to a section.

Organization

On this subject your committee has not much to recommend. It would suggest that greater continuity than has hitherto obtained in regard to the secretaryship and the program committee of the section is desirable, in order that lines of work or of thought and investigation may be continued from year to year. The committee also suggested that the Council might advantageously consider whether or not the printed Proceedings would gain in interest by the inclusion in them of a greater number of section papers than has hitherto been usual. The sections, of course, would, as has been the case heretofore, pay the expense above a certain limit. The vote of the section interested might perhaps be taken as to the advisability of a special tax to cover such expenses."

By vote of Council the first and second recommendations were adopted, but the third recommendation was rejected. It was voted that the report of the committee on sections of the A. L. A. be presented to the Executive Board with a statement of the action of the Council thereon, with instructions to incorporate

its adopted provisions into amendments to by-laws 9 and 10.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS OF THE LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The Middle West meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago, Monday and Tuesday, January 3rd and 4th. There was a large attendance of Commission workers and librarians who were in the city for the meeting of the A. L. A. Council. Fourteen Commissions were represented,—Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, there being present twenty-five active Commission workers, and eight members of Commission Boards.

The Stratford Hotel was again chosen for headquarters, and the sessions were held there. The first session was called to order Monday afternoon by A. L. Bailey, President of the League. Mr Bailey stated that since the last mid-winter meeting of the League a decision was reached at Bretton Woods to hold mid-winter meetings in three sections, Eastern, Mid-Western and Pacific Coast; the meeting in the Middle West to be followed by the Eastern meeting February 4th and 5th at Albany, N. Y. The annual meeting of the League held each year in connection with the A. L. A. meeting, affords the opportunity for general League action, the section meetings being held for conference and discussion of methods, and problems of the various kinds of work of the Library Commissions.

The topic for Monday afternoon was Field work, and Mrs Earl of the Indiana Library Commission, led in the discussion, "To what extent shall the Commissions supervise the libraries already established?" This was followed by a discussion of special phases of supervision, —work with the children, normal schools,

public and high schools, state institutions, etc.

Tuesday morning the report of the Publication Committee was given by the chairman, Miss Baldwin. The Yearbook which was to appear at the close of the year, had been delayed so that some matters, regarding its makeup might be discussed at the meeting, and a discussion of these items was taken up in the afternoon. This was followed by a discussion of the A. L. A. Booklist, and Miss Bascom, the editor, presented some of the problems which arise in the preparation of this list. As the various Library Commissions make the largest use of this list, the discussion proved to be most valuable and interesting. M. S. Dudgeon, Secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, presented the matter of subscription rates to periodicals through agencies, which was followed by discussion.

Lutie E. Stearns of Wisconsin, had charge of the part of the program devoted to Traveling Libraries, and Elizabeth B. Wales of Missouri, presented a practical paper on "The essentials of inaugurating a new traveling library system." This was based upon her own experience in inaugurating the traveling library system in Missouri, and was followed by an interesting discussion on the points brought out in her paper.

The Committee on uniform traveling library statistics, reported that satisfactory blanks for such statistics had been determined upon and had been put into print, and their use was recommended as a basis for the Yearbook statistics.

The Tuesday afternoon session which closed the League meetings, was largely devoted to a discussion of summer schools, and Martha Wilson of Minnesota, discussed "Balancing the course of instruction, technique vs inspiration."

The new Illinois Library Extension Commission was represented during the meeting by two members, who were introduced to the meeting as representatives of the youngest of the increasing group of Library Commission states.

The real spirit of the League meetings is not represented by the presentation of papers, but by the informal discussion of problems vital to Commission work, and the inspiration of personal conference.

Margaret W. Brown,
Secretary.

Eastern Section

The Eastern section of the League of Library Commissions met at the State Library, Albany, N. Y. on February 4 and 5. The account of the meeting could not be received in time to be included in this number of the A. L. A. Bulletin. From the program, however, it will be seen that topics of the greatest interest to Commission workers were considered.

At the first session, three papers were read by representatives of different Commissions, on the most vital questions in Commission work.

The following suggestions were made for discussion at the other sessions of the section:

1. What amount of supervision and inspection over town libraries by Library Commissions is justified?
2. How much assistance in cataloging and organizing should the Library Commission give to a library?
3. Is annual aid to libraries desirable? If so, how best can it be administered?
4. Which is the most profitable branch of the traveling library department, work with schools, study club, foreign population, or circulation of general collections?
5. Best methods of establishing traveling library stations?
6. Best ways of keeping traveling library records?
7. Should the Commission supply reading matter to prisons, reformatories, insane asylums and other state institutions?
8. How can Commissions best co-operate with each other?
9. Selection of books for small libraries?

10. Does the magazine clearing house pay?
 11. How best conduct a library institute?

Marjary L. Gilson, Free public library, Newark, N. J.
 Flora B. Roberts, Warrensburg (Mo.) state normal school.

REVISED LIST OF A. L. A. COMMITTEES, 1909-10.

Finance

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library.
 F. F. Dawley, Free Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 F. L. Haller, Public Library, Omaha, Neb.

Publishing Board

H. E. Legler, chairman (term expires 1911).
 C. W. Andrews (term expires 1912).
 A. E. Bostwick (term expires 1912).
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf (term expires 1910).
 H. C. Wellman (term expires 1911).

Public documents

G. S. Godard, Connecticut state library.
 Johnson Brigham, Iowa state library.
 Ernest Bruncken, Library of Congress.
 L. J. Burpee, Public library, Ottawa, Canada.
 T. W. Koch, University of Michigan library.
 Charles McCarthy, Wisconsin free library commission.
 T. M. Owen, Alabama Dep't of archives and history.
 S. H. Ranck, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 J. D. Thompson, Library of Congress.

Cooperation with the National Education Association

E. W. Gaillard, New York public library.
 Mary E. Ahern, "Public Libraries."
 Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

Library administration

H. W. Craver, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.
 H. M. Lydenberg, New York public library.
 Ethel F. McCollough, Public library, Superior, Wis.

Library training

A. S. Root, Oberlin College library.
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo public library.
 H. E. Legler, Chicago public library.
 Mary W. Plummer, Pratt institute library school.
 Grace D. Rose, Davenport (Ia.) public library.
 Adam Strohm, Public library, Trenton, N. J.
 Caroline M. Underhill, Utica (N. Y.) public library.
 W. A. White, Brooklyn public library.

International relations

E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library.
 Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian institution.
 J. S. Billings, New York public library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Bookbuying

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.
 W. P. Cutter, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.
 W. L. Brown, Buffalo public library.

Bookbinding

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington institute free library.

Margaret W. Brown, Iowa public library commission.

N. L. Goodrich, University of Texas library.

Federal and state relations

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania.

J. L. Gillis, California state library.

W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.

H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia state library.

Travel

F. W. Faxon, chairman, with power to add to membership.

Co-ordination among college libraries

W. C. Lane, Harvard.

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.

Bertha E. Blakeley, Mt. Holyoke.

G. W. Harris, Cornell.

T. W. Koch, Michigan.

E. C. Richardson, Princeton.

A. S. Root, Oberlin.

J. C. Schwab, Yale.

L. N. Wilson, Clark.

Co-ordination

C. H. Gould, McGill university library.

J. L. Gillis, California state library.

F. P. Hill, Brooklyn public library.

N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati public library.

W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Mary L. Titcomb, Washington Co. free library, with power to add to its number.

Work with the blind

Emma R. Neisser, Free library, Philadelphia.

Mrs S. C. Fairchild, Baltimore, Md.

A. D. Dickinson, State College library, Pullman, Wash.

Program.

N. D. C. Hodges, Chalmers Hadley, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Catalog rules for small libraries

Theresa Hitchler, chairman, with power to name associates.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The American Library Institute met in Chicago on Thursday, January 6. The following were in attendance: Mary E. Ahern, Chicago; Clement W. Andrews, Chicago; Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Electra Doren, Dayton; Mrs Theresa W. Elmendorf, Buffalo; Charles H. Gould, Montreal; Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn; N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; Theodore W. Koch, Ann Arbor; Henry E. Legler, Chicago; Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids; Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton; Carl B. Roden, Chicago; Azariah S. Root, Oberlin; Walter M. Smith, Madison; Phineas L. Windsor, Urbana; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Mo.

The president, Mr Bostwick, presented a paper, which outlined the development of the American Library Association and the multiplication of its committees, sections and affiliated organizations. He drew an analogy between the development of the Association and its departments, and public libraries and their different departments of activities. The questions of interlibrary affiliation, and the connection of the library with the municipal government were given special consideration.

Henry E. Legler outlined the government of the Chicago public library, and gave information as to the library's financial support. Similar information was given by N. D. C. Hodges regarding the Cincinnati public library, Purd B. Wright for the St. Joseph public library and S. H. Ranck for the Grand Rapids public library.

So much interest was shown in the questions of library laws and administration that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved that the Institute recommend

to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, the compilation and publication of some account of the various forms of organization and management of public libraries, emphasizing in such a report the organic or local connection of the library with the municipality, showing, for example, how the library board is appointed, how the library receives its appropriation, how its bills are paid, in whose name the title to the library property is vested, how the library is affected by civil service, etc."

Several members of the Institute discussed the general question as to how the library can help the city. Mr. Wright spoke of the co-operation of the St. Joseph public library with the Board of Public Works, the engineering and other departments. Others who participated in the discussion of this question were Edith Tobitt, C. H. Gould, S. H. Ranck, Mrs H. L. Elmendorf and Mary E. Ahern.

C. W. Andrews reported on interlibrary loans and general rules observed by several libraries in these loans.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

College and university librarians of the Middle West met at the A. L. A. Headquarters in Chicago on January 7th, with T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan library presiding. The following were present and participated in the discussions:

E. C. Richardson, Princeton; C. H. Gould, McGill; W. McM. Smith, Wisconsin; J. T. Gerould, Minnesota; A. S. Root, Oberlin; P. L. Windsor, and F. K. W. Drury, Illinois; W. M. Hepburn, Purdue; W. Lichtenstein, Northwestern; W. K. Jewett, Nebraska; R. B. Miller, Ohio Wesleyan; F. L. D. Goodrich, Michigan; H. O. Severance, Missouri; H. L. Leupp, Mrs Z. A. Dixson, Misses Robertson and Gettys, Chicago. There were also several visitors. A tentative program had been prepared by the chairman, but owing to the interest displayed in certain topics and the time spent in the discussions, the greater part of it was of necessity omitted.

Mr Smith spoke on the departmental library problem at the University of Wisconsin. A general discussion followed, in the course of which Professor E. D. Burton, chairman of the committee in charge of the Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago, outlined the policy to be followed in reorganizing the library at that university, epitomizing it as "Centralization of administration but decentralization of books."

The discussion following Mr Gerould's remarks on duplication of books for class work showed it to be the opinion of nearly all the librarians present, that more books are bought by college students today than formerly, owing to the increasing insistence on collateral reading in connection with class work, and the liberal policy of most college libraries with regard to books needed for such reading.

This topic merged naturally into the next—Cultural reading for students, on which Mr Hepburn spoke. Mr Drury mentioned the plan adopted by the University of Illinois, by which engineering students are given scholastic credit for summer reading of a cultural nature.

The afternoon session opened with a discussion of the advisability of preparing a union list of periodicals in college libraries in the Middle West. No definite decision was reached, but the discussion revealed a considerable degree of activity in this field among the libraries of this section.

Mr Root related his experiences in the handling of duplicates, and suggested a method for exchanging such material. It developed that many libraries are already following out a regular system of duplicate exchange, to good advantage. Mr Drury spoke on the care of pamphlets, and discussed the advantages and disadvantages and the cost of various binders and cases. He exhibited some forms that had proved successful at the University of Illinois.

In speaking on reserved books, Dr Jewett explained the system used at the University of Nebraska, after which Mr Gerould spoke on faculty circulation. In

the discussion which followed, various plans were proposed for abating the evils in this department, but the general consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of not borrowing trouble.

On motion of Mr Gerould a committee consisting of T. W. Koch, W. McM. Smith and Walter Lichtenstein was appointed to make arrangements for the next meeting.

H. L. Leupp, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS

Brussels, August, 1910

In response to the requests for steamship accommodations from those who expect to attend the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists, in Brussels next August, the entire cabin with 300 berths has been reserved on the steamship *Vaderland* of the Red Star Line. All arrangements for the trip to Europe are in charge of the Bureau of University Travel, Boston, Mass.

The "*Vaderland*" sails from New York on August 6, and all who take passage on this vessel on the outward trip will be cared for on the return trip. Others will be accommodated so far as possible.

A feature of the trip abroad will be a visit to Oberammergau for the performance of the Passion Play on September 4. Anton Lang, the Christus of the play, has been asked to care for the library party that day. Only a limited number will find lodging at Mr. Lang's home, but he has promised that a larger number may have luncheon and dinner at his table. The remainder, he will care for at the home of friends in the village.

Those who sail by other steamers than the official one, the "*Vaderland*," and wish only to arrange for the return trip, should write at once to the Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

Subscriptions to both of the Brussels Congresses should be sent by American libraries. Those who are to receive the subscriptions are the Congres Interna-

tional de Bibliographie et de Documentation, 1 Rue du Musée, Brussels, Belgium; and for the Congrès International des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires, to M. Louis Stainier, Belgian Royal Library, 20 Grand Place, Mont-Saint-Guilbert, Brussels, Belgium.

NOTES AND NEWS

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, March 4-5, 1910. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, on the ocean end of South Morris Avenue.

The sessions will all be held at the hotel; the first, on Friday, March 4, 8:30 p. m., will be under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club; the second, on Saturday, March 5, 10:30 a. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association; and the third, on the evening of the 5th, at 8:30 p. m., will be a general session.

Railroad Rates

New York or Newark to Atlantic City and return	\$5.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, from Market or Chestnut Street wharf	2.00
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. Electric train, from Market Street wharf.	1.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R. R. steam train from Broad Street station via Delaware River bridge.....	2.50

Hotel Rates

	Per day
Hotel Chelsea	
One person in a room (without bath)	\$3.50
Two persons in a room (without bath) each	3.00
One person in a room (with bath) ..	4.50
Two persons in a room (with bath) each	4.00

Hotel Gladstone

Located just across the street from the Chelsea

	Per day
One person in a room, no bath.....	\$2.50
Two persons in a room, no bath, each	2.50
One person in a room, bath.....	3.50
Two persons in a room, bath, each..	3.50

An interesting programme is promised. Members of other library clubs and friends are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meetings.

Department of Libraries, S. E. A.

At the meeting of the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association, held in Charlotte, N. C., December 28-30, 1909, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association, having special concern for library extension in the South, is also alive to the general library interests of the country, especially in their closer co-operation with schools; and hereby expresses its appreciation of the great work the American Library Association has done, and is doing, in all phases of library endeavor and promotion. This Department desires to co-operate with the American Library Association in every possible way for library advancement.

A. L. A. MEMBERSHIP DUES

Since January 1, 1910, notices of membership dues were sent all those enrolled in the American Library Association. The promptness with which most members responded has been gratifying. A number have not yet paid their annual dues however, and they were urged to do so as soon as possible.

Membership in the A. L. A. is worth the small expense involved, many times over. Not only does membership bring direct benefits to those enrolled, but indirectly, every library worker in the land is benefitted by the American Library As-

sociation, which as an organization stands for the encouragement and betterment of library work and those engaged in it.

WANTS, EXCHANGES AND SALES

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange. Items for the March Bulletin should reach A. L. A. Headquarters by March 10, 1910.

Wanted

Public Library, Washington, D. C.
Singer, H. W., and Strang, W. Etching, engraving, and other methods of printing pictures, K. Paul, 1897.

Springfield, Mass. City Library Association

- Amateur Work, Mar., June, and Sept. 1906.
- American Catholic Quarterly Review, July 1906, Oct. 1907, Oct. 1908.
- American Engineer, Feb. 1901.
- American Journal of Psychology, v. 1-7. 1887-95.
- Analectic Magazine, v. 14-16, July 1819-Dec. 1820.
- Applied Arts Book, Sept. 1902.
- Collier's Weekly, Dec. 24, 1904, v. 24. Oct. 1899-Mar. 1900.
- Engineering Record, July 28, 1900.

State Normal School Library, Mankato, Minnesota

- Work with Boys, October 1907.
- Rhode Island State Library, Providence, R. I.**

- Annals of American Academy, May 1905.
- Library Journal, Jan. and Feb. 1901.
- Journal of Social Science, No. 23.

A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

- The following numbers of the A. L. A. Booklist are desired.
- 1905. Jan., Feb., Mar., Oct., v. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3, 6.
 - 1906. Mar., Apr., Nov., Dec., v. 2, nos. 3, 4, 7, 8.
 - 1907. Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., v. 3, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 - 1908. Jan., v. 4, no. 1.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 4, No. 2

CHICAGO, ILL.

MARCH, 1910

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MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

Numerous inquiries have been received at the A. L. A. executive office regarding this year's conference at Mackinac Island. Sufficient progress has been made to make some announcements regarding the conference; but details of the trip and program will appear in the May A. L. A. Bulletin.

In addition to the usual interest librarians have in the A. L. A. conference, Mackinac Island has so many attractions in itself that indications are the attendance will be large.

The conference will open on Thursday, June 30th and will last through Wednesday, July 6th. In place of the usual address of welcome and other opening exercises, it is planned to make the first full day, July 1st, Michigan Day, when Michigan will act as the receiving host of the Association, will tell the story of Michigan, recite the legends which have attached themselves to Mackinac and set forth the library and educational successes and hopes of the state.

Details of the program will be announced later, but it may be said that one of the general sessions will be devoted to a book symposium, similar to that so much enjoyed at Minnetonka. The closing day at Mackinac Island may be a Canadian Day, when Canadian librarians and educators, taking this term in a broad

sense, will tell of their conditions and problems.

Headquarters during the conference will be at the Grand Hotel, one of the best, if not the best equipped hotel on the great lakes. The hotel is a large one, being 700 feet long, three stories high and with comfortable accommodations for 800 or more guests in the 435 rooms. There are 200 rooms with bath, single or en suite, and most of the rooms have running water in them. The hotel is near the lake in an attractive park. In addition to the main dining room there are several private dining rooms for smaller gatherings. The hotel auditorium seats 1,000 persons and other rooms, including a sun parlor and committee rooms are available for meetings of affiliated associations and sections.

The hotel managers promise an orchestra of sixteen pieces with music every afternoon and evening. Free transportation will be given to and from the dock.

The rates for members of the A. L. A. are: \$2.50 a day, one in room without bath, on the third floor; \$2.50 a day, two in room without bath, first and second floors; \$3.00 a day, two in room with bath, first and second floors; \$3.50 a day, one in room with bath. Fractional day rates will be granted so that any two meals

without lodging will be considered as one-half day only.

Mackinac Island is fortunately situated in regard to nearby points of interest. The Island itself is exceedingly attractive and doubtless one of the popular trips will be the eleven mile drive along the boulevard. The price of this 1½ hour drive is \$1.00 a passenger, which rate is fixed by the city.

A beautiful lake trip for an afternoon will be to the Snow Islands, several hundred in number. The cost of this trip is fifty cents.

To those who wish to visit the interesting government locks at Sault Ste. Marie, the new steamer "Chippewa" can be taken. This is an all day trip from Mackinac Island, and the round trip rate is \$2.00 exclusive of meals.

Efforts are being made to have an open air performance of Hiawatha given by a band of Indians. Last year such performances were given by the Ojibway Indians at Wayagamug on a beautiful little lake only 31 miles from Mackinac Island. Wayagamug is reached both by rail and boat.

A post-conference trip covering about eight or ten days will be arranged from Mackinac and definite details will be given in the next issue of the Bulletin. At present it is impossible to get any summer schedules for the region in Ontario north of the great lakes, which is most attractive for a visit. It is hoped to include a trip to The Soo, and east through the North Channel of Lake Huron, with a stay of several days either at Temagami Lake, Ont., a region recently opened to comfortable travel but still practically an unbroken wilderness; or, if that does not prove feasible, a visit to the beautiful Muskoka Lakes region, with a return via Toronto and Buffalo.

The Chairman of the Travel Committee, F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., will be glad to hear from those interested in such a trip, so as to suit the majority in planning details.

Application has been made for the usual fare and three-fifths rate on certi-

cate plan for round trip to Mackinac and return. The regular summer excursion rates for the season of 1910 have not yet been announced but doubtless they will be in force. While these do not give so large a reduction from the regular fare as the fare and three-fifths rate, they permit more latitude for the return trip as they are good during the entire summer.

One way rates to Mackinac Island are:

From Boston, about \$22.

From New York, about \$21.

From Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, about \$20.

From Chicago, \$8.56.

The round trip summer tourist rate from Chicago will be \$11.80. Tickets at this rate will be on sale from June 1 with a return limit good until October 31.

It is expected that special accommodations and rates will be granted to parties of sufficient size to obtain these.

As the lake trip to Mackinac Island is delightful and as the vessels stop at numerous lake ports, it is likely that many librarians will prefer to go by water. Steamship rates with dates of sailing will be announced later.

The A. L. A. Travel Committee is composed of:

F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass., Chairman A. L. A., Travel Committee, in charge of New England party to conference, and Post-Conference excursion.

C. H. Brown, Public Library, 26 Brevoort Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., in charge of party from New York and North Atlantic States.

J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, Ill., in charge of party from Chicago and Middle West.

Miss Katharine L. Swift, Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Pl., Boston, Mass.

Special parties travelling together will be planned, probably including part of the trip via the great lakes. These trips will be organized and handled by members of the Travel Committee in the various sections, and correspondence concerning them, and registration for them should be made with the member in charge.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1909

In the list of gifts and bequests for last year are included gifts of money, buildings, library sites, books and miscellaneous gifts.

It is difficult and frequently impossible to learn the exact purpose of each gift and its financial value. Therefore gifts other than of money have been specially designated in the general list but have not been included in the following financial summary:

From Andrew Carnegie..... \$1,724,570
 From other donors 3,132,110

In addition to money gifts the following were recorded:

Number of volumes as gifts 25,062
 Sites for library buildings 11
 Buildings presented for library purposes 6
 Miscellaneous and undescribed ... 32

Among the notable gifts of the year were those of \$2,250,000 to the New York Public Library by will of John Stewart Kennedy, and gifts aggregating \$1,724,570 from Andrew Carnegie.

Among the important collections presented during last year was the gift to the New York Public Library of the Tissot Old Testament paintings from Jacob H. Schiff.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Greenville. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
West End. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda. 178 volumes from Mrs. F. McCormick, and 60 volumes from G. H. Mastick for West End Branch.
Alturas. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Berkeley. University of California. Valuable documents relating to South Carolina from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Davenport; S. F. Set of Proceedings of

Civil Engineers from Miss K. C. Radford.

Bishop. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Burlington. 150 volumes from Mr. Derrham and 70 volumes from Mrs. T. D. Murphy.
Clovis. 81 volumes from F. J. Smiley of Garfield.
El Centro. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Fruitvale. Site for building from Derby estate.
Gilroy. \$1,000 from Mrs. C. A. Hoxett, toward site for building, \$250 from citizens, and \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Healdsburg. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Imperial. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Lincoln. \$6,000 from Andrew Carnegie; \$2,475 worth of material from Gladding, McBear and Co.
Livermore. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie; \$600 from citizens for site.
Lodi. \$9,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Lompac. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Long Beach. 98 volumes from Rev. Charles Pease.
Los Angeles. Valuable books from the late Mme. Helena Modjeska.
Mt. View. New International Encyclopedia from Woman's club.
National City. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Newman. \$325 from Woman's Improvement club.
Porterville. \$150 from Woman's Improvement club.
Red Bluff. 500 volumes from Ludwig M. Hoefler.
Redding. \$137 from concert.
Redlands. Valuable library of 100 books, 2,000 pamphlets, 100 maps and 500 photographs, by will of Scipio Craig.
Richmond. \$17,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
Riverside. Collection of photographs, maps, pamphlets, clippings relating to early history of Riverside, collected by

the late A. S. White, from his nephew Perrin E. White.

St. Helena. Collection of children's books, and ninety-one volumes from Ladies' Improvement club.

San Diego. 1,500 volumes by will of Dr. J. W. Stearns.

San Francisco. Mechanics' Mercantile Library. 900 volumes from Judge W. W. Morrow of U. S. Circuit Court.

—St. Andrew's Society Library. \$1,680 from Andrew Carnegie.

San Rafael. \$150 from entertainment.

Seabright. Lot for building from improvement club.

Selinas. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie, and 3,500 volumes from Odd Fellows.

Sonoma. About 875 volumes from Sonoma Valley Library.

Stanford University. \$150 from C. G. Lathrop for purchase of magazines and newspapers which treat of California history.

Willows. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie; \$650 from citizens toward site for building.

COLORADO.

Manitou. \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. Yale University. \$2,000 to the Department of Fine Arts, from J. I. Downes.

Orange. \$740 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Library of Congress. \$20,000 by will of Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, income to be used for purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardiner Green Hubbard Collection.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville. \$5,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

GEORGIA

Barnesville. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Rome. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

HAWAII

Honolulu. \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

IDAHO

Coeur d' Alene. \$13,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Idaho Falls. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

ILLINOIS

Decatur. Illinois Library Commission. Books valued at about \$5,000 from the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs.

Harrisburg. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Marion. \$18,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Mount Carmel. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Park Ridge. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Peoria. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Ridge Farm. \$9,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Rock Island. Augustana College. \$100,000 from Denkmann family.

West Chicago. \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

INDIANA

Angola. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Auburn. \$20,000 and site from Charles Eckhart. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Bloomfield. \$4,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Connersville. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Indianapolis. \$120,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Kentland. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Mishawaka. Site from Henry G. Niles.

Pendleton. Site from T. M. Hardy, Sr.

IOWA

Albia. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie and site from John Z. Evans.

Ames. \$6,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie for addition to library building.

Avoca. \$200 from "library day" activities.
Belle Plaine. \$100 from "library day" receipts.
Burlington. 800 volumes from Mrs. J. W. Blythe.
Chariton. 200 volumes and handsome engraving from Mrs. S. M. Mallory and daughter, Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer.
Dubuque. Set of Curtis' "North American Indian," value \$3,000, and two valuable etchings from Mrs. H. P. Ward of Washington, D. C.; engravings of the presidents of the U. S., and other pictures from Judge Shiras.

Eagle Grove. \$120 from "library day" receipts.

Hoppington. Lenox College. Over 1,000 volumes from James C. Young of Minneapolis.

Iowa City. University library. Military and engineering library from Gen. Richard Hoxie.

Manchester. \$172 from "library day" receipts.

Missouri Valley. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Onawa. \$10,000, endowment for book fund from Judge Addison Oliver.

Paton. 200 volumes from William Agnew Paton.

Perry. Geological collection and exhibit cases from Mrs. Alameda Harpel and Mrs. B. B. McColl.

Red Oak. \$500, Lane Memorial collection of books.

Rockwell City. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Spencer. \$250 from "library day" receipts.

Tipton. 100 medical books from Dr. G. S. Focht.

Wellman. 1,000 volumes from Mrs. H. Scofield and daughter.

Woodbine. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie. \$1,800 from citizens for library site.

KANSAS

Caldwell. \$7,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Clay Center. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Garden City. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Halstead. \$500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Lyndon. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Lyons. \$6,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Olathe. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Oswego. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Pittsburg. \$40,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Stockton. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

KENTUCKY

Hickman. \$1,000 from Gen. H. A. Tyler on condition that like amount be raised by town.

Lawrenceburg. \$800 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. \$25,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Ruston. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

MAINE

Belfast. \$6,000 by will of Rachel A. McClintock.

Castine. \$12,000 by will of Mrs. Henry H. Witherle.

Guilford. \$750 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

MARYLAND

Croome. \$500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Frederick. \$110,000 by will of Mrs. M. C. Artz of Chicago. Held in trust during lifetime of only surviving heir of Mrs. Artz.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro. \$2,000 from Daniel H. Smith.

Boston. Valuable collection of 3,500 volumes relating to the drama and stage from Allen A. Brown.

Belchertown. \$1,000 by will of Dwight Parker Clapp.

Cambridge. Harvard University library. \$500 for books on Japan from Miss Hester Bancroft, in memory of her father, John Chandler Bancroft; \$1,000 from William R. Castle to fund for purchase of books on Hawaii or in English literature; \$6,000 to constitute the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund with the object of building up a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history.

Chelsea. \$7,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Greenfield. \$3,000 by will of Mrs. Maria L. Hosmer as George A. Hovey fund.

Hinsdale. Collection of Indian arrows and minerals said to be worth \$10,000 by will of C. W. Curtiss of Pittsfield.

Malden. \$1,000 by will of Mrs. Mary E. Smith.

Shrewsbury. Howe Memorial Library. \$1,000 by will of A. S. Brown after death of his wife.

Springfield. \$10,000 by will of Col. James A. Rumrill.

Wellesley College. \$7,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Westboro. \$500 by will of John M. Gould of Newton, Mass.

Westford. \$1,000 by will of John M. Osgood.

MICHIGAN

Burr Oak. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Detroit. Property valued at \$25,000 for a branch library from estate of James E. Scripps. City appropriated \$20,000 to remodel and equip this for a branch.

Marine City. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

MINNESOTA

Albert Lea. \$200 from Mrs. Hannah Esping.

Bemidji. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Coleraine. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Fergus Falls. \$100 from the High School class of 1909.

Minneapolis. \$20,000 from Mr and Mrs C. C. Webber, for recreation building in Camden Park with library branch and reading room on second floor.

Northfield. \$233 from Women's Clubs.

Park Rapids. \$138 from the Ladies' Library Club.

Preston. \$8,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Two Harbors. \$200 from Austin Terryberry.

MISSISSIPPI

Meridian. \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Mound Bayou. \$4,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

MISSOURI

Neasha. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

St. Joseph. \$25,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

St. Louis. Public School Library. \$10,000 by will of C. R. Gregory after the death of his sister.

NEBRASKA

Alliance. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Alma. \$6,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Aurora. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Superior. \$1,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Sutton. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

NEVADA

Goldfield. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Alstead. \$75,000 from John G. Shedd of Chicago.

Stratham. \$10,000 by will of Mrs. Emma B. Wiggins.

NEW JERSEY.

Belleville. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Elizabeth. \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Madison. \$20,000 from W. P. Bancroft for purpose of giving library privileges to readers outside of the city.

New Brunswick. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Westfield. \$5,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW YORK

Amityville. Building from Bank of Amityville.
Amsterdam. \$1,000 by will of Mrs. M. Anna Trapnell.
Antwerp. \$218 from various donors.
Babylon. Valuable lot for library site from E. C. Livingston and Miss Julia T. Livingston.
Ballston. \$10,000 to \$12,000 by will of Miss Mary Moore.
Bayville. \$226 in gifts from various sources.
Belmont. \$1,500 from Mrs. Hamilton Ward for tower and clock.
Binghamton. Collection of butterflies, purchased for \$700 from Tracy G. Rich.
Bolivar. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Buffalo. \$10,000 by will of Charles H. Williams to be added to the Sherman Williams library fund.
East Rockaway. Funds from Mrs. Russell Sage for library building, 362 volumes and \$2,000 to endowment fund by Mrs. Sage.
Easthampton. House and lot valued at \$8,500 from unnamed donor; \$5,000 from Charles G. Thompson and the Misses Thompson.
Fort Plain. Building for library from Williams family of New York.
Frankfort. Valuable lot from A. N. Russell of Ilion on condition that \$5,000 be secured for new building.
Fredonia. \$1000 from S. M. Clement of Buffalo.
Gilbertsville. \$100 by will of J. L. Gilbert.
Gloversville. For children's department: \$300 from Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Burr; statuette of Mercury from Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Burr and \$25 from Mrs. D. S. Dempster.
Hamilton. \$2000 by will of Mrs. Celia L. Brett; bequest of sufficient value to purchase library building.

Haverstraw. Stone wall, costing \$510, from Mrs. Denton Fowler, Sr.
Ithaca. Cornell Free Library. \$5,000 by will of S. B. Turner.
Keene Valley. \$315 from various donors.
Kingston. An amount not to exceed \$2000 by will of C. M. Preston.
Livingston. \$100 from Miss Ida C. Potts.
Madalin. \$340 in gifts from various sources.
Milton. \$1,000 from Andrew Carnegie for general library purposes.
Mount Vernon. \$2,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
New York City. \$2,250,000 by will of John Stewart Kennedy; Tissot collection of Old Testament paintings, valued at \$37,000, by Jacob H. Schiff.
Newark. \$400 from Henry C. Rew to duplicate amount received from Library day.
Oyster Bay. \$345 from various donors.
Plattsburg. 150 rare books from Miss Helen Palmer.
Randolph. General memorial gift from A. G. Dow; \$192 pledged by other citizens.
Remsen. \$64,000 by will of Lydia M. Francis.
Rhinecliff. Several lots and other property from Ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.
Round Lake. \$300 from Mrs. Caroline Gransey.
St. Johnsville. \$500 from J. H. Reaney provided an annual tax of \$500 be made to maintain library.
Saranac Lake. \$1842 from various sources; \$1500 from Miss Oliva E. P. Stokes.
Seneca Falls. \$162 from Library day activities.
Sherman. \$200 from various donors.
Stone Ridge. Building and lot valued at \$1500 from Julia L. Dwight.
Upper Jay. \$100 from S. W. Prine.
Yonkers. \$50,000 by will of Erwin Saunders.

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill. University of North Carolina. 519 volumes from Mrs P. E. Hines; 217 volumes from Dr. Richard Jewett.

Davidson. University Library, Davidson College. \$500 and 700 volumes from Captain Alexander Brevard; 400 volumes, Rev. L. A. Oates.

Durham. Trinity College. \$1,000 to be paid in two years from class of 1909; valuable set of books from B. N. Duke.

Guildford. Guildford College. \$9,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie; 146 rare books from Henry Comfort.

NORTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake. 1500 volumes from Women's Club; \$100 from J. J. Hill for books for car shop men.

Fargo. Fargo College. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie; same amount gifts from various donors.

Jamestown. \$150 for binding and \$150 for popular non-fiction books from C. E. Dickey of Minneapolis; subscription of 30 periodicals and periodical case.

OHIO

Bucyrus. \$50,000 by will of Nellie Harris as memorial to her father. Income to be used for purchase of books.

Cincinnati. \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie for branch libraries.

Cleveland. \$83,000 from Andrew Carnegie for branch libraries.

Cuyahoga Falls. \$18,000 from Mrs. W. A. Taylor.

Findlay. \$35,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Lakewood. \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Lima. \$4,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Marysville. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Middletown. \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Salem. \$500 from Hannah K. Campbell.

South Charleston. \$20,000 from Edward and Leon Houston.

Urbana. Library of Senator T. A. Cowgill by Miss Cynthia Cowgill.

Wellington. \$400 from Edward West.

Willoughby. \$14,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Xenia. 1000 volumes from Mayor J. E. Galloway.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City. \$10,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.

Perry. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

OREGON

Ashland. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Baker City. \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

The Dalles. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Forest Grove. Pacific University. \$10,000 from Miss Failings on condition that \$20,000 additional be subscribed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hanover. Valuable site from H. E. Young.

Millersburg. \$75,000 by will of H. J. Johnson.

Norton. By will of Chloe Braman library left generous bequests for book purchases.

TENNESSEE

Brownsville. \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Knoxville. University of Tennessee. \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

TEXAS

Port Arthur. \$20,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Sulphur Springs. \$12,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

UTAH

Eureka City. \$11,000 from Andrew Carnegie; \$5,000 from mine owners and others.

Tooele City. \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

VERMONT

Bellows Falls. Rockingham Library. \$15,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

- Burlington.** Fletcher Free Library. Large Dutch art square, value \$100 or over.
 —University of Vermont. Books on Civil War from Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, value, over \$100; nearly complete set of Challenger reports.
- Lyndonville.** Cobleigh Library. About \$125 from Theodore N. Vail and \$350 additional for endowment from same donor.
- Middlebury.** Middlebury College. \$500 from Dr. M. Allen Starr and \$100 worth of books from Edward L. Stevens.
- Northfield.** Brown Public Library. 425 volumes from George W. Brown.
- Reading.** Felchville library. \$5,000 for endowment from Clarence W. Marks of Chicago.
- Weston.** \$6,000 for building from Mr Parkhurst of Boston.
- Wilmington.** Pettee Library. \$1000 from estate of Oscar M. Lawton.
- Winoski.** \$100 from Progressive Study Club. 100 volumes from Mr and Mrs L. B. Taylor.

VIRGINIA

- Charlottesville.** University of Virginia. \$10,000 to law library from W. W. Fuller of New York City.
- Farmville.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Fredericksburg.** \$15,000 by will of Capt. C. W. Wallace.

WASHINGTON

- Pasco.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Prosser.** \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Snohomish.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Wenatchee.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

WISCONSIN

- Appleton.** Winslow medical library from Mrs. Nina Winslow.
- Barron.** \$500.
- Brodhead.** \$3,000 from Mrs. Lavina Stewart.
- Burlington.** 300 German books from F. Reuschlien.

- Eau Claire.** Masonic Temple library. \$300 for Maggett Memorial Library from Alexander Maggett.
- Edgerton.** \$500 from Mrs. Dorcas A. Carter.
- Evansville.** Eager Public Library. 200 volumes from Levi Leonard.
- La Crosse.** Presbyterian parsonage Thomas library \$3,000 from Walter Cargill.
 —Washburn Library. Land valued at \$3000 from A. W. Pettibone.
- Ladysmith.** \$150 from Mr. Fritz.
- Madison.** State Historical Library. Pinney library from Mrs. S. U. Pinney.
 —University Library. 500 volumes on South America, from Patrick Cudahy; valuable collection of books on economic subjects belonging to the late Prof. Frank Parsons of the Boston University.
- Merrill.** \$17,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Milton.** Milton College Library. Farm worth \$15,000 by will of Miranda B. Coon.
- Milwaukee.** \$1000 from Mrs James S. Peck.
- Rhineland.** \$100 towards endowment fund for books from the Woman's club.
- Shell Lake.** \$100.
- Superior.** Valuable collection of "Sources on Wisconsin history," from Henry E. Legler, librarian, Chicago Public Library.

WYOMING

- Buffalo.** \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Casper.** \$3,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Rawlins.** \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

CANADA

- Arthur.** \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Ayr.** \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Brussels.** \$6,500 from Andrew Carnegie; \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Fergus.** \$3,000 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
- Grand Valley.** \$7,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
- Hamilton.** \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Mount Forest. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Niagara Falls. \$2,500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Orillia. \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.
Penetanguishene. \$500 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Port Arthur. \$30,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Port Elgin. \$800 additional from Andrew Carnegie.
Preston. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.
Raymond. \$10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

NEW MEMBERS

Adams, Edward B., Ln. Social law L., Boston, Mass. 4760.
Adrian P. L. Adrian, Mich. (E. N. Smith, Sec.) 4763.
Akron P. L. Akron, O. 4754.
Alden, Alice M., Ln. P. L., Middleboro, Mass. 4743.
Ann Arbor L. Ann Arbor, Mich. (Nellie S. Loving, Ln.) 4761.
Baker, Alice Patton. Child. Ln. P. L. New York City. 4726.
Baker, Mary Ellen. Head Catlgr. Bryn Mawr Col. L., Bryn Mawr, Pa. 4731.
Bates, Mary E. Webster, Mass. 4741.
Bay, J. Christian, Classifier, John Crerar L. Chicago, Ill. 4723.
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Black, M. Q. H., Ln. P. L. Fort William, Ontario, Can. 4746.
Carey, Alice V. Ln. Westwood Br. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 4738.
Cocke Memorial L., Hollins, Va. 4740.
Corwin, Belle, Ln. N. Y. Univ. L. New York City, N. Y. 4758.
De Pauw Univ. L. Greencastle, Ind. (Leona M. Powell, Ln.) 4762.
De Witt, E. W., Asst. McGill Univ. L. Montreal, Can. 4727.
Exeter P. L. Exeter, N. H. 4753.
Galesburg, P. L. Galesburg, Ill. (Anna F. Hoover, Ln.) 4764.
Goldberg, Bess. Asst. P. L. Chicago, Ill. 4733.
Hooper, Blanche H. Asst. Ln. Tufts Col. L. Tufts Col. Mass. 4735.
Jerome, Janet. Asst. P. L. Denver, Col. 4730.
Jonas, Frieda, Child. Ln. 67 St. Br. P. L. New York City. 2728.
Jones, Mabel Delle, Ln. P. L. Charleston-On-Kanawha, W. Va. 4755.
Lane, Grace, Minneapolis, Minn. 4749.
Letts, Bertha M., Asst. Columbia Univ. L. New York City. 4729.
Lucht, Julius, Ln. F. P. L. Leavenworth, Ia. 4732.
Lytle, Mary, Ln. P. L. Sedalia, Mo. 4750.
Meissner, Josephine, Circulation Ln. Univ. of Washington L. Seattle, Wash. 4747.
Minnesota P. L. Commission, St. Paul, Minn. 4739.
Noyes, Miriam, Ln. P. L. Oshkosh, Wis. 4756.
O'Connell, Frances. Asst. Ln. P. L. Little Rock, Ark. 4724.
Open Court Pub. Co. Chicago, Ill. 4744.
Oshkosh, Wis. P. L. (Miriam Noyes, Ln.) 4757.
Sperry, Ruth S. 21 Cooke St. Waterbury, Conn. 4736.
Stone Ridge P. L., Stone Ridge, N. Y. (M. C. Van Winkle, Sec.) 4725.
Swift, Katherine Lindsay. Bureau of Univ. Travel, Boston, Mass. 4734.
Terrell, Mary E., Child. Ln. C. P. L. Bradford, Pa. 4737.
Trull, Bertha P., Asst. Ln., Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass. 4742.
Tufts Col. L. Tufts College, Mass. 4745.
Vanderbilt Univ. L., Nashville, Tenn. 4752.
Warner, C. Elizabeth, Catlgr. P. L. Cleveland, O. 4748.
Wright, Rebecca W. 19 Baldwin St., Montpelier, Vt. 4759.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Corey, Deloraine Pendre, member of Mass. F. P. L. Commission, and Pres. P. L. Malden, Mass.
Corey, Mrs Deloraine Pendre (Isabella Holden) 2 Berkeley St. Malden, Mass.
Gibson, Irene, Asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Hodges, Nathaniel Dana Carlile, Ln. P. L. Cincinnati, O.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND
NOVEMBER

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati,
First Vice-President—James I. Wyer, Jr., New York
State Library

Second Vice-President—Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library
Commission

Executive Board—The president, two vice-presidents
and

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress

Purd B. Wright, Free Public Library, St. Joseph
Mo.

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar Library

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library, Buffalo

W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library

Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago

Secretary—Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago

Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS

There are about thirty reservations for the official foreign trip on the steamer leaving New York, Aug. 6, in charge of the Bureau of University Travel, Boston, Mass. Accommodations are still to be had on this steamer of either inside or outside rooms, but application should be made as soon as possible.

It may not be generally understood that this trip is most elastic, offering opportunity for varied trips after the Brussels meeting, all under personal escort. For example:

Route A. It would be possible to go from Brussels, up the Rhine, to the Passion Play and through Switzerland, sailing from Antwerp to New York, to arrive Sept. 19.

Route B. From Brussels up the Rhine, to the Passion Play, and four days in

England, sailing from Dover, due in New York, Sept. 19.

Route C. From Brussels to London, Southern England, Scotland, and cathedral towns, sailing from Liverpool to arrive in Boston Sept. 27.

Route D. From Brussels, for a few days in Holland, sailing from Antwerp to arrive in New York Sept. 13.

Route E. From Brussels to London, with a week in Southern England, sailing from Liverpool, due in Boston Sept. 20.

It is also possible to make a longer trip by leaving Boston on S. S. Canopic, June 25, via the Azores, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, Italy, Oberammergau, Switzerland, down the Rhine, and Paris, reaching the meeting at Brussels, Aug. 26. There are several librarians already booked for this trip.

Those planning to go abroad should correspond with the Bureau of University Travel for rates for any of these alternative excursions, also for the name of the official A. L. A. hotel in Brussels in case they are not to be with the party on the travel portion of the trip. It is hoped that librarians having other plans of travel, independent of all parties, will arrange to sail either June 25 from Boston or Aug. 26 from New York, with the library parties.

Portions of any of the travel trips outlined, as for instance a week in Paris, may be omitted and rebate secured.

The S. S. Vaderland from New York Aug. 6, is also the official steamer for the International Educational Congress, to be held at Brussels Aug. 21. This arrangement has been made with the permission of the A. L. A. Travel Committee, with the belief that many friends and members of the N. E. A. will thus be found, and the trip be made more enjoyable than if the steamer were thrown open to regular booking through the steamship company. As the N. E. A. meets in Boston July 2-8, a trip is being planned in connection with this meeting. It is proposed to sail from Boston for Liverpool by S. S. Cymric, July 12, giving a week in Eng-

land, the Rhine trip, the Passion Play, Switzerland and Paris, before arriving at Brussels. As it would be possible to reach Boston in time for this steamer from the Mackinac conference, some members may desire to arrange for passage on this trip, which is also in charge of the Bureau of University Travel.

Those interested should write to Miss Katharine L. Swift, care of Bureau of University Travel, Trinity Place, Boston, Mass., who is a member of the A. L. A. Travel Committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Federal and State Relations

Early in the month of November, the attention of the Committee was called to the fact that certain practices of the publishers of magazines appeared to be contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The matter together with the evidence which the Committee was able to obtain, was laid before the Department of Justice, which reported that there was no ground for instituting a prosecution, unless additional evidence should appear. The Committee is informed that a similar effort has been made independently of it, by Wm. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and that no final decision has been given with reference to the evidence submitted by him.

The Committee communicated with the Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads in the House of Representatives, the Hon. John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, asking that the favorable provision with reference to extending the privilege of second class postage to libraries, which was embodied in the bill introduced by Mr Overstreet in the last Congress, be renewed in the bill to be introduced at this Session. Our attention has been called to the fact that libraries which are a part of the City Government and have not a separate board of trustees, are not entitled to second class rates under the existing law, and it is suggested that librarians of such libraries also write to Mr Weeks urging upon him the inclusion of the provisions of the

bill introduced by Mr Overstreet.

Bernard C. Steiner,
Chairman.

Bookbinding

The firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. has decided to issue a special library edition of Everyman's Library. All the books in this library will be bound practically according to the specifications of the A. L. A. Committee on Binding. The entire library may be obtained in cloth at the uniform rate of 35 cents a volume, or in half pigskin at 60 cents a volume. The advantages of these books are many.

1. It brings within the means of the smallest library the best literature of all times.

2. The books will be so strongly bound that they will never need to be rebound. When necessary to withdraw from circulation they can be thrown away and new copies purchased.

3. They occupy very little space and are so cheap, so durable and artistic that the large libraries may find it advantageous to get a large number of duplicates of the more popular titles.

4. The fact that the special edition will be kept in stock and can be obtained at short notice adds largely to its value.

Harper Brothers sometime ago bound in the special library binding copies of the following:

Cruise of Canoe Club.

Prince and Pauper.

Boys of '76.

Little Lame Printe.

Canoemates.

Toby Tyler.

Ben Hur.

About half of the number of copies so bound are still in stock, and can be purchased either from Harper direct or through regular agents. Care must be taken, however, to specify the special library binding. Otherwise, the regular edition will be furnished.

A. L. Bailey,
Chairman.

Bookbuying

The librarian of a public library is a custodian of public funds, which are to be

expended for the benefit of the community. Economy in the use of the book fund results in greater purchasing power for that fund, and hence greater usefulness for the library. The following suggestions, although embodying little that is new, may serve to summarize the various opportunities for economy.

The secret, it may be called a secret, of buying books cheaply is to buy them when they are cheap. When a book is first issued it is priced high, chiefly because the author and publisher wish to take advantage of the insistent demand for the very newest thing, the very latest story, or an account of the very latest event. The public is fickle, it soon loses interest in a subject, some later occurrence attracting its attention. Librarians must to a certain extent yield to the demand for the newest book, but in doing so, in many instances, by the mere act of yielding, they discourage the reading of much better books which would otherwise be read. This is especially true of fiction. The demand for the newest novel often leads the librarian or book committee to put into circulation novels that are trashy, or even "off color," simply because they are not examined carefully before circulation.

The "best sellers" are popular principally because they are so thoroughly advertised. Their price is high because the artificially stimulated demand is in most cases soon satisfied. Few of these popular novels are in demand after a year from the time that they are issued.

There is great advantage in waiting before purchasing new novels. In the first place, an opportunity is offered for the careful reading of reviews, a careful examination of the book itself, and the consequent elimination of the immoral, the trifling, and above all, the dull. In the second place, it gives an opportunity to purchase cheaply. The control of the price by the publisher terminates at the end of a year, and the bookseller then has the right, previously denied him, of selling the book at any price he sees fit. Any novel of lasting merit is more than

likely to be re-issued, often on better paper, shortly after the year has expired, and these reprints sell at from one third to one half the original price. Hundreds of the best novels can now be bought in this reprint or "rebind form," and only the most interesting ones are likely to survive long enough to make such reissues profitable.

What is true of fiction is true of such books as biographies, travel books, sets of standard authors, and histories. Such serious books as these should make up the major proportion of the purchases of a public library, but the necessity for their purchase at the time of publication is often slight, and the opportunities for saving money by waiting are greater. It is often possible to save as much as seventy-five per cent of the cost by waiting.

One reason for waiting is found in the practice of issuing the first edition of a book at a high price, often in a subscription edition, following it at a short interval by a cheaper edition. Often the cheaper edition is better suited to library uses. No better example could be given of this practice than the editions of standard American authors issued by a certain publisher. The subscription editions are sold at five dollars per volume, with practically no discount. The later editions, printed sometimes from the same plates, are sold for a dollar and a half per volume. The text of these editions is the same, and the cheaper volumes are handier in size for circulation. The purchase of one of these cheaper sets, allowing for discounts, leaves enough from the price of the subscription edition to purchase three more sets.

Nor does this apply solely to American authors. Certain publishing houses make a practice of issuing limited or "de luxe" editions of the works of nearly every popular author all over the world. The large price of these editions is not due to the beauty of printing, binding and illustration alone, nor to the cost of superior paper, but rather to the cost of selling by the subscription method. In buying such sets, the purchaser pays for the large

cost of selling. After the "quick profit" has been made by the publisher, he is very willing to sell the whole stock on hand at cost or less than cost, to "clear up." These "subscription remainders" are then sold by certain dealers at a small percentage of the original price.

Even standard reference books can be obtained at a smaller price by waiting. Nearly every one of the general cyclopaedias can be bought for about one-half of the original subscription price, a few years after completion. Even the special cyclopaedias can be so bought. The Jewish cyclopaedia, issued at a rather high price, is now on the market for about one-half this cost.

The purchase of a book from travelling subscription agents is almost certain to be a waste of money. There are very few instances where one is not able to buy the same book, or even a better edition, at a less price, in many instances without waiting at all, by searching through printed catalogues and lists. The travelling agent receives from twenty-five to fifty per cent. commission. Often it happens that the identical sets offered were bought from "remainder" dealers, from whom the librarian can buy direct. In many instances, there is great misrepresentation. It is always a safe plan not to give an order for a subscription book or set without the fullest investigation, and to require a reasonable time to investigate the statements of the agent.

A source of great economy in purchasing is the selection of books from the catalogs of the "circulating libraries" in Great Britain. These libraries are on a scale unheard of in this country, and are as important in controlling the circulation of books in England as any other agency. Within six months of the date of publication of a book, these libraries find themselves empowered to sell their surplus stock at low prices. It is well worth while to obtain their catalogs, and examine them regularly. The prices are often as small as one-fourth of the original price, and the copies sold, although

they have been used, are generally in good condition.

The catalogs of dealers in second-hand books may with profit be examined from time to time for bargains. Especially are sets of standard authors to be looked for. These are often in the better printed editions made before the days of poor paper and binding. Similar bargains may be picked up at auction sales, although the inexperienced purchaser may often be led to pay more than the market price unless he carefully looks up prices beforehand. Bidding at auction sales should be made through an agent, to whom a small commission may be paid, rather than direct to the auctioneer. The reason for this is evident; it is to the advantage of the auctioneer to start the bidding at as high a point as possible, should yours be the only bid, you will probably pay nearly the price you have set for your outside limit. The better way is to employ an agent, and pay him a commission, not on the price for which you obtain the book, but on the highest price you bid. It is then a matter of pride for the agent to obtain the lowest price.

Every library which buys five hundred dollars worth of books a year should subscribe for the Bookseller or the Publisher's circular, published in London. The cost of many books is much lower in England. It is possible for the small library, by importing duty-free, through one of the regular New York importers to save quite a percentage of the cost on many books. The only extra work required is the signing of an affidavit, before a notary, and a receipt after the books are delivered.

To summarize the possible economies:

Order no book without carefully considering whether it may well be omitted altogether; whether its purchase may not be delayed; whether it may not be obtained cheaper abroad than in the United States; whether it may not be found at a cheaper price from dealers in "remainders," or in a cheaper edition. Do not buy from travelling agents except after the most careful examination of the claims of

the agents. Spend a large part of your time in examining catalogs. Do not forget that you can do no good work without proper tools, and so provide yourself with the regular trade catalogs, and such of the helps as you can afford. To epitomize, put the same time and thought in your purchasing as you spend in taking care of them after bought.

W. P. Cutter.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

(Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.)

Binghamton public library. List of books in the teachers' library. 8p. 1909.

Brooklyn public library. Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784. A list of books with references to periodicals in the Brooklyn public library. 18p. 1909.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-1894. A list of books with references to periodicals in the Brooklyn public library. 16p. 1909.

Connecticut public library commission. Document no. 3, 1909. Helps in library work with children. 6p. 1909.

—Document no. 4, 1909. Novels and children's stories of 1908-9. 4p. 1909.

Enoch Pratt free library. Twenty-fourth annual report of the librarian to the Board of trustees for the year 1909. 91p. 1910.

Washington (D. C.) public library. Lists; Aeronautics, arts and crafts, automobiles, carpentry, ghost stories, lettering and sign painting, machine shop work, mechanical drawing, painting and varnishing. 1909.

Kansas City public library quarterly. v. 10, no. 1. 1910. Contains a bibliography of waterways.

Knights of Columbus, Toledo Council, no. 386. List of Catholic books in the Toledo public library. 28p. 1909. Can be obtained from the Toledo public library.

Library of Congress. Publications issued since 1897. 48p. 1910.

Maryland state library commission. Seventh annual report. 131p. 1909. Contains report of field secretary, reports of libraries in Maryland in 1909, historical

sketches of libraries in Maryland, report on traveling libraries, etc.

New York state library. The translation and publication of the manuscript Dutch records of New Netherland, with an account of previous attempts at translation. 28p. 1910. (Education Dep't. Bulletin of Bibliography 46).

North Dakota public library commission. Suggestive lists of books for public school libraries issued for circulation by the North Dakota public library commission 1909. 21p. 1909.

Portland (Ore.) library association bulletin. New ser., v. 7, no. 2. Feb. 1910. Contains a list of interesting biographies and letters of English women.

St. Louis public library monthly bulletin. New ser., V. 7, no. 9. Nov. 1909. Contains a list of thirty-two Yiddish books.

—New ser. v. 8, no. 2. Contains lists of books on folk lore and forestry.

Scranton public library. Annual report for the year ending 1909. 16p. 1910.

Stevens Institute of Technology. Annual catalog. 253p. 1910. Contains lists of books in mechanics and engineering.

Stewart, J. D. How to use a library. 83p. D. 1910. 2s. net. How to use a library by J. D. Stewart is published primarily for the use of the English reading public. It is of attractive appearance and gives practical advice to students and general readers, explanations of library catalogs, a systematic description of guides to books and a guide to special libraries.

SOME PUBLICATIONS WORTH WHILE

The demand for publications of the A. L. A. Publishing Board varies greatly. Some of the publications are so in demand that constant reprinting is necessary. Other publications of great value and importance seem to be overlooked. The attention of librarians and trustees is called to the following:

Small Library buildings. A collection of plans contributed by the League of Library Commissions, with an

introduction and notes by Cornelia Marvin, Secretary of the Oregon Library Commission.

An invaluable book for architects, trustees, or librarians who desire to understand the requirements for small library buildings. Twenty sets of plans represent the best buildings costing from \$2,600 to \$75,000.

Besides the plans, there are views showing the exterior and interior arrangements.

Especially valuable are the expert comments on the good or weak points in each plan. Descriptive notes give the construction, dimensions, and cost in detail of each building. Practical suggestions are offered on location, size, capacity, cost, materials of construction, arrangement, heating, lighting, ventilation, plumbing, etc. 102p. paper \$1.25 net.

Children's Reading. An annotated catalog of popular books for children, comprising picture books, books for children beginning to read, standard stories, stories arranged by subject, books on special subjects, books on nature, books on poetry, books for boys, books for girls. There is an author and title index. 110p. 25 cents.

Catalog cards for Reed's Modern Eloquence. The Publishing Board has printed cards for the entire set. There are 650 cards which analyze the fifteen volumes. Price \$5.

A. L. A. Portrait Index. An index to about 120,000 portraits contained in printed books and periodicals. Portraits of between 35,000 and 45,000 persons are listed in this index which in most cases is brought down to 1905. The index is of much use in both large and small libraries, publishing houses and newspaper offices as well. The Index contains 1,600 pages and is bound in a style uniform with the A. L. A. Catalog. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Washington, D. C. Cloth, \$3.

NOTES AND NEWS

Connecticut Library Meeting. The annual meeting of the Connecticut library

association was held at the Bridgeport public library, February 24th. Two sessions were held and at noon members of the Association were the guests at luncheon of the directors of the Bridgeport public library.

Pacific Northwest library association. Preliminary announcements have been made for the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest library conference this year. The conference will be held in Portland, Oregon, May 31, June 1, and 2. Membership in the Association is confined to British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah and last year 85 library workers were enrolled. The Northwest Association has asked that a representative of the American Library Association attend its meeting this year.

North Carolina Library Bulletin. The first number of volume 1 of the Bulletin issued by the North Carolina Library Commission has appeared. The Bulletin will be issued quarterly and will be sent free to all libraries in North Carolina. The first number is a most creditable one containing information regarding North Carolina library activities.

Dedication of the Denver public library building. An attractive handbook has been issued by the Denver public library in connection with the dedication of its new library building. The book contains exterior and interior views of the new building, historical data concerning the Denver library, and the order of exercises at the dedication on February 15, 1910.

SALE, EXCHANGE AND WANTS

Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a 10 line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange. Items for the May Bulletin should reach the executive office, 1 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., by May 10, 1910.

WANTED

Gary (Ind.) Public Library, Engineer News. 1905-1908, inclusive.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 4, No. 3

CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY, 1910

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MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

(See also special parties (a), (b), (c), below).

There will be no A. L. A. round-trip rate on the certificate plan authorized for special use this year.

The regular summer excursion round-trip tickets, all rail both ways, or via the Lake steamers both ways, will be in force all summer. They are from all points to Mackinac Island, and are good returning until October 31st. They are cheaper than two single or one-way fares, and from all the central states points they are cheaper than certificate plan tickets would have been had they been authorized.

Those who intend taking the post-conference trip, or making any side trip which would make return from Mackinac Island unlikely or out of the way, should purchase one-way tickets to Mackinac Island. If agent has only a rate and will sell tickets only to Mackinaw City and not Mackinac Island, which is across the ferry from the Island, it will cost 50 cents for the boat, which will connect with trains. Tell the conductor on train to arrange to have baggage go on Mackinac Island direct.

Ten or more persons may, from most points, get the benefit of a reduction on the going trip by traveling on a party ticket. Such parties will be made up from Boston, New York, Detroit, and such other points as are necessary, if a sufficient

number apply to the Travel Committee. This of course is only for use by those wishing to buy one way tickets.

All-rail round trip excursion tickets from eastern points will be accepted on Lake steamers returning, between Mackinac and Buffalo or other Lake points, without additional payment except for meals and berths. Therefore those desiring this combination should buy all-rail tickets at the round trip summer excursion rates. As the sailing dates of steamers from Buffalo west are not very favorable, doubtless the majority of delegates will wish the rail going, to save several days time, and boat returning. (See "Official steamer returning.")

The sailing dates from Buffalo for the going trip are:

Anchor Line steamer "Juniata", June 26, 2 P. M., arriving at Mackinac Island June 29, at noon.

Northern Steamship Co. steamer "North West", June 25, 9 P. M., arriving at Mackinac Island June 27, 11 A. M. Both these boats touch at Cleveland and Detroit.

Local railroad agents will quote rates and give information as to where to reserve berths. The Travel Committee will make reservations only for the special parties noted.

RETURN SAILINGS FROM MACKINAC ISLAND

East

The Official A. L. A. Steamer, Northern S. S. Co. "North West",

Leaves Mackinac Island ..July 7, 4:45 P. M.
 Due to arrive at Detroit ..July 8, 11:15 A. M.
 Due to arrive at Cleveland ..July 8, 6:15 P.M.
 Due to arrive at Buffalo ..July 9, 6:00 A. M.

As the best round trip for eastern delegates is that going all-rail (or rail to Detroit, and Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer from Detroit to Mackinac Island, with special New York and New England parties), and returning through the Lakes by the Northern S. S. Co. steam-

er "North West" sailing from Mackinac Island July 7, 4:45 P. M., state rooms on that steamer east are reserved for members of the conference. All-rail round trip excursion tickets should be bought, reading for return via Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit and Buffalo, and these tickets will be accepted without extra charge for transportation, on this steamer to Detroit or Cleveland or Buffalo.

Berths and staterooms on this steamer returning may be secured before June 15, by sending amount to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, specifying to what destination berth is desired, and suggesting choice of roommate.

	Inside		*Outside	
	Berth	Stateroom	Berth	Stateroom
Staterooms and berths:				
Mackinac Island to Detroit .....upper	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$4.50
Mackinac Island to Detroit .....lower	2.00	.....	2.50	.....
Mackinac Island to Cleveland ...upper	2.00	4.50	2.50	5.50
Mackinac Island to Cleveland ...lower	2.50	.....	3.00	.....
Mackinac Island to Buffalo ....upper	3.00	7.00	4.00	9.00
Mackinac Island to Buffalo .....lower	4.00	.....	5.00	.....

*The outside rooms have double lower berth, and will accommodate three persons if three request it.

OTHER SAILINGS EAST

Anchor Line steamer "Octorara" (one of their smaller boats) leaves Mackinac Island	July 8,	5:00 P. M.
Anchor Line steamer "Octorara" due to arrive at Detroit....	July 9,	3:00 P. M.
Anchor Line steamer "Octorara" due to arrive at Cleveland..	July 9,	11:30 P. M.
Anchor Line steamer "Octorara" due to arrive at Buffalo....	July 10,	1:00 P. M.
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer leaves Mackinac Island	July 7,	3:00 P. M.
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer due to arrive at Detroit	July 8,	3:00 P. M.
Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer due to arrive at Toledo	July 8,	8:30 P. M.

WEST

Anchor Line steamer "Tionesta" leaves Mackinac Island	July 6,	noon
Anchor Line steamer "Tionesta" due to arrive at Duluth ..	July 8,	8:00 A. M.
Northern Steamship Co. steamer "North West" leaves Mackinac Island	July 11,	11:30 A. M.
Northern Steamship Co. steamer "North West" due to arrive at Duluth	July 12,	8:00 P. M.

CHICAGO

Goodrich Transit Co. steamer leaves Mackinac Island.....	July 7,	8:00 A. M.
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COST OF TRANSPORTATION TO MACKINAC ISLAND

All-rail round-trip excursion rates:

From *Buffalo	\$19.10
From *Philadelphia	35.60
From *Baltimore	35.60
From *Washington	35.60
From *Pittsburgh via Detroit	19.40
From Chicago	11.80
From Cleveland	14.10
From Cincinnati	18.00
From Indianapolis	16.75
From Louisville	20.60
From St. Louis	21.80
From Nashville	28.10
From Atlanta	37.55
From Kansas City, Mo.	26.80
From Omaha	31.80
From Des Moines	25.80
From Lansing	8.80
From Duluth via boat, Northern S. S. Co. transportation only,	19.50
From Duluth via boat, Anchor Line, including meals and berth	34.00

From Minneapolis and St. Paul, via boat from Duluth, add \$3.00 each way to the Duluth-Mackinac Island rates.

From the following points the fares shown are one way only. Secure information regarding tourists fares, round trip rate, etc., from local agent:

Lincoln, Neb.	\$15.90
Denver, Colo.	31.10
Galveston, Texas	34.30
San Francisco, Cal.	65.75

Rates from Duluth to Mackinac Island

Anchor Line Steamer "Tionesta," leaves Duluth, June 28, 9 P. M., arriving at Mackinac Island, June 30, 3 P. M. Return sailing July 6, tickets being good for return only on line of going trip.

Fare, one way, \$18.00, including meals and berth.

Northern Steamship Co. Steamer "Northwest," leaves Duluth June 28, 11:30 P. M., arriving at Mackinac Island, June 30, 3:30 P. M. Return sailing July 11.

Fare, one way, \$17.50, including meals and lower berth; \$16.50, including meals and upper berth.

Northern Navigation Co. (Canadian Line.) Leave Duluth, June 28, 3:00 P. M. Arrive Mackinac, June 30. (Change at Sault Ste. Marie to smaller boat giving an opportunity to visit the famous locks.)

Returning leave Mackinac July 6.

Fare, round trip, \$24.50, including meals and berth; one way, \$14.50, including meals and berth.

Rates from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Mackinac Island

All rail, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Ry. ("Soo" Line)

Round trip summer tourist rate, good until Oct. 31, \$20.00. Special Excursion rate, on sale Tuesdays and Fridays only, \$16.50; round trip, good returning in 15 days. Fare, one way, \$11.00.

SPECIAL PARTIES TRAVELLING TOGETHER

As usual, personally conducted parties will be made up from several points, for those who like to travel together.

Application for place in these parties should be made before June 15, to member of Travel committee in charge with deposit to cover Pullman and steamer berths.

Tickets for transportation, either one way or for round trip, should be purchased of local ticket agent. Those wishing to purchase one-way only, and to share in the party-of-ten rates, should as soon as possible communicate with conductor of party, so that he may have ample time to complete the required number, and receive the amount.

*As doubtless many from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and regions near these three centers, will desire to return via the Great Lakes, we advise their purchasing round-trip all-rail excursion tickets via Philadelphia and Buffalo over the Lehigh Valley and Michigan Central lines. Should a sufficient number notify Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn before June 15, of their intention to travel via Buffalo to Detroit, and there take the boat with the New York party, a Pullman will be provided to run through to Detroit without change, leaving Philadelphia about noon, and Buffalo about 11 P. M., June 28. This will also accommodate any desiring to join from Buffalo. Rail tickets are good on the boat from Detroit. Baggage should be checked through to Mackinac Island.

(a.) NEW ENGLAND PARTY, AND DETROIT PARTY

(In charge of Mr. F. W. Faxon, to whom deposit covering Pullman berth and steamer stateroom berth, should be sent before June 15, and earlier if possible.)

This party will leave Boston, South Station, in special Pullman cars, at 2:00 P. M. Tuesday, June 28, via Boston & Albany, New York Central, and Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit, where steamer of Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. will be taken on Wednesday, June 29, at 9:30 A. M., due to arrive at Mackinac Island June 30 at noon. This gives the party the beautiful sail past Belle Isle, through the St. Clair Lake and River, and the whole length of Lake Huron.

This party will join the New York party at Albany (see b).

It is expected that many from the south will join these parties at Detroit (or at Toledo) and thus travel together to the meeting place.

For accommodations in this party from New England and Detroit, send money for Pullman berth and steamer stateroom berth, to F. W. Faxon, who will assign berths.

Purchase excursion round-trip all-rail tickets of your railway ticket agent. If one-way ticket is desired write Mr. Faxon

concerning the party-of-ten reduced rate. Check baggage through to Mackinac Island. Please note that all-rail tickets are good on the steamer from Detroit, and will be accepted returning on steamer to Buffalo, etc.

The Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. steamer leaves Toledo June 28, 4 P. M. Persons wishing to join at Toledo will make their own reservations. It leaves Detroit June 29, 9:30 A. M., and all wishing to join the special parties there will send money for berth (specifying choice of roommate) to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass.

(b.) NEW YORK PARTY

(In charge of Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., to whom deposit covering Pullman and steamer berths should be sent before June 15, and earlier if possible.)

This party will leave New York City, Grand Central Station, in special Pullmans, Tuesday, June 28, at 4:30 P. M., joining the Boston party at Albany at 7:57 (see a) reaching Detroit June 29, 8:15 A. M., where transfer will be made to steamer for Mackinac Island, sailing at 9:30 A. M., due at the Island June 30 at noon.

ITINERARY (a) NEW ENGLAND PARTY AND DETROIT PARTY

(When summer time-tables are published, verify the time of departure of this train.)

Leave Boston (Boston & Albany, Train no. 17)	June 28,	2:00 P. M.
Leave Worcester (Boston & Albany, Train no. 17)	June 28,	3:11 P. M.
Leave Springfield (Boston & Albany, Train no. 17)	June 28,	4:40 P. M.
Leave Albany (N. Y. Central)	June 28,	7:57 P. M.
Arrive Detroit (Michigan Central)	June 29,	8:15 A. M.
Leave Detroit (Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.)	June 29,	9:30 A. M.
Arrive Mackinac Island (Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.)	June 30,	noon.

Transportation to Mackinac Island with special party:

	One way	With party-of-ten one way	Round-trip excursion	*Pullman plus steamer berths
From Boston	\$21.50	\$18.85	\$37.60	\$5.75
From Worcester	20.85	.....	36.50	5.75
From Springfield	19.75	.....	34.70	5.25
From Detroit	4.50	4.00	8.00	1.25

Rates from other points on application.

Meals à la carte on train; 75c each on steamer.

*State rooms have double lower, and single upper berths, and three persons may occupy one room (\$2.50), though only two will be assigned without special request. State preference for roommate when sending deposit.

ITINERARY (b) NEW YORK PARTY

(Verify time of departure of this train, when summer time-tables are published.)

Leave New York City (N. Y. Central, Train no. 17).....	June 28,	4:30 P. M.
Leave Albany (N. Y. Central, Train no. 17) Joining the New		
New England party	June 28,	7:57 P. M.
Leave Utica (N. Y. Central)	June 28,	10:15 P. M.
Leave Syracuse (N. Y. Central)	June 28,	11:45 P. M.
Leave Buffalo (Mich. Central)	June 29,	3:25 A. M.
Arrive Detroit	June 29,	8:15 A. M.
Leave Detroit (D. & C. Nav. Co.)	June 29,	9:30 A. M.
Arrive Mackinac Island	June 30,	noon

Transportation

	One way	With party-of-ten one way	*Round-trip excursion	†Pullman plus steamer berths
From New York	\$20.80	\$17.50	\$35.60	\$4.75
From Albany	17.65	.....	30.60	4.75
From Syracuse	14.83	.....	24.80	3.75
From Buffalo	11.85	.....	19.10	3.25

*All-rail tickets are good from Detroit on steamer (but 25 cents transfer on bus in Detroit is not included), and returning will be accepted on steamer to Buffalo and other points.

†Staterooms on steamer have double lower and single upper berths, and two persons only will be assigned to a room. Rooms will accommodate three persons if three request it (\$2.50). State preference of roommate when remitting.

Purchase round-trip or one-way tickets of local railway agents, except: Those from New York City and vicinity taking post-conference trip, or not desiring to return from Mackinac Island, should at once write to Mr. Brown and apply for the party-of-ten ticket, so that he can know whether the required number can be secured or not, and so advise applicants. Check baggage through to Mackinac Island.

(c.) CHICAGO AND MIDDLE WESTERN PARTY

(In charge of Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.)

Special A. L. A. Steamer "Arizona."

This party will travel to Mackinac Island, via the Goodrich Transit Co., steamer "Arizona," leaving Chicago, Wednesday, June 29th, at 10:00 A. M., and Milwaukee at 5:00 P. M., due to arrive at Mackinac Island, Thursday, June 30th, at 11:00 A. M.

The Goodrich Transit Co., will place its handsome new steamship "Arizona" at the disposal of the party from Chicago and Milwaukee. The only stop will be Milwaukee, and the trip will take from twenty-

two to twenty-four hours, making a beautiful ride up Lake Michigan along the Wisconsin shore. This special steamer can be secured only, if one hundred and sixty persons signify their intention of going to Mackinac Island by boat. If the weather is pleasant, as may be confidently expected at that season of the year, it will be by far the most comfortable way of traveling. Those interested in the boat trip should notify Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, of their intention. All applications accompanied by a deposit of five dollars, must be made to Mr. Phelan before the 15th of June.

Persons purchasing round-trip tickets from Chicago or Milwaukee, who decide afterwards to return another way, or to join the post-conference party, may arrange to do so at the conference by surrendering return coupon, which will be redeemed for \$8.00.

Those from points south and west of Chicago or Milwaukee, desiring to go by special steamer from Chicago, should purchase tickets via the Goodrich Transit Co., to Mackinac Island, as all-rail tickets will not be good on the boat. Persons wishing to go by railroad from Chicago, can go by the Michigan Central to Kala-

mazoo, thence by Grand Rapids, and Indiana railroad to Mackinac Island. Trains leave Chicago at 6:25 P. M., Wednesday, June 29th, and arrive at the Island at 8:30 A. M., Thursday, June 30th. Twenty persons going by rail will be provided with special sleeper. Seventy or more will warrant a special train. Applications for this train may be made to Mr. Phelan.

Rates of Fare

Goodrich Transit Co., special steamer

"Arizona."

Round trip, including meals and berth\$18.00
One way, including meals and berth 10.00

All-rail

Round trip, via Michigan Central and G. R. & I.\$11.80
One way 8.56
Berths \$2.50 each way. Meals extra, a la carte.

ROOMING

All advance reservations for rooms should be sent to the Secretary of the A. L. A., 1 Washington Street, Chicago. Librarians should state the accommodations desired, price a day, time of arrival and arrangements as to roommate.

All requests for rooms will be noted in order of receipt and accommodations specified will be assigned until there shall be no more at price and kind desired. All those reserving rooms before June 20 will be advised of specific assignment. Those reserving rooms after June 20 will find specific assignments waiting their arrival at the Grand Hotel.

Baggage should be marked with name of owner followed by "American Library Association, Mackinac Island, Mich.", and room number if known.

Rates for members of the A. L. A. and affiliated associations at the Grand Hotel are:

One in room without bath, third floor \$2.50 a day.

One in room without bath, first and second floors, \$3.00 a day.

Two in room without bath, first and second floors, each, \$2.50 a day.

One in room with bath first and second floors, \$3.50 a day.

Two in room with bath, first and second floors, each, \$3.00 a day.

Fractional day rates will be granted so that any two meals without lodging will be considered as one-half day only.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

North Channel of Lake Huron-Temagami
Lake-Ontario Forest Reserve-
Toronto

(This trip limited to not less than 20 nor more than 75. Deposit of \$5.00 required before June 15, to be sent to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.)

Those who were members of the post-conference from Niagara Falls will remember what a delightful Canadian trip they had to Muskoka Lakes. This year another such charming region, only recently opened to comfortable travel, is available; a crystal-clear lake, three hundred miles north of Toronto, situated in a national forest reserve, and about one thousand feet above sea level. "Imagine 4,000 square miles of stately pines of virgin growth, and in the heart of this forest a lake so extensive, so varied in outline, that its high and rocky shores extend for over 2,000 miles; its surface broken by nearly 1,500 islands of all sizes and shapes." Upon this lake, which is perhaps best described as a large assembly of bays, arms and waterways, rather than any broad reach of water, there ply a fleet of steamers by which connection is had from the railway station to Temagami Inn (a picturesque hotel built of pine logs, with accommodations for about 100 guests), on a large island some sixteen miles from the railroad. These steamers are also available for trips to other parts of this straggling many-armed lake. No firearms are allowed in the reservation, and therefore the game is very tame. The fishing

is unsurpassed. There are interesting historic spots also, such as the Hudson Bay Company's post on Bear Island, once an Indian rendezvous and trading place, where now is a little Indian settlement.

During a four or five days stay at Temagami Inn, a side trip will be made to Cobalt, that newly-discovered silver country. Such places are always most interesting to visit, as those of the A. L. A. will testify who went to Cripple Creek for a day on the Colorado trip.

In further praise of Temagami, let us quote from a letter of a New York clergyman:

"Your party will have a great treat. The region of Temagami is one of the most beautiful in this country, densely wooded, with no destruction of the forests. The lake presents a picture of varied scenery—mountains and hills, and every conceivable combination of woods and water. Many rapid streams flow into Temagami. The coloring of the landscape is beyond description. As to the accommodations, let me say I have met many women who have made the trip and expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. As to the flies and mosquitoes, they are gone by the time you will get there."

Quoting from a letter from another visitor we may add: "The fare was excellent, the life of the place delightful. The latent hankering we all have after primitive life may surely be satisfied here. Entering the hotel there is a great room, its floors covered with bearskins, and a fire on the hearth. Outside wide stretches of cleared land, beyond, woods almost impassable except for a few trails. It is the region of flannel shirt-waists, sweaters and caps. Temagami is no place for people who care only for dress and society."

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Summary of Travel

Thursday, July 7, 2:30 P. M., leave Mackinac Island on steamer "Majestic", the newest and best boat of the Northern Navigation Co. on Georgian Bay route.

The course is north toward the Sault Ste. Marie, and thence along the north shore of North Channel of Lake Huron, to Cutler, Ont.

Friday, July 8, noon, arrive at Cutler, and take afternoon train for North Bay, arriving there at about 8 P. M. (Supper on dining car, a la carte, not included in price of trip). Queens Hotel, North Bay, for the night.

Saturday, July 9, leave North Bay in the morning via the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. (Breakfast on train, a la carte, not included in price of trip). Arrive at Temagami Station, where transfer will be made to the lake steamer for the morning sail to Temagami Inn for lunch.

Saturday, July 9, to Wednesday, July 13, Temagami Inn. Mail daily. Address Temagami Inn, Temagami Island, Ontario. Important telegrams are promptly forwarded from Temagami Station). On one of these days an all-day trip will be made to Cobalt, which is 30 miles beyond Temagami Station. Cost of this trip including meals, \$4.50. Another specially attractive trip may be made all the way by steamer, to Lady Evelyn Lake, cost \$1.50. These amounts are not included in price of the post-conference trip.

Wednesday, July 13, leave Temagami Inn, taking sleeper for Toronto.

Thursday, July 14, arrive Queens Hotel, Toronto, for breakfast, and stay over night. Party disbands Friday morning, July 15. The Queens is that charming, roomy hotel so delightfully English in its atmosphere, where we before made our headquarters when in this city. A visit to the new Public Library would be of interest.

Cost of this trip from Mackinac Island to Temagami Inn, and back to Toronto as summarized above, \$44.75. This includes transportation, berths, hotels (two in a room), transfers of passenger and one trunk, Pullman berth, and all meals except two a la carte dining-car meals.

Baggage will be available on steamer between Mackinac Island and Cutler,

Ont., and at Temagami Inn; also at Queens Hotel at Toronto if specially requested.

For room alone at hotels on this trip, add \$3.50; for more than one trunk or piece of checked baggage, add 75 cents.

This trip will be made under the personal direction of Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee, 83 Francis St.; Fenway, Boston, Mass. A deposit of \$5.00 for place in party should be sent him as soon as possible, or not later than June 15, the rest of the amount to be paid him at Mackinac Island. Descriptive folders of Temagami may be had on application. Warm wraps will be needed evenings and on steamers, though the days in this northern region may be quite warm.

Those intending to take this trip should purchase one-way tickets to Mackinac Island, or join one of the announced parties of ten or more travelling on one special ticket.

The cost of transportation from Toronto to Buffalo is \$3.10; to New York City, \$10.55, sleeper berth \$2.50; to Boston, \$12.50, sleeper berth \$3.00.

CONFERENCE NOTES

The Wisconsin Library Association is planning to hold a meeting at the headquarters hotel during the Conference.

On application at the hotel office, guests at the Grand Hotel will be given privileges of the Mackinac Island golf club grounds.

Visitors to Mackinac Island are urged to provide themselves with wraps and overcoats. The mean temperature is 57 degrees in June and 65 degrees in July. Whatever the temperature during the day may be, the evenings are usually cool.

About twelve miles distant from Mackinac Island is a cluster of interesting islands known locally as the Les Cheneaux, or the "Snows." Boats ply between Mackinac Island and Les Cheneaux and fishing at the "Snows" is said to be excellent. Tackle and bait for bass, pickerel and pike can be secured at the "Snows."

Librarians who wish to remain at the Grand Hotel after the conference can do so at conference hotel rates.

Those fond of tramping will find miles of beautiful roadways through forests and along the lake drives.

Mackinac Island is properly pronounced as if it were spelled "Mackinaw" Island.

Among the books of fiction in which Mackinac Island has appeared as a setting are Woolson's "Anne," and Catherwood's "Mackinac and lake stories."

In St. Ignatius' Catholic Church at St. Ignace about 6 miles from Mackinac Island are some interesting relics of Marquette and of the mission. The altar piece is a painting of St. Ignatius Loyola renouncing the world. The picture is reported to be 300 years old and when the chapel was burned in 1706, the Indians are said to have preserved the painting with pious care.

Old Fort Mackinac is one of the most picturesque fortifications in the country. The view from the old parapets is impressive.

The immense freight boats which constantly pass Mackinac Island are the freighters which carry iron ore from the Superior region to the new steel plant at Gary, Ind.

Among the authors who have cottages on Mackinac Island are William Vaughn Moody, Meredith Nicholson and Charles Major.

Among the interesting places on the Island are Arch Rock, 149 feet high; Sugar Loaf, 90 feet high; Point Lookout, 298 feet high; Fort Holmes, 336 feet high, the three cemeteries, etc.

The Grand Hotel at Mackinac Island stands on the site of an old Indian burying ground. When excavations were made for the hotel a number of silver amulets, bracelets and other ornaments were dug up.

During convention week an all-day trip (probably for Sunday, July 3) will be arranged for a visit to Les Cheneaux Islands. Particulars will be posted at the Grand Hotel.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Issued in
 JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, SEPTEMBER AND
 NOVEMBER

There is no subscription price and the Bulletin is sent only to members of the Association.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President—N. D. C. Hodges, Public library, Cincinnati,
 First Vice-President—James I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library

Second Vice-President—Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission

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Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago

Secretary—Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago

Treasurer—Carl B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Executive offices—1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

PROGRAM, MACKINAC ISLAND

June 30-July 6, 1910

(Subject to change)

Thursday, June 30

Forenoon. Executive board.

Afternoon. Council.

Evening. American Library Institute.

Friday, July 1st (Michigan Day)

Forenoon. National Ass'n. state libraries.

I.

Address of Welcome—Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, Michigan State Library.

Response and President's Address—John E. King, Minnesota State Library.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Asa C. Tilton, Wisconsin Historical Library.
 Committee Reports.

Bibliographical Society. I.

President's Address—The present situation as to the origin of printing—Azariah S. Root.

The library of Jean Chapelain and its catalogue—Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Jr. University.

The literature of the fur trade—Lawrence J. Burpee.

Reports of committees.

Special Library Association.

League of Library Commissions. I.

Business meeting devoted to reports of committees, and possibly a revision of the constitution of the League.

11:30 Catalogue Section. Business Meeting (No papers).

Afternoon. Drive around the Island.
 Five o'clock tea.

Evening. First General Session.
 President's address.
 Michigan history and legends—Mrs. Henry Hulst.
 Michigan Songs.

Saturday, July 2nd.

Forenoon. Second General Session.
 Deterioration of paper used by newspapers—Frank P. Hill.
 Book symposium, conducted by J. I. Wyer, Jr.
 Publisher's and critic's view—Wallace Rice.

Afternoon. Professional training section.
 The essentials of a good library school—Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha Public Library.

The apprentice class—

(a) In the large library—Miss Jessie Welles, Pittsburgh.

- (b) In the small library—
Miss Alice Shepard,
Springfield, Mass.,
Miss Grace Rose,
Davenport, Iowa,
Miss Maude Van
Buren, Mankato.

Discussions—

Government documents round
table.

American Ass'n law libraries.

I.

Agricultural libraries round
table. I.

1. Agricultural libraries and
their various activities.
2. Popularizing agricultural
literature.
 - (a) The traveling library
for farmers.
 - (b) Agricultural collec-
tions in public libra-
ries.
3. Relation of the Experi-
ment Station Library
to the College Library.
4. Guide to agricultural lit-
erature. Reference
books of special inter-
est to agricultural li-
braries.
5. Instruction of students
in the use of agricul-
tural and scientific lit-
erature.

Evening. Children's librarians' section.

I.

Playground movement—Il-
lustrated talk, Graham
Romeyn Taylor.

College and Reference Sec-
tion. I.

Relation of the college li-
brary to the public—Dr.
W. K. Jewett, Librarian
University of Nebraska.

Relation of the State Uni-
versity library to the oth-
er libraries of the state—
Mr. P. L. Windsor, Li-

brarian University of Illi-
nois.

Relation of the college li-
brary to the public in a
college town—W. I.
Fletcher, Librarian Am-
herst College.

Student assistants in college
libraries—Miss Laura R.
Gibbs, Brown University
Library.

League of Library Commis-
sions. II.

1. The farmer, his book and
his heart, paper by
Miss Hobart, followed
by discussion led by
Mr. Dudgeon.
2. Possibility of direct serv-
ice to individual farm-
ers, including the loca-
tion of traveling libra-
ries through granges,
agricultural societies,
farmers' clubs, rural
schools, etc. Paper by
Miss Templeton, with
discussion led by Mr.
Bliss.
3. Cooperation on the part
of the Commission
with public libraries in
efforts to reach the
farmer. Paper by Mr.
Milam with discussion
led by Miss Tyler.

Monday, July 4.

Forenoon. American Association of Law
Libraries and National
Association of State Li-
braries.

(Joint Sessions)

Special Research Work in Li-
braries (particularly such li-
braries as are called upon
to give information to pub-
lic officials, legislative, state
and municipal and to law-
yers.)

Discussion to follow by A. J. Small, Iowa State Library; Dr. R. H. Whitten, Dr. Chas. McCarthy, C. B. Lester, New York State Library.

Foreign law in state libraries—Chas. C. Soule, Boston Book Co.

Agricultural libraries round table II.

6. Acquisition of agricultural literature by gift, purchase and exchange.

7. Agricultural periodicals—selection and preservation.

8. Classification and arrangement of agricultural literature.

9. Indexing agricultural literature.

10. Permanent organization.

Afternoon. College and Reference Section. II.

Relation of the public library to the college—W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library.

How effective is the work of the reference department of a public library—Marilla W. Freeman, Newark Public Library.

If time permits, each session will be closed by an informal round table discussion of subjects of interest to members of the Section. Among topics suggested for such discussions are the following: Specialization in college libraries, Relations between the faculty and the library, Accession books, Exchanges.

Children's Librarians' Section. II.

Special library ass'n round table. I.

Evening. Library school dinners and reunions—Pratt, Drexel, Western Reserve, Pittsburgh, Illinois.

Tuesday, July 5.

Forenoon. Third General Session. Recreation s y m p o s i u m—

conducted by Samuel H. Ranck.

Afternoon. National Ass'n State Libraries, III.

The relation of the state library to other libraries in the state—Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library.

The making of Pennsylvania libraries—Helen Underwood Price, Pennsylvania State Library.

Co-ordination: the true library policy of the state—Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library.

Discussion—Wherein I could improve the law in my State if I were given the opportunity—J. L. Gillis, California State Library; Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana State Library.

Address—H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library.

Special libraries ass'n. round table. II.

Trustees' section.

Bibliographical Society. II.

A survey of current periodical bibliographies—J. Christian Bay.

The present bibliographical status of the modern languages and literature—Prof. Clark S. Northup, Cornell University.

Discussion opened by W. N. C. Carlton.

Evening. New York State Library School Dinner and Reunion.

Wisconsin Library Association meeting.

Wednesday, July 6th (Canadian Day)

Forenoon. Fourth General Session.

Aberdeen ass'n. and float-

ing libraries—L. J. Burpee.

Round table—on management of small libraries and commission work.

Afternoon. Fifth General Session.

French Canadian Literature.

Songs of the voyageurs.

Indian poetry (Pauline Johnson if possible).

Adjournment.

There will be an exhibition of late technical books arranged by E. H. McClelland, Technical Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Edward D. Tweedell, Reference Librarian, John Crerar Library; Edward F. Stevens, Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library.

AN OUTLINE OF MACKINAC HISTORY

Owing to the strategic importance of the waterway known as the Straits of Mackinac, it has played a considerable part on the stage of Western history. The power holding its shores and islands has been able to command the commerce of the three uppermost members of the Great Lakes chain—Huron, Michigan, and Superior. France, Great Britain, and the United States have, each in their turn, here

maintained forts of importance, not only to guard their frontiers but to protect their fur-trade throughout the great Northwest.

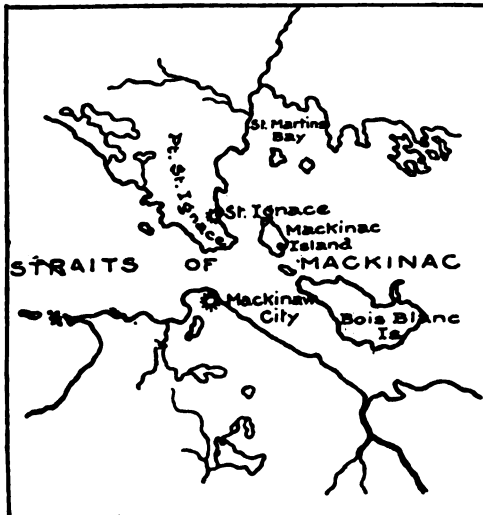
While the name Mackinac* was originally applied by aborigines to the island alone, the term soon extended to the contiguous shores. Thus, in historical documents of the French and British regimes, Mackinac means either the district at large, or, more particularly, the place where the mission or fort of the day was located; and this location differed from period to period.

1. On the Island. In 1670, it would appear that Father Dablon established upon the Island of Mackinac the Jesuit mission of St. Ignace.

2. At St. Ignace. The Father wished more room for cornfields for his converts; and probably he found that, in the days of birchbark canoes, the island was less convenient than the mainland, as a base for his ministrations to the Indians of the neighborhood. In 1671, therefore, he moved to Point St. Ignace, on the north shore of the Straits. Here, for about forty years, a chapel was maintained by successive Jesuits, whose influence spread among the savages of a wide stretch of wilderness.

From this mission, in the spring of 1673, Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet departed on their famous voyage of discovery, wherein they found the Mississippi River; and here, at the Franciscan mission of today, rest part of the bones of the great missionary.

About 1683 a French fort was established in the neighborhood of the mission, in order to protect the large fur-trade of a district which extended from Georgian Bay to the sources of the Mississippi. Around the fort soon developed a small village of habitans and voyageurs, who were dependent on this commerce of the wilderness. The fort was maintained



*Originally Michilimackinac, an Algonquian term meaning "great turtle," which has reference to the shape of the island. This has been abbreviated to Mackinac; which, despite its spelling, is properly pronounced as if spelled "Mackinaw."

until 1698, when its garrison was withdrawn by order of the government. After the founding of Detroit in 1701, the inhabitants, and with them the Indians who lived near St. Ignace, almost wholly withdrew to the new centre of French influence in the Northwest. The Jesuits, however, remained at their mission during the greater part of fifteen years of isolation.

3. Near Mackinaw City. In 1713, the Jesuits of Mackinac were rewarded for their persistence by the reappearance of French soldiery, who built a new Fort Michilimackinac on the south shore of the Straits, not far from the present Mackinaw City (or "Old Mackinaw," as it was long called by the English).*

As a result of the downfall of New France, this French fort was peacefully surrendered to the British, who eventually abbreviated its name to Fort Mackinac. Here occurred, two years later, the massacre of a large part of the British garrison by Pontiac's warriors, as related by Parkman, and the retreat of the survivors to l'Arbre Croche (near the Harbor Springs of our day).

British troops returned in the autumn of 1764, however, and maintained their garrison in the neighborhood of Mackinaw City until 1781.

4. Back to the Island. In that year (1781) the British forces removed to Mackinac Island, which they had recently purchased from the Indians. The island lies well within the boundaries of the United States, as established by the treaty with Great Britain in 1783; but it will be remembered by librarians (all of whom are naturally well versed in Western history) that on various pretexts Great Britain retained possession of her old forts on the upper Great Lakes until 1796, when, under Jay's treaty, these were finally handed over to us.

The British then withdrew to St. Joseph's Island, forty miles to the northeast, which librarians will pass on their way to Sault Ste. Marie. From here, in July,

1812, they descended upon Mackinac Island (beaching their boats at "British Landing," on the northwest shore) and took possession of the American fort. The Americans tried to recapture the place in August, 1814, but were repelled. Fort Holmes, in the rear of the present fort, is named for one of our prominent officers killed in this assault. Under the treaty of Ghent, the island was in 1815 restored to the United States, which has since possessed it.

Whether mainland or island, Mackinac was commercially important only so long as the fur-trade remained the principal business of the upper lakes. After 1835, with the inrush of American frontiersmen to the northern half of the Mississippi Valley, this trade with the Indians fast subsided. Since then, the fort has been but spasmodically garrisoned, for modern conditions render the Straits of far less strategic importance than in former days.

To the historian and the historical novelist, the island and the Straits continue to be of the greatest interest, for the old Creole village and the dashing fur-trade of the old regime abounded in picturesque movement. Their stirring annals have furnished many a welcome splash of color to the otherwise sombre pages of Western history. But to others than fictionists and annalists, this old-time Malta of the upper lakes now means, aside from its physical charms, little more than a port of call for vessels passing her door. As for the tens of thousands of summer tourists, who swarm thither during July and August—the advance guard of whom we shall undoubtedly meet before the close of the conference—they know and care little, I fear, for the significance of Mackinac's history.

R. G. Thwaites.

READING LIST

Baird, Elizabeth Thérèse. Reminiscences of early days on Mackinac Island. (Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. 14, pp. 17-64.) A charming account of island life from 1810 to 1824, when the American fur-trade was at its height.

*Note that the name of this town is spelled phonetically, to distinguish it from Mackinac on the Island.

Page, Lorena M. *Legendary lore of Mackinac; original poems of Indian legends of Mackinac Island.* (Cleveland: the Author, 1901).

Strickland, W. Peter. *Old Mackinaw; or, the fortress of the lakes and its surroundings.* (Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, 1860.)

Thwaites, R. G. *How George Rogers Clark won the Northwest, and other essays in Western history.* (Chicago: McClurg, 1903). Chapter iv, "The story of Mackinac."

Thwaites, R. G. *Father Marquette.* (New York: Appleton, 1902.) Marquette is the especial hero of the French regime, at Mackinac.

Van Fleet, J. A. *Old and new Mackinac; with copious extracts from Marquette, Hennepin, Lahontan, Cadillac, Alexander Henry, and others.*

TRIP TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS

Special party in charge of the Bureau of University Travel, sails from New York on Aug 6, on Red Star steamer "Vaderland." Returning arrives at New York Sept. 19. Cost of special trip including everything except fees on steamer, \$385.00, and covering Antwerp, a week in Paris, Rotterdam, The Hague, Amsterdam, a week in Brussels during the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians, Cologne, The Rhine, Heidelberg, Oberamergau Passion Play, Switzerland—Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne—, Strasbourg.

Places in this party may still be secured. About 40 librarians and friends are now booked.

Portions of this tour may be omitted if desired, and refund made.

Passage only may be engaged for the going trip.

Apply at once for all particulars to the Bureau of University Travel. Trinity Place, Boston, Mass. Miss Katharine L. Swift is the A. L. A. member of Travel Committee, address care the Bureau.

LIBRARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PRESS

The Secretary of the A. L. A. desires to give more publicity to the work of that organization and to library affairs in general. There are frequent happenings in the American Library Association and in library work which are of decided interest, not only to library workers, but to the general public. News of library meetings, interesting conclusions reached as to various phases of library work, reports of A. L. A. Committees, etc. should be given publicity, and to do this, the Secretary of the A. L. A. wishes the names and addresses of those who contribute library news to the daily press and to periodicals other than the library journals. So far as may be done, the Secretary will send advance copies of reports and other items of library news to these contributors.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Bookbuying

Mention should have been made in connection with the report written by W. P. Cutter which appeared in vol. 4, no. 2 of the A. L. A. Bulletin, that it had been adopted by the Bookbuying Committee. The following note with reference to Everyman's Library should have been appended:

Everyman's Library of which four hundred volumes have been published, in England by Dent and in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., is now published in special library bindings, Bancroft cloths being used, the specifications for the binding being carefully made in accordance with the recommendations of our Bookbinding Committee. These books are sold in this binding at 35c per volume, and it is announced that a leather edition well made, will be placed on the market at 60c per volume. It is recommended that libraries that find it necessary to economize in the purchase of standard books, look carefully into the desirability of providing themselves with these books. It must

be remembered that the narrow margins of the books make it impossible to rebind them, but their small cost renders it possible to purchase a second copy, for about the price of rebinding any book. The small size of the volume may cause some libraries to hesitate in placing them on open shelves. This edition may be found advisable for purchase in many places in replacement, and in opening new libraries.

Bookbinding

In considering the results of the efforts of the A. L. A. Committee on Binding to induce publishers to issue special library editions, two facts stand out prominently:

1. The reinforced bindings so far produced by the publishers have on the whole been exceedingly serviceable and those librarians who have bought them are almost unanimous in saying that their purchase saves binding bills.

2. In the distribution of these bindings there had been a gap between publishers and librarians which no one has yet succeeded in closing. On the one hand the publishers refuse to carry such books in stock, and will bind only enough to fill previous orders. Because of this, library orders to jobbers usually bring the reply, "Title not available in reinforced binding," and the library is thus discouraged from trying to secure this binding in future. On the other hand many librarians, especially those in smaller libraries, do not know that special library editions have been issued until the supply has been exhausted.

In order, therefore, to make these reinforced publishers' bindings a success, it will be necessary for some middle man to solicit orders from the libraries and to carry the books in stock. It has been called to the attention of the Committee on Binding that Mr. H. R. Hunting, of Springfield, Mass., had made a beginning along such lines, and he has expressed a willingness to go into the matter further and carry the books of different publishers in these bindings provided he can be reasonably assured of adequate support from li-

brarians. The Committee on Binding, believing as it does that the special bindings when well bound are exceedingly economical, and knowing that the publishers themselves will not carry such books in stock, believes that the support of all those who think these bindings advisable should be given to Mr. Hunting or to any one else who is willing to take the risk of carrying them in stock.

A. L. Bailey, Chairman,
A. L. A. Committee on Binding.

NEW MEMBERS

- Ansonia (Conn.) L. (Ruby E. Steele, In.) 4798.
 Arnett, Lonna D. classifier, U. S. Bureau of Education L., Washington, D. C. 4797.
 Ball, Fanny D. In. Central High School L. Grand Rapids, Mich. 4808.
 Bethlehem F. L., S. Bethlehem, Pa. 4774.
 Bigelow, Mary C., ass't In. P. L. Rockford, Ill. 4824.
 Billingsley, Mary B. asst. In. State L. Topeka, Kan. 4814.
 Bixby, Harriet, In., P. L. Antigo, Wis. 4783.
 Blair, Alice L., student, Univ. of Ill. L. S., Urbana, Ill. 4825.
 Carpenter, Jennette, trus. F. P. L. Cedar Falls, Iowa. 4771.
 Clark, Harriet S. Shannock, R. I. 4818.
 Cleavinger, John S., student, Univ. of Ill. L. S., Urbana, Ill. 4829.
 Connellsville, (Pa.) Carnegie F. L. (Elizabeth V. Clark, In.) 4823.
 Detroit (Mich.) P. L., (Henry M. Utley, In.) 4777.
 Dudgeon, Matthew S., secy., Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis. 4812.
 Elwood (Ind.) L. Assoc. 4767.
 Fargo, Lucile F., In. N. Central H. S. L., Spokane, Wash. 4768.
 Forbes L. Northampton, Mass. (W. P. Cutter, In.) 4800.
 Gary (Ind.) P. L., (Louis J. Bailey, In.) 4781.
 Gaylord Bros. booksellers, Syracuse, N. Y. 4799.
 Great Falls (Mont.) P. L. 4796.

- Hillkowitz, Anna. Child. In. P. L. Denver, Col. 4791.
- Hobart, Mrs. Amy Sturtevant, supervisor of stations, P. L., Cleveland, O. 4782.
- Hobart Coll. L., Geneva, N. Y., (H. H. Yeames, In.) 4773.**
- Houghton, Mabel, asst. P. L., Jackson, Mich. 4821.
- Hubbard, Mrs. Georgia M., asst. In. P. L., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4811.
- Huntington (Ind.) F. L. (Winifred Ticer, In.) 4806.
- Hutchins, Margaret, ref. asst. Univ. of Ill. L., Urbana, Ill., 4830.
- Kellogg-Hubbard L., Montpelier, Vt. 4776.**
- Knowlton, Ruth, asst. P. L., Oshkosh, Wis. 4790.
- Lasher, Frances A., Schoolcraft, Mich. 4817.
- Lathrop, Margaret, Child. In. P. L. Jackson, Mich. 4809.
- Leitch, Harriet E., student, N. Y. State L. S., Albany, N. Y. 4833.
- Long Beach (Cal.) P. L., (Victoria Ellis, In.) 4805.**
- Miami Univ. L., Oxford, O., (E. J. Brandenburg, In.) 4766.
- Michigan State Normal Coll. L., Ypsilanti Mich., (G. M. Walton, In.) 4815.**
- Miles, Ava L., asst. In. Carnegie L., Oklahoma City, Okla. 4770.
- Montclair (N. J.) F. P. L., (Katherine S. Scholl, In.) 4775.**
- Muncie (Ind.) P. L., (Artena M. Chapin, In.) 4802.
- N. Y. Historical Society L. 170 Central Park West. New York City. 4786.**
- Norman, Mabel E., asst. P. L. New York City. 4788.
- Oak Park (Ill.) P. L., (Mabel A. Thain, In.) 4832.**
- Oberlin Coll. L., Oberlin, O., (A. S. Root, In.) 4765.
- Peter White P. L., Marquette, Mich. (Anne Stuart Duncan, In.) 4793.**
- Port Huron (Mich.) P. L., (Evyleen McDonald, In.) 4780.
- Fuech, Mrs. Mary S., asst. P. L. New York City. 4789.
- Ryerson L. of the Art Institute, Chicago, Ill., (Mary Van Horne, In.) 4779.**
- Schmidt, Willy, ref. lib. P. L. Milwaukee, Wis. 4820.
- Schneider, Bertha M., student, Univ. of Ill. L. S., Urbana, Ill. 4826.
- Smith, Marriette A., asst. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 4819.
- Smith, Robert L., ref. asst. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4769.
- Spokane (Wash.) P. L., (Alta L. Stansbury, In.) 4772.**
- Steele, Elizabeth K. 2024 E. 115th St. Cleveland, O. 4807.
- Taunton, (Mass.) P. L., (J. E. Crane, In.) 4803.**
- Terquem, Jean. 19 Rue Scribe, Paris, France, 4795.
- Tolhurst, Mrs. Shelley. trus. P. L. Los Angeles, Cal. 4784.
- Tufts L., Weymouth, Mass., (Abbie L. Loud, In.) 4787.**
- Utah Agricultural Coll. L., Logan, Utah. (Elizabeth C. Smith, In.) 4792.**
- Vander Haagen, Wilhelmina, In., Palmer Ave. Br. P. L., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4810.
- Warren P. L., Warren, Pa. (Mary C. Weiss, In.) 4794.**
- Waterloo (Iowa) P. L., (Fanny Duren, In.) 4778.**
- White, H. Elizabeth, asst. P. L., Passaic, N. J. 4822.
- Wilson, Lucy G., student Univ. of Ill. L. S., Urbana, Ill. 4827.
- Wilson, Nelle M., student Univ. of Ill. L. S., Urbana, Ill. 4828.
- Winnetka (Ill.) F. P. L. 4804.**
- Wolcott, John D. In. Bureau of education, Washington, D. C. 4816.
- Woodford, Jessie M. asst. catlgr. P. L. Chicago, Ill. 4813.
- Woodin, Gertrude L. chief catlgr. Bureau of Education L., Washington, D. C. 4785.
- Wyeth, Ola M., catlgr., Univ. of Ill. L. Urbana, Ill. 4831.
- Young Women's Christian Assoc. L. 147 Madison Ave., New York City. 4801.**

WANTED

Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y. Library Journal, v. 15, no. 11, Nov. 1890. Public Libraries, v. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1900. Religious Education, v. 1, no. 1, Apr. 1906.

BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

VOL. 4, No. 4

CHICAGO, ILL.

JULY 1910

HANDBOOK, 1910

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CHARTER

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Be it known, that whereas Justin Windsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country by exchanging views, reaching conclusions, and inducing co-operation in all departments of bibliothecal science and economy; by disposing the public mind to the founding and improving of libraries; and by cultivating good will among its own members, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, and Executive Board of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Justin Windsor, C. A. Cutter, Samuel S. Green, James L. Whitney, Melvil Dui, Fred B. Perkins and Thomas W. Bicknell, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the American Library Association, with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

HENRY B. PEIRCE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

(Signed)

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Organized Oct. 6, 1876; Incorporated Dec. 10, 1879

This national body was organized in Philadelphia, October 6, 1876, as the immediate result of a three days' library conference held in connection with the Centennial exhibition.

Its purposes are the promotion of library interests, the interchange of experience and opinion, the obtaining of larger results from library labor and expenditure, and the advancement of the profession of librarianship.

In addition to advancing library interests generally, the Association aims:

- 1 By organization and force of number to effect needed reforms and improvements, most of which could not be brought about by individual effort.
- 2 By co-operation, to lessen labor and expense of library administration.
- 3 By discussion and comparison, to utilize the combined experiments and experience of the profession in perfecting plans and methods, and in solving difficulties.
- 4 By meetings and correspondence, to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*.

Offices of the Association

The executive and publishing offices of the Association are at 1 Washington St., Chicago, on the fifth floor of the Chicago public library building. They are open daily from nine to five and members visiting Chicago may have mail sent here and are cordially invited to use the rooms. Any changes of address or position should be reported promptly to the executive office so that the membership list in the Handbook may be up to date and all publications may reach members promptly.

Membership and Dues

Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member. The annual dues are Two dollars for individuals and Five dollars for institutions, payable in advance on January 1st. An entrance fee of One dollar must be paid by individuals upon joining or rejoining if membership has lapsed. Any individual member may become a life member exempt from dues on payment of Twenty-five dollars.

All applications for membership and remittances for dues should be made to the American Library Association, 1 Washington St., Chicago, by money orders or drafts on New York. If local checks are sent, exchange should be added.

Benefits of Membership

Individual members receive the Bulletin of the American Library Association published bi-monthly and forming an annual volume of over 400 pages, one number of which is the official Handbook and another the Proceedings of the annual meeting; they enjoy special travel and hotel rates; all conference privileges and hospitalities and are entitled to vote for officers of the Association. Every library worker whose name is on the membership list and who pays the annual fee, helps thereby to more effective work by the Association, which in turn will accrue to the benefit of the individual member.

Institutional (Library) members, in addition to the Bulletin, will receive the A. L. A. Booklist (10 issues a year) an annotated buying list of current books suitable for large and small libraries. Every library member may send one delegate to all meetings of the Association, who shall be entitled to all privileges of an individual member.

Libraries may ask Headquarters for information on any library subject, and use the Collections there exhibited.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Adopted 1909

Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

Membership

Sec. 2. Members. Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual

dues; and others, after election by the Executive board; but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the Association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the Association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. Honorary members. On nomination of the Council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the Association.

Sec. 4. Life members and fellows. Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

Endowment Fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the Executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

Management

Sec. 6. The business of the Association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the Executive board. But the Association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the Executive board or Council, or give them mandatory instructions.

Officers and Committees

Sec. 7. The officers of the Association shall be a president, first and second vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The president and vice presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the Executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. President and Vice Presidents. The president shall be the representative head of the Association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice president shall become president.

Sec. 9. Secretary. The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the Executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the Association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council or Executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 10. Treasurer. The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills, on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an annual report to the Association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 11. Executive Board. The president and vice presidents, together with six other members elected as hereinafter specified, shall constitute the Executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above mentioned elective members of the Executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the Association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot, for a three-years' term, two members of the Executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The Executive board shall administer the busi-

ness affairs of the Association except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the Association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the Association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the Association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 12. Finance Committee.—There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the Executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the Executive board; and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the Association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, and trustees of the endowment fund, and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 13. Votes by Correspondence. Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

Council

Sec. 14. Membership. The Council shall consist of the Executive board, all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the Association, twenty-five members elected by the Association at large, and twenty-five elected by the Council itself. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the Association and Council respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing Council shall elect twenty-five

and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold office one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

Sec. 15. Meetings. The Council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meeting of the Association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 16. Duties. The Council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and report upon questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the Association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose and, by the same vote, establish sections of the Association. It may nominate honorary members.

Terms of Office

Sec. 17. All officers, members of the Council and members of the Executive board elected by the Association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

Publishing Board

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the Executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the Executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the Association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the Association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board, but shall keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be apportioned by the Executive board from the treasury of the Association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the Association.

Meetings

Sec. 22. Annual Meetings. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the Executive board.

Sec. 23. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive board, and shall be called by the president on request of twenty members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

Sec. 24. Quorum. Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the Association and twenty of the Council.

Amendments and By-Laws

Sec. 25. Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the Association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the Association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 26. By-Laws. By-laws may be adopted by vote of the Association upon recommendation of the Executive board or after reference to and report from the Executive board. Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Association.

By-Laws

Sec. 1. Any person renewing membership shall pay all arrears of dues or dues required of new members. Members whose dues are unpaid at the close of the annual conference and who shall continue such delinquency for one month after notice of the same has been sent by the treasurer, shall be dropped from membership.

Each new member shall be assigned a consecutive number in the order of first joining and paying dues. A delinquent member rejoining shall receive his original number. It shall be the duty of members to inform the secretary promptly of any change of address.

The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year.

Sec. 2. At least one month prior to the annual meeting of the Association the Executive board shall appoint a committee of five, no one of whom shall be a member of the Board, to nominate the elective officers and other members of the Executive board, Trustees of the Endowment fund and such members of the Council as are to be chosen by the Association under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Constitution.

This committee shall report to the Executive board which shall after adoption of the report, post its nominations 48 hours before the election and shall place such nominations before the Association on a printed ballot which shall be known as the "Official Ballot." The Board shall also include on such ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by any five members of the Association at least 24 hours before the election, provided that with the petition containing such nominations or noted upon it, shall be filed the consent of the person or persons so nominated.

In general, nominations to the Council shall be made with a view of having it representative of all sections of the country and of the principal classes of libraries included in the Association. No person shall be nominated as president, first or

second vice-president or councilor of the Association for two consecutive terms. No more than the required number of nominations shall be made by the committee. The position and residence of each nominee shall be given on the official ballot.

Sec. 3. At the first meeting of the Council at each annual conference, there shall be designated a committee of five to nominate the new members of the Council which the Council itself is to elect for the next ensuing term. This committee shall report to the Council, and the election by the Council shall be by ballot. The prohibition in Sec. 2 of the reelection of a councilor for two consecutive terms shall not apply to the councilors elected by the Council itself.

Sec. 4. In case of a vacancy in any office, except that of president, the Executive board may designate some person to discharge the duties of the same *pro tempore*.

Sec. 5. The president and secretary, with one other member appointed by the Executive board, shall constitute a program committee, which shall, under the supervision of the Executive board, arrange the program for each annual meeting, and designate persons to prepare papers, open discussions, etc., and shall decide whether any paper which may be offered shall be accepted or rejected, and if accepted, whether it shall be read entire, by abstract or by title. It shall recommend to the Executive board printing accepted papers entire or to such extent as may be considered desirable. Abstracts of papers to be presented at annual conferences shall be in the hands of the program committee at least two weeks before the conference.

Sec. 6. The Executive board shall appoint a committee of eight on library training, which shall from time to time investigate the whole subject of library schools and courses of study, and report the results of the investigations, with its recommendations. The membership of this committee shall be as follows: one member of a state library commission, one librarian of a free public library of at least

50,000 volumes, one librarian of a college or reference library, one library trustee, four library school graduates, including one from the faculty of a library school; one school graduate and one other member to retire each year.

Sec. 7. The Executive board shall appoint annually a committee of three on library administration to consider and report improvements in any department of library economy, and make recommendations looking to harmony, uniformity, and cooperation, with a view to economical administration.

Sec. 8. The Executive board shall at each annual meeting of the Association appoint a committee of three on resolutions, which shall prepare and report to the Association suitable resolutions of acknowledgement and thanks. To this committee shall be referred all such resolutions offered in meetings of the Association.

Sec. 8a. Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than 20 such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the president, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when, in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

Sec. 9. The objects of sections which may be established by the Council under the provisions of Sec. 17 of the constitution, shall be discussion, comparison of views, etc., upon subjects of interest to the member. No authority is granted any section to incur expense on account of the Association or to commit the Association by any declaration of policy. A member of the Association eligible under the rules of the section may become a member thereof by registering his or her name with the secretary of the section.

Sec. 10. Provision shall be made by the Executive board for sessions of the various sections at annual meetings of the Association, and the programs for the same shall be prepared by the officers of sections in consultation with the program committee. Sessions of sections shall be open to any member of the Association,

but no person may vote in any section unless registered as a member of the same. The registered members of each section shall, at the final session of each annual meeting, choose a chairman and secretary, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting.

Meetings and Members

Date	Place	Attendance	Membership nos. in order of joining	Added each year
1876, Oct. 4-6	Philadelphia	103	1- 69	69
1877, Sept. 4-6	New York	66	70- 122	53
1877, Oct. 2-5	London (international)	21		
1878,	No meeting		123- 196	74
1879, June 30-July 2	Boston	162	197- 385	189
1880,	No meeting		386- 397	12
1881, Feb. 9-12	Washington	70	398- 413	16
1882, May 24-27	Cincinnati	47	414- 454	41
1883, Aug. 14-17	Buffalo	72	455- 470	16
1884,	No meeting		471- 476	6
1885, Sept. 8-11	Lake George, N. Y.	87	477- 513	37
1886, July 7-10	Milwaukee	133	514- 594	81
1887, Aug. 30-Sept. 2	Thousand Islands, N. Y.	186	595- 700	106
1888, Sept. 25-28	Catskill Mts., N. Y.	32	701- 725	25
1889, May 8-11	St. Louis	106	726- 771	46
1890, Sept. 9-13	Fabyans (White Mts.)	242	772- 884	113
1891, Oct. 12-16	San Francisco	83	885- 939	55
1892, May 16-21	Lakewood, Baltimore, Washington	260	940-1081	142
1893, July 13-22	Chicago	311	1082-1230	149
1894, Sept. 17-22	Lake Placid, N. Y.	205	1231-1315	85
1895, Aug. 13-21	Denver and Colorado Springs	147	1316-1377	62
1896, Sept. 1-8	Cleveland	363	1378-1550	173
1897, June 21-25	Philadelphia	315	1551-1684	134
1897, July 13-16	London (international)	94		
1898, July 5-9	Lakewood-on-Chautauqua	494	1685-1825	141
1899, May 9-13	Atlanta, Ga.	215	1826-1908	83
1900, June 6-12	Montreal, Canada	452	1909-2116	208
1901, July 3-10	Waukesha, Wis.	460	2117-2390	274
1902, June 14-20	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.	1018	2391-2735	345
1903, June 22-27	Niagara	684	2736-2975	240
1904, Oct. 17-22	St. Louis	577	2976-3239	264
1905, July 4-8	Portland, Ore.	359	3240-3497	258
1906, June 29-July 6	Narragansett Pier, R. I.	891	3498-3979	482
1907, May 23-29	Asheville, N. C.	478	3980-4325	346
1908, June 22-27	Minnetonka, Minn.	658	4326-4557	232
1909, June 28-July 3	Bretton Woods, N. H.	620	4558-4704	147
1910, June 30-July 6	Mackinac Islands, Mich.	533	4705-5010	305

The following members have attended eleven, or more, conventions:
 28 Henry J. Carr.
 24 Mrs. Henry J. Carr.
 23 Melvil Dewey, W. I. Fletcher, S. S. Green.
 22 Henry M. Utley.

21 William H. Brett.
 20 R. R. Bowker, Nina E. Browne, F. M. Crunden, W. E. Foster, F. P. Hill, Mary W. Plummer, G. E. Wire.
 19 Mary E. Ahern, E. J. Nolan, W. T. Peoples.

- 18 C. W. Andrews, C. R. Dudley, G. M. Jones, G. T. Little, T. L. Montgomery, C. C. Soule.
- 17 Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, F. W. Faxon, E. C. Richardson.
- 16 W. S. Biscoe, I. S. Bradley, J. C. Dana, Tessa L. Kelso.
- 15 Linda A. Eastman, Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, Mrs. A. G. Evans, Caroline M. Hewins, F. C. Patten, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, B. C. Steiner, Lizzie A. Williams.
- 14 W. P. Cutter, C. B. Galbreath, J. M. C. Hanson, W. C. Lane, Mary B. Lind-say, Minnie W. Oakley, Katherine L. Sharp, Lutie E. Stearns, W. K. Stetson, R. G. Thwaites.
- 13 Eliza G. Browning, C. H. Gould, Helen E. Haines, Mary E. Hazeltine, C. A. Nelson, A. L. Peck, Herbert Putnam, Rose G. Stewart, Sula Wagner, J. I. Wyer, Jr.
- 12 E. H. Anderson, E. M. Barton, Johnson Brigham, Edith E. Clarke, W. R. Eastman, Caroline H. Garland, F. H. Hild, Merica Hoagland, Ernest Lemcke, Isabel E. Lord, Josephine A. Rathbone.
- 11 William Beer, S. H. Berry, G. W. Cole, T. L. Cole, Mrs. Emma Neisser Del-fino, Julia E. Elliott, Marilla W. Freeman, Sarah E. Goding, G. W. Harris, Mary E. Hawley, A. H. Hop-kins, Mrs. Helen J. McCaine, Abby L. Sargent, Edith Tobitt, Alice S. Tyler, Caroline M. Underhill, Purd B. Wright.

MEMBERSHIP BY STATES

	1908	1909	1910		1908	1909	1910		1908	1909	1910
Ala....	8	11	18	Mont...	3	2	4	Wis.....	89	58	73
Ariz....	1	1	1	Neb...	19	16	17	Wyo.....	1	1	1
Ark....	—	—	3	Nev....	1	1	1	Total.....	1869	1799	1965
Cal....	56	51	54	N. H....	18	22	20	FOREIGN			
Colo....	9	8	11	N. J....	56	61	64	Australia....	3	1	3
Conn...	55	54	55	N. Y....	326	338	336	Bermuda....	—	1	1
Del....	2	2	2	N. C....	16	17	12	Canada.....	16	14	16
D. C....	99	95	91	N. D....	10	9	10	China.....	1	1	—
F'la....	4	3	3	N. M....	2	2	2	Denmark....	—	1	1
Ga.....	15	19	19	Ohio...	66	73	103	England.....	5	5	4
Idaho..	3	3	3	Okla...	2	3	5	France.....	2	2	2
Ill.....	139	130	156	Ore....	20	17	19	Germany....	1	2	2
Ind....	32	28	45	Penn..	119	119	117	Hawaii.....	2	—	1
Ia.....	52	43	45	R. I....	37	39	37	Japan.....	3	3	3
Kan...	21	16	15	S. C....	8	4	6	New Zealand.	1	1	1
Ky.....	15	14	16	S. D....	7	4	4	Norway.....	—	—	1
La.....	7	5	6	Tenn..	15	11	10	N. S.....	—	—	1
Me....	18	20	19	Tex....	20	19	16	P. I.....	3	4	3
Md.....	13	13	12	Utah...	4	4	4	Russia.....	1	1	—
Mass....	264	282	275	Vt.....	17	20	20	Scotland....	—	—	1
Mich....	44	44	87	Va.....	9	8	15	Grand Total	1907	1835	2005
Minn...	75	47	50	Wash..	28	22	30				
Miss....	1	2	2	W. Va..	2	3	3				
Mo.....	41	35	48								

MEMBERSHIP BY CLASSES

Honorary Members	8	7	7
Life Members.....	67	68	73
Library Members.....	216	211	274
Perpetual Members.....	1	2	2
Life Fellows	2	2	2
Annual Members	1613	1545	1641
Total	1907	1835	2005

Past Officers

The following tabulation of officers of the American Library Association has been compiled by Mrs. Henry J. Carr. For additional particulars see Library Journal vol. 23: 569-570.

Presidents	Year	Presided at the following conferences
Justin Winsor	1876-85	Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Washington; Cincinnati; Buffalo; Lake George.
William Frederick Poole	1885-87	Milwaukee; Thousand Islands.
Charles Ammi Cutter	1887-89	Catskill Mts; St. Louis.
Frederick Morgan Crunden....	1889-90	Fabyans (White Mountains).
Melvil Dewey	1890-July 1891	San Francisco
Samuel Swett Green	July-Nov. 1891	Lakewood, N. J., Baltimore, and Washington.
William Isaac Fletcher	1891-92	Chicago.
Melvil Dewey	1892-93	Lake Placid, N. Y.
Josephus Nelson Larned	1893-94	Denver.
Henry Munson Utley	1894-95	Cleveland.
John Cotton Dana	1895-96	Philadelphia.
William Howard Brett	1896-97	Lakewood (Chautauqua), N. Y.
Justin Winsor	July-Oct. 1897	Atlanta
Herbert Putnam	Jan.-Aug 1898	Montreal
William Coolidge Lane	1898-99	Waukesha, Wis.
Reuben Gold Thwaites	1899-1900	Boston and Magnolia, Mass.
Henry James Carr.....	1900-01	Niagara Falls.
John Shaw Billings	1901-02	St. Louis.
James Kendall Hosmer	1902-03	Portland, Ore.
Herbert Putnam	1903-04	Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Ernest Cushing Richardson ...	1904-05	Asheville, N. C.
Frank Pierce Hill	1905-06	Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Clement Walker Andrews	1906-07	Bretton Woods, N. H.
Arthur Elmore Bostwick	1907-08	Mackinac Island, Mich.
Charles Henry Gould	1908-09	
N. D. C. Hodges	1909-10	
James I. Wyer, Jr.	1910-	

Secretaries

Melvil Dewey, 1876-90.
 William E. Parker and Miss Mary Salome
 Cutler, 1890-July 1891.
 Frank Pierce Hill, 1891-95.
 Henry Livingston Elmendorf, 1895-96.
 Rutherford Platt Hayes, 1896-97.
 Melvil Dewey, 1897-98.
 Henry James Carr, 1898-1900.
 Frederick Winthrop Faxon, 1900-02.
 James Ingersoll Wyer, Jr., 1902-09.
 Chalmers Hadley, 1909-

Recorders

Ernest Cushing Richardson, 1887-89.
 George Thomas Little, 1889-92.
 Henry Munson Utley, 1892-93.
 Henry James Carr, 1893-95.
 Charles Alexander Nelson, 1895-96.
 Gardner Maynard Jones, 1896-97.
 Helen Elizabeth Haines, 1897-1907.
 Lutie Eugenia Stearns, 1907-08.
 Mary Eileen Ahern, 1908.
 Alice Bertha Kroeger, 1908-09.

Registrar

Nina E. Browne, 1889-1909.

Treasurers

Melvil Dewey, Oct. 1876-April 1877.
 Charles Evans, April 1877-Sept. 1878.
 Melvil Dewey, Sept. 1878-April 1879.
 Frederick Jackson, April 1879-July 1880.
 Melvil Dewey, July 1880-Dec. 1880.
 Chairman Finance Committee, Dec. 1880-
 March 1881.
 Frederick Jackson, March 1881-May 1882.
 Chairman Finance Committee, May 1882-
 Sept. 1882.
 James Lyman Whitney, Sept. 1882-Oct.
 1886.
 Henry James Carr, Oct. 1886-Sept. 1893.
 George Watson Cole, Sept. 1893-Aug. 1895.
 Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Aug. 1895-Aug.
 1896.
 George Watson Cole, Sept. 1896-Nov. 1896.
 Charles Knowles Bolton, Dec. 1896-June
 1897.
 Gardner Maynard Jones, June 1897-Sept.
 1907.
 George Franklin Bowerman, Sept. 1906-
 Aug. 1907.
 Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, Aug. 1907-July
 1908.
 Purd B. Wright, July 1908-Jan. 1910.
 Carl B. Roden, Jan. 1910.

OFFICERS, 1910-11**President**

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York state library.

First Vice-president

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo public library.

Second Vice-president

W. Dawson Johnston, Columbia university library.

Executive Board

The president, two vice-presidents and 6 other members as follows:

For term expiring 1911

C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
Alice S. Tyler, Iowa state library commission.

For term expiring 1912

W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
Henry E. Legler, Chicago public library.

For term expiring 1913

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress
Purd B. Wright, Los Angeles public library.

Secretary

Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago

Treasurer

Carl B. Roden, Chicago public library.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund

W. W. Appleton, New York City. (Term expires 1911)
W. C. Kimball, Newark, N. J. (Term expires 1912)
W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, O. (Term expires 1913)

COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1910-11

The Executive Board

James I. Wyer, Jr., New York state library.
 Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo public library.
 W. Dawson Johnston, Columbia university library.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library, Chicago.
 Alice S. Tyler, Iowa state library commission.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Henry C. Legler, Chicago public library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 Purd B. Wright, Los Angeles public library.

Ex-Presidents Now Members

F. M. Crunden, St. Louis, Mo.
 Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
 S. S. Green, Worcester, Mass.
 W. I. Fletcher, Amherst college library.
 H. M. Utley, Public library, Detroit.
 J. C. Dana, Free public library, Newark.
 W. H. Brett, Public library, Cleveland.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin historical society.
 H. J. Carr, Public library, Scranton, Pa.
 J. S. Billings, New York public library.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library.
 F. P. Hill, Brooklyn public library.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 A. E. Bostwick, Public library, St. Louis.
 C. H. Gould, McGill university library.
 James I. Wyer, Jr. New York state library.

Presidents of Affiliated Societies

Clara F. Baldwin, League of library commissions.
 D. C. Brown, National association of state libraries.
 G. S. Godard, American association of law libraries.

Elected by the Association at Large Term Expires 1911

G. S. Goddard, Connecticut state library.
 T. W. Koch, University of Michigan library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 Alice S. Tyler, Iowa library commission.
 P. B. Wright, Los Angeles public library.

Term expires 1912

Mary E. Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.
 R. R. Bowker, "Library Journal," New York.
 Gardner M. Jones, Public library, Salem, Mass.
 Thomas L. Montgomery, State library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 W. F. Yust, Free public library, Louisville, Ky.

Term expires 1913

Walter L. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y., public library.
 Adelaide R. Hasse, New York public library.
 Henry E. Legler, Chicago public library.
 Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, (Mich.) public library.
 Edith Tobitt, Omaha, (Neb.) public library.

Term expires 1914

Nina E. Browne.
 H. W. Craver, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.
 Myra Poland, Osterhout library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 C. B. Roden, Chicago public library.
 B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

Term expires 1915

Johnson Brigham, Iowa state library.
 L. J. Burpee, Carnegie library, Ottawa, Ont.
 Eliza G. Browning, Public library, Indianapolis.
 Julia T. Rankin, Carnegie library, Atlanta, Ga.
 Sulu Wagner, Public library, St. Louis.

Elected by the Council**Term expires 1911****W. P. Cutter**, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.**Andrew Keogh**, Yale university library.**H. L. Koopman**, Brown university library.**Cornelia Marvin**, Oregon public library commission.**Lutie E. Stearns**, Wisconsin free library commission.**Term expires 1912****Gratia Countryman**, Minneapolis public library.**Mary E. Hazeltine**, Wisconsin library school.**Caroline M. Hewins**, Hartford public library.**Theresa Hitchler**, Brooklyn public library.**Beatrice Winsor**, Newark free public library.**Term expires 1913****W. T. Peoples**, New York mercantile library.**Mary W. Plummer**, Pratt institute library school.**Mary E. Robbins**, Simmons college library.**John Thomson**, Free library of Philadelphia.**P. L. Windsor**, University of Illinois library.**Term expires 1914****Mrs. S. C. Fairchild**, Albany, N. Y.**C. S. Greene**, California state library.**G. T. Little**, Bowdoin college library.**H. G. Wadlin**, Boston public library.**H. C. Wellman**, Springfield city library.**Term expires 1915****George F. Bowerman**, Public library, Washington, D. C.**W. N. C. Carlton**, Newberry Library, Chicago.**Linda A. Eastman**, Cleveland public library.**Mary F. Isom**, Library association, Portland, Ore.**Judson T. Jennings**, Public library, Seattle, Wash.**COMMITTEES, 1910-11****Finance****C. W. Andrews**, The John Crerar library.**F. F. Dawley**, Cedar Rapids, (Ia.) Free public library.**Edwin H. Anderson**, New York public library.**Publishing Board****H. E. Legler** (term expires 1911)
chairman**H. C. Wellman** (" " 1911)**C. W. Andrews** (" " 1912)**A. E. Bostwick** (" " 1912)**Mrs. H. L. Elemendorf** (" " 1913)**Public Documents****G. S. Godard**, Connecticut state library.**Johnson Brigham**, Iowa state library.**Ernest Bruncken**, Library of Congress.**L. J. Burpee**, Public library, Ottawa, Canada.**T. W. Koch**, University of Michigan library.**T. M. Owen**, Alabama Department of archives and history.**S. H. Ranck**, Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich.**J. D. Thompson**, Library of Congress.**C. B. Reeder**, Ohio state library.**Co-operation with the National Education Association****Mary E. Ahern**, "Public Libraries."**Genevieve M. Walton**, Michigan Normal Coll. library, Ypsilanti, Mich.**Irene Warren**, School of Education, Chicago university.**Ida M. Mendenhall**, Geneseo (N. Y.) State normal school library.**George H. Locke**, Toronto (Ont.) Public library.**Library Administration****Harrison W. Craver**, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

H. M. Lydenberg, New York public library.
 Ethel F. McCollough, Wisconsin free library commission.

Library Training

A. S. Root, Oberlin Coll. library, Oberlin, O.
 A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis public library.
 Mary W. Plummer, Pratt institute library school.
 Grace D. Rose, Davenport, (Ia.) public library.
 Adam Strohm, Trenton (N. J.) public library.
 Caroline M. Underhill, Utica (N. Y.) public library.
 Alice S. Tyler, Iowa state library commission.
 Albert Brandels, Louisville Free public library.

International relations

E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library
 Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian institution.
 J. S. Billings, New York public library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.

Bookbuying

W. L. Brown, Buffalo public library, chairman, with power to name 2 associates.

Bookbinding

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington institute free library.
 Margaret W. Brown, Iowa public library commission.
 N. L. Goodrich, University of Texas library.

Federal and state relations

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.
 T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
 J. L. Gillis, California state library.
 H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia state library.
 C. F. D. Belden, Massachusetts state library.

Catalog rules for small libraries

Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn public library.
 Margaret Mann, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.
 Emma Cragin, New York public library.

Travel

F. W. Faxon, chairman with power to add to membership.

Co-ordination among college libraries

W. C. Lane, Harvard.
 C. W. Andrews, The John Crerar library.
 Bertha E. Blakely, Mt. Holyoke.
 G. W. Harris, Cornell.
 T. W. Koch, Michigan.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton.
 A. S. Root, Oberlin.
 J. C. Schwab, Yale.
 L. N. Wilson, Clark.

Co-ordination

C. H. Gould, McGill university library.
 J. L. Gillis, California state library.
 F. P. Hill, Brooklyn public library.
 N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati public library.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard university library.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress.
 Mary L. Titcomb, Washington Co. free library, with power to add to its number.

Work with the blind

Mrs. Emma Neisser Delphino, Philadelphia Free public library.
 Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Baltimore, Md.
 Asa Don Dickinson, State Coll. library Pullman, Wash.

Program

James I. Wyer, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and Chalmers Hadley.

Brussels conference

N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati public library.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton university library.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

Following the meeting of 1890 and through the efforts of the Trustees section to collect a permanent fund "for publishing the proceedings of the association," the Endowment fund (see sec. 5 of Constitution) was established. It amounts now to \$7000. To this sum was added in 1902 The Carnegie Fund of \$100,000 given by Andrew Carnegie as a special fund, the income of which shall be applied to the preparation and publication of such reading lists, indexes and other bibliographic and literary aids as would be specially useful in the cir-

culating libraries of this country. By vote of the Council, The Carnegie Fund has been placed in charge of the trustees of the Endowment Fund. Full information as to the investment and condition of these funds will be found on pages 47-49 of the "Bulletin" for May, 1909.

A. L. A. Pin. Price \$2.50.

The design is a combination of the letters "A. L. A." in gold and enamel. Send money with the order to the Secretary, 1 Washington St. Chicago, and the pin will be sent from the factory.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

History. The Publishing Section of the American Library Association was organized in 1886 to further co-operation among libraries in preparing and publishing bibliographies, indexes and special catalogs. In 1900 the organization was changed and the work placed in charge of a Publishing Board of five members, appointed by the executive committee of the Association. In 1902 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a fund of \$100,000, the income from which is to be applied to the preparation and publication of desirable library aids.

Publications. On the following pages is a list of the books already issued or in preparation. A special feature of the bibliographic work is the annotations made by specialists. Of the card publications a description will be found on a following page.

Prices. Strictly net, unless otherwise indicated; postage extra on book publications.

BOOK PUBLICATIONS

Guide to reference books, by Alice B. Kroeger. New edition, cloth, \$1.50 (postage prepaid).

Designed to help library assistants, library school students, college and normal students, teachers, etc., in gaining a knowledge of reference books quickly. It also serves as a guide to the selection of reference books for a library. A full in-

dex shows where to find in the various books of reference many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue.

Literature of American history, edited by J. N. Larned. Cloth, \$6 (postage 30c). Sheep, \$7.50. Half mor. \$9.

Combines the labors of many scholars, and embraces books of every character concerning which it seems to be important that readers of various classes should be told what their merits or demerits are. Lists for guidance in purchasing books of primary importance have been prepared by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard university.

Supplements for 1902, 1903, edited by P. P. Wells, are issued in the series, Annotated titles of book on English and American history. Pamphlet \$1 per year. Also issued in card form at \$2.

Supplement for 1904 in pamphlet form only. 25c.

A. L. A. Catalog. Paper, \$1.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, by sending a money order for \$1 in advance.

A catalog of 8000 volumes, suitable for a popular library. Designed as a guide in buying books for public and private libraries; as a guide to readers in choosing the best books on a given subject, etc.

A. L. A. Catalog supplement. In preparation. Will cover the years 1904-1909 inclusive. Will contain a list of new editions of books which appeared in the 1904 catalog, also a list of books in that catalog which are now out of print.

A. L. A. Index to general literature. New edition. Cloth, \$10 (postage 52c). Half mor. \$14.

It does for general literature what Poole has done for periodicals, indexing some 6000 volumes; collections of essays and critical biographic monographs; books of travel, general history, etc., in which chapters or parts are worthy of separate reference; reports and publications of boards and associations dealing with education, labor, health, statistics, etc.; many miscellaneous books including some volumes of the U. S. public documents.

A. L. A. Portrait index, edited by William C. Lane and Nina E. Browne. Cloth, \$3.

Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents by sending in advance a money order for \$3.

An index to portraits (about 120,000) contained in printed books and periodicals, compiled with the co-operation of many librarians and others for the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Books for girls and women and their clubs, edited by George Iles. Paper, 25c. (postage 10c).

Also issued in 5 parts, small size 5c each.

With descriptive and critical notes the list tells of some 2100 books worth reading. Men and women who know, have chosen the books and said about them just what they would tell an inquirer face to face. The selection is suited to men and boys as well as to girls and women.

Subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs. Cloth, \$2. (postage 12c.).

A. L. A. Catalog rules: author and title entry. Cloth, 60c. (postage prepaid).

Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association.

Reading for the young. With Supplement (1890-95), by M. E. and A. L. Sargent. Sheets, \$1. (postage 10c.). Supplement in cloth, 25c.

A classified and annotated list of books suitable for young people. Under each heading the book titles are followed by reference to the best articles on the subject in the young folks' periodicals. The subject index covers the original work and the Supplement.

Children's reading. Paper, 25c.

An annotated catalog of books used in the home libraries and reading clubs conducted by the Children's department of the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Selected list of music and books about music, for public libraries, by Louisa M. Hooper, Paper, 25c.

List of editions selected for economy in bookbuying, by Leroy Jeffers. Paper, 25c.

List of French fiction, by Mme. Sophie Cornu and William Beer. Paper, 5c.

Comprises 186 titles, and is intended as a guide to reading for the young and for the family circle.

Foreign book lists

- 1 German books, compiled by Emma Gattiker, 50c.
- 2 Hungarian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. 15c.
- 3 French books, compiled by J. C. Bracq. 25c.
- 4 Norwegian and Danish books, compiled by Arne Kildal. Paper 25c.
- 5 Italian books. In preparation.
- 6 Swedish books, compiled by Valfrid Palmgren. Paper, 25c.

Plans of small library buildings, by Cornelia Marvin. Paper, \$1.25.

The plan shows dimensions, and the cost of construction is given, together with suggestions for interiors and exteriors.

Library buildings, by W. R. Eastman. Paper, 10c.

A revised reprint of his paper read at the Waukesha conference in 1901.

Library tracts

On subjects pertaining to the establishment and maintenance of public libraries. The tracts are intended to be of service especially to small libraries and to be helpful in stimulating an interest in the establishment of libraries.

2 How to start a library, by G. E. Wire, 5c. or \$1 per 100.

4 Library rooms and buildings, by C. C. Soule. 5c. or \$1 per 100.

5 Notes from the art section of a library, by C. A. Cutter. 5c or \$2 per 100.

8 A village library, by Mary A. Tarbell. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

9 Training for librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

10 Why do we need a public library? Material for a library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley. 5c. or \$2 per 100.

Library handbooks

On subjects pertaining to practice. The handbooks, like the tracts, are intended to be of service to small libraries and to trustees and committees in charge of libraries.

1 Essentials in library administration, by L. E. Stearns. 15c. or \$5 per 100.

2 Cataloging for small libraries, by Theresa Hitchler. 15c. or \$5 per \$100.

3 Management of traveling libraries, by Edna D. Bullock. 15c. or \$5 per 100.

4 Aids in book selection, by Alice B. Kroeger. 15c.

5 Binding for small libraries, by A. L. Bailey. 15c.

6 Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown. Paper, 15c.

7 U. S. Government documents in small libraries, by J. I. Wyer, Jr. Paper, 15c.

A. L. A. Papers and proceedings, 1883-1906.

Paper, 35 cents with the following exceptions:

Proceedings for 1885, '87, '90, '91, \$1.00

Proceeding for 1881, '82, '86, '92, '93, '05 are out of print.

CARD PUBLICATIONS

The Board issues 5 series of printed catalog cards.

1 For current periodical publications.

2 For bibliographical serials.

3 For various periodical sets and for books of composite authorship.

4 For current books on English and American history.

5 For photo-facsimiles of early texts in modern languages.

For lists of publications indexed and for all information regarding the publications of the Board, address.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
1 Washington St., Chicago.

SECTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

By means of a system of sections the practical usefulness of the A. L. A. meetings has been considerably enlarged. The section meetings, while open to all, provide especially for the needs of each class of workers, and afford more opportunity for the discussion of details. The regular, or undivided, sessions are thus left free for subjects of general interest and the consideration of routine matter concerning the entire association.

Five of these sections maintain a formal organization from year to year, and take under consideration questions relating more particularly to their own province. They are as follows:

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

which dates from a first meeting of the college librarians held in 1889. Since then, meetings have been held regularly.

The officers for 1910-11 are: Chairman, A. S. Root; secretary, Irene Warren.

TRUSTEES SECTION

has had a permanent organization since the meeting of 1890.

More boards of trustees are each year recognizing the practical value of having their librarians attend the meetings, allowing them not only the time, but also necessary expenses in many cases. Equally

significant is the increasing number of trustees who find that it pays to attend the A. L. A. meeting each year. By comparing views, and advising with each other on their peculiar duties, mutual aid is rendered toward the efficient discharge of the public trust committed to them. Some of the meetings of trustees are held jointly with the librarians interested in supervisory problems; others with trustees only present, thus favoring the joint and separate discussion of salaries, laws, vacations, rules for the staff, and other questions in which librarians have a personal interest that modifies their judgment.

Officers for 1910-11 are: Chairman, W. T. Porter; secretary, T. L. Montgomery.

CATALOG SECTION

was established by action of the Council in 1900 and has met at each conference since the Waukesha meeting in 1901 excepting at St. Louis in 1904 when no section meetings were held.

At the Mackinac Island conference the Catalog section completed its organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and elected officers for 1910-11 as follows: Chairman, Andrew Keogh; secretary, Mary Oakley.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Acting under section 16 of the constitution and upon applications formerly made by the proper officers, the Council has regularly affiliated with the American Library Association the following national organizations of kindred purpose. These societies meet annually at the time and place of meeting of the A. L. A., their members enjoy all privileges of members of the larger body as to railroad and hotel rates and conference hospitalities, their proceedings are included in the A. L. A. conference volume and they are often formally represented by designated delegates upon the program of the Association.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

At the Montreal conference in 1900 an informal meeting was held for the purpose of personal acquaintance and co-operation among those actively engaged in library work with children. As a result of this meeting the Club of children's librarians was formed, and, in recognition of this movement for closer organization and wider discussion in this field than was afforded at the general sessions of the A. L. A. the executive board, in November, 1900, established this section, which held its first meeting at Waukesha in 1901.

Officers for 1910-11 are: Chairman, Faith E. Smith; secretary, Mary Douglass.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

This section was established by vote of the Council of A. L. A. on June 26, 1909 upon petition signed by the members of the Committee on library training. Its first meeting was held at the Bretton Woods conference and its second meeting took place at the Mackinac Island conference when constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Officers for 1910-11 are: Chairman, Phineas L. Windsor; secretary, Alice S. Tyler.

National Association of State Libraries: President, D. C. Brown, Indiana; 1st vice-president, C. F. D. Belden, Massachusetts; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Jessie P. Webber, Illinois; secretary-treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, Wisconsin.

League of Library Commissions: President, Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; 1st vice-president, Cornelia Marvin, Oregon; 2nd vice-president, H. C. Wellman, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska; publication committee, R. P. Bliss, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Wales, Missouri, M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin. The year-book of the League for 1910 gives full details of organization and work of each commission.

American Association of Law Libraries: President, George S. Godard; vice-president, Luther E. Hewitt; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole; executive com-

mittee, Gertrude E. Woodard, Gilson G. Glasier, G. E. Wire. Official organ is the "Index to legal periodicals and law library journal."

LIBRARY PERIODICALS

1 A. L. A. Booklist. An annotated buying list of current books suitable for small and larger public libraries. Published monthly, except in July and August, by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1 Washington St. Chicago. \$1 per year but is sent free to all libraries that are members of the Association.

2 Bulletin of the American Library Association. The official organ of the Association, sent without charge to members only. Published bi-monthly, one issue being the "Proceedings" of the annual conference and another being the Handbook. The annual finance reports appear in the number immediately preceding each conference. The Executive Board has provided that additional copies of any number except the "Proceedings" may be furnished to members of the Association only, at 25

cents each and of the "Proceedings" at \$1, plus postage. Copies of the "Proceedings" only, may be sold to non-members at \$2 plus postage. There is no subscription price.

3 Library Journal. A monthly exponent of library progress whose volumes constitute a bibliothecal work now recognized as a necessity in every progressive library and as unexcelled in any language. It is published at 298 Broadway, New York, and the subscription price is \$4 per year.

4 Public Libraries. A monthly journal dealing with every phase of library progress. It aims to meet the needs of librarians in their everyday work by discussion of library methods, to further general ideas and to give interesting news from the library field. Published by Library Bureau, Chicago, \$2 per year.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Alabama—Department of Archives and History. Division of Library Extension. Thomas M. Owen, director, Montgomery, Ala.

California State Library. Extension Department: Jas. L. Gillis, Sacramento.

Colorado State Board of Library Commissioners: C. R. Dudley, president, Public library, Denver.

Colorado Traveling Library Commission: Mrs. J. V. Welles, president, Denver.

Connecticut Free Public Library Committee: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public library, Hartford.

Delaware Free Library Commission: Thomas W. Wilson, secretary, State library, Dover.

Georgia Library Commission —————, secretary, Carnegie library, Atlanta.

Idaho State Library Commission: E. Louise Johnson, secretary, Boise.

Illinois Library Extension Commission: Eugenia Allin, organizer, Decatur.

Indiana Public Library Commission: Carl H. Milam, secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa Library Commission: Alice S. Tyler, secretary. State Historical Building, Des Moines.

Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission: Mrs. Adrian Greene, secretary, Topeka.

Kentucky Library Commission, Fannie C. Rawson, secretary, 1522 So. 1st St., Louisville, Ky.

Maine Library Commission: H. C. Prince, secretary, State Library, Augusta.

Maryland State Library Commission: B. C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission: Nina E. Browne, secretary, State library, Boston.

Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State library, Lansing.

Minnesota Public Library Commission: Clara F. Baldwin, secretary, St. Paul.

- Missouri Library Commission: Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Jefferson City.
- Nebraska Public Library Commission: Charlotte Templeton, secretary, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire State Library Commission: A. H. Chase, secretary, State library, Concord.
- New Jersey Public Library Commission: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State library, Trenton.
- New York. Educational Department. Educational extension division, W. R. Eastman, chief, State library, Albany.
- North Carolina Library Commission, Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary, Raleigh.
- North Dakota State Library Commission: Minnie C. Budlong, Ln. and director, Bismarck.
- Ohio Board of Library Commissioners: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State library, Columbus.
- Oregon Public Library Commission: Cornelia Marvin, secretary, Salem.
- Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: T. L. Montgomery, secretary, State library, Harrisburg.
- Tennessee Free Library Commission: Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, organizer, Carnegie library, Nashville.
- Texas Library and Historical Commission: E. W. Winkler, secretary, State library, Austin.
- Utah State Library Commission: Howard R. Driggs, secretary, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont Free Library Commission: Frances Hobart, secretary, Montpelier.
- Washington State Library Commission: J. H. Hitt, secretary, Olympia.
- Wisconsin Free Library Commission: Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary, Madison.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

- Alabama Library Association: Tommie Dora Barker, secretary, Montgomery.
- California Library Association: Mabel G. Huntley, secretary, Public library, Sacramento.
- Birmingham Library Association: Frances Nimmo Greene, secretary, Birmingham, Ala.
- Colorado Library Association: H. E. Richie, secretary, Denver.
- Connecticut Library Association: Florence Russell, secretary, Public library, New Haven.
- District of Columbia Library Association: Miltenberger N. Smull, secretary, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington.
- Florida Library Association: Mollie B. Gibson, secretary, Public library, Jacksonville.
- Georgia Library Association: Julia T. Rankin, secretary, Carnegie library, Atlanta.
- Illinois Library Association: F. K. W. Drury, secretary, University of Illinois library, Urbana.
- Indiana Library Association: Orpha M. Peters, Public library, Gary.
- Iowa Library Association: Lillian B. Arnold, secretary, Public library, Dubuque.
- Kansas Library Association: Mrs. Nellie Griswold Beatty, secretary, Free public library, Lawrence.
- Kentucky Library Association: Harriet B. Gooch, secretary, Free Public Library, Louisville.
- Keystone State Library Association: See under Pennsylvania.
- Maine Library Association: Gerald G. Wilder, secretary, Bowdoin college library, Brunswick.
- Massachusetts Library Club: Drew B. Hall, secretary, Millicent library, Fairhaven.
- Michigan Library Association: Anielia Poray, secretary, Public library, Detroit.
- Minnesota Library Association: Louise M. Fernald, secretary, Rochester.
- Missouri Library Assn.: Marguerite McDaniel, secretary, Public library, Sedalia.
- Montana State Library Association: Mabel Collins, secretary, Public library, Palmy-Billings.
- Nebraska Library Association: Guess Humphrey, secretary, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire Library Association: Grace Blanchard, secretary, Public library, Concord.
- New Jersey Library Association: Edna B. Pratt, secretary, State library, Trenton.

- New York Library Association:** Mary L. Davis, secretary, Public library, Troy.
- North Carolina State Library Association:** Sarah Kirby, secretary, Goldsboro.
- North Dakota Library Association:** Eline Ljungberg, secretary, Public library, Grand Forks.
- Ohio Library Association:** Beatrice M. Kelly, secretary, Carnegie library, Steubenville.
- Oklahoma Library Association:** Mrs. Margaret W. Quigley, secretary, Northwestern State Normal School, Weatherford.
- Ontario Library Association:** E. A. Hardy, secretary, 81 Collier St., Toronto.
- Pacific Northwest Library Association:** Mary Frances Isom, president, Portland.
- Pennsylvania, Keystone State Library Association,** Isabel McC. Turner, secretary.
- Rhode Island Library Association:** Eleanor Stark, secretary, Public library, Providence.
- South Dakota Library Association:** Nettie L. Current, secretary, Sioux Falls.
- Tennessee Library Association:** M. H. Johnson, secretary, Carnegie library, Nashville.
- Texas State Library Association:** Mrs. C. M. Houston, secretary, Carnegie library, Corsicana.
- Vermont Library Association:** Evelyn S. Lease, secretary, Kellogg-Hubbard library, Montpelier.
- Virginia Library Association:** E. S. Evans, secretary, State library, Richmond.
- Washington Library Association:** F. F. Hopper, secretary, Public library, Tacoma.
- Wisconsin Library Association:** Ella G. Parmele, secretary, State Normal School library, Oshkosh.

LIBRARY CLUBS

- Accurate and late information as to names of secretaries is hard to get, especially so at the vacation season when this list is compiled. Officers of any library club who can correct mistakes in the following list will please send corrections to American Library Association, 1 Washington St., Chicago.
- Ann Arbor Library Club:** Mary C. Peckham, secretary, University library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Bay Path Library Club:** Emily M. Haynes, secretary, Polytechnic Institute library, Worcester.
- Cape Cod Library Club:** Alexina P. Burgess, secretary, Wareham, Mass.
- Central New York Library Club:** Elizabeth P. Clark, secretary, Seymour library, Auburn.
- Chicago Library Club:** Jessie M. Woodford, secretary, public library, Chicago, Ill.
- Eastern Maine Library Club:** J. H. Winchester, secretary, Stewart Free library, Corinna.
- Fox River Valley Library Association:** Helen S. Mathews, secretary, DePere, Wisconsin.
- Highland Library Club:** Appleton, secretary, Public library, Port Jervis, New York.
- Hudson Valley Library Club:** Mrs. Robert W. Hallock, Milton, N. Y.
- Indianapolis Library Club:** Lillian Henley, secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Iowa City Library Club:** Bessie E. Stover, secretary, 114 E. Court st., Iowa City, Ia.
- Lake Country Library Club:** Caroline F. Webster, secretary, Geneseo, New York.
- Long Island Library Club:** Mary W. Allen, secretary, Brooklyn Institute Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mohawk Library Club.**
- Monongahela Valley Library Association:** Margaret Lawry, secretary, Carnegie Library, Braddock, Pa.
- New York High School Librarians Association:** Harriette Arden, secretary, Dewitt Clinton High School, N. Y. City.
- New York Library Club:** Susan A. Hutchinson, secretary, Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences.
- Olean District Library Club:** Miss H. M. B. Sherwin, secretary, Olean, New York.
- Pennsylvania Library Club:** Jean E. Grafen, secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Tier Library Club: Mary Ferguson, secretary.

Southern Worcester Library Club: Mrs. Nellie F. Smith, secretary, Westborough, Mass.

Twin City Library Club: Blanche Seeley, secretary, Pillsbury Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Massachusetts Library Club: Hazel M. Benjamin, secretary, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

MEMBERS

This list has been prepared at A. L. A. headquarters and is, so far as known, correct to August 10th. The names of honorary members are printed separately, names of libraries and other institutional members in Gothic type and of life members in capitals.

The number following each name is the registration number in the order of joining.

Abbreviations: asst., assistant; Br., branch; catlgr., cataloger; child., children's ed., editor; L., library; ln., librarian; mgr., manager; ref., reference; Sch., school. *died during the year.

Honorary Members

Andrew Carnegie, LL. D., New York City. 1902.

Charles William Elliot, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass. 372.

Ezekiel A. Harris, Jersey City, N. J. 2504.

*S. Hastings Grant, Elizabeth, N. J. 2503.

Bishop John H. Vincent, Chicago, Ill. 1817.

- Abbatt, William, ed. & publisher, 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. City. 2662.
- Abbott, Etheldred, asst. ln. P. L., Brookline, Mass 2575.
- Abbot, George Maurice, ln. & treas. Library Co., of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa. 611.
- Abbot, P. L., Marblehead, Mass. (Mrs. Sarah E. Gregory, ln.) 109.
- Abbott, Jane H., organizer Normal Sch. L., Edmund, Okla. 3175.
- Abbott, Katherine L., ln. Gail Borden P. L., Elgin, Ill. 4986.
- Ackerman, Florence, ln. P. L., Plainville, Kan. 3113.
- Ackley, Gabriella, ln. P. L., Watertown, Wis. 4865.
- Acomb, Irene Alice, child. ln. Norwood Branch Cincinnati P. L., Norwood, O. 4864.
- Acushnet (Mass.) ln.) 4101.
- Adams, Benjamin, chief Circulating Dept. P. L., 209 W. 23d St., N. Y. City. 2529.
- Adams, Edna C., asst. Wis. State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 3357.
- Adams, Edward B., ln. Social Law L., Boston, Mass. 4760.
- Adler, Cyrus, pres. Dropsie Coll. for Hebrew & Cognate Learning, 2041 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1122.
- Adrian (Mich.) P. L. (Mrs. Carrie Fleming, ln.) 4763.
- Adsit, R. Lionne, chief Information Dept. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 3989.
- Aicher, Amalia, ln. P. L., Michigan City, Ind. 4872.
- AHREN, MARY EILEEN, ed. Public Libraries, Library Bureau, 156 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1676. Life member.
- Aicher, Amalia, ln. P. L. Michigan City, Ind. 4872.
- Akin, Sally, stud. Pratt Inst. L. Sch., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Address Cartersville, Ga.) 4841.
- Akron (Ohio) P. L. (M. P. Edgerton, ln.) 4754.
- Alabama L. Association, Montgomery, Ala. 4022.
- Alabama State Dept. of Archives & Hist., Montgomery, Ala. (T. M. Owen, ln.) 4092.
- Alameda (Cal.) F. P. L. (Mrs. M. H. Krauth, ln.) 4275.
- Alden, Alice M., ln. P. L., Middleboro, Mass. 4743.
- Alexander, Catherine, Iron Mountain, Mich. 4980.
- Alexander, Eloise, head catlgr. Carnegie L., Atlanta, Ga. 4848.

- Alexander, William Hall, asst. in. Assoc. of the Bar L., N. Y. City. 3249.
- Allen, Frank, correspondent du Cercle de la Librairie de Paris, France. (Address 84 Mercer Ave., Plainfield, N. J.) 4894.
- Allen, Harriet L., in. P. L., Rhinelander, Wis. 4930.
- Allen, Mary O., asst. P. L., Milwaukee, Wis. 4862.
- Allin, Eugenia, organizer Illinois L. Extension Commission, Decatur, Ill. 4423.
- Ambler, Sarah, in. Pub. Documents Office, Washington, D. C. 2796.
- AMBROSE, LODILLA, Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. 895. Life member.
- Ames, Harriet Howe, in. Hoyt L., Saginaw, Mich. 267.
- Amherst (Mass.) Coll. L. (William I. Fletcher, in.) 3514.
- Amherst (Mass.) L. Assoc. 4242.
- Amlidon, Mary Irene, in. Coe Coll. L., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 3435.
- Anderson, Edwin Hatfield, asst. director, P. L., N. Y. City. 1083.
- Anderson, John R., bookseller, 76, 5th Ave., N. Y. City. 2944.
- Anderson (S. C.) L. Assoc. (Susan Whitefield, in.) 4094.
- Andrew, Mrs. Kate Dean, in. Steele Memorial L., Elmira, N. Y. 2760.
- ANDREWS, CLEMENT WALKER, in. The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 796 Life member.
- Andrews, Mrs. Judith W., 36 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass. 1996.
- Ann Arbor (Mich.) P. L. (Nellie S. Loving, in.) 4761.
- Ansonia (Conn.) L. (Ruby E. Steele, in.) 4798.
- Appleton, William W., trus. P. L., 35 W. 32nd St., N. Y. City. 4554.
- Archer, Randolph, Chapel Hill, N. C. 4708.
- Armstrong, Agnes, in. Krauth Memorial L., Lutheran Theological Sem., Mt. Airy, Pa. 4621.
- Armstrong, Edmund La Touche, in. P. L. of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. 1392.
- Armstrong, Ione, 800-3 Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont. 5004.
- Arnett, Lonna D., classifier U. S. Bureau of Education L., Washington, D. C. 4797.
- Arnold, Lillian B., in. Carnegie-Stout F. L., Dubuque, Iowa. 3077.
- Arnold, Stephen Harris, pres. Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I. 2551.
- Art Institute, Chicago, Ill. See Ryerson L. Asherville (N. C.) L. Assoc. (Grace McH. Jones, in.) 3656.
- Ashhurst, John, asst. in. F. L., Philadelphia, Pa. 1678.
- Ashley, Grace, sec'y to in. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 1992.
- Ashley, May, in. P. L., Greenfield, Mass. 2031.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L. (Julia T. Rankin, in.) 4286.
- Atlanta (Ga.) Library Training Sch. of the Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga. (Julia T. Rankin, director.) 3418.
- Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (Alveretta P. Abbot, in.) 3317.
- Atwood, Alice Cary, catigr. L. of Taxinomic Investigations, Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 2641.
- Aubere, Rubie F., in. P. L., Havana, Ill. 3231.
- Avey, E. Gertrude, child. in. Walnut Hills Br. P. L., Cincinnati, O. 4896.
- Axtell, F. G., in. Macalester Coll. L., St. Paul, Minn. 4370.
- Ayer, Clarence Walter, in. P. L., Cambridge, Mass. 1984.
- Ayer, Winslow B., trus. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. (Address care Eastern & Western Lumber Co.) 2706.
- Ayres, Samuel Gardiner, in. Drew Theological Seminary L., Madison, N. J. 976.
- Babbitt, Grace E., ref. in. P. L., Washington, D. C. 4121.
- Babine, Alexis V., asst. in charge of Slavic Section, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1683.
- Bacon, Corinne, head catigr. F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 2536.
- Bacon, Mrs. Susan Randall, Goshen, N. Y. 1641.
- Bailey, Arthur Low, in. Wilmington Inst. F. L., Wilmington, Del. 1999.
- Bailey, Louis J., in. P. L., Gary, Ind. 3642.
- Bailey, Sarah R., child. in. Crunden Br. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 4880.
- Baillie, Herbert, in. P. L., Wellington, New Zealand. 3409.

- Bains, William M., bookseller, 1213-15 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1552.
- Baker, Adaline M., head catlgr. Northwestern Univ. L., Evanston, Ill. 4396.
- Baker, Alice Pattou, child. in. N. Y. P. L., 66 W. 92d St., New York City. 4726.
- Baker, Mary Ellen, head catlgr. Bryn Mawr Coll. L. Bryn Mawr, Pa. 4731.
- Baldwin, Bessie Russell, in. Adams Memorial L., Wheaton, Ill. 4389.
- Baldwin, Clara F., Sec'y Minnesota P. L. Commission, Room 21, New Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 1872.
- Baldwin, Elizabeth G., in. Teachers' Coll. L. W. 120th St., near Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. City. 828.
- Baldwin, Emma V., sec'y to in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4920.
- Ball, Fanny D., in. Central High Sch., Grand Rapids, Mich. 4808.
- Ball, Sarah B., Br. in., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3284.
- Ballard, Harlan Hoge, in. Berkshire Athenaeum and museum, Pittsburg, Mass. 2423.
- Baltimore (Md.) See Enoch Pratt F. L. and Peabody Institute L.
- Bancroft, Anna M., chairman Bancroft Memorial L., Hopedale, Mass. 3420.
- Bancroft, Edna Helen, asst. Brownsville Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3684.
- Banks, Mary, P. O. Box 111, Seattle, Wash. 3265.
- Barickman, Mrs. Rena M., in. P. L., Joliet, Ill. 4426.
- Barker, Anna Ware, in. P. L., Wellesley, Mass. 4625.
- Barker, Beatrice J., catlgr., Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 3029.
- Barker, Tommie Dora, asst. Dept. of Archives & History, Montgomery, Ala. 4575.
- Barmby, Mary, in. P. L., San Jose, Cal. 3160.
- Barnes, Mrs. Clara P., in. Gilbert M. Simmons L., Kenosha, Wis. 2224.
- Barnes, Walter Lowrie, act. in. Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 3563.
- Barnett, Claribel Ruth, in. Dept. of Agriculture L., Washington, D. C. 1434.
- Barnum, Thomas Rossiter, asst. to sec'y of Yale Univ., 344 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn. 792.
- BARNWELL, JAMES G., ex-in., 2010 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa. 24. Life member.
- Barnwell, W. J. E., asst. in. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 420.
- Barr, Annie L., in. P. L., Belfast, Me. 4231.
- Barr, Charles James, asst. in. John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 2565.
- Barry, Kathleen Eileen, sec'y to Cedric, Chivers, 911-913 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3913.
- Barstow, John L., trus. F. L. Shelburne, Vt. 2132.
- Bartleson, Mabel, supervisor child. work P. L., Minneapolis, Minn. 4429.
- BARTON, EDMUND MILLS, in. emeritus, American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 33. Life member.
- Bascom, Elva Lucile, ed. A. L. A. Booklist, Madison, Wis. 2477.
- Bates, Flora J., asst. in. Chicago Normal School L., Chicago, Ill. 2214.
- Bates, Mary E., in. P. L., Thompson Road, Webster, Mass. 4741.
- Baxter, Charles Newcomb, asst. Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass. 2737.
- Bay, J. Christian, classifier The John Crerar L., Chicago, Ill. 4723.
- Bay City (Mich.) P. L. (Aaron J. Cooke, in.) 103.
- Beach, Bessie Baldwin, in. Mercer L., Indian School, Carlisle, Pa. 2239.
- Beadle, Nancy, charge Bookbinding P. L., Battle Creek, Mich. 4957.
- Beardslee, Oliver Guy, in. Booklovers' L., Oakland, Cal. 3948.
- Beatty, Mrs. Nellie Griswold, in. F. P. L., Lawrence, Kan. 2986.
- Beatty, Sarah A., catlgr. Montague Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3851.
- Bechard, Mary E., Fond du Lac, Wis. 4430.
- Beckley, Clara M., asst. Saratoga Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3754.
- BECKWITH, DANIEL, ex-in., Providence, R. I. 139. Life member.
- BEER, WILLIAM, in. Howard Memorial L., New Orleans, La. 747. Life member.
- Belden, Charles F. D., in. Mass. State L., Boston, Mass. 4656.

- Belfrage, David M., in. Lane Medical L., San Francisco, Cal. 3238.
- Belin, Henry Jr., treas. P. L., Scranton, Pa. (Address 401 Connell Bldg.) 3488.
- Bell, Bernice, asst. Child. Dept. P. L., Louisville, Ky. 4874.
- Bell, Minnie M., in. Tulane Univ. L., New Orleans, La. 3667.
- Benicia (Cal.) F. P. L. (Charles Stevens, in.) 4751.
- Benjamin, Anna, in. P. L. Saginaw, West Side, Mich. 3155.
- Bennett, Stella, catlgr., Univ. of California L., Berkeley, Cal. 4067.
- Benson, R. D., trus. P. L., Passaic, N. J., (Address 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.) 3455.
- Berry, Silas H., in. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 587.
- Bethlehem's F. L., South Bethlehem, Pa. 4774.
- Bierstadt, Oscar A., custodian Bates Hall, P. L., Boston, Mass. 2549.
- BIGELOW, FRANK BARNA, in. N. Y. Society L., 109 University Place, N. Y. City. 1326. Life member.
- Bigelow, Mary C., asst. P. L., Rockford, Ill. 4824.
- Billings, Dr. John Shaw, director P. L., N. Y. City. 404.
- Billingsley, Mary P., asst. State L., Topeka, Kan. 4814.
- Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. (W. F. Seward, in.) 4230.
- Birmingham (Eng.) Central F. L. (A. Capel Shaw, in.) 4310.
- Biscoe, Ellen Dodge, in. State Normal Sch. L., Cedar Falls, Ia. 4338.
- Biscoe, Ellen Lord, Albany, N. Y. 1530.
- Biscoe, Walter Stanley, senior in. N. Y. State L., Albany, N. Y. 80.
- Bishop, Frances Annette, asst. in. P. L. Kansas City, Mo. 1325.
- Bishop, William Warner, supt. of Reading Room L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 1435.
- Bixby, Alice Persis, catlgr. Univ. of Mich. L., Ann Arbor, Mich. 4893.
- Bixby, Harriet, in. P. L., Antigo, Wis. 4783.
- Black, Miss M. Q. H., in. P. L., Fort William, Ont., Canada. 4746.
- Blackwelder, Paul, asst. in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 3572.
- Blackwelder, Mrs. Paul, St. Louis, Mo. 4432.
- Blair, Alice L., stud. Illinois Univ. L. Sch., Urbana, Ill. (Address Barry, Ill.) 4825.
- Blair, Emma Helen, historical ed. 131 W. Gorham St., Madison, Wis. 1524.
- Blair, Mirpah G., head catlgr. Ohio State Univ. L., Columbus, Ohio. 3089.
- Blaisdell, Frank C., chief Issue Dept. P. L., Boston, Mass. 2499.
- BLAKELY, BERTHA ELISA, in. Mount Holyoke Coll. L., South Hadley, Mass. 1383. Life member.
- Blanchard, Alice Arabella, head Sch. Dept., F. P. L., Newark, N. J. 3470.
- Blanchard, Grace, in. P. L., Concord, N. H. 2438.
- Blasl, Henrietta, student, N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4596.
- Blatchford, Eliphalet Wickes, pres. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill. (Address 375 La Salle Ave.) 162.
- Bliss, Richard, in. Redwood L., Newport, R. I. 702.
- BLISS, ROBERT P., Penn. F. L. Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. 1553. Life member.
- Bloomington, Maud E., in. P. L., Keene, N. H. 4595.
- Blumberg, Theresa, in. Ribington St. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4422.
- Blunt, Florence Tolman, asst. P. L., Haverhill, Mass. 2722.
- Boardman, Alice, asst. in. Ohio State L., Columbus, Ohio. 1677.
- Bogle, Sarah Conly Norris, in. East Liberty Br. Carnegie L., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3065.
- Bogue, Oliver H., 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. 2272.
- Bolton, Charles Knowles, in. Boston Atheneum, Boston, Mass. 1248.
- Bond, Bertha J., asst. University of Mo. L., Columbia, Mo. 4997.
- Bond, Mrs. Sarah A. C., organizer & catlgr. Care Library Bureau, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 956.
- Bonner, Marian F., periodical custodian, P. L., Providence, R. I. 3574.

- Booth, Mary Josephine, in. Eastern Ill. State Normal Sch., Charleston, Ill. 3119.
- Borden, Fanny, ref. in. Vassar Coll. L., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 2213.
- Borden, William Alanson, in. Young Men's Inst., New Haven, Conn. 488.
- Boston (Mass.) P. L. (Horace G. Wadlin, in.) 3521.
- Bostwick, Arthur Elmore, in. P. L., St. Louis, Mo. 1805.
- Boswell, Jessie Partridge, catigr. Y. M. Mercantile L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 3251.
- Bowen, Lilla, asst. P. L., Omaha, Neb. 4912.
- Bowerman, George F. in. P. L. of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. 1270.
- BOWKER, RICHARD ROGERS, ed. Library Journal, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City, 52. Life member.
- Bowker, Mrs. Richard Rogers, Glendale, Stockbridge, Mass. 3166.
- Bowne, Jacob T., in. International Y. M. C. A. Training Sch. L., Springfield, Mass. 1203.
- Boyd, Leroy Stafford, in. Interstate Commerce Commission L., Washington, D. C. 4876.
- Boys, Robert Douglass, asst. in. P. L. of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. 1327.
- Bradford (Pa.) Carnegie P. L. (Susan L. Sherman, in.) 3495.
- Bradley, Isaac S., in. and asst. supt. Wisconsin State Hist. Soc., Madison, Wis. 790.
- Braley, Esther, in. Western State Normal Sch. L., Kalamazoo, Mich. 2765.
- Braniff, Florence T., 29 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. 1935.
- Breedlove, Joseph Penn., in. Trinity Coll. L., Durham, N. C. 4114.
- Brett, Clara Amelia, asst. in. P. L. Brockton, Mass. 1998.
- Brett, William Howard, in. P. L., Cleveland, Ohio. 477.
- Brewitt, Mrs. Theodora R., asst. Wisconsin L. Sch., Madison, Wis. 4412.
- Brewster, William L., trus. L. Assoc. Portland, Ore. (Address 402 Falling Bldg.) 3305.
- Bridge, Alice M., binding asst. City L., Springfield, Mass. 3832.
- Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. (Calhoun Latham, in.) 4213.
- Briggs, Mary J., catigr. P. L., Buffalo, N. Y. 1512.
- Briggs, Walter B., in. Trinity Coll. L., Hartford, Conn. 2597.
- Briggs, Mrs. Walter B., Hartford, Conn. 3915.
- Brigham, Clarence Saunders, in. American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass. 2139.
- Brigham, Herbert Olin, in. R. I. State L., Providence, R. I. 2446.
- Brigham, Johnson, in. Iowa State L., Des Moines, Iowa. 1717.
- Brinkmann, Anna W., 1821 North St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2018.
- Brookline (Mass.) P. L., (Louise M. Hooper, in.) 3450.
- Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (Frank Pierce Hill, in.) 1060.
- Brooks, Henrietta St. Barbe, asst. in. Wellesley Coll. L., Wellesley, Mass. 1389.
- Brooks, L. May, asst. at loan desk Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. L., Stanford Univ., Cal. 3567.
- Brooks, Maud D., in. P. L., Olean, N. Y. 4636.
- Brotherton, Jane W., Delphos, Ohio. 3570.
- Brotherton, Nina C., child. in. Broadway Br. P. L., Cleveland, O. 4806.
- Brown, Alice H., in. 125th St. Br. P. L., N. Y. City. 4123.
- BROWN, ARTHUR N., in. and prof. of English, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. 206. Life member.
- Brown, Bertha L., in. P. L., Reading, Mass. 3501.
- Brown, Charles Harvey, asst. in. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2409.
- Brown, Demarchus C., in. Indiana State L., Indianapolis, Ind. 4091.
- Brown, Edna Adelaide, in. Memorial Hall L., Andover, Mass. 2024.
- Brown, Ethel Seymour, 1st asst. Walnut Hills Br. P. L., Cincinnati, Ohio. 4398.
- Brown, Fanny Pomeroy, in. Danbury L., Danbury, Conn. 3551.
- Brown, George H., trus. Ayer L., Ayer Mass. 3967.

- Brown, Helen Dalton**, Stud. N. Y. State L. Sch., Albany, N. Y. 4963.
- Brown, Henry John**, B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W. C. England. 1758.
- Brown, Margaret W.**, in. Traveling L. Iowa L. Commission, Des Moines, Ia. 4405.
- Brown, Nellie Beauchamp**, asst. L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. (Address 2618 University Pl.) 3139.
- Brown, Walter L.**, in. P. L., Buffalo N. Y. 620.
- Brown, Zaldee M. L.**, organizer N. Y. State Educ. Dept. Albany, N. Y. 2428.
- Brown Univ. L. (Harry L. Koopman, in.)** Providence, R. I. 3598.
- BROWNE, NINA ELIZA**, Sec'y Mass. Free P. L. Commission, State L., Boston, Mass. 716. Life member.
- Browning, Eliza Gordon**, in. P. L., Indianapolis, Ind. 1081.
- Brownne, John Smart**, in. N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43rd St., N. Y. City. 588.
- Bruncken, Ernest**, asst. register of copyrights, L. of Congress, Washington, D. C. 3878.
- Buchanan, Henry C.**, in. N. J. State L., Trenton, N. J. 2216.
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- Budington, Ethel H.**, supervisor Serial Dept. Columbia Univ. L., N. Y. City. 4015.
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- Gay, Helen Kilduff, in. P. L., New London, Conn. 1653.
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- Goldberg, Bess, asst. P. L., Chicago, Ill. 4733.
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The intermediate number and year following, in each case (as 1946,-1900) is that of accession and year of enrollment, in the numerical registration of the Association. The figures in parentheses show the total number of A. L. A. Conferences attended by each.

- Ames, Dr. John Griffith, 1311,-1894 (2) in. Episcopal Cathedral, Washington, D. C. d. Feb. 18, 1910.
- Corey, Deloraine Pendre, 1924,-1900 (10) member of Mass. F. P. L. Commission and pres. of library board, P. L. Malden, Mass. d. May 6, 1910.
- Dudley, Dr. Charles B., 2131,-1901, trustee of Mechanics' L., Altoona, Pa. d. Dec. 21, 1909.
- Fiske, Anna J., 3312,-1905 (2) asst. in. Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Mich. d. April 25, 1910.
- Grant, S. Hastings, 2503,- Honorary member. d. in Elizabeth, N. J. May 9, 1910.
- Harvey, Elizabeth, 1245,-1894 (1) bibliographer, Philadelphia, Pa. d. July 10, 1909.
- Johnston, Katherine D., 3715,-1906 (1) in. Astral Br. P. L., Brooklyn, N. Y. d. Nov. 10, 1909.
- Kroeger, Bertha Alice, 723,-1889 in. Drexel Institute Library and director Drexel Institute Library School, Philadelphia, Pa. d. Oct. 31, 1909.
- Mann, Florence M., 819,-1890 (4) in. P. L., Dedham, Mass. d. May 5, 1910.
- Nutting, Mary Olivia, 143,-1878 (2) in. emeritus, Mt. Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass. d. Feb. 13, 1910.
- Sargent, Mary E., 260,-1879 (14) in. P. L., Medford, Mass. d. Dec. 20, 1909.
- Seaman, Dr. William Henry, 4129,-1907 (1) principal examiner in the Dept. of chemistry, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. d. June 11, 1910.
- Terquem, Emile, 3097,-1904 book collector and dealer, Paris, France. d. Sept. 1909.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL
MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN

JUNE 30—JULY 6, 1910

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1 WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

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MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

JUNE 30—JULY 6, 1910

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

(Grand Hotel, Friday, July 1, 1910,
8:15 p. m.)

The first general session of the Thirty-second Annual meeting of the American library association was called to order by the President, N. D. C. Hodges, on Friday evening, July 1, in the Casino of the Grand Hotel at 8:15 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT: It is my duty and pleasure to call to order the Thirty-second Conference of the American library association. The first business of the Association is to listen to the President's address, the title of which is:

AN ANATHEMA UPON FINGER-POSTS

I appreciate that my title needs an apology. It came into existence in this way. I had finished my address, as I supposed, and had sat down in satisfaction to look over the reports of the opening exercises of previous conferences. Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. My fall came as I read the words of other presidents: "The subject of my address." There was no subject at the head of my address. I ran it through hoping to find its subject somewhere in hiding; I searched dictionaries of quotations and dictionaries of synonyms, thinking that possibly they might know, when it dawned upon me that, floundering in my inkwell, I had brought forth an anathema upon finger-posts; and all my life through I had thought myself fond of finger-posts, they are in their idiosyncrasies so human. But not a word had I said about finger-posts, and I doubted whether my anathema would stand unless the name were inserted, so back to the beginning I went, to make a fresh start.

In attacking a sociological problem I

have often thought of some fabric, made not only of the warp and woof, but with threads worked into it running hither and thither in intricate design. Such a fabric is the interlacing of the many influences which combine to make the lived-in world. The fabric is without edges; there is no beginning or end, no first or last, it may be lifted anywhere, and the meandering of the threads followed, but with a comprehension of the whole far from complete.

There is an unendingness to sociological work, to library work. We are striving not for perfection, for beyond any stage of development we may reach there are yet many others which may be seen, and an infinitude of stages far beyond our powers even of conception. A great college president lays down his burden after forty years of successful effort, and we see not the stagnation of perfection, but the younger successor stepping in with fresh ideals, which he proceeds to realize as if the work of his predecessor had been merely preliminary.

It has been said, over and over again, that as a librarian no one need hope for fame; that as a historian or creator of literature one might reap such a reward, but only bread and butter by labor as a librarian. First and last, this aloofness of fame has given me not a little concern, from which there was a short respite the other day, when I learned, on the word of Confucius, that the philosopher Kiung—wise enough in books—to remove the reproach that he was doing nothing to make his name famous, took to charioteering.

Within a few weeks the vulgar conception of a librarian was given in "The Nation" as a "distributor of books for recreational purposes, and conservator of material for the scholar and investigator." It was added that librarians are wont to regard themselves as workers in the educa-

tional field, and may be credited with the wish to spread their ideas of the mission of books, and their influence as missionaries of the book, though all the while conscious that they are not recognized as a profession to the same extent as teachers. To account for this lack of recognition, librarians were described as writing or speaking too exclusively of matters of technical detail, and of treating their subjects in a somewhat namby-pamby fashion. If this characterization is just, it is fortunate that few of them contribute articles on library matters to the periodical press at large, and that the number of books on library affairs and management is small when compared with the literary output of the teaching profession. The writer in "The Nation" softens this arraignment with some mild excuses, which you can look for, if you like.

Crossing England from London to Liverpool, wrapped most of the way in fog, it was my fortune to have the fog lift for a few moments as we passed an old country church. The church was set apart, with no scar of modern industrialism upon the rural landscape, of which it was the center. Aside from its use as a place of worship, such a church has a story to tell—the story of the joy of effort on the part of its builders—a joy which seems to have been unbounded. More than a church, as we understand that term, it was a center of social life; about it the people gathered by day to dance and play; and under the moonlight, we are told, fairies came to concoct their pranks for the good or ill of a happy-go-lucky folk.

Then our modern world was born, and all was stilled: the musical rounds of the games were stopped, and the fairies driven away. It had all been the invention of the devil; grown men and women should not play, the world was passing into a new phase. Cromwell's soldiers, possibly through force of circumstance, beat down the exuberant ornament as manifesting only the enticing power of the evil one.

About that time, when raw manhood was trying to obliterate the conception of life's beauty, which had been little by little chis-

eled into stone, there was an idea rampant that books were doing more harm than good, and this largely because clever penmen had made them wondrous beautiful. While it is not strictly true, still beautiful things were looked upon as the devil's, and it was deemed safer to be without them. The libraries were broken up, and the books scattered. But books asserted themselves; they were not to be downed, were soon coming together again, were joined by those which had long been forgotten, and are generally credited with having contributed in no small degree to the re-birth of the world.

It is the Puritan world which most concerns the public librarians, at least it did concern them. In that world books of a kind were not eschewed. Harvard college was founded at once on their arrival by the American Puritans; and, on the wall of my New England high school was a tablet giving the school's lineage back to a Latin school started in 1640 odd as a feeder of the college. I doubt the devil's relishing Puritan books; and surely he would have denied the illuminations of the New England primer, to the decipherment of which by generations of infants may be traced much of Yankee ingenuity.

The whole Anglo-Saxon world has been a busy world. For two centuries preceding the last that world was constantly expanding. It stretched away to America, and in America towards the Mississippi, it carried its trade to China, to Africa, to South America, and the Pacific. There were romance and adventure in that expansion, but when the world had been tracked over, and the adventure subsided, and factories were building, there arose the library cry, and it came from Ohio the same year as from Massachusetts, and from the industrial counties of England. We look about and laud ourselves and our immediate predecessors for the creation of our type of public library, but is this type of library not a creation of its environment, while we are rather the ready husbandmen who nurture?

On the village greens of old England the people, invigorated by their outdoor

life, gathered in their free hours for their games. They flocked to their churches, and, by their crudely voiced public opinion compelled the recording in these of their happiest inspirations. That old life gone, there was recompense in the stirring adventure by sea and land. The bread-earning hours of the modern industrial operatives are devoid of everything that is human. It is not surprising that there is little love for work, and that a tendency to mediocrity is manifested. As Münsterberg puts it: "Every feature of our social life shows an unwillingness to concentrate attention." The public press offers sensationalism; amusements degenerate; we even pay professional athletes to play our games—something which seemed hardly believable when, as a child, I was told this of the Chinese. Having reached this point let us follow a thread leading in the opposite direction.

Tramping through the woods of New Jersey, on the top of the palisades overlooking the Hudson—it was in bicycle days—I came upon a young fellow, say seventeen, stretched at full length, his wheel beside him, and holding a book over which he could look upon one of the fairest views in America. The book had its place in this vision, though as likely as not more life insight passed over the pages than through them into that young brain. It may be that the boy had a long read, but I suspect not. It seems more likely that the book was but one element in the entourage with which the boy's mind was in harmony.

The philosophy of idleness is given by Dr. Gulick in his "Efficient life" somewhat as follows: "The best work that most of us do is not begun in our offices or at our desks, but when we are wandering in the woods, or sitting with undirected thoughts. From somewhere at such times there flash into our minds those ideas that direct and control our lives—visions of how to do that which previously had seemed impossible, new aspirations, hopes and desires. Work is the process of realization. The careful balance and the great ideas come largely during quiet, and without being

sought. The man who never takes time to do nothing will hardly do great things. He will hardly have epoch-making ideas or stimulating ideals." If our books in some subtle way may draw us from ourselves, are they not serving a good purpose?

There is another manner of reading, and that is the manner of him who can follow a course of reading. The beings with this gift are to be seen, in no small numbers, in our reading rooms day in and day out. Upon them I gaze with ill-concealed awe. I calculate upon the volume of erudition passing in, and so carefully preserved. Such, as I understand it, are the perfect readers. It is our effort from one year's end to the other to make of our young patrons good readers. I think that I have never known anything but the utmost scorn manifested for the dreamy reader. "Don't let your thoughts wander, read the best hundred books." Such is the advice we lavish.

Finally, the library is a great storehouse of knowledge, and there are co-operative store-houses, or ought to be, and busy men and women dip here and dip there to gather bits of wisdom, which aid in the concoction of new and wondrous elixirs. To all this I subscribe.

There is one important characteristic of our work, there is a chance that the knowledge contained in books can be labeled, and that we are trying to do. The effort leads to our technique, which is fascinating but not inspiring. It does not appeal to the public. It is not worth writing about in the magazines. Other social workers are studying human beings, especially the weaknesses and foibles of human beings. The classification and labeling of these multifarious weaknesses and their combinations, even if it could be accomplished, would be of little avail. It is a question of personality in the student whether results worth while are obtained.

Looking through the program for one of the season's congresses, I saw repeated over and over again the purpose to send people home with definite ideas which could be applied to the day's work. The

inference is that from previous congresses people have been sent home without definite ideas. I wonder whether the greatest good will not be from the overpowering of ideas, half thought out and half inchoate, which will carry the people through the day's work.

The prominence given those words, "something to carry home," gives me reason for querying whether the aid we can render in the development of mankind does not resemble that which the farmer gives his growing crops. The farmer does not seize upon his corn and draw it by main force from the seed through the various stages of its growth. First, selecting good seed, the offspring of good ancestors, he plants this in well fertilized and plowed soil, protects it from drought, from overpowering weeds, and from marauding insects, making the conditions of growth the most favorable, but leaving the resulting product to the inherent capacities of the plant. With some, sound husbandry is instinctive; others may gain by practice a certain degree of skill. There is a German proverb that "the stupidest peasant has the largest potatoes," always supposing that the largest are the best. The congresses plan to send their members home with full knowledge of how to get results; but the best workers show us results, seldom giving generalizations which can be followed by the uninspired.

There may never have been a merry past, though it is our fancy to think so. It makes little difference whether we are striving to regain that which we have lost, or are striving to bring into existence a human state of greater joy than any so far realized. I will even turn back and scratch out "striving," and insert the simple word "living." Striving people irritate me. With the first and controlling element in the struggle for existence, a good measure of human selfishness, we need not concern ourselves. Of the useful drudgery of the world, we do our part in furnishing information, mere bald facts from our stores of facts. For the hours of recreation we have something to offer in our fiction, biography, and travel. For

the inspirational moments, our best books—best in matter, best in style, and best in mechanical execution—should be ready.

St. Jerome has been called—unjustly, if you like—"the patron saint of leisure." He can be seen in most of his pictures gazing across the pages of a folio, through an open window, at green trees and flowers—at some object of art on the wall of his faultlessly furnished study, or, best of all, at his dog, who knows him for a trifle and is ready for another caress. The inspirational value of folios is no more. Twentieth century inspiration, so far as it is to come from books, must be looked for over duodecimos.

There is the delightful lawlessness of human nature in this inspirational value of books, as there is in the love of song and dance and play, in the love of wandering through woods, though one does not catalogue the trees. We shall hear more of this in the symposium on recreation. Perhaps in this, as in our story telling and our picture gazing, we may find a way out of our old character of distributors and keepers of books.

Last year co-operation among libraries was the feature of the program. The principle of co-operation has been generally approved in its various forms as already practiced or proposed. Co-operation is a question of administration. The public is interested when told of its existence, and is pleased when reaping some of its benefits; but co-operation in the handling of books is no more than a duty of the distributor and conservator of books.

How is it with co-operation in the handling of human beings? The public libraries have been called into existence in industrial communities apparently to assist in relieving the strain arising from the monotony of modern industrial development. Playgrounds, sensational journalism, dance halls, moving picture shows, ball games, sunshine societies, social settlements—are all coadjutors. It would be well if some day we were to have a co-operative conference, at which we should lay aside, for the most part, consideration

of our administrative snags, and have heart to heart talks with those who are answering in such varied ways the unspoken appeals of the lever haulers and pedal kickers. We shall have some of this in the session of the Children's Section, and some in Mr. Taylor's address on Playgrounds. The need of recreation for ourselves will be brought out in the symposium at the third general session.

The recreational reading which we cater to, does good. The inspirational reading, bad as it is according to some standards, yet has its advocates. The perfect reading, the result of the growth of voluntary attention, maketh a full man. What mattereth it if this full man's mind be obsessed by the printed book? Such reading is no more than a harmless vice. It is hardly conceivable that through much reading the mental powers of observation and reason could be atrophied, when there results the brilliantly crystallized mind which we all know in one class of these full men, whom we call doctrinaires. The doctrinaires give us pause, they seem to see so much further than ordinary mortals. I cannot say that I ever heard of a library doctrinaire. Perhaps one might be found, and we should then have a bellwether to lead us out of the maze in which, as mortals, we are involved.

Only another vain hope! The doctrinaire's clear sight is in fields in which he himself is not called upon to wander. In his own field he has no clearer vision than his every day associates. Let us gaze with St. Jerome upon a world full of beauty, and contentedly follow that blind guide, the idealist—

"Whose soul sees the perfect
Which his eyes seek in vain."

The next item on the program is vocal music by William J. Fenton and Francis J. Campbell.

The PRESIDENT: It seemed natural that as host we should have the Michigan library association. I have the pleasure of introducing Miss Nina K. Preston, President of that Association.

Miss PRESTON: Mr. President, Members of the Association: It was with great rejoicing that we in Michigan greeted the announcement that the American library association would hold its conference within the borders of our own state, and there has been joy in our hearts ever since we heard this announcement. If you have not seen and felt our welcome by this time no words that I might add, were they ever so eloquent or chosen ever so wisely, would convince you of the truth of the statement, for deeds count more than words even in the library profession. If you have felt our delight in your presence here, what need of words? We do not claim that we have the best state in the Union, but one of our desires has been that you might know us and our state better, and so we ask you to listen to our early history and legend as related to us this evening by Mrs. Hulst. If, after hearing her, you admit our claim to state pride, far be it from us to dispute you—you are for at least to-day our guests and you may say what seemeth best to you. (Applause.)

Mrs. HENRY HULST of Grand Rapids, Mich., then read a paper on "Early legends and history of Michigan."

She traced the development of what was to become the state of Michigan through the azoic and later ages, until there descended from the north the ice sheet which plowed the soil, and hollowed the beds of lakes Michigan and Huron. The speaker related the Indian legends of Michigan and Mackinac Island in particular, and of the early Indians she said: "The primitive men of our country were not only a picturesque people—how picturesque we hardly realize even now—with passions terrible in anger, of which we have heard much, but they were a people with many noble ideals and traits also, of which we have heard too little, as acute unblased observers like Benjamin Franklin and James Fenimore Cooper have testified."

Indian legends were given by Mrs. Hulst and the coming of the white men was described.

Mrs. Hulst related incidents of the Shawnee and Pottowatomie war of 1800-11, and of the uprising of Tecumseh, after which she read Charles Mills Gayley's "Goddess of the inland seas," one stanza of which is:

"Now the eyes that are anointed
See the blossom-tide of spring:
Ours the blissful age appointed,
Ours the clime the poets sing,
Hark, O Maid of western Morning—
Wave and woodland, brook and breeze,
Hail thee, Queen, beyond adorning,
Girdled with thy inland seas."

The PRESIDENT: That we may know somewhat more of the land we have come to, Mr. H. R. Patingill of Lansing, Michigan, will tell us something of the story of Michigan.

Mr. PATINGILL: I appreciate the courtesy which you have shown the Michigan association, and I appreciate fully the honor which is bestowed upon me to talk to you.

[Mr. Patingill spoke of the things in which Michigan excelled, and said that it had the first state university in this country; that it was through a decision of Judge Cooley of Michigan in regard to taxation that high schools were made possible; that Michigan possessed the first Superintendent of Education and the first agricultural college in the United States.]

After singing "Michigan, my Michigan," the session adjourned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

(Saturday, July 2, 9:30 a. m.)

The meeting was called to order by the President, and greetings to the American library association were read by the Secretary from Mr. Herbert Baillie of Wellington, New Zealand.

The PRESIDENT: The first item on the program is an announcement by Mr. Elwood H. McClelland with reference to the Technical book exhibition.

Mr. McCLELLAND: The exhibit of technical literature which has been arranged in the hotel lobby will be open for inspection until the close of the con-

ference. No lengthy announcement is necessary in regard to this exhibit; fortunately, many of those interested have already found their way to it, probably more by reason of its accessibility than its merit. The exhibit was rather hurriedly prepared, and it is in no sense extensive. It attempts merely to show some of the representative forms in which technical literature of value is found. It includes technical books, trade literature in various forms, including a selection of trade catalogs from the Pratt institute free library, and a set of about 80 recent "house organs" from the trade literature collection of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh. There is a collection of the book lists on special scientific and technical subjects issued by various libraries throughout the country, with a comparison of the population and industries of the cities served by these libraries; also the catalog and bulletins, and a complete set of the technical bibliographies and indexes, published by the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh. The John Crerar library has furnished recent copies of technical journals selected for their reliability and adequacy as a source of book reviews. A number of technical indexes are exhibited, and samples of their use in card indexes are shown.

It was the original intention to go thoroughly into the collection of indexes to current technical literature, but some of these are difficult to obtain; most of them are not published separately, but are hidden away in various journals, and in many cases appear irregularly, and they are so numerous that it seemed the purpose might be best achieved by the compilation of a list. This list, reprinted from the June bulletin of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, is here for free distribution. It attempts to give briefly the important features of about 85 of these serial bibliographies and indexes to current scientific and technical literature. The list indicates also the journals which review technical books.

The literature of the exhibit is entirely in English. On account of the great dis-

tance from most of the publishers, the showing of books is necessarily on a rather small scale. There are about 250 carefully selected volumes; most of them are recent, and in many cases they are the only works of value on the subject. There are also some older works which are pretty generally recognized as standard. A few persons seem, somehow, to have obtained the impression that it is a trade exhibit. It is not. Although technical lists of various publishers are exhibited, and are available for gratuitous distribution, it is no part of our purpose to boom the publications of any one firm. Several well known publishers, however, have responded so liberally to our requests that whatever of interest the exhibit may possess will be in large measure due to their generous co-operation.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure we are all indebted to Mr. McClelland and those who are associated with him on the committee which has had this exhibition in charge. The idea was to bring together, as Mr. McClelland has said, a representative exhibit of recent technical books in the English language.

We now come to the secretary's report, which Mr. HADLEY will read:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

It is difficult to enumerate the accomplishments of an educational work. The difficulty increases when, in addition, that work has certain inspirational and missionary aspects such as the activities of the A. L. A. Executive office ought to have. It is as unsatisfactory to attempt to measure the results of this work through printed statements as it would be to describe adequately the place of a public library in a city by giving statistics of that library's book circulation.

Persistent attention, and adequate financial support will be necessary to develop the work of the Executive office, and time must elapse before the importance of that work can be realized. In addition to carrying for the business details connected with

the Association's work, the Executive office should endeavor to bring more librarians into touch with the A. L. A., to further progress in library affairs, and to help bring the American library association into co-operation with other educational forces in this country and abroad.

While results of the Executive office work cannot be specified, the activities can be roughly classified as to character, and information can be given as to what has been done in handling the headquarters' affairs of the Association.

Before doing so, attention should be called to the generous provisions which were made during the year by the trustees of the Chicago public library and by the Chicago library club, for the attractive quarters and furnishings which were placed at the disposal of the Association.

In fulfillment of their offer made a year ago, the trustees of the Chicago public library provided the room, fifty by sixty feet in area, on the fifth floor of the library building for the A. L. A. office. The room is splendidly lighted with natural light on three sides, and is supplied with nine chandeliers. It is a handsome room and has been made more attractive by the furnishings supplied by the Chicago library club. The Club was enabled to do this by the gifts it received to be used for the A. L. A. office. They were as follows:

Northwestern University	\$ 50.00
University of Chicago	50.00
A. C. McClurg and Company.....	100.00
Feld Museum	50.00
The Newberry Library	150.00
The John Crerar Library.....	150.00
"Public libraries"	100.00
Sundry contributions	16.00

The office furnishings provided by the Chicago library club are splendidly adapted for headquarters use. The furnishings include: Three sections, double faced 5 ft. book shelves; two sections, double faced 7 ft. book shelves; three sections, single faced 7 ft. book shelves; one flat top office desk, with attachments for typewriting machine; one roll top office desk;

one round table; two 3 by 5 ft. tables; one 3 1-2 by 8 ft. table; one 8 ft. settee; one table for catalog case; fourteen chairs; one rug, 12 by 15 ft.; one rug, 9 by 12 ft.; one desk rug, 4 by 6 ft.

In addition to the furnishings just mentioned, the Chicago public library and Henry E. Legler placed additional furniture and pictures in the headquarters' office.

Many courtesies have been shown the Executive office since it was opened in Chicago. The same excellent care, heating, and lighting given the Chicago public library building have been provided for the A. L. A. office. While those in the Executive office have endeavored to avoid requesting extra privileges and favors of the public library force, everything requested has been cheerfully granted. Special elevator and janitor service have been supplied when necessary, and the use of the Board of directors' room was last winter given for the meetings of the A. L. A. Council and Executive board, the American library institute, and College librarians.

The Secretary wishes to acknowledge the courtesies shown the Executive office by C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar library. Many bills due the Association and Publishing board, from city and state institutions, could not be collected without the services of a notary public. Mr. Andrews gave permission to the treasurer's assistant at the John Crerar library to give his services as notary public free of cost to the Executive office, by which the Association has been saved many dollars.

Additional courtesies have been shown also by the Chicago chamber of commerce and other organizations.

Members of the Association who are not familiar with the business details of the A. L. A. probably would be surprised at the amount of routine work necessary to conduct its affairs. Receipts to the amount of \$6,000.00 a year must be attended to, exclusive of Publishing board receipts; attention must be given to membership in the Association; material for

publications must be prepared and publications distributed; the details of banking and bookkeeping are considerable, and the correspondence has shown a steady increase since September of last year.

Probably one-fourth of the Secretary's time and three-fourths of the time of other members of the office force have been necessary for Publishing board activities since the opening of the headquarters in Chicago. There have been no high-priced new publications to swell the Publishing board's financial receipts during that time, but the sales of copies of publications have aggregated 8,836, exclusive of card publications, and have amounted approximately to \$6,000.00.

This work of the A. L. A. and its Publishing board was carried on before the office was opened in Chicago, and the break in its continuity, caused by its removal to another part of the country and its handling by an entirely new force of workers, was considerable. Several months were required before the work was readjusted in Chicago, and the first year at the Executive office will prove to be different from those which follow.

In addition to being represented officially at twenty state library association meetings since last September, the A. L. A. and its work have been given publicity in other ways. At ten state library meetings, and at six other public meetings attended by the Secretary, the work of the A. L. A. was considered; the directors of the various library schools of the country were requested during the year to speak of the A. L. A. and its work; the "Papers and proceedings" of the Association were sold to non-members throughout the year, and the "Bulletin" has been exchanged for some ten foreign library publications.

Sketches and information regarding the Association have been sent since last September to the "New international year book," to "Minerva," and the "Educational bi-monthly." News of library meetings has been inserted in the Chicago daily papers, and information has been given to contributors of library news in other publications when the opportunity was given to

do this. The Secretary has asked for the names and addresses of such contributors from all parts of the country, so that more information of the work of the A. L. A. and of libraries in general might be disseminated.

Material has been sent by the Secretary for publication in the "Library journal" and "Public libraries," and information has been sent occasionally to library commissions for insertion in commission bulletins. Two collections of A. L. A. publications were sent from the Executive office for exhibition, one in Denmark and the other at a library meeting in Japan. Between nine hundred and one thousand printed circulars giving information regarding A. L. A. publications have been distributed since last September.

Advance notices of the Mackinac Island conference were sent to the Associated press, the United press, the International news service, the Scripps-McRae service, the Western news association, the "Library association record," and the "Library world." Information regarding the conference, and summaries from the reports of A. L. A. committees and of the Secretary were sent to thirty newspapers which print library news, to the societies affiliated with the American library association, and to secretaries of library commissions. Information regarding the annual conference was sent also to various commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, and convention bureaus.

Advance reports from the committees of the A. L. A. were secured this year, and copies of these reports were sent to newspapers in various sections of the country. Money is needed to carry on publicity work, but even with no increased appropriations the Secretary believes that more of this work can be done in the ensuing year than has been done since last September.

Efforts have been made by the Secretary, Executive board, and committees to bring the Association into touch with other educational forces as much as possible. The Secretary of the A. L. A. was directed by the Executive board to in-

terest the commercial library houses in this country in the American Exposition in Berlin. Several such concerns were interested, but the Exposition was postponed. The Committee on co-operation with the National education association prepared an interesting display of library methods, and materials of especial interest to teachers, for exhibition at the National education association's annual conference.

Through its representatives, the A. L. A. has arranged to participate in the International congress of librarians and archivists, to be held in Brussels this summer.

The New England education league has requested the A. L. A. to take over the work it has been doing to further the passage of a bill providing for a library post.

As Chairman of a special committee appointed by the League of library commissions to increase and improve the facilities for reading in United States penitentiaries, the Secretary of the A. L. A. has been in correspondence with the Attorney General's office in Washington. Statistics as to the number of books and amounts of money appropriated for libraries in the penitentiaries were obtained and sent to the Attorney General. Upon request of the acting Attorney General, the Secretary submitted suggestions urging definite annual financial support for penitentiary libraries, the designation of some official to act as librarian, the preparation of printed lists of books in the libraries for use by the prisoners, and provisions for certain time in the evening during which the prisoners should be free to read, if they so wished. At present the Department of justice in Washington is in communication with the wardens of the United States penitentiaries and has requested the wardens to give their views on the subject. The only warden seen personally by the Secretary was strongly in favor of better library facilities in these penitentiaries.

The Secretary has been called upon by librarians, trustees, teachers, publishers, club women, and others, to give advice in

numerous phases of library work. The assistance of members of the A. L. A. was solicited by the Secretary at various times in complying with some of the requests, and, when possible, the inquirer was referred to the secretary of the library commission or head of the library extension department of the state in which he lived.

Frequently the advice sought was of sufficient importance to require considerable thought and preparation in replying from the Executive office. Information has been asked as to features of a good library law; how to arouse public interest in a library project; conditions required for a Carnegie library building; the location and size of a library site; what committees were advisable in a board of library trustees; what proportion of a library's income should be spent for books; how may traveling libraries be obtained; where may examinations for library positions be taken, and how may a person best prepare for a library career; what is a good arrangement of rooms in a library building to cost \$50,000.00, should there be an auditorium, and if so should it be in the basement or on the second floor; what periodicals should be in a small library; is it preferable to employ a recent graduate of a library school as librarian, or select some one of library experience; how can traveling libraries be sent out when the express charges cannot be paid by distant readers; where can books in Yiddish, Italian, and Polish be secured; where may lists of books on furniture making and the leather industry be obtained? etc. Some advice asked was for use in emergency by a librarian, and replies to other questions appeared in newspapers.

The publications of the Publishing board were used to advantage when certain information was desired. The pamphlet "Small library buildings" was sent to many library boards, and thirty-two plans of library buildings were loaned from the collection of plans at the Executive office.

The reports and special lists of books issued by libraries were useful to the Secretary. When lists of books on certain

subjects could not be supplied, the inquirer was referred to libraries which had published such lists.

A number of library trustees have written to the Executive office for recommendations to fill vacant library positions. Representatives from ten library boards called personally for this purpose, and the Secretary of the A. L. A. has recommended librarians to thirty-four positions since September. Letters from about thirty librarians wishing positions are on file in the office at present.

As Chicago is on the main line of travel from east to west, librarians from all parts of the country have visited the Executive office. Other visitors have been architects, library school students, and representatives of publishing houses.

A. L. A. Representatives at Other Conferences. During last year the policy inaugurated several years ago of having A. L. A. representatives at state library meetings was continued. Owing to the good service done in the past, and the general interest in the opening of executive offices in Chicago, the A. L. A. was invited to be represented at more meetings last year than ever before.

The questions discussed by the representatives of the American library association covered many phases of library work, and in addition, attention was called to the A. L. A. and the importance of its work to all librarians.

Assurances have come from state associations of the benefits received from the visits of these representatives. Direct contributions were given through addresses and discussions, and aside from these, there was a strengthening of connections between the A. L. A. and the state associations visited.

At all meetings the greatest cordiality was shown the representatives of the national organization. As a result of several such visits to state meetings last year, librarians and library trustees have written the Executive office of the A. L. A. for consultation in library matters. At ten state meetings the A. L. A. representative was asked not to confine his remarks

to one formal address, but to participate in the general discussions of library problems as well. At four such meetings, publications of the A. L. A. and Publishing board were exhibited. In three states, the representative of the A. L. A. was interviewed by newspaper men, and at least in ten states information regarding the American library association appeared in print because of the interest shown in the visiting representative.

It can be readily seen that the A. L. A. is benefited quite as much as the state association by being represented at such meetings. At several state meetings suggestions of value were made to the Executive and Publishing boards of the A. L. A. regarding their activities.

It is gratifying to know that states which have had a national representative present generally extend invitations for following years. Three states visited last year have already written regarding an A. L. A. representative for the coming autumn. Last year the American library association representatives met with library workers at twenty state meetings in this country and in Canada.

N. D. C. Hodges, President of the A. L. A., represented the Association at the Michigan and Iowa state meetings and participated in the tri-state meeting at Louisville, Ky., and the Ontario library association.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, second vice-president of the Association, was designated by the Executive board to represent the A. L. A. at the meeting of the Oklahoma state teachers' association. The Executive board was asked by Oklahoma librarians to send some one to discuss before the teachers the relation of library and school work, and the value of library commission work.

Henry E. Legler represented the A. L. A. at the bi-state meeting of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and at the tri-state meeting, participated in by the Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio associations.

The Kansas library association requested the Executive board of the A. L. A. to provide some one to discuss

"Public documents" at the annual meeting of the Kansas association, and M. G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa library, was designated for this.

The Northwestern library association, composed of librarians in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and upper California, asked the A. L. A. to provide a representative at the meeting in Portland, Oregon. Arthur E. Bostwick was designated to represent the A. L. A. at this meeting.

The Secretary of the A. L. A. was the representative at the Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas association meetings. In addition, upon invitation, he spoke at the tri-state meeting at Louisville, and at the first state meeting of the Indiana trustees' association; upon request of the Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of commerce, he addressed a public meeting in that city, and complied with the request of the Executive board of the Mississippi library association to meet with that board for a library conference in Jackson, Miss. Four library school directors invited the Secretary to speak before the students, and one invitation only could be accepted, that from the library school at Atlanta, Georgia. The invitation from the North Carolina library association could not be accepted by the Secretary owing to the conflict of its dates with the Alabama meeting.

Membership. Questions of membership in the American library association are of vital importance. Not only do the dues received largely determine the scope of activities which the Association can undertake, but membership is the gage by which interest is indicated in the organization which stands for the advancement of library work in this country and in Canada.

For the last few years the increase in membership has been gratifying, and it is a pleasure to state that the number of new members enrolled from last August to May 15th of this year, shows an increase as compared with the corresponding period in several previous years. It is impossible at this time to state what the net increase in membership for this

year will be. Last January, notices of unpaid dues were sent to members and second notices were sent again in April. Within a few days final notices will be sent, accompanied by a letter which will urge librarians not to let their memberships in the A. L. A. lapse. Those who fail to respond to the third notice will no longer be regarded as members.

While the number of new members in the A. L. A. has been large every year, those who allow their membership annually to lapse are sufficiently numerous to greatly reduce the net gains.

Since the organization of the American library association, 2,400 names have been withdrawn from the membership rolls. There was a net gain of but 2 members in 1908, and for the year ending August, 1909, a net gain of 50 members. Indications for the current year are that the net increase will be in excess of any of the three preceding years, but it will not equal the increase in the number of library workers who are eligible for membership.

In the year 1907, there was a total enrollment of 1,807, of which number 169 were institutional members paying five dollars a year in dues.

In 1908, the total membership amounted to 1,809, of which 221 were institutions. While this was a net gain of but 2, there was an increase of 52 in the number of institutions which were enrolled. This alone meant an increase of \$260 in funds available for the Association's work.

In 1909, the total membership was 1,865, or a net gain of 50 over the preceding year. Of this membership of 1,865, 237 were institutions, a net gain of 16 over the preceding year.

From August, 1909, to May 15, 1910, 154 new members joined the association, as compared with 91 additions for the corresponding period the year before. Of these 154 new members, 53 were institutions, a gain of 44 in this membership over the corresponding time for the preceding year. This gain was due to 583 letters sent from the Executive office last spring to trustees of libraries which were not enrolled in the A. L. A. The mini-

um financial income represented by these libraries was \$2,500 a year, and the general income was about that of the institutions which were enrolled in the Association.

The advantages of institutional membership in the A. L. A. are mutual. This membership is more permanent than that of individual librarians. Of the 161 members who withdrew from the Association in August of last year, only ten were institutions. Among the advantages to libraries in belonging to the Association is the possession of the A. L. A. "Bulletins," including the "Papers and proceedings" number, which certainly is worth the membership dues to any institution which pretends to have any collection of material on libraries and on librarianship.

Changes in Officers and Committees. During the last year several important changes were made among the officers and in A. L. A. committees.

Following her resignation a year ago, Miss Nina E. Browne severed her connection with the Publishing board when the office of the Board was merged with the Executive office of the A. L. A. in Chicago. During the many years Miss Browne acted as Secretary of the Publishing board, she gave unsparingly of her services with an unselfish devotion to all library interests.

After two years of efficient, conscientious service, Purd B. Wright tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the A. L. A. It was accepted with regret by the Executive board and Carl B. Roden of the Chicago public library was appointed to succeed Mr. Wright.

Miss Mary W. Plummer resigned as Chairman of the Committee on library training, and A. S. Root of that Committee was designated as Chairman.

Miss Corinne Bacon resigned as Chairman and member of the Committee on library administration, H. C. Wellman being designated as Chairman and Miss Ethel F. McCollough as member to succeed Miss Bacon. Later in the year, Mr. Wellman resigned from the Committee and Harrison W. Craver was appointed Chairman of the Committee on library administration.

John Cotton Dana resigned as Chairman and member of the Committee on book buying, Bernard C. Steiner being appointed Chairman and Walter L. Brown as member of the Committee.

The Executive board voted to continue the Committee on work with the blind, and Miss Emma R. Neisser was designated as Chairman, with Mrs. S. C. Fairchild and Asa Don Dickinson as members.

E. C. Richardson and N. D. C. Hodges were named as co-operating representatives of the American library association in plans for the International congress of librarians at Brussels.

Miss Theresa Hitchler was appointed Chairman of the Committee on catalog rules for small libraries.

The work of the various committees of the Association during the last year has been of great value as seen by the reports submitted.

Necrology for 1909-10. During the year which has elapsed since the last conference, the Association has again suffered grievous losses in its membership through death. Of these one was an honorary member of the Association, who attended the library conference in 1853, when he acted as Secretary, and another was a life member, a former trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund, and ex-president of the Trustees' section of the American library association. A third member who died during the last year had served as Recorder for the Association, had acted as Chairman of many of its important committees, and had attended eleven A. L. A. conferences.

Dr. John Griffith Ames, librarian of the Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D. C., died February 18, 1910. He joined the A. L. A. in 1894 (No. 1311) and attended two conferences.

Deloraine Pendre Corey, member of the Massachusetts free public library commission, and President of the library board of the Malden (Mass.) public library, died May 6, 1910. Mr. Corey became a member of the A. L. A. in 1900 (No. 1924) and became a life member only a few months before his death. He attended ten con-

ferences of the A. L. A. Mr. Corey was a member of the library board of Malden for over thirty years; he had served as a trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund, and served as President of the Trustees' section of the A. L. A. for many years.

For further particulars, see "Library journal," v. 35, no. 6, p. 288; "Public libraries," v. 15, no. 6, p. 261.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, a trustee of the Mechanics' library, Altoona, Pa., died December 21, 1909. Dr. Dudley became a member of the A. L. A. in 1901 (No. 2131). For over thirty years he was actively interested in the Mechanics' library.

Miss Anna J. Fiske, assistant librarian of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., Calumet, Mich., died April 25, 1910. Miss Fiske became a member of the A. L. A. in 1905 (No. 3312), and attended two national conferences, those of 1905 and 1906.

S. Hastings Grant, for many years librarian of the New York Mercantile library, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on May 9, 1910. Mr. Grant served as Secretary of the library conference held in 1853, and was an honorary member of the A. L. A. (No. 2503). His career was an unusually varied one. During his service as librarian of the New York mercantile library, 1849-1866, he became editor of "Norton's literary gazette and publishers' circular." He also served as associate editor of the "American publishers' circular," 1863-1871. Mr. Grant was superintendent of the New York produce exchange, 1873-1882; private secretary to Mayor Edson, 1882-1883; comptroller of New York city, 1883, 1884, and Vice-president of the United States national bank, 1884-1885. He was a trustee of the New York genealogical and biographical society, and one of the founders of the "Record" of that society. He compiled "New York city during the American Revolution," and was a contributor to various historical publications.

Miss Elizabeth Harvey, a bibliographer of Philadelphia, died July 10, 1909. Miss Harvey joined the A. L. A. in 1894 (No. 1245) and attended the Narragansett Pier conference.

Miss Katherine D. Johnston, librarian

of the Astral branch of the Brooklyn, N. Y., public library, died November 10, 1909. She joined the A. L. A. in 1906 (No. 3716) and attended the conference of that year.

Miss Bertha Alice Kroeger, librarian of the Drexel Institute library, and director of the Drexel Institute library school, died October 31, 1909. She became a member of the A. L. A. in 1889 (No. 728). Miss Kroeger began her library career early in life in the St. Louis public library, where she remained until she attended the New York State library school, from which she was graduated in 1891. In 1892 she was appointed librarian of the Drexel Institute library, and later organized the library school there, of which she served as director until her death. During the many years of her membership in the A. L. A. Miss Kroeger gave many important contributions to that Association through her services on committees, and through her invaluable contributions to bibliographical literature. She was the author of the "Guide to reference books," and "Aids in book selection."

For fuller accounts of her life and work, see the Report of the special Committee on resolutions, in the "Papers and proceedings" of the Mackinac Island conference, and "Library journal," v. 34, No. 11, p. 518.

Miss Frances M. Mann, librarian of the Public library, Dedham, Mass., died May 5, 1910. Miss Mann joined the A. L. A. in 1890 (No. 819), and attended the conferences of 1890, 1892, and 1894. She also attended the international conference of 1897.

Miss Mary Olivia Nutting, librarian emeritus of Mt. Holyoke college, South Hadley, Mass., died February 13, 1910. She joined the A. L. A. in 1878 (No. 143), and attended two conferences, those of 1879 and 1887.

Miss Mary E. Sargent, librarian of the Public library, Medford, Mass., died December 20, 1909. Miss Sargent was born in Boston, and early in life began her professional career by teaching in Water-town. In 1872 she entered the Middlesex mechanics' association library at Lowell,

and the excellent work accomplished there soon advanced her to the Public library at Medford. Miss Sargent was always particularly successful in her work with young people, and to an unusual degree she had the ability to make her library an active force in the lives of all classes of people. In addition to her library work, Miss Sargent was a designer of uncommon ability and had won recognition both in England and this country. She was especially active in the Library art club. She was one of the best known members of the A. L. A., having joined the Association in 1879 (No. 260). Miss Sargent had attended fourteen conferences of the A. L. A., namely: 1879, '81, '83, '85, '87, '88, '90, '92, '94, '98, 1900, '02, '03, '06.

For further particulars regarding her life and work see "Report of the special Committee on resolutions" in the "Papers and proceedings" of the Mackinac Island conference, 1910; "Library journal," v. 35, no. 1, p. 43-44; "Public libraries," v. 15, no. 2, p. 59.

Dr. William Henry Seaman, principal examiner in the Department of chemistry, United States Patent office, died at his home in Washington, D. C., June 11, 1910, in the seventy-third year of his age. In addition to his work in the Patent office, Dr. Seaman was professor of chemistry and botany in the medical school of Harvard university. He became a member of the A. L. A. in 1907 (No. 4129), attended the conference at Asheville that year, and was a member of the post conference party.

Émile Terquem, of Paris, France, died September, 1909. He was a well known book collector and dealer in Paris, and joined the A. L. A. in 1904 (No. 3097). Mr. Terquem will be remembered by many as the genial representative of the French publishers at various world's fairs in this country, and of the American publishers at the Paris expositions.

The PRESIDENT: This report of the Secretary covers, as you are aware, a very important year in the development of the Association. Is there any discussion?

Are there any questions? If not, the report will stand accepted.

We are favored in having with us Dr. CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD, Director of the School of education of the University of Chicago, and the representative of the National education association, who will speak to us on "The library and the school." I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Judd.

THE LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL

It gives me great pleasure to appear before this gathering as the representative of the National education association. I do not know what qualifications are ordinarily sought in such a representative, but I judge that two are at least permitted. First, one must be unable to attend the meeting of the National education association itself, because it is so far away; and, second, one must be supplied with a liberal lack of knowledge of library science. Whatever the qualifications of the representative, it is an easy task to say to the American library association that there is a close bond of connection and sympathy between the two Associations. We who teach cannot do the work of the schools without recognizing our dependence on the work that is being done in the community by the library; and I venture to assume that you feel the reciprocal relations yourselves and recognize the importance of a good school in a city where you conduct a good library.

If I make an effort to comment in any wise upon library matters I shall have to confine myself to those aspects of library work which have to do directly with school organization. I am not competent to speak on your larger problems of the library and the community. But certain it is that we are developing within the schools themselves more work of the type in which you are interested.

There are two general lines of discussion and interest which it seems to me proper for one who is interested primarily in the school to present to those of you who are interested primarily in libraries. First,

let me say that we are coming to see that the study period in the school is more and more the place where the kind of work that you do in the libraries can very properly be introduced and enlarged. You all of you know from your own personal experiences, as students, if not from your experiences as teachers—and I am sure many of you have had this latter form of experience—that the period when students are supposed to study has heretofore been a period when they have been separated from everything except a single textbook, or possibly the small supply of books that they could have in their desks, and then they have been called upon to be extremely quiet while they studied. They have been called upon to obey the directions of some one in charge of the study room, and the function of that person in charge of the study room has been a rather trying function; it has been the function of keeping order in the room, not the function of contributing in any lively way to the actual educational progress of the school. The study-room period has been a time when the teacher has been allowed to catch up with her reports, or to catch up with some needed work, and perhaps, at times, to catch up with her personal correspondence. At all events, it has been an occasion when the intellectual contact between the school and the children has been somewhat curtailed, and the school is not supposed to be wholly responsible for anything except order. It has been the kind of a substitute for home study, the assumption being that the home study would not be done quite so vigorously because nobody at home would be delegated to watch with equal care over the reluctant studier. Today we are modifying all this, and many of us are interested in seeing it further modified. I am sure that it is appropriate for me to enlist, if I can, the sympathies of this Association for the modification of that sort of a study hour in the schools. I think the ideal study hour is a study hour in a room filled with books exactly as any reference library is filled with books. I think the kind of order which should prevail in that room is the kind of order that

prevails in any well organized library; the student should have the opportunity to leave his individual desk and refer to the books which give him enlarged information; he ought indeed to be encouraged to leave his own desk, with its meager supply of books, and he ought to go from shelf to shelf, within any limits of reasonable attack upon the subject in hand. It seems to me there is the finest kind of an opportunity for training of a type of study that is not common in the individual recitation room. As a matter of fact, we are doing more and more of this sort of thing in the individual recitation room. We are asking children to bring into the elementary schools, and we are asking the older students to bring into their high school classes, reports of what they have looked up in the libraries, and we are encouraging them to go in a larger way to the shelves; but if we could give them definite training in how to do this, if we could have the teacher who goes about the study room engaged not merely in keeping order, but in helping the students to refer to books—giving them a kind of training which we all of us recommend as important, giving them a kind of training for which heretofore no individual officer of the school has been set apart—I say, if we could make these study periods genuine periods of training in the use of books, in the use of a library, it seems to me we should add, without encumbering the course of study, a very important line of training. We should thus reduce watching and keeping order to their proper place in minor importance, and elevate to its proper place of major importance the function of using many books. In other words, we should carry over, if you please, a portion of your domain into our domain. We should not only have the schools made the depositories for the books from the public library, but we should have the study period itself transformed into a period of library study or training in library methods.

If this transformation of the study period seems as important to you as it does to me, let me urge upon you the responsibility for contributing to this movement. We

cannot work this out merely from the side of the schools; we must have the co-operation of the technical librarian who comes into the school with an idea that is perhaps specialized, perhaps different from the ideas of the ordinary teacher who is acquainted with the ordinary study period. We must have the contribution, from the side of the librarian, of enthusiasm for this kind of work. We have such a study room as this in one of the schools with which I am connected. It was suggested by our librarian, and is being worked out with her co-operation, and we regard it as one of our most progressive lines of organization.

Perhaps you cannot bring about the change suddenly, but you could easily begin to introduce it on a small scale, especially if you are situated near the schools, or if you have branches in any of the schools. You might very properly encourage the school authorities themselves to delegate to you the authority to conduct one of these study periods. I know you are busy like the rest of us, and just as soon as you make the proposition that you take over this new task, I have no doubt that my suggestion will be received with enthusiasm by school authorities, and with corresponding reserve by librarians. My function, however, is to represent the school authorities. I see, therefore, very clearly how you might make a beginning in some such fashion as this: you might make the proposition that you would take care each day of ten such students for one or two periods. Ten students, you know, are very simple to handle. Students get difficult to handle only when there are fifty of them together, and then the accumulated momentum of fifty devices for making disturbance is so great that you have a disciplinary problem, but the accumulated momentum of ten devices for making a disturbance is relatively very small, and any able-bodied librarian with sufficient self-assurance, can put a check to those ten devices without great difficulty. I should say that it might be well for you to get the school authorities to arrange the program. You can make your period with them very attractive to the children. Suppose you

get the school authorities to make the program on a given afternoon that the children should be deliberately let out of a certain school to the number of ten, and be allowed to go to the library. Of course, children go to the libraries now, but let us arrange this as a deliberate substitute for the old-fashioned study period, and let us make this new study period an opportunity for training in the methods of the use of books. If we do this, I feel sure we shall bring together our two institutions in a very productive fashion.

There is another line of interest which I am here to suggest to you. We cannot co-operate intelligently unless we recognize some differentiation of our functions. I do not think it is at all fair to say that the school and the library are doing the same thing. We differ in the first place in the fact that you reach a very much larger community than we can reach in any given year; you reach a larger and maturer reading constituency, and thereby your function is differentiated from ours in the school. There is another way in which your function differs from ours. Perhaps you have thought this out more clearly than I, perhaps I am bringing "coals to Newcastle" in suggesting it—but it has always impressed me that you have the advantage of us who teach in the schools in the fact that you use books as wholes, and we use books in very small sections. Have you ever been impressed with the fact that when a book is used by a class in a school it takes a year or half a year to read it, and students get notions about the difficulty of going through a book which are altogether distorted; they get the idea that a book must be read in small doses; that when you have finished up one reading you should set that particular reading entirely aside, put it out of your mind as soon as possible, so as not to be impeded by any memory which you may have accumulated out of that small section as you pass on to the next. If we have bad habits of this kind in the schools, you who work in libraries see the opposite vice. You see people who come in and read a book in fifteen or twenty minutes. Fur-

thermore, you have people among your readers who are mature enough and well trained enough to make rapid reading of a book a virtue. They know how to select. They read the book at the important point, and then decide whether they should read the other parts of the book. The art of rapid use of books is one of the arts which we have been learning in the schools very gradually. We are just beginning to see that children can be taught to deal with books as wholes, that they can take up books—not those that we use merely as textbooks, not those that are marked off by these heavy headlines so as to impede progress—but all books containing relevant matter. Children should learn that some books are made for rapid use. Many books ought to be looked over and a large part of the contents, for the moment at any rate, neglected or even discarded. That is, the use of a book as a whole for the purpose of extracting from it some information or for the purpose of getting a broad general view is just as legitimate as the dull grinding over a textbook. We can change the attitude of the next generation toward books, provided we can have some help, and the help which we ought to have you are in a position to give us. If you would help these students when they come to you to pick out those portions of a book which are of advantage, and if you would make it your business, or if you would encourage the teachers in the schools with which you are connected to make it the business of those schools, in co-operation with you, to help children to learn the methods of using whole books and extracting the valuable part from books, then we should have a very large addition to our pedagogical machinery. You know what I mean. You ought to have special card catalogs, it seems to me, prepared by teachers and by yourselves, which will refer in detail to a number of different books, citing chapter and verse, helping out a faulty index, or supplementing a good table of contents.

Again, I realize that I am unloading on this Association a duty which your representative, if speaking this morning before

the National education association, would be unloading on the teacher. Such preaching of new duties is, however, the privilege of a prophet who is far away from his home constituency and in the presence of others who have nothing to do but spend their time on beautiful islands holding conventions. To charge you with any remissness in your duties is certainly not my function this morning, but think of the great catalogs that might have been made up this morning if this whole body had set itself about the business of telling where all of the information could be had about certain phases of fifth-grade geography or history! The trouble with the children when we turn them loose in a general library is that they have not the machinery for the use of that library; and, then—frankly apologizing for that great body which I represent and which is absent to-day—many of us who teach have not the machinery inside of ourselves, if we wanted to give it to the children. A library is very formidable to a newcomer. Even the material equipment impedes one's progress. I have long wished for an opportunity to tell the makers of card catalogs that they ought to invent an automatic device for turning cards, especially where there are one hundred and fifty on the same subject. Your spiritual equipment I have never doubted, but your material equipment is very difficult to handle, and it gets more and more difficult when you offer it to a child in the grades. When we see somebody who is just four feet high confronting a bureau of information that is six feet high, with the top drawers of A's just out of reach, you can realize how that saps the enthusiasm for the use of a library as a source of material related to fourth-grade geography. What we need is fourth-grade material worked over in such a way that pupils will be encouraged from the beginning to realize that the book which is given to them in the classroom is nothing more or less than a sample—and very frequently a meager sample—a sample that raises a great many questions and answers very few. He ought to learn that if the questions thus raised are

to be answered, they must be answered in the larger book shelves accessible in the libraries. Our duty, and, if I may venture to preach, your duty, is to make that path, especially for the early students, very much smoother than it is at the present moment. For my own part I am not at all persuaded that the path hasn't got to be worked out in very much greater detail even for older students. Parents come to us in our schools very frequently asking for lists of books that should be read, lists of books that shall be specifically appropriate to the needs of the boy and the girl in the sixth, seventh, or the eighth grade. This kind of specific preparation of a library to introduce the student to whole books without throwing the whole library at him; to give him the machinery by which he shall be able to extract certain portions of your shelved wisdom; to encourage him little by little to expand upon the way in which we use the books in the school—that is some one's general problem. I think we who teach have made the mistake, which I confess very frankly, of tying ourselves down too closely to the single book. We are breaking away from that somewhat. We are trying to get children to use books as wholes, and if you would come at it from your end of the problem, where you deal with the library as a whole, and if you will begin to narrow somewhat the total view, we shall meet each other half way. We shall get our pupils to raise a certain number of questions, and then shall push them out into the library to get their questions answered. Thus we shall develop the kind of co-operation which is at all worth cultivation—that co-operation which permits of the differentiation of function. I do not believe libraries are going to swallow up the schools, at least for some time, nor will the schools swallow up the growing institutions which you represent. The school is very hospitable to the movement of introducing into the schools branch libraries; indeed, the school is eager for all possible reciprocity between our two great educational institutions. You reach a larger constituency than we do; you reach

your constituency in a somewhat different way; we are trying to prepare the future constituency for the use of these store-houses of knowledge and art of which you are the custodians. If you will give us a little help in working out some of the methods, of which I think we are relatively ignorant; if you will help the students whom we send to you, then we shall be forgiven for meeting apart each year and merely sending representatives back and forth.

The collection which your executive officers have helped to prepare for the National education association, is, I am sure, highly appreciated by those who are at the other meeting in Boston, and I have the message from the executive officers of the National education association extending to you their very hearty and cordial greetings, and their hope for future co-operation of the type which has been possible in the past. Long may there be the warmest sympathy between our two great branches of the public educational system! (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT: I think I can make no better comment upon Dr. Judd's address than to say that it is one that will help to keep us alive for the coming twelve months. I look upon it as an address extremely invigorating.

We now come to the Book symposium, which will be conducted by Mr. WYER. I call Mr. WYER to the chair.

Mr. WYER then assumed the chair, and the various speakers took seats on the platform.

BOOK SYMPOSIUM

Mr. WYER: Through the very cheerful and gratifying co-operation of those members of the Association whom we have grouped upon the platform, your temporary Chairman, the ringmaster perhaps, has been enabled to present what he is assured—because despite the suggestion upon the program, it will become apparent later that his part is to be *nil*—will be an interesting and a profitable session. We are to deal this morning, as Dr. Judd has

expressed it, with books as wholes, with a number of them. The books we have chosen are not in every case books that will live for all time, or for any very great length of time perhaps. There are some notable books upon the list; there are some books of unusual interest upon the list; there are other books which perhaps may not be classified in either category, but they are the kind with which we all must deal in selecting books for our libraries; they are the sort that we must encounter continually, and it has seemed, therefore, because of their temporary lively interest even, if for no other reason, to be worth while to include them upon the program.

The pressure of time will make it necessary to limit participants strictly to five minutes in every case, except where more than one book dealt with by one person has compelled or suggested the extension of time indicated upon the program. This time limit will be enforced by the chair. At the end of each topic, not of each individual participation, although in some cases the two coincide, there will be opportunity, of which announcement will be made at the particular point, for an impromptu comment upon any of the books that have been formally dealt with. The impromptu time limit—and we hope that many of you will be moved to avail yourselves of the opportunity—will be one minute and a half. A great deal can be said in one minute and a half, a great deal that will be very good. We desire perfect frankness about these books. If somebody tells you that a book on this list is so much better than you ever thought it was or could be, we want you to say why you, with all due respect to their exalted judgment—for they are several feet above you on the platform—will still beg to question their opinions. Should it be necessary to terminate abruptly some of the contributions which, if read *in extenso*, would overstep the limit of five minutes, there is this compensation suggested at any rate, we all know the delight of reading a "continued-in-our-next" serial story.

Where the presentation is not from

manuscript, the competent stenographer will see that no word is lost; where it is in manuscript, and the time limit is reached, you will have merely the greater avidity for the "Proceedings" which will contain all that has been lost to you here by the necessity of limiting the speaker. It is with great pleasure, then, that we take up the broad topic "Recent interpretations of American life," and, as the first books treated under that, Van Dyke's "Spirit of America," and Croly's "Promise of American life," by Mr. Carl B. Roden, of the Chicago public library.

Van Dyke. Spirit of America.

Croly. Promise of American Life.

Mr. RODEN: I prefer to deal with the books in the reverse order, Mr. President, as I consider Croly's work by far the more important, and it may consume the larger portion of my time. Croly's "Promise of American life" is the sort of book that you do not find reviews of very extensively, perhaps for the reason that the reviewer would have to read the whole book through very carefully, in order to get the substance of it sufficiently to write an intelligent review. Having accomplished that task, with considerable pleasure to myself, I shall endeavor to give a more or less intelligent summary of its elements in the time allowed me. And first it seems to me necessary to attempt a definition of the title, which is vague enough to cause some question. By "the promise of American life" Mr. Croly means to imply that there exists a definite promise, entered into more or less consciously by this nation, to maintain certain ideals before the world. He declares that that promise in the early, colonial times was purely economic; it was the promise of unbounded possibilities of wealth in this new, unexplored land to which the colonists from Europe flocked, to their own material benefit and future prosperity. He goes on to say that it was soon complicated with an element of promise of personal liberty; refugees from persecution fled here in quest of liberty of conscience and liberty of action. With the organization of gov-

ernment after the Revolution, he declares, the promise of American life took on certain political and social aspects. In other words, the promise of American life became the promise to maintain before the world the *ideal of democracy*. The author then proceeds to trace, in a series of extremely interesting, fascinating chapters, the fate of democracy in the countries of Europe. He takes up after that the idea of reform, with the purpose of showing that the evils which he points out later cannot be abated nor cured by modern methods of reform. He declares that the old optimistic fatalism which governed American political philosophy—and by the terms of which it seemed to be taken for granted that the promise of American life was by way of fulfilling itself through its own momentum, as a man might slide down hill—has ceased, has become obsolete. Ugly obstacles, he says, have arisen, "and," he observes, "ugly obstacles are peculiarly dangerous to a man sliding down hill." The ugly obstacles which he has in mind, and which form the thesis of the entire work, are the familiar ones of centralization of wealth, the restriction of individual opportunities, and the multiplication of functions in smaller political divisions of the nation.

Mr. Croly is a Hamiltonian Federalist with Rooseveltian amplifications. He believes in the strengthening of the central government. In fact, the word "centralization" is the one most frequently used throughout the book. He opposes the ideal of "the nation, the hope of democracy," to that of Professor Howe in his celebrated book, "The City, the hope of democracy." To librarians I should recommend this book for several reasons. In the first place it seems to me a book that I should recommend to any student, any serious reader who likes a close, patient style, clear and keen analysis, and the presentation of a thesis directly and consistently through a large number of pages. The idea, the argument, is never lost sight of. It is a book which, for anyone who enjoys close reasoning and clear presentation, it is a pleasure to read. I

should recommend it, secondly, as an antidote—or perhaps an antithesis, merely—to the present school of social and political writing. While the ugly obstacles that Mr. Croly has found are not different from those which are exploited by our friends of the “muck-rake,” he does it patiently, not hysterically; he presents the evils and deplures them, rather in sorrow than in anger. And, finally, I should recommend the book as a sort of a corollary to Bryce’s “American Commonwealth.” It seems to me it would be highly appropriate for a librarian to say to a reader who has brought back Bryce’s presentation of our excellencies, “Now, lest you think that this nation and its institutions are altogether perfect, read Croly’s ‘The Promise of American life,’ and see what there is still for us to do.”

Of Dr. Van Dyke’s book I cannot speak with equal enthusiasm. It does not seem to me that its title is just. It does not, to my notion, interpret the spirit of America, but seems to be simply a plain narrative of conditions here and of life as we live it. There are no profound deductions, and no more startling statements than that the letter carrier in Princeton has always treated Dr. Van Dyke and the late ex-President Cleveland with the same consideration, and that the guides who accompany him on fishing trips in Maine are not always ready to accord him equality with themselves. I have never sat in the Sorbonne; I do not know the character of the audience, but it seems to me that any intelligent foreigner could understand and appreciate the description of American institutions in the book, and that the book would be chiefly useful in American libraries for such purposes; at the same time I am rather surprised that a Princetonian professor of English should perpetrate a sentence—even before a French-speaking audience—which, at least according to the training which I received, contains two palpable, elementary errors of construction: “But to really hurt you or to lower his own independence would make the American feel badly indeed.” There we have our old abomination of the split in-

finite, and an adverbial construction which I think is at least questionable, in one and the same sentence, and that sentence issuing from an eminent pen!

The CHAIRMAN: It would be dangerous to say that neither William Allen White nor Winston Churchill could command close reasoning and clear presentation. Perhaps, however, there are those of us who are glad that they do not attempt to write books like Croly’s “Promise of American life,” but prefer to give us their views upon American life in the form of fiction. We are grateful for the Croly book, we wouldn’t be without that sort, but it has seemed that in this matter a place might properly be given to fiction. As possibly a cross between the fiction and the strenuousness of the Croly book, we have first to introduce Brooks’—“As others see us,” to be presented by Mrs. Julia S. Harron, of the “A. L. A. Booklist.”

Brooks. As Others See Us.

Mrs. HARRON: In this book the author has marshaled the observations, opinions, and judgments of about one hundred more or less sane and competent foreigners who have traveled or sojourned in this country from 1800 to the present time, and have afterward gone home and freed their minds about us. To characterize our critics in nautical terms, the invading fleet includes the old-fashioned, three decker man-of-war, the privateer, the torpedo boat, and the saucy pleasure craft. English, French, German, and Russian criticisms are brought into line for quotation and comment—some familiar, like Dickens, Thackeray, and Kipling—others well known when published but now forgotten, like Mrs. Trollope’s scandalized account of “The domestic manners of the Americans,” an English “best-seller” of 1832.

“As others see us” is by no means merely an annotated catalog of an hundred or so books. The author has a thesis of several points. He aims to present what these foreign writers have said and are saying about us, both adverse and favorable, and in trivial and vital matters; to decide how much of it was and is true;

to review our progress as marked by our critics' change in tone, and, lastly, to strike the note of prophecy or warning which their graver judgment has sounded.

He investigates their credentials and motives, weighs their opinions one against another, and, taking their seemingly inconsistent criticisms as a starting point, makes various little explanatory excursions into our national psychology. He handles them with tolerant understanding and humor, and, though he records exaggeration, superficial observation, conclusions based on insufficient data, prejudice, and even insolence, he finds much that is true and suggestive in the severest judgment.

There is no phase of our social, moral, intellectual, and institutional life that has been neglected by our visitors. For convenience Dr. Brooks has grouped his material under two divisions, "The lesser criticism" and "The higher criticism." Among the lesser critics we find discontent with our bad roads, worse hotels and boarding houses, ice water, overheated rooms, our pitiless hospitality, mountainous helps to ice cream, raucous voices, and "prolific and insane passing of laws." Captain Hall finds in 1820 that we have "no class able to spend money with grace and distinction" (no trouble about that now). By common consent we have no manners, no fine arts, no imposing ruins. We brag outrageously, we are preposterously sensitive and thin skinned, we have a snobbish reverence for titles, we are intensely curious and prying, and, last and most crushing, we are deprived of our supposedly inalienable right of regarding ourselves as the only nation with a real sense of humor. To be sure, Dickens allows us a "certain cast-iron quaintness," and Münsterberg finds a "generally diffused humor which explodes all bubbles of pretension."

With the exception of the French, who approved of us on principle, our earlier critics one and all entrenched themselves behind their barriers of national self-sufficiency, and dealt us out the hot shot of disapproval. As time goes on, however, there is a distinct change of tone. Some

of the moderns are even quite embarrassingly apologetic for our idiosyncrasies. One German ventures that a combination of bad digestion and poor circulation accounts for our habit of elevating the feet, and another that our motor restlessness gets relief in gum chewing and rocking chairs. However, as a sample of the modern criticism written in a spirit of appreciation rather than of prejudice or apology, read Münsterberg's generous and charmingly expressed tributes to America and Americans quoted in this work. His eulogy of the American woman the author characterizes as "positively incandescent."

Thus far the book contributes to the gaiety of nations in every paragraph, but the author treats the higher criticism as a much graver matter. He dwells long on the two greatest criticisms of the theory and practice of our political life as a whole: De Tocqueville's rosy-hued vision of "Democracy in America" and Bryce's "American commonwealth." The latter bases all his hope for us on the influence of broadened education of public opinion—a verdict confirmed by those other serious critics and sincere well-wishers, Münsterberg, Ostrogorski, and H. G. Wells, who recognize our *material* strength and *political* weakness, and with one voice demand that we wake up to moral and mental independence of party tyranny.

The book would seem to prove three things: first, that we are recovering from our supersensitiveness. Notwithstanding some sincere appreciations it represents, as a whole, a startling array of adverse opinion, but I have seen only one thin-skinned and prickly review of it. Second, it shows that we have not yet succeeded in reducing our bump of self-consciousness. We love to hear ourselves talked about—few peoples would be so interested in an objective survey of their national character. On the other hand, and, thirdly, the book is one of the numerous signs of the development of a national working conscience. We have always been naïve about our real sins, and have called a spade a spade (in the bosom of the family); latterly, the spade has been turned into a muck-rake.

and now that the alarmist phase is passing, the constructive critics are taking a hand, not least of whom is Dr. Brooks. His effective résumé and interpretation of outside opinion conveys many a salutary lesson and will do a good deal toward improving the perspective of our home critics. But why seek for any other excuse for the book than that it is most agreeable reading, and is pervaded by good sense, humor, and a pretty well-reasoned optimism concerning the future of America.

The CHAIRMAN: There is perhaps every reason why a young woman who has struggled successfully, or even unsuccessfully, with the problems of administering a considerable public library should become interested in "A certain rich man" or in any rich man. One of them has—and Miss Ethel F. McCollough, of Superior, will talk to us a little bit about him.

White. A Certain Rich Man.

Miss MCCOLLOUGH: Of course, you have all read it, or read so many reviews of it that you know all about the story—how in the beginning "a certain rich man" was only a poor little barefoot lad; how inheritance, education, and opportunity conspired to transform him into the "first citizen of Sycamore ridge," millionaire, billionaire, and, as William Morton Payne says, "The typical bogey-man of the muck-raking magazine."

John Barclay—crude, monstrous, greedy for gold and power—may bore you insufferably, but nine chances to one are that he will set you to thinking, and make you a bit curious about the author and the invisible line dividing fact and fancy.

Did William Allen White use a real flesh-and-blood man for John Barclay's prototype? Are his scathing anathemas against corruption in high places sincere? Has he seen the sociological problem with which he wrestles *whole*, or has he seen only a bit of the rough, ugly surface of things? And why, oh why, did he suddenly grow weary of his task and wash his hands of the whole disagreeable business by stripping John Barclay of his wealth and sending him over the mill dam to a melodramatic death?

While endeavoring to answer these and a dozen other questions, the sense of having been cheated suddenly comes over one—the feeling that one had set out to meet a man and had encountered only a dummy upon which had been hung certain ideas usually classified in the "three-hundreds."

Truly, John Barclay has been dealt with unfairly. You *know* that the man who created him worked from the outside in, and not from the inside out—that John Barclay exists merely to demonstrate a theory, and that the author stands convicted of having written "that odious thing, the purpose novel."

But even so, although the hero is not real, and the book in the main is technically well nigh impossible, it is, nevertheless, worth reading because of its background, for its minor characters, and its portrayal of life as it is actually lived in Kansas and the Middle West.

Watts McHurdie, Philemon Ward, Martin Culpepper, Lige Bemis, Bob Hendricks, Jake Dolan, and a dozen others surge back and forth over the field of action, stamping individuality upon every page, and conveying conviction as to the author's honesty of purpose.

His method of dealing with characters in a book is exactly the same as his method of dealing with characters in real life. A number of years ago Mr. White had a series of articles in "McClure's magazine" on contemporaries in public life, including Bryan, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Folk, and many others. There he painted his portraits with bold, strong strokes, and when he was through with his man, little remained to be said. While reading these articles you may disagree with him in his conclusions, and you may be weak enough to pity the original of the sketch, but you will probably chuckle over his cleverness, and rejoice in the feeling that you have been in the company of a man absolutely unafraid.

Much of the material, and many of the ideas set forth in "A certain rich man" have been used by Mr. White in his magazine articles upon sociological subjects. For instance, in an article called "Fifty

years of Kansas" published in the "World's work" for June, 1904, he says:

"Unquestionably money spent for schools and colleges in Kansas has produced a citizenship peculiar in some degree to the state. For Kansas has been called the Paris of the states; which means that the people being highly literate are quick to perceive half-truths, and are easily excited and always ready to act. Especially does anything appeal to Kansas which has a moral or emotional character. The state's judgment of men and measures is frequently unsound, and the Kansas political type is therefore sometimes freakish and impossible—or at least highly improbable—as a public person. This comes from the fact that Kansas would sometimes rather be wrong than slow. But only in politics, and there only once in a long time, does Kansas furnish the apotheosis of the half-baked. In business, in matters social, Kansas is sane, shrewd, and admirable. It is a remarkable thing what these trans-Missouri states have done in fifty years—to build up a commonwealth of people who came here poor; to establish institutions and pay for them out of the savings of the people year by year; to justify a credit equal to that of many states three times as old and ten times as rich; this Kansas has done. It has required hard work and pluck to do it. These are the bases of the Kansas character."

Thus, as far back as 1904, we find John Barclay and Philemon Ward accounted for.

And, again, in the author's latest utterance, "The old order changeth," he says:

"When business got into politics it found that a dollar invested in a campaign fund brought, on the whole, more direct results than any other dollar that might be invested—up to a certain maximum of investment. So money went into politics with all the precision and caution that always has directed money in any of its activities."

Thus we see Lige Bemis and his cohorts accounted for.

Quoting again from the same book:

"The courts were not corrupt. They were merely human. The people desired business protected. The color of the times crooked, and the judges got it on their spectacles. They were not to blame. They merely saw as we all saw in those times. For politics was no better than business, and business was no better than the people who did the trading. . . . So prosperity seemed to be the chief end of man. The prosperity ideal occupied the mind of a

nation. . . . Every man was willing to yield just a little for the larger good of a prosperous nation."

And for this theory, based on exceedingly strong evidence gathered from the annals of our national history, General Ward and Colonel Culpepper had to suffer.

These and numerous other evidences there are of Mr. White's having embodied his serious views of life in "A certain rich man." And while we cannot admire the artistic result of his effort, we must applaud his sincerity and his faith in the ultimate outcome, for

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

The CHAIRMAN: A still later candidate for popular favor, Churchill's "A modern chronicle," by Miss Elva L. Bascom of the "A. L. A. Booklist."

Churchill, A Modern Chronicle.

Miss BASCOM: In "A modern chronicle," we have a study of divorce among the "smart set" in New York—where money and what it can procure so far outweigh every other consideration as to create a class that is perhaps unequalled for sordidness of thought and uselessness of life. As a picture of this gay, purposeless life, in the fast suburban colonies and on Fifth Avenue, the story is wholly successful. Mr. Churchill is merciless in his delineation of its foibles, ambitions, follies, and tragedies. It is in his central figure, which dominates the stage from the first page to the last, that one must take issue with him.

In Honora Leffingwell he has created a mild sort of feminine monster. He has, however, so clothed her with the fine raiment of his imagination, given her so generously of his own admiration, described her so lovingly, excused her weaknesses and mistakes so cleverly, that the casual reader succumbs to the spell that possessed her creator, and finds no great cause for quarreling with a story that has

many pleasing qualities to commend it. But when this spell is removed, one is startled to find a wholly selfish, self-centered, almost conscienceless woman, casting to one side a devoted aunt and uncle and the husband she has married solely to further her social ambitions, closing her eyes to the morals of the people by whom she climbs, making use of questionable situations to further her ends, seeking a quick divorce to free herself from a man against whom she can bring no charge except that he no longer needs her and that she can no longer use him, in order to marry another of higher social rank, but of whom she knows no good and suspects evil. Stripped of her graces and charms, this is the woman Mr. Churchill holds up for our admiration. It is true that he metes out to her some measure of sorrow in the gradual alienation and tragic death of the man for whom she had sacrificed all of which she was capable, but it is not the poignant suffering a woman feels who sees all she holds most dear swept out of her life—only the misery of the woman who, in spite of an infatuation that has for a time taken her out of herself, suddenly finds that her own happiness and comfort are still paramount considerations, and who discovers her house, so carefully built on the sands, falling about her feet, and knows that not only has she built in vain, but that there are no materials at her hand for reconstruction.

The mature reader cannot follow Mr. Churchill in his assertion that she has emerged unstained from her all too willing contact with the pitch that has surrounded her, and that her devastating ten years have been only a preparation for the higher life that is to be hers through the unswerving devotion of the noble man who has blindly loved her since her childhood. We quarrel, too, with the statement that she is still worthy a good man's love because she has maintained her ideals unshattered through all her sordid and humiliating experiences. She is given no ideals worthy the name, nor does she show at any time the fineness of nature necessary to appreciate the man to whom she is

at last handed over as a wounded bird who essayed to fly before it had learned the use of its wings. One can only hope that Peter's illusion continued to the end, and that he never discovered how few of the womanly qualities Honora possessed.

What will the average young girl argue from this novel? Will she recognize Mr. Churchill's constant plea of heredity, and because of it excuse in his heroine what she would not excuse in herself or her friends? Or will she find in Honora's beauty and fascination sufficient warrant for her heartlessness and erratic conduct? Has she not the right to conclude from it that a good man is waiting to give an honorable place in society to a woman after she has "lived her life"?

In Lily Bart (in "The house of mirth") we have a tragic study of a young woman's constant struggle against the evils to which she was heir and among which she was forced to live; in Margaret Debreë (in "A little journey in the world") we have the pathetic picture of a true woman of refined nature and high ideals, through her great love painfully trying to reconcile the life of the spirit with that of the flesh. To both our instant sympathy goes out as we recognize the futility of their high endeavor, but in Honora Leffingwell we find no trace of the qualities and struggles that saved those two from the sentence of failure. She failed, and yet is rewarded as if she had conquered.

The CHAIRMAN: You will agree with me, I believe, that the titles Dr. Bostwick has selected to present form a significant group, emphasizing the attention paid to the subject in drama, in fiction, and in more serious literature.

- Connor. The Foreigner.
 Coolidge. Chinese Immigration.
 Faust. German Element in the United States.
 Hoit. Life Stories of Undistinguished Americans.
 Steiner. The Immigrant Tide.
 Zangwill. The Melting Pot.

Dr. A. E. BOSTWICK: I think it is Anatole France who says that a critic,

if he be really frank, should announce, "Now I am going to talk about myself in connection with Shakespeare, Schiller, or Victor Hugo," as the case may be. I should not think of disagreeing with this, and as you would not wish me to be other than frank, let us proceed at once.

In reading such a collection of books as those that I have been asked to discuss here, the conviction presses upon one that this question of immigration, like various other apparently unrelated questions, is merely a phase of a very large problem—so vast indeed that it is seldom mentioned. I think I have read of it in only one book, and that not a very serious one, namely, Camille Flammarion's "End of the world." The question, as it shapes itself in my mind, is this: Is it well to hasten universal race amalgamation as rapidly as possible? Should we look forward to the day as inevitable, even if far distant, when there shall be in the world only one race, compounded of all those that now exist—only one civilization, the child of our present forms, yet differing from all? Or should we deny the possibility of such a thing as monstrous, and strive to keep for each race its own civilization, and to maintain the purity of its strain? We have never set ourselves down deliberately to answer this question; apparently we do not dare to face it. So far as our own actions go in this country, we are trying to take an impossible middle course—welcoming all nations to our shores, and then endeavoring to keep distinct from them. But seldom do races in physical contact escape racial amalgamation and modification of custom and culture. There have been remarkable exceptions, but they occur rarely. With us amalgamation goes on steadily; with related races we do not resist; we even welcome; with those who are farthest removed, we struggle, despise, and denounce; yet the process goes on. Our efforts to delay or postpone it are the causes of more than one economic movement that is hard for us to understand. My desire is to look at these books from the standpoint thus briefly outlined.

Mrs. Coolidge's book on "Chinese immi-

gration" is a thorough and conscientious work of the German thesis type. It goes into every phase of the subject, and its value is undoubted. But it lacks imagination, atmosphere, and sympathy; and the indignation of its author at our ill-treatment of the Chinese leaves no room for an adequate discussion of its causes. The endless details of cruelty, misrepresentation, mob-violence, and petty annoyance read a good deal as would a detailed account of the way in which a puppy chased an objectionable cat. Racial feeling is fundamental—quite as fundamental as hunger. A hungry man will lie and steal to get food; likewise will a mob filled with race-hatred commit crimes to get rid of the objects of its feeling. The question is: Shall we try to abolish the feeling or to satisfy it? Temporary measures, like punishing those who commit the misdemeanors, may be necessary, but are not worth discussing here. Hunger cannot be abolished; it must be satisfied. Is racial feeling in the same class? Can we do away with it by education? Ought we to attempt to do so? Or shall we segregate the races, and thus satisfy race-dislike? There is one writer, at least, who thinks that race-differences have been exaggerated; that they are due less to heredity than to environment; that they are easily made to disappear. This is Dr. E. A. Steiner. His book on "The immigrant tide, its ebb and flow," is perhaps too optimistic, but it has what the other lacks—imagination, sympathy, feeling. It is deeply personal, largely an account of intimate talks and relations with immigrants, chiefly those who have returned to Europe. Dr. Steiner's thesis appears to be that American environment quickly acts on the visitor: if he stays, he is likely (with some notable exceptions) to lose his racial peculiarities; if he goes back, what he has gained here may react on his home environment and modify it, generally for good. The writer discusses only European races, including the semi-Asiatic Magyar and Finn; he says nothing of the Chinese, of the Japanese, nor of our long-time guest, the African. Probably he himself would admit that it is at least doubtful whether

his thesis applies to these. This suggests the question whether we may divide races into two or more groups, within each of which amalgamation may, and should, go forward, but between which it must be discouraged. So far as our feeling in this country has had any guiding principle at all, perhaps it has been this. But drawing a line is difficult and perilous work. Our line here has shifted several times. Looking askance at first upon all but the pure Anglo-Saxon, we have next accepted the Teuton, the Celt, next the Latin, of various races, and now the Slav. Intermarriage and exchange of habits and ideas are going on all along the line. We have excluded the Chinese and Japanese, but we hear occasionally of intermarrying between these races and the American. Is there, side by side with the bitter racial prejudice shown by most of us, a giving way of the barrier here and there? Yet racial feeling has not disappeared, even where the line seems to have broken down altogether long ago. It crops out between Teuton and Celt, between Celt and Latin, even between a mother race like the English and a daughter race like the American, yet in process of formation. It is responsible for much that we attribute to differences of politics, religion, or education. Again, if A may not amalgamate with B, may there not be a third race, C, with which each may readily mix, thus bringing about ultimately the same result? Still again: evolutionary processes are yet at work, turning out new races. Is this going on faster than amalgamation? Is the ironmaster fashioning new tools faster than he is casting the old ones into the "melting-pot"? What will be the outcome? There is time here only to cast a passing glance at these things. One who mentions them must perforce take Whistler's attitude—"My dear man, I'm not arguing; I'm telling you."

There is no better proof that the general public is interested in a subject than its adoption by a writer of popular fiction. Hence Ralph Connor's novel entitled "The Foreigner" is noteworthy, although the less said about it, from a literary standpoint, the better. It is a discreet adapta-

tion of E. P. Roe, with occasional lapses into bloody and incredible melodrama. Its theme is the moral redemption of a Russian Nihilist's son who turns out in the end a highly acceptable Canadian citizen. The lesson is precisely the same that Dr. Steiner has impressed upon us, namely, the power of an environment, or more specifically, of an Anglo-Saxon environment, to obliterate racial distinctions—to re-make individuals of one race in the likeness of that by whose members he is surrounded. This is the old question of heredity versus environment. "If the cat had kittens in the oven, would they be kittens or biscuits?" asked the Irishman. Apparently these writers are willing to bet on the chance of their turning out biscuits, at least provided the oven be an Anglo-Saxon one.

The problem of immigration, as it has been briefly set forth, has broadened far beyond the question of the admission and incorporation of any Teutonic race. Faust's "German element in the United States," interesting as it is, therefore raises no doubts in the reader's mind—sets forth no question for solution. It interests us in much the same way as a book about notable men who trace their ancestry from some particular English county. Compared with the African and the Oriental, these men are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. His two-volume work is exhaustive—almost too large for comfortable assimilation. The first volume, which is historical and philosophical, does not lack in interest; the second, which is intended to be more concrete and personal, affects the reader, after a little, much like the bulky county history with its sketches of "eminent" physicians, lawyers, and business men—all paid for by the page.

An eminently readable book is Hamilton Holt's compilation of interviews from "The Independent," entitled "Undistinguished Americans." It proves nothing, nor was it intended to do otherwise, but from our present standpoint it is interesting that the universal aspect of our subject appears to have occurred to none of the interviewed immigrants. They are not anxious

to be assimilated, neither do they shrink from the process; they simply don't care. They came for liberty and a living; some intend to return; those who stay do so for some reason that seems to us trivial. The Igorrote chief admires our civilization, but prefers his own; the French dressmaker sighs for Paris; the Swede likes us chiefly because here he "has to take his hat off to nobody." This human dust hurried along by the winds of destiny thinks as little of what is really happening to it as do the molecules clashing together in some chemical reaction. In Israel Zangwill we have at last a universal amalgamationist with the courage of his convictions, so far, at least, as the United States is concerned. In "The melting pot" he does not hesitate to say that the real American does not yet exist; he is to be a product of the fusion of Saxon and Jew, Greek and Latin, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free. He does not except the Mongol and the Negro, for he specifically mentions yellow and black races among the elements that are going into the melting-pot. He fuses together, in his story, the Russian and the Jew, the persecutor of Kishineff and the persecuted; and we are led to infer that, if this is possible, *a fortiori* all things in the way of racial amalgamation may follow. It is hard to resist Zangwill; he carries us aloft, like so many Elijahs, in the fiery chariot of his enthusiasm. But may not a writer who thinks that Staten Island is New York's theatrical center, err also in the greater things as he has in the smaller? Granted his premise, that out of the melting-pot is to come a greater, a more glorified race, we may cry with him "Hallelujah!" but not once does he do aught to establish this premise. Most of us are assuming that there is no melting-pot at all, or that, if there is, some miracle is going to keep the ingredients therein from running together. So we are left with our problem, the tendency to universal fusion—for our own little melting-pot is but a corner of a greater seething cauldron, which is the world—and the repulsion that bids us deny it and fight it. Strangely enough, the forces of nature are on both

sides; we know that attraction and repulsion may reside in the same particles. Two bodies charged with electricity may repel each other at a distance and attract when they are brought sufficiently near; two bits of metal that will not even stick together may be firmly welded by heat and pressure. So, although nature keeps races apart when they know each other not, she may and will join them when they come into closer contact. Man's will may keep them apart or beckon them nearer. We seem content to acknowledge that the problem is beyond our feeble powers, and to leave it in the hands of Providence.

One thing is certain: the library must work, as it is working, along the lines of intellectual amalgamation—the only phase of this racial problem with which it has to do. Our duty it is, and our privilege, to see that so far as possible, these foreign accessions to our ranks come into closer mental contact with the phase of civilization that they find here. There may be very good reason for keeping some of them out; there is no reason for keeping them separate, intellectually, when once they have been admitted.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure that we are divided in feeling between admiration for so interesting, so informing, so definite a discussion of these books, and regret that Dr. Bostwick should not have occupied the few remaining minutes that were at his disposal. We come to biography: first, to Thompson's "Shelley"—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf of the Buffalo public library.

Thompson. Shelley.

Mrs. ELMENDORF: I can think of no proposition that I would not more willingly entertain than to undertake to come into any sort of collision with the Chairman. For the moment he forces it upon me, for I cannot call the little book I hold in my hand, Francis Thompson's "Shelley," biography. It is not biography. Thompson had no interest in Shelley's life beyond its immediate effect upon his poetry. Rather than biography it is an opportunity to look down into the mind of a young poet of more than ordinary genius.

as you would look into a Claude Lorraine glass, and see Shelley's image looking out from it. The features and proportions are all there, the colors and values are all there, but they are shadowed a little by the darkened surface of the glass. Rather than talk about the book, if they would extend my five minutes to forty-five, I should like to read you the whole of it, which would be far more enjoyable; but that I suppose they won't do, on Miss Ahern's account. So I am going to talk a minute about it to try to make you want it all. It is an essay, as you probably all know, quite as well as I do, that was rejected by the "Dublin review," and, being found in Thompson's papers after his death, it was again sent by his literary executor to the "Dublin review" to give the review a second chance. It immediately came into instant favor, probably because of the interest aroused by his sorrowful death, and for the first time in the world the "Dublin review" ran to a second edition. That second edition was again exhausted, and the essay was reproduced in this little book. Thompson's distinctive thought about Shelley is that he never was a boy; that he went, in isolation and reserve, escaping the discipline of boyhood, from childhood to the threshold of manhood, and that the result is shown clearly in his poetry, in the never-dulled faculty of "make-believe." To Thompson, Shelley is always the enchanted child. Listen a moment—

"Know you what it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man of to-day. It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism; it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything, for each child has its fairy godmother in its own soul; it is to live in a nutshell and count yourself the king of infinite space—

To see a world in a grain of sand,
And heaven in a wild flower,
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour—

it is to know not as yet that you are under sentence of life, nor petition that it be commuted into death."

Thompson defines Shelley's place among the poets as the crown of the metaphysical school. "He is what the metaphysical school should have been."

Wordsworth would never have admitted him to place among the "nature poets," for he used Nature as a palette for his brush, never as a picture for his copying.

"The universe is his box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the day-fall. He is gold-dusty with tumbling amidst the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. He teases into growling the kennelled thunder, and laughs at the shaking of its fiery chain. He dances in and out of the gates of heaven; its floor is littered with his broken fancies. He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient Nature, and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred wilful fashions, to see how she will look nicest in his song.

"The nature myths are likewise the very basis of Shelley's poetry. The lark, that is the gossip of heaven, the winds that pluck the gray from the beards of the billows, the clouds that are snorted from the sea's broad nostril, all the elemental spirits of Nature, take from his verse perpetual incarnation and re-incarnation, pass in a thousand glorious transmigrations through the radiant forms of his imagery."

I cannot ask you to drop from such imagery to the dull prose of description. Moreover, if you can see the size of the book that Miss Ahern has for review, you will know that it is only common, ordinary courtesy and kindness for me to cut off whatever is left of my five minutes and give to her.

The CHAIRMAN: Stanley's "Autobiography," by Miss Mary Ahern.

Stanley. Autobiography

Miss AHERN: Ladies and gentlemen, I think I have here what the Chairman classified as "a book of unusual interest." In my humble opinion the biography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, with the distinctive titles of potentates and institutions of learning following his

name, is only to be classed with that other immortal biography of an American, our Benjamin Franklin. It is the life story of a man who was essentially great. He writes it as he were looking at another person,—analyzing, pitying, sympathizing, but not in any sense belittling any of the qualities or the circumstances that shaped that life. He is frank almost to wonderment. In fact, one of the criticisms that I saw on the book was that he had detracted from his life history by opening to an unsympathetic public those pages which could not in any sense be a part of the man's life. Well, I do not agree with that. It seems to me that the neglected, abandoned child in the workhouse, the cruelly treated child in the charity school, the lad cast adrift because his nature couldn't join itself to the aspirations and the wishes of those by whom he was surrounded in his English home, coming to the land that he had heard of as a land of freedom and where man alone was measured in the estimation of those people—cast adrift on this shore, one would expect him to be lonely, sad-hearted, but he tells us frankly that for the first time he realized that he lived. Casting behind him all the unpleasant memories, he enters into the life of the New Orleans community with an open mind and eager heart, a loving disposition, trying in a measure to gather up the things as they lay around him that he had missed in his former environment. The picture that he gives us of the old New Orleans, of the Southern gentleman who became his foster father, who became indeed more than his own father might have been, is particularly gratifying when looked at as the contribution of a man who had, when he wrote it, passed through all the experiences that may come to mankind. He follows his Southern life, through the ups and downs of a man adrift, into the Southern home, and it is particularly interesting to read the feelings that induced him at the time to cast his lot in with the Confederacy as it prepared for war.

A criticism on the biography has been made as to the spirit that he showed, or,

rather, the lack of sincerity that he showed, in casting his fortunes first with the South and afterwards with the North, but his contribution there on human nature is to be valued; because, if we might open the histories of many who are now loud in their protests of loyalty—both North and South—the experience would not, I think, be especially different. We follow him through his prison life as it was in the North—and there again he has given us a contribution that ought to be taken to heart, when we listen to those by whom we are surrounded as they tell of the horrors of the Southern prison. Surely those chapters that relate to the hospitalities (may we say?), as they were offered in Chicago to the Southern prisoner, give room for pause, and are a distinct contribution to the development of human sympathy and wideness of vision in comparing ourselves with our neighbors. We follow him as he returns to his native land; we take up the book, perhaps with that feeling of which Dr. Judd spoke this morning; the discovery of Livingstone, the exploration of the continent of Africa—opening up, as it did, the largest development of human enterprise and energy that this latter part of the world's history has seen.—It is so large a book that I can only touch the high places. But where else will we find the setting down—not in malice nor in extenuation, with no circumstance, as Stanley repeats and reiterates—of the difficulties, the experiences that came to him, the necessity for decisions, the understanding of human nature that is found in the primitive man, the appreciation of mankind and the brotherhood of man as it developed in his association with his officers and with his native troops as he finds them there. Then the pictures that he gives of meeting with Livingstone, of his life there with him for all those months, show a man in whom the elements were certainly mixed up to such an extent that no one would question the statement THIS IS A MAN. Then his patience, his philosophy, nay, his religious spirit through it all, particularly when he goes to find the er-

atic German who, in my judgment of it, seemed to be a grandstand play, if we may use the term, and who slunk out of sight as soon as he found that the lime-lights were to be turned in other directions. There again is another picture of the human nature as it is developed under certain circumstances. Then Stanley comes back to his native land to meet the heat of commendation and the cold of malicious envy, and one wonders how the great English people, noted as they are for fair play, could have—

The CHAIRMAN (Rapping with his gavel): You will share with me the regret that I felt at a note that has reached me since coming here, from Miss Theresa Hitchler, stating that she cannot be present. She has sent her paper, and, since I have not been able to find a member of the staff of her library who was willing to attempt what none of us can achieve, Miss Hitchler's own incomparable presentation, I myself am forced to read her paper on "Egypt," by Pierre Loti.

Loti. Egypt.

Miss HITCHLER: The number of books on Egypt are legion: books compiled from guide books by hasty travelers, semi-sociological utterances by the slower voyagers, archaeological works by men of world-wide reputation, not to mention the histories dealing with fabulous numbers of years and endless dynasties of kings. But even from this appalling array of literature on Egypt we may safely single out Loti's recent attempt as meriting special notice. There is so much to admire in this "Egypt" of Pierre Loti, that it is difficult to know what to leave unsaid when speaking of his book. Even in translation there is great beauty in the cadenced sentences, and we can but wonder what must be the charm of the original text.

It might well be called "Egypt by moonlight" or, "The elegy of the dying Egypt," so exquisitely and so well have these phases of the country and its conditions been portrayed by the author—Egypt, that

land of eternal sunshine, of massive granite and shifting sand, under whose crystal sky the human intellect first awakened, when Europe was still sleeping and the glory of Greece was yet to come. But little remains to us of its ancient grandeur, though centuries of silence and oblivion have preserved to us, under the shroud of desert sands, priceless prehistoric relics. Perhaps we cannot do better than follow our author through these scenes of ancient splendor, and endeavor to see with his clear vision and artistic appreciation the progressive development of human thought.

Loti sees the Sphinx by moonlight, but the face of the great Sphinx is at present only a mutilated mask, scarred by the hand of time and the merciless iconoclast, impressive only beneath the enchantment of the moon.

He visits the terrible new Anglicized Cairo, and the old, old, native Cairo, for, like many old-time cities, Cairo consists of two parts, the old and the new. Old Cairo is passing away and the Cairo of the future is a cosmopolitan city, apparently ignorant or negligent of the rich inheritance of Egyptian art and architecture it contains.

He makes a moonlight visit to the Hall of mummies (the doors of which are sealed every night in order to guard the precious relics collected there), and, after passing through a succession of rooms, reaches the halls containing the veritable dead bodies, where, ranked according to dynasty, and in chronological order, rest the proud Pharaohs. These ancient monarchs are now stripped of their bandages and soon will return to dust. If we wish to preserve for posterity the lineaments of these physiognomies of former centuries it behooves us to hasten.

The religion of the ancient Egyptians presumably originated in a low kind of fetish worship of purely African character. Every village and town seems to have had its own special god, worshiped in the form of some animal or plant. At different periods different animals were considered sacred. Among the various incarnations were the bulls (Apis) at Mem-

phis, and the visit of M. Loti to the tombs of the Apis forms an interesting chapter.

His description of "The race of bronze" and "The downfall of the Nile" is interesting in the extreme. Although not all of us have been privileged to journey up the old river in a *dahabiya* as familiar from description as the gondolas of the Venetian canals, surely all may enjoy the vivid word-painting of the author as he tells us of "this bright land with its rose-colored distances," its gay fields, and flaring desert. Along the banks one sees in continuous line the *shaduf*, or primitive rigging, used from time immemorial for drawing the life-giving water from the river. There, from gray dawn until the hour for evening prayer, this race of bronze is busy at the primordial occupation of Egypt, fetching and carrying water. Their action never changes, nor does their song. Passive endurance has become characteristic of the race.

But the Nile, too, is changing. The ascent of the river from Cairo to Nubia will soon lose its charm, even though days of transparent clearness continue to follow nights of transcendent loveliness. For foreigners have taken possession of the valley, have silenced its cataracts and dammed its precious waters. Factories are rising along its banks, and the primitive *shaduf* is replaced by machines which raise the water more easily. "Poor, poor Nile!" exclaims Pierre Loti, "What a downfall is here." While visiting the great temple of Amen-Ra at Thebes at night, Loti, with an illustrious savant who is comptroller of this vast museum as guide, shuts himself up and remains alone in the darkness, until moonrise brings a flock of tourists to view the ruins with camera and magnesium lights.

And how Loti hates Cook's tourists! All the Frenchman and poet in him rises up against these professional sightseers with their (to him) terrible clothes, their inevitable "Baedekers," their spectacles, and modern appliances.

The indictment of Albion is heavy. The conquering Angle, wherever he goes, carries his right little tight little island with

him. The unhappy native who cannot or will not yield to British civilization is abolished. It is a question whether the survivor who takes on Angleism as a garment, and who represents, in the jargon of the day, "the fittest" is the most worthy of his race. It does not seem that he who can forget the traditions of his forefathers and mold himself to the ideals of a new and vastly different race, was ever of a more than jelly-like consistency.

Loti acknowledges that the English have made Egypt, but he thinks the cost is too high. They have destroyed the charm of Egypt with their steamboats and factories. The great works of the Nile, the great dam of Assouan, by which they regulate the rise and fall of the river, have changed the climate—made it very damp—and frequent rains, fogs, and fevers result; and in the unsanitary surroundings of the native village the fellah dies of an hitherto unknown ill. With all the money that has been spent upon Egypt, they have only drained their own quarter of Cairo. The native quarter is absolutely without sanitation. In the olden days, when it never rained, and when dampness was a thing unknown, this was not unendurable, but with the new Nile have come frequent rains and dense fogs, and the condition of the streets is unspeakable. Loti does not think that submerging Philae is excusable on any grounds, and it is hard to approve any such money-making scheme. But in this age anything, no matter how old or beautiful, that does not make money is ruthlessly elbowed aside.

These things would seem more appalling than they do, were we not accustomed to the blind greed which, in America, has ruthlessly defaced the Hudson Palisades, laid low our verdant forests, hushed the voices of our song-birds, and attempted to harness the majesty of Niagara.

Since even the God-given landscape is not sacred why should the ruined work of dead men be safe?

Loti's style is too well known to need characterization. The dreamy poetry of it is inimitable. The color of Egypt is well painted. It is by no means a guide

book, but it leaves the reader regretting that he could not see Egypt as Loti did.

The CHAIRMAN: We are to have five minutes with Lieutenant Shackleton and Dr. R. G. Thwaites in "The heart of the Antarctic."

Shackleton. The Heart of the Antarctic.

Dr. THWAITES: Mr. Chairman, ever since the world was young a tale of adventure into unknown lands has appealed to the imagination of man. It is a great pleasure on a melting morning like this, with the temperature at 90 above, to turn for five slender minutes to that other land where the temperature is of that killing sort of 90 below. The Arctic has appealed to men of adventure for three hundred years past; we have been told that rather frequently by recent adventurers; but the Antarctic is a comparatively new land of adventure. From the days of Wilkes, when he discovered the great barrier, the edge of the great glacier that overwhelms the southern pole, men have become greatly interested in the Antarctic. The differences between travel in the Arctic and the Antarctic are many. In the Arctic men go in on the level; to be sure the ice is there, in great hummocks; we have had pictures of it recently in the magazines and in the various journals; but in the Antarctic a great glacier thousands of feet high, mountain high, covers the pole. In order to reach the Southern pole it is necessary to surmount this glacier. Whereas the temperature in the extreme north, which of course gets very low, is reaching an almost killing point, the temperature and the winds of the Antarctic, at the top of the mountain, of course, must be considerably greater. And so when Shackleton takes you to a country seven, eight thousand, eight thousand five hundred, and even nine thousand feet above the level of the ocean, amidst temperatures and conditions such as that, you have an entirely different scene of adventure. Shackleton's two volumes, the second of which is devoted entirely to the scientific aspect of his voyage,

is that of a plain sailor's log; there is no attempt at literary erudition; there is no attempt at the literature fetish, but he just simply gives you the proceedings from day to day. That sounds dull in the telling, and yet the venture that he was engaged upon was one of the sort that tests the temperament of man to its greatest extreme. You see him taking on his supplies—and, like some other adventurers nearer home, they have taken on everything from pemmican and gum-drops to Kodaks—and in the chapters devoted to the supplies every firm that has had anything to do with the supplies is duly advertised. Not as yet has Shackleton been shown with all these various articles, using them, in the Antarctic, in the illustrated pages of the advertising portions of our magazines; nevertheless, I suppose his time will yet come. I overlook that as he proceeds to the southern latitudes and takes on his men, little by little, testing them little by little, at New Zealand and elsewhere. You seem to get acquainted personally, intimately, with the various members of his expedition; he gives their biographies, he tells their characteristics with a frankness which none but a sailor would indulge; until by and by you see at last the expedition setting forth with its little company of very well-described people, with whom you become intimately acquainted, setting off to the edge of the great barrier, and reaching the spot where his former commander, Capt. Scott, had formerly wintered, on the edge of the great barrier, in Wilkesland.

The two volumes are filled with pictures, most interesting pictures. You have pictures of the men during that long winter in that great camp, in their beds, cooking their provisions, amusing the penguins with "Caruso records" from Victor and other machines—you are very carefully told which particular machine it is—and the penguins listening very carefully. You seem to see the whole life of the Antarctic land spread out before you in this wonderful array of photographs. Then finally you are acquainted with his supplies most intimately, with the personnel; you are

acquainted with the six months or so that they spend in the camp there; and then you follow with him the fortunes of the side party sent to Mt. Erebus, and the terrors of that expedition at the top of that great mountain of the Antarctic are very graphically described, where he tells you that the wind blows so hard that in order that the men may sleep in their sleeping bags at night it was necessary for two men to be in each bag, for if there were but one man in a bag the wind would get into the corners of the flaps of the bag and blow the man over the edge of the cliff, two or three men having come very near suffering such a fate. But, of course, your very great interest is with Shackleton himself, when starting out with his seven or eight or ten companions. Shackleton starts off with his ponies, which he considers better than the dogs, and—

The CHAIRMAN: (Rapping with his gavel).

Dr. THWAITES: Am I through with my five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN: Through.

Dr. THWAITES: All right. He finally got there within a hundred miles. (Laughter and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: We come to the subject of fiction. Hope—Anthony Hope—springs eternal in the public library, and he has a horde of companions. We are reminded when we come to the subject at all that

"There was once an old lady of Delhi
Who refused to read Crockett's 'Cleg
Kelly.'

When they said 'It's the fashion,'
She replied in a passion,
'I know it—so's Marie Corelli.'

We must bow to the fashion, perhaps oftener than we would, but we may take time for only a few novels this morning—the first, Mrs. Bacon's "Margarita's soul," presented by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh of the Milwaukee public library.

Bacon. Margarita's Soul.

Miss VAN VALKENBURGH: It is not surprising that Josephine Daskam Bacon

preferred to write this story under the pseudonym "Ingraham Lovell," the astonishing part is that she should ever have owned it. The illustrations are eminently fitting, being quite quaint and incomprehensible, and the Whistler butterflies lavishly used give it an artistic touch otherwise lacking. I can scarcely do better than to introduce the characters of this astonishing book, and then by copious quotation let them tell their own story, and permit you to judge of the jerky, disconnected style, and the author's idea of soul-growth in woman.

The hero is Roger Bradley, aged forty, a successful New York lawyer, of the bluest of blue Boston blood, a Yale graduate, and a pattern of all the virtues. Margarita, whom he marries during a moment of inadvertence—the lady who has no soul, but whose husband procures one for her under our eyes.

The story is told by Winfred Jerrolds, commonly called "Jerry," the family friend, who is madly in love with his friend's wife—a very desirable situation.

When the story opens Roger is strolling up Broadway. In "avoiding a flood of hurrying citizens," he stepped backward, and bumped heavily against the person behind him. Being a gentleman he apologized. I quote:

"He took two steps and stopped suddenly, for a hand slipped under his arm. 'Will you tell me the quickest way to Broadway,' said the woman to whom he had just spoken. 'To Broadway?,' he echoed, stupidly. 'This is Broadway, what do you want of it?' 'I want to show myself on it,' said the heavily veiled woman, a young woman, from the voice. 'To show yourself on it?' he repeated, sternly, 'and why do you want to do that?' 'To get myself some friends; I have none,' she said, serenely. The bell notes, the grave full richness of this veiled woman's voice touched Roger deeply, and with a brusque motion he drew from his pocket a banknote and pressed it into the hand under his arm. 'Take this and go home,' he said, severely. 'If you will promise to call at an address I will give you, I will guarantee you a decent means of livelihood. Will you promise me?' She reached down without a word into a bag that hung at her waist and drew out

something in her turn. 'I have a great many of these,' she said, placidly, 'and more at home—See them!' And under his face she thrust a double handful of stamped paper, all green. Roger stared at her. 'Put that away directly,' he said, 'and lift your veil so that I can see who you are. There is something wrong here.' The woman threw back her veil so that it framed her face like a cloud, and Roger looked straight into her eyes. Roger told me afterwards that he literally could not say if it were five seconds or five minutes that he looked into the girl's eyes. He had since leaned to the opinion that it was nearer five minutes, as the passing street boys had already begun to collect. An interested cabby caught his eye, wagged his whip masterfully, wheeled up to them, and with an apparently complete grasp of the situation whirled them off through a side street, with never so much as a 'Where to, sir?'

Thus do the hero and heroine meet, and he now takes occasion to ask a few questions, and finds that she does not know her family name, that she is called Margarita, and lives by the sea with two servants named Hester Prynne and Calliban, a dumb boy, her father having recently died. Then this remarkable young lady says she is hungry, and Roger, filled with remorse, takes her to a French restaurant. While waiting for their dinner,

"He studied her, amused partly, partly lost in her beauty, for indeed she was beautiful. She had a pure olive skin, running white into the neck—oh, the back of Margarita's neck! that tender nape with its soft, nearly blonde locks that curled short about it below the heavy waves of what she called her 'real hair.' That was chestnut—dark brown at night. Nature had given her long, dark lashes with perfect verisimilitude, but had at the last moment capriciously decided against man's peace, and hidden behind them—set deep behind them under flexible Italian brows—those curious slate-blue eyes that fixed her face in your mind inalterably."

The waiter brought them, among other things,

"an ivory-white salad of endive, set with ruby points of beet, drenched in pure olive-oil, and of this soothing luxury Margarita consumed two large plates in dreamy silence. Then she spooned out a great mouthful of the delicate ice before her. In one second the peaceful dining-room was a chattering, howling reign of

terror. For Margarita, with a choking cry of rage and anguish, threw the ice, with terrible precision, into the bland face of the waiter who had brought it, threw her glass of water with equal accuracy into the wide open eyes of the head-waiter, who appeared instantly; threw Roger's wine glass full into his own horrified face as he rose to catch her death-dealing hand, and, lifting with the magnificent single-armed sweep of a Greek war goddess her chair from behind her, stood facing them, glaring silently, slate-eyed Pallas gloriously at bay!"

After mollifying the waiters, Roger found himself again in a closed carriage with Margarita, the proprietor having at once summoned that vehicle. When he ventures to remonstrate with the lady she replied by

"turning in her seat, and with the swiftness of a panther slapped him, a stinging, biting blow, flat across his cheek. A tornado of answering rage whirled him out of himself, and seizing her wrists he bent them behind her back. Unless I am greatly mistaken Roger lived fast in those galloping quick-breathed minutes, before he pinioned Margarita, her hands behind her back with one arm, and held fast about the knees with the other. Crushed against him, dead weight she lay, her unconquered eyes sea-black now, flat against his, her heart laboring heavily, under his relentless banding arm.

"'Will you be good, you absurd little wild cat? will you?' he demanded, his voice shaking with laughter and triumph. 'No, I will not,' said Margarita. 'I hate you, I will die before I will obey you.' And at this foolish and melodramatic remark Roger Bradley, descendant of all the Puritans, a respected bachelor of exemplary habits and no entanglements, deliberately, and with a happy heart-felt oath, kissed Margarita, at length and somewhat brutally, in a hired four-wheeler at the junction of 34th and 5th Ave."

So much for Boston-bred manners in the initial step to soul growth. Roger finally finds an envelope in Margarita's bag, which gives the name of a town, so he takes her to the 42d St. station and buys her a ticket, but she refuses to go alone, so he accompanies her, and, after traveling all night, they walk five miles, incidentally traversing a "certain marshy band of vivid green, for several pasture

lengths," and arrive at the looked for house, where Caliban is engaged in milking the cow. Margarita helps herself to the new milk and drops asleep for some hours, on some fresh hay just beside the cow stall. When she awakens, Roger very naturally suggests breakfast, and asks Caliban to prepare it for them, but poor dumb Caliban only stared and walked away. Then this son of culture "lifted Caliban in the air by the collar of his coat and gave him several sharp blows on each ear and shook him. Then he threw him away on the floor," and, as might have been expected, from that hour Caliban worshiped his master and developed into a wonderful cook. "Roger ate five eggs and a great many pieces of bacon and six biscuits," besides much coffee, after which feat he and Margarita went for a walk. Upon their return, Caliban by signs makes them understand that Hester Prynne, the housekeeper, is dead. Then this remarkable New York lawyer, instead of thinking of inquests and such unpleasant things, remarks, "I am very sleepy, Margarita, and don't care to walk back to the village directly, since it would do no especial good—I think I will take a little nap on the beach," which he proceeds to do, and does not awaken until sunset, when Caliban intimates that the dead woman is gone, and we are obliged to let it go at that, while Roger and Margarita take their picnic supper on the beach, and he again kisses her. This time, "while Roger was kissing her that kiss, the tide *did* come in." Is this the origin of the soul kiss, or should it be respectfully referred to the Committee on navigation? Roger stays on the island five days, and then sends this telegram to his friend:

"Please bring bag of clothes and razors here will meet train arriving 4:30 Tuesday, bring sensible parson, don't fail—Roger."

The very parson is just then dining with Jerry, and the two, with the clothes and razors, go to the island. When they arrive, the parson—a Yale ex-athlete—decides to row for a few hours, and Jerry lands and immediately falls asleep. (What an island that would be for people trou-

bled with insomnia!) When he awakens it is foggy. I now quote:

"As I stared, two great golden arrows from the sun behind me cut into the thickest of it and tore it like a curtain, and in the rent appeared two human figures, walking as it might be on clouds to earth. More than mortal tall they loomed in the mist, and no marbles I have ever seen—not even that wonder of Melos—is so immortally lovely as they were. The woman wore a veil of crimson vine-leaves that wound about her hips and dropped on one side nearly to her knee; around the man's neck a great lock of her long hair lay loose, and on his head a rough wreath of the red leaves shone in the arrow of sunlight. Beside them a monstrous hound appeared suddenly; a trailing vine dripped like blood from his great jowl."

I have been fortunate enough to know several New York lawyers in my day, and there is not one of them who would not have drawn the line at the rough wreath, and no self-respecting dog could be found who would trail that vine.

After a suitable time, during which Jerry falls "senselessly and hopelessly and everlastingly in love with Margarita," the pastor rows in and marries the couple, has a marvelous dinner, prepared and served by the obliging Caliban, and returns to the city, much pleased with his visit. Shortly after, Jerry returns to New York to spend all his savings, a little over five thousand dollars, in a single pearl for Margarita's wedding gift. Jerry is nothing if not generous, but he is rewarded for his rashness in being made heir to a large fortune, enabling him to put furnaces and bathrooms and such, in Roger's island home as a surprise.

As Margarita in her soulless state is not calculated to please Roger's mother, he takes her to Paris, and that is the proper place to supply the needs of ladies. One picture of their life in Paris will suffice.

"In the center of the table was a graceful silver dish filled with fruit. Margarita with a cooing, throaty cry, reached over to it, seized with incredible swiftness two great handfuls of the fruit, and, leaping from her seat, retreated with her booty to the salon. For a second she stood in

the doorway, two yellow bananas hugged to her breast among the rich lace, an orange in her elbow, her teeth plunged into a great black Hamburg grape, her eyes two dark-blue mutinies."

From now on things move swiftly, the customary hidden letters are discovered, disclosing Margarita's parentage—her mother an Italian noblewoman, who left a nunnery to marry an American man, under a cloud because of having accidentally killed a relative during the Civil war. Margarita becomes mother to a child for whom she cares nothing, and develops a voice which makes her a wonder of the age and sends her to the operatic stage, where she captivates all hearts.

While she was at the height of her musical career, Roger's mother inopportunistically becomes a paralytic, and sends for her son and his wife and baby, and they become reconciled. Then the family and Jerry go to the Island joyfully, with the thought of the furnace and bathroom, but while all seems so bright, Roger falls off the Island and Margarita rescues him, by holding him above the water, for a long time, screaming violently all the time "Bring a rope!" Jerry and Caliban get there, summoned by the aforesaid dog, in time to save their lives, but the beautiful golden voice is done for, and when Roger recovers from the long attack of fever caused by exposure, he finds that he has a wife with a soul—which must have been a great relief to the poor man. In the last chapter Margarita is the proud mother of six beautiful children, and on the last page she tells the family friend: "There is only one world for a woman, Jerry, and no one can be happy, like me, till she lives in it—the hearts that love her. His and theirs and yours, dear Jerry, O, always yours!"

So they were all satisfied, and I trust lived happy ever after. There are occasional lines where Mrs. Bacon is herself, as where she speaks of modern fiction and says, "Why is it, by the way, that God has hidden so many things in these latter days from the prudent and revealed them unto spinsters?" Again, speaking of that ubiquitous—

"Young Person to whom all print is free as air in these enlightened days. In America it has been the rule to suppress such print as could not brave this freedom; in France, to suppress such Young Persons as could. There is something to be said for both methods, and each has, perhaps, its defects; the one producing more stimulating Young Persons, the other enjoying more virile prose."

The review which the publishers selected in advertising the book is the following:

"Distinctly refreshing. At once happy and exciting; dreamy yet full of action; sad yet joyous; incredible yet natural as life."

All things taken into consideration, I think it is fortunate that most women are born with souls, and are spared the necessity of obtaining them at such expense.

The CHAIRMAN: Before presenting the next speaker, it is my privilege to use for a moment the advance sheets of the "Book reviewers' handy index" about to be published. This is a little compilation of phrases, synonyms, words, substitutes, catch sentences, designed to facilitate the task of book reviewing. The novel under review is either a "STRONG, UNFORTUNATE, POWERFUL, ABSORBING, CREEPING, OR COMPELLING" story. The reviewer takes his choice, checks off the desired word, and passes on. The reader's attention never "DIVIDES, DROPS, WANDERS, FLAGS, LIFTS." The book is a "character study," and the words you may select from "SYMPATHETIC, DELIGHTFUL, CHARMING, MARVELOUS, EXQUISITE," and so on. Check again. It shows a "KEEN INSIGHT INTO CHARACTER, SURPRISING GRASP OF THE SUBJECT, DELIGHTFUL NARRATIVE STYLE, RARE SYMPATHY WITH HUMANITY, STRONG LOCAL COLOR." A few check marks opposite the right words and phrases and *voilà*—a book review.

Those of you that are familiar—and many of us are—with the work of the gentleman who has been good enough to come to talk to us, will appreciate the fact that a copy of this volume will never be necessary among his professional tools. Therefore we are the more pleased to listen now to Mr. Wallace Rice, of Chicago, on

PRACTICAL BOOK REVIEWING AND MANUSCRIPT READING FROM THE INSIDE

Mr. RICE: I think I may further introduce myself as the only man in Chicago who, without having a definitive salary, has for fourteen years earned a mild distinction, a mild and impecunious distinction, by doing literary work and nothing else. I have done all kinds, of all degrees of goodness and badness—some of it very good, I hope; most of it, by reason of the environment of which I am to speak, very bad. My subject is not logically arranged. Book reviewing is in the nature of cure; manuscript reading is in the nature of prevention. Book reviewers suffer usually from any vital interest in the community regarding their work, their appointment, and any vital interest in their employers regarding the pay they are to receive. The public gets just about as good reviews as,—and in most cases vastly better reviews than,—it pays for. Most book reviews are written for nothing. Most book reviewers at best get the book to keep. Recent proceedings on the part of the publishers have made it almost impossible for them to get any money for these books if they try to sell them, but when you are doing your best you can get seventy-five cents for a dollar-and-a-half book. Any wise person, of course, in those circumstances, writes seventy-five cents' worth of review and no more. If your family expenses require that you should earn something in the nature of fifteen dollars a day, it becomes necessary for you to read and review thirty books in that day—it is done, very frequently done, and done in just the manner that you are so familiar with. There is only one valid book review for all purposes, and that is an adaptation by Mr. Bill Nye of a saying of Artemus Ward to the effect that "for those who like this kind of book this is the kind of book those people like." (Laughter.) But the newspaper book reviewer has quite a definite audience in mind. When I first went on the newspapers, a great many years ago, I was told—having some knowledge of Latin and

a tendency to use Latin words—that I was addressing an audience supposititiously situated in Blue Island Avenue, which may be identified, for those who live outside of Chicago, as in the vicinity of Hull House. So the views are not addressed to librarians. I do not know that I ever heard of a book reviewer who had a librarian in mind in writing the review. If he wrote book reviews such as librarians would like, his columns—hardly read as it is—would not be read at all, I am afraid. Josh Billings said once, "Most people think that anybody can keep a hotel. Anybody can. That's why there are so many bad ones." Anybody on a newspaper can review a book. There are not in America, all told, more than forty newspapers which pay for a literary editor. The rest are given over to people of all grades of intelligence, very few of them with any literary intelligence, in the fine spirit in which the newspaper in America does a great many other things. I remember, years ago, when Rugby football in the West was very young, Mr. Peter Dunne—the immortal Dooley—was sent out to a Rugby football match, and when he objected that he didn't know anything about it, the city editor said, "Of course then you will view it with a quite unprejudiced mind." Book reviews are given out upon the same principle—upon another newspaper principle, perhaps, which led a benevolent-looking old lady once to come into the city room and ask the city editor if she could thank the delightful person who was writing the "Mother's talk," and the city editor said, "That's him, in the pink shirt, smoking a cigarette, in the corner." (Laughter.)

Book reviews are not read by the public, which is one reason why they are so bad. Books have no interest to the general public. I am very much inclined to think that the more one reads the newspapers the less he reads books; and, as the two come together at very few points, books are read by those who prefer not to read the papers very much. Magazines stand upon almost a precise plane with newspapers in this respect. The magazines you will have noticed, are becoming more

and more journalistic, while the entrance of what is called the "human interest story" into journalism has given journalism something of a literary character; at least there are some of the permanent things in human nature recorded from time to time in the newspapers. Magazine book reviews—and there are more magazines publishing book reviews from time to time—are almost essentially smart, as "The chap book" used to try to be smart, without any particular effort to analyze, or to tell any of the sort of information that is useful for librarians. It is always possible in any literature review for the editor to secure for any book either a favorable or unfavorable notice; that is, an editor with his staff well in hand, knowing the idiosyncrasies of each member of it, may send a book regarding Spain, if written by a friend of his, to a man who is very fond of Spain; or, if written by an enemy, to a man who abominates Spain. It is always possible, as you know, owing to human imperfections and inadvertencies, for anybody to write either a favorable or an unfavorable review for any book. One can pick out the little things that the author would rather not have said, and dwell upon them, and make the best book ridiculous. One can take the occasional high lights that even the worst book succeeds in attaining and praise that book beyond measure. It requires, I am convinced, something more than mere literary training to constitute an adequate book reviewer. But it is always to be remembered that newspapers, in their function, are not pretending to criticism; they are reviewing, not criticizing. I myself very earnestly believe that it is not at all the function of any newspaper to tell its readers anything more than what they wish to know about that kind of a book. Is it the kind of book that the average reader wishes to read? And, if so, why? and to state enough concerning that book to prove that opinion. The number of critics of literature in America at the present time who have any pretension to being considered as critics is few—I doubt if there

be one, one or two—so few that you are safe in saying there are no critics in America. There are book reviewers occasionally—not very many of them. There go out from the great metropolitan papers reviews usually—extended reviews in some cases—of important and unimportant books. Those are copied all over the country. I have seen cases where a review a column long in a country paper had no two consecutive paragraphs clipped from the same paper farther east. Out of forty possible newspapers, all the critical work, so called, is simply clipped from other and larger papers. Some cities in America, which you would suppose would necessarily carry book reviewers, carry none. They prefer to copy verbatim from the New York and the Chicago papers.

I have no notion how such a state of affairs is to be remedied except by the universal method of education. When people are educated to look into the literary column for something besides a mere passing fancy of an immature mind in the way of a review, the papers will give them something better. If that time ever comes, there will be some chance, perhaps, of a reviewer being able to make a decent living by reviewing. Now it is a curious fact for your literary purposes that the newspapers actually invert interest. The books that are permanent and interesting are the books that, to the newspaper, are the least interesting. One never has to read a serious book for newspaper reviews; and, as one gets a little more money for serious books than for the other, they become entirely desirable to the reviewer. Any serious book can get all the review that any newspaper requires from a reading of the Preface, to indicate what the author meant to do, and a reading of the Table of contents to see what he has done. It becomes necessary, then, practically, to read only works of fiction. Now, works of fiction, as you all know, are constructed upon a quite definite plan. In the first chapter the hero enters, and in the second chapter the heroine, or vice versa, and, in cases of some daring

souls, they both come in the first chapter. In the first three chapters the entire situation develops, and develops to such an extent that you skip from the third chapter to the second-before-the-last, which contains the dramatic climax. You must find all those characters in the first three chapters and no others. You save much time, because if there are other people introduced, or if some of those in the first three chapters have disappeared, you are immediately able to say that the book is improperly constructed. You also have to acquire in those four chapters of the book some idea of why the book was given that particular name. If, however, in those four chapters you do not find the reason for the book having been given that name, you are quite safe in saying that it is very ill or inappropriately named. Now, that is all most novels are worth. It is more than most novels are worth, because novels are put out not for any excellence they may contain, generally speaking, but because there is in every novel the potentiality of a "best seller."

And that brings me to the second portion of my disclosure, which has to do with manuscript reading. I have, in my day, read a great many thousand manuscripts, and I have at least one kind word to say for them—the typewriting, which is insisted upon, is more legible than the ordinary printed book. It has been objected that publishers are publishing too many books. I think that is true. I think that if when the number of possible authors began to increase they had kept the number of books to be published at the same, without increase, we would have by this time had a marvelous literature. As a matter of fact, the number of authors has increased way beyond the comprehension and handling of the publisher who has not raised his standard but has, on the contrary, in some cases lowered it.

The only thing that prevents a manuscript from being published—and that not always—is the vice included under the generic term of "amateurishness." It is quite unmistakable. Any man of experience who reads a manuscript and finds

it amateurish on the first two pages is seldom troubled to read the manuscript further. Sometimes a book, by some happy chance, written by an amateur—one who has not learned the art of writing by writing—contains the germ of an idea. That is given into other and more competent hands, and the royalties shared; though, in some cases, a "hack" is hired who takes the idea and works it out, without royalty, on the basis of so many cents a word. Now, you have no possible notion of the kind of harm that the publisher's reader prevents by insisting that, of authors previously unknown, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand manuscripts shall be rejected, and that out of authors previously known not more than one in ten shall be accepted. There come into every publishing house in this country bales of manuscripts of the most astonishing badness—written by crazy people. I had a man come into my office once who, after asking if we published books, confided to me that he was the Lamb of God, and produced a book which he wanted published; he said he was able to sit in the chair and close his eyes and transport himself forthwith to any portion of the world, and on that basis wished us to publish his book of travels. (Laughter.) It is not at all an unfair instance. There are hundreds and hundreds of crank books, voluminous books, books in four volumes, written to prove that this earth was once encrusted in what afterward became mud and settled upon the surface—I don't mean encrusted upon the surface, but I mean at a distance of some eighty or ninety miles above us—and that that is the reason why you find frozen mastodons in Siberia; they were under mud when they fell. All that goes off to be published at the author's expense; and as, by some wise dispensation, authors who write that kind of books seldom have any money—very few of them have any money—the books seldom are published.

But I want to say just a word for the author who does get his book published. The average return upon a printed

book is hardly more than a hundred dollars. Now, writing is hard work, it is not easy work; it becomes increased—the difficulty—as age advances, to most people; the actual mechanical labor of it is considerable. But one faces always, as an author, the certainty of smaller and smaller receipts, however small they are to start with, as one grows older. The average book hardly sells at the publication more than a thousand copies. The average royalty paid is about ten cents a volume. It is a very poor way to make a living, and those who think that literary men are entitled to great sympathy a hundred years ago because they starved then can be just as sympathetic with a great number of people who are living now and starving trying to do literature. They are the world's benefactors, they are the people who say the vital and permanent things, after all. They get less return than almost any form of art,—because I take it that literature is an art equal with painting and sculpture and music and the others,—and, in this country, the state of affairs at the present time is such that the greater the literary artist the less certain his reception at the hands of the American public. We have in America at the present time, for example, not less than seventy men and women who are writing admirable poetry, poetry which will compare favorably,—if not in certainty of flight, assuredly in beauty of expression and in all that constitutes lyric greatness in verse,—will bear comparison with the best poetry of the English at any time, and that is not reviewed in the papers. No book reviewer of the ordinary type knows what to do with a book of contemporary verse when he comes to it. It is not read by anybody, and it does not appear to any commensurate extent upon the shelves of any library, and yet that poetry is going to be, out of all this turmoil and sea of literature that we are going through at the present time, is going to be the only permanent contribution, broadly speaking, to English literature. It is going to survive when it does come into a library. The very fact

that it keeps unread allows it to retain its position on the shelves when the novel passes from hand to hand, wears out, and is not replaced. We are sure of physical immortality, if not of any other kind.

I would like to bespeak your consideration also for those poor struggling souls who, without any preparation whatever, are given books to review. Granted time, and opportunity, and extended experience, and a knowledge of current literature as it runs—which is not to be derived from any text book (except that of Prof. Phelps), which is not to be derived from a course in any school or college—they are still trying to do something, however unfortunate, in the way of adding to the interest in literature.

I should like very much to bespeak the interest of you all in the great permanent things in English literature of the present time,—chief of those poetry, then essays, little fugitive volumes, apparently, which have in them the germ of the great thing, of art, of beauty, and of high purpose. (Applause.)

[Mr. Wyer retires and President Hodges assumes the chair.]

The PRESIDENT: On account of the lateness of the hour we will put off the consideration of the reports until the next general session. I will make one announcement from the Executive board, that the Committee on resolutions consists of William N. C. Carlton, Chairman, Miss N. K. Preston, and Mr. A. E. Bostwick. Adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION

(Monday morning, July 4, 1910.)

An informal session of the Association was called to meet in the Casino at nine o'clock Monday morning, for the purpose of appropriately observing the Fourth of July.

President Hodges presided, and presented Mr. Wallace Rice, of Chicago, who read the "Declaration of Independence" in an impressive manner.

"America" was then sung by the audience, and a stanza was added which was written for the occasion by Mr. Rice. The words appeared on a large banner over the stage, and were as follows:

May all the books we know
Kindle a sacred glow,
Lit by our hand;
Let Wisdom's holy fame
Blazoned in Freedom's name
Our libraries proclaim
Throughout the land.

On Monday evening, July 4, W. R. Reinick, of the Philadelphia free library, gave a talk on "Insects destructive to

books." The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

(Tuesday morning, July 5, 1910.)

The third general session was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by President N. D. C. Hodges, and the Association at once passed to the consideration of reports from committees. As the reports had been printed and distributed, they were not read at the session, but were submitted for action.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUND

To THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
GENTLEMEN:

The Trustees of the Carnegie and Endowment Fund, in presenting their annual report, are pleased to say that the interest on all bonds has been paid up to date.

During the year fifteen thousand dollars of the Missouri Pacific 6's were called in and fifteen thousand dollars United States Steel Bonds were purchased in their place. And, in addition, fifteen hundred dollars of United States Steel Bonds were purchased from moneys on deposit in the Union Trust Company.

The Trustees were not able to exchange any of the bonds profitably for those bearing a higher rate of interest owing to the condition of the market. They still hope the time is not far distant when they can make this change to the advantage of the Association.

Annexed please find a detailed statement of all our transactions in both funds covering the period from January 15, 1909, to January 15, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. KIMBALL,
W. T. PORTER,
WM. W. APPLETON,
Trustees A. L. A. Endowment Fund.

CARNEGIE FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

Cash donated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.....				\$100,000.00
Invested as follows:				
June 1, 1908	5,000	4% Am. Tel. & Tel. Bonds.....	96½	\$4,825.00
June 1, 1908	10,000	4% Am. Tel. & Tel. Bonds.....	94%	9,437.50
June 1, 1908	15,000	4% Cleveland Terminal	100	15,000.00
June 1, 1908	10,000	4% Seaboard Air Line.....	95½	9,550.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	3½% N. Y. Cent. (Lake Shore Col.)..	90	13,500.00
June 1, 1908	15,000	5% Western Un. Tel.....	108½	15,000.00
June 1, 1909	15,000	5% Mo. Pacific	104%	15,000.00
May 3, 1909	15,000	U. S. Steel.....	104	15,000.00
Aug. 6, 1909	1,500	U. S. Steel.....	106%	1,500.00
				\$98,812.50
101,500				
		Dime Savings Institution		\$841.67
		Union Trust		345.83
				1,187.50
				\$100,000.00

In addition to the above we have on hand at the Union Trust Company \$150.00, profit on the sale of the Missouri Pacific Bonds, which we have carried to a special surplus account.

CARNEGIE FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

Cash on hand, Jan. 15, 1909.....	\$1,165.63
Jan. 25, 1909, Int. N. Y. Central	262.50
Jan. 25, 1909, Int. Missouri Pacific	450.00
March 11, 1909, Int. Missouri Pacific	375.00
March 13, 1909, Int. Seaboard Air Line	200.00
May 1, 1909, Int. Cleveland Terminal	300.00
May 3, 1909, Int. Missouri Pacific (Bonds Paid)	232.53
July 1, 1909, Int. Union Trust Co.....	52.71
July 1, 1909, Int. Am. T. & T. Co.....	300.00
July 1, 1909, Int. Western Un. Tel. Co.....	375.00
Aug. 5, 1909, Int. New York Central	262.00
Aug. 5, 1909, Int. Missouri Pacific	375.00
Sept. 2, 1909, Int. Seaboard Air Line.....	200.00
Nov. 3, 1909, Int. U. S. Steel	412.50
Nov. 4, 1909, Int. Cleveland Terminal	300.00
Jan. 3, 1910, Int. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.....	300.00
Jan. 3, 1910, Int. Western Union Tel. Co.....	375.00
Jan. 15, 1910, Int. Dime Savings Institution	14.69
Jan. 15, 1910, Int. Union Trust Co.....	55.30
Jan. 15, 1910, Int. Dime Savings Institution	19.29
	\$6,027.65

Disbursements

April 30, 1909, Stationery	\$ 4.00
May 3, 1909, Premium 15 Steel 5's.....	600.00
May 3, 1909, Accrued Interest Steel	23.62
Aug. 6, 1909, Premium 1½ Steel 5's.....	103.13
Aug. 6, 1909, Accrued Interest Steel 5's.....	19.79
Aug. 6, 1909, Commission Steel 5's	1.88
Nov. 4, 1909, Rent Safe Deposit Co.....	30.00
Dec. 6, 1909, P. B. Wright, Treasurer	3,000.00
Jan. 1, 1910, Cash on hand	2,245.23
	\$6,027.65

ENDOWMENT FUND, PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT

On hand January 15, 1909.....	\$6,961.84
Invested as follows:	
June 1, 1908, 2 U. S. Steel Bonds.....	98½ \$1,970.00
Oct. 19, 1908, 2 U. S. Steel Bonds	102½ 2,000.00
Nov. 5, 1908, 1½ U. S. Steel Bonds.....	101 1,500.00
Jan. 15, 1910, Dime Savings Institution	1,491.84
	\$6,961.84

ENDOWMENT FUND, INCOME ACCOUNT

May 1, 1909, Int. U. S. Steel	\$137.50
Aug. 5, 1909, Int. Dime Savings Institution	27.10
Nov. 3, 1909, Int. U. S. Steel	137.50
Jan. 15, 1900, Int. Dime Savings Bank	29.82
	\$331.92

Disbursed as follows:

Aug. 6, 1909, P. B. Wright, Treasurer	\$134.60
Aug. 6, 1909, P. B. Wright, Treasurer.....	30.00
Jan. 15, 1910, Cash on hand	167.32
Aug. 5, 1909, Int. Dime Savings Institution	27.10
	\$331.92

The PRESIDENT: If no discussion is desired, and there is no opposing voice, the report will be received and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

For the year which comes to a close at this time the Publishing board herewith submits the usual financial statement and summary of new publications undertaken or in contemplation. Jointly with the general offices of the American library association, the headquarters of the Board were removed in September last from the quarters occupied for several years at 34 Newbury Street, Boston, to commodious and pleasantly equipped rooms in the Chicago public library building. Incident to removal, much reorganization of business machinery and readjustment of office arrangements became necessary. This unavoidably occupied the time and thought of the Secretary and his assistants to such an extent as to render inadvisable, for the time being, any considerable undertakings along new lines. It has, therefore, been a year of rearrangement and preparation. The new publications, while not ambitious as to scope, have proven exceedingly useful, and have met real needs.

A. L. A. "BOOKLIST"

Realizing the great value of the "Booklist" to libraries, the Publishing board has continued the policy of promoting its usefulness in every way. Assurances of appreciation have come from librarians in all sections of this country and Canada. In letters which have been received librarians of the smaller libraries especially have emphasized the importance of the "Booklist" to them. This is shown further in the fact that nearly 80 per cent. of the entire edition has been distributed to libraries through the state library commissions.

Miss Elva L. Bascom has continued as editor of the "Booklist" during the year, and she has had Mrs. Julia S. Harron as her assistant.

Since the last report was submitted the Publishing board has decided that subscription books are eligible for inclusion in the "Booklist" and Supplement to the A. L. A. catalog; to reduce the subscription price of the "Booklist" press proofs to one dollar; and to enter public documents and new editions in alternate months, and sections separate from the general list.

Following a consideration of the question as to the best time for issuing the Author and title index to the "Booklist," circular letters were sent to the library commissions asking for opinions. The commissions were asked also as to the expediency of issuing separately a six months' index to the "Booklist" at a cost not to exceed ten cents a copy. Replies were received from twenty commissions. Of these eight favored June as the time for issuing the annual index, four favored December, and six had no preference. In regard to issuing separately a six months' index at a cost of not more than ten cents a copy, eight library commissions favored such an index, eight were opposed to it under the conditions named, and three failed to reply.

At the present time 4,332 copies of the Booklist are distributed monthly to subscribers, of which 65 copies are of the press proof printed on one side only for clipping and mounting purposes.

The following interesting extract is taken from a comprehensive report covering her work submitted by Miss Elva Bascom, editor of the A. L. A. "Booklist":

Book Selection

"The character of the assistance received from the University of Wisconsin faculty, individual readers and library workers has changed but slightly. Owing to the absence of some professors, either abroad or as lecturers elsewhere, a few subjects have had comparatively little comment, but in other subjects the assistance has been very generous and valuable; this is especially true of the economics, education, and English departments. A considerably larger number of books than last year has had the benefit of critical examination. The greatest addition to the assistance from

libraries has been the Cincinnati and St. Louis public libraries, from which have come a large body of notes and comments, largely the result of the staff's reading. From St. Louis, however, have come also copies of the notes furnished that library by the faculty of Washington university.

"In the selection and annotation of technical literature, besides the assistance of the university faculty the Booklist has had again this year the benefit of the active cooperation of Mr. McClelland, technology librarian of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Stevens, librarian of Pratt institute free library. The members of the Middle West section, League of library commissions, at the January meeting requested the inclusion of technical literature along more special lines than have heretofore been considered. An attempt has been made to meet this demand, but the selection of books on very specialized industries is a difficult task, requiring considerable correspondence for each subject. It is a question how far this work can be carried to advantage in consideration of the comparatively small number of libraries that will profit from it and the amount of work now in preparation that will be of a more widely useful character.

"In accordance with the decision of the Publishing board at the September meeting, new editions and government documents have been listed alternately and in separate sections. In the selection and annotation of the latter the editor has been much indebted to Mr. A. C. Tilton, who has charge of the public documents department in the Wisconsin state historical library.

"As the result of consultation with many of the leading children's librarians, the decision was made to hold all children's books three months after publication, this giving time for more thorough examination and also for testing them by actual use in children's rooms. In consequence the assistance received has been greatly increased in extent and value.

"Relations with publishers are on a much more satisfactory basis than they were a year ago. Not only has the list of those sending books been appreciably in-

creased, but as the result of considerable correspondence and personal conversation with representatives, the publishers as a whole have a clearer idea of what the 'Booklist' stands for, and this has invariably meant a more prompt, generous, and intelligent co-operation."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Since the last report of the Board new publications have appeared as follows:

"Selected list of Swedish books recommended for public libraries." The list was compiled by Miss Valfrid Palmgren of the Royal library, Stockholm, Sweden, and it has been especially useful to libraries of the north central states where there is a large Scandinavian population.

"Selected list of music and books about music for public libraries," by Louisa M. Hooper, librarian of the public library, Brookline, Mass. The list is of service in the problem of how best to start a music collection in a public circulating library.

"Binding for small libraries," suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on bookbinding.

"Mending and repair of books," compiled by Margaret Wright Brown of the Iowa library commission; a handbook, the purposes of which are to give practical aid and guidance to librarians who are entirely inexperienced in the work of mending and repair of books and whose knowledge must be gained through self-instruction.

"U. S. government documents in small libraries," by James I. Weyer, Jr. Definite suggestions as to the acquisition, arrangement, cataloging, and use of government documents in the small library.

REPRINTS

During the last year the second edition, revised, of the "List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs" was reprinted, as were Tract No. 10, "Why do we need a public library?" and Handbook No. 2, "Cataloging for small libraries." Handbook No. 1, "Essentials for library administration," and Tract No. 10 are in press at present for reprinting.

ADVERTISING

During the last year notices of publications have appeared regularly in five periodicals, exhibits of publications were sent to four state library associations, to two foreign countries, and nearly 1,000 copies of printed lists of publications were distributed.

FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

A. L. A. Catalog Supplement

The month-to-month demands of the Booklist and periodical card work, and the preparation of the Subject Index which required the use of the "Booklist" entries (mounted on cards) that had been prepared for the supplement, have delayed the progress in the compilation of the A. L. A. Catalog supplement. A tentative selection of titles in several classes has been made, however, and considerable material accumulated, so that when the completion of the Subject Index releases the "Booklist" material, work on the Supplement will advance more rapidly.

Simplified Code of the A. L. A. Catalog Rules

Following the death of Miss Kroeger, Miss Theresa Hitchler was appointed Chairman of the Committee having this work in charge. Those assisting Miss Hitchler are Miss Emma Cragin, head cataloger of the Circulation department of the New York public library, and Miss Margaret Mann, cataloger of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Committee hopes to present a completed work at the next meeting of the A. L. A., if not before. The aim is to compile a code, simple in language and clear in direction, so that librarians, with or without training, and without fear of technically worded directions, may find the assistance needed in cataloging.

Subject Index

The decision to extend the scope of the index in order to finish v. 6, ending with June, 1910, has postponed its publication. Copy is now completed and will be ready to send out by August 1.

Revised List of Subject Headings

Miss Mary J. Briggs of the Buffalo public library has been appointed editor-in-charge of the third edition of Subject headings. Much material for the new edition had been gathered by Miss Crawford through visits to libraries, correspondence, and interviews. At first the work of the new editor was largely a process of selection and elimination, but constructive work has now begun and the Board hopes soon to be able to report substantial progress.

Periodical Cards

Attention has been given by the Board to important questions regarding the cards for publications in series. It is believed that the entire matter should be reconsidered in its various phases, and the questions involved will be considered by the Board at an early date.

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy

Material for the Manual is being submitted to the editors, and progress is being made. The editors report that considerable revisory work will be necessary to secure some uniformity in the Manual.

The authors of the general chapters, with the exception of four unassigned, are: F. F. Hopper, Miss L. A. Eastman, W. S. Biscoe, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, Dr. E. C. Richardson, Miss Abby Sargent, Henry E. Legler, Mrs. Emma Neisser Delphino, J. I. Wyer, Jr., F. P. Hill, Dr. H. Putnam, D. C. Brown, Miss J. E. Elliott, Miss I. E. Lord, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Miss Edith Tobitt, Miss M. W. Plummer, A. E. Bostwick, W. D. Johnston, Miss Frances J. Olcott, W. F. Yust, W. R. Eastman, A. L. Bailey, C. K. Bolton.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Cash Receipts June 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910

Balance June 1, 1909.....		\$2,797.46	
Trustees of Endowment fund.....		5,245.23	
*Sales of publications			
Accounts receivable	\$4,902.91		
Cash sales	1,770.03	6,672.94	
Interest on bank deposits		47.24	
Sundries		251.64	\$15,014.51

Payments June 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910

Cost of publications:			
A. L. A. Booklist.....	\$1,774.59		
A. L. A. Booklist subject index.....	17.15		
Cataloging for small libraries, Handbook 1, Reprint..	76.50		
Kroeger guide	185.35		
Music	189.10		
Subject headings, Reprint	390.76		
Swedish list	92.50	\$2,725.95	
**Periodical cards		1,622.40	
Addressograph machine and plates		184.49	
Typewriter		55.00	
Advertising		246.00	
Postage and express		313.91	
Rent		325.00	
Travel		293.12	
Salaries		3,722.75	
Expense at Boston headquarters, July-August.....		83.33	
Moving expense		266.67	
Expense at Chicago headquarters, September-May.....		1,125.00	
Sundries		685.51	
Cash on hand May 31, 1910.....		3,365.38	\$15,014.51

SALES OF A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

June 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910

A. L. A. Booklist, regular subscriptions.....	990	\$990.00	
Bulk subscriptions paid		834.00	
Press proofs		65.00	
Extra copies	247	36.59	
			\$1,925.59
Handbook 1, Essentials in library administration.....	525	57.45	
Handbook 2, Cataloging for small libraries.....	610	55.42	
Handbook 3, Management of traveling libraries.....	153	12.87	
Handbook 4, Aids in book selection	279	39.79	
Handbook 5, Binding for small libraries.....	507	55.38	
Handbook 6, Mending and repair of books.....	296	24.38	
			245.29
Tract 2, How to start a library.....	444	11.85	
Tract 3, Traveling libraries	8	.40	
Tract 4, Library rooms and buildings.....	280	8.24	
Tract 5, Notes from the art section of a library.....	224	5.20	
Tract 6, Essentials in library administration.....	18	2.68	
Tract 7, Cataloging for small libraries.....	39	5.70	
Tract 8, Village library	235	4.70	
Tract 9, Library school training	236	8.63	
Tract 10, Why do we need a public library?.....	932	24.95	
			72.35

*Exclusive of \$1,130.33 sales of periodical cards, July, 1909, to April, 1910, bills for which were sent out too late for payment.

**Payment for periodical cards, \$1,622.40 covers bills of October, 1908, to February, 1910.

Foreign booklists, French	77	18.85	
Foreign booklists, French fiction	21	1.05	
Foreign booklists, German	62	30.20	
Foreign booklists, Hungarian	40	5.83	
Foreign booklists, Norwegian and Danish	47	11.42	
Foreign booklists, Swedish	159	39.19	
			106.54
Reprints, etc. Arbor day list	16	.80	
Reprints, etc. Bird books	7	.70	
Reprints, etc. Books and life	1	.05	
Reprints, etc. Christmas bulletin	6	.35	
Reprints, etc. Industrial art books	4	.20	
Reprints, etc. Library administration	8	.40	
Reprints, etc. Library buildings	66	5.08	
Reprints, etc. National library problem to-day	2	.10	
Reprints, etc. Political economy books	2	.10	
Reprints, etc. Question of library training	2	.10	
Reprints, etc. Rational library work with children	39	1.95	
Reprints, etc. Traveling libraries	3	.15	
			9.98
Periodical cards, Subscription		609.15	
Periodical cards, Facsimiles of early tests	6	16.74	
Periodical cards, Old South leaflets	182 v.	82.36	
Periodical cards, Reed's modern eloquence	8	40.00	
Periodical cards, Smithsonian reports		20.48	
			768.73
A. L. A. Index to general literature	24		214.08
Books for boys and girls	65		9.66
Catalog rules	481		297.97
Children's reading	158		40.51
Girls and women and their clubs	21		5.17
Kroeger, guide to reference books	610		807.73
Larned, Literature of American history	30		148.05
Larned, Literature of American history, Supplement	60		58.73
Music list	264		64.57
Reading for the young	21		16.50
Reading for the young, Supplement	7		1.71
Small library buildings	189		231.85
Subject headings	320		638.09
			<hr/>
Total			\$5,663.10

HENRY E. LEGLER,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? If not, the report will stand accepted. The next report in order will be the report of the Finance committee, which will be presented by Mr. C. W. Andrews.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the American library association,

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Finance committee respectfully report that they have estimated the total income of the Association for 1910 at \$7,820, and have approved the appropriations recommended by the Executive board to that amount.

In behalf of the Committee the Chairman has audited the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1909, and has found that the printed report truly exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the year; that all expenditures are covered by duly approved and receipted vouchers or bills; and that the balance, as stated, agrees with the sum shown by the Treasurer's bank books and transferred to his successor.

He has also examined the accounts of the Treasurer as Treasurer of the Publishing board for the period from October 9, 1909, when these accounts begin, to December 31, 1909, and has found that the receipts and expenditures are correctly

entered, that all expenditures except three, amounting in all to \$5.05, are covered by duly approved and receipted vouchers; and that the balances stated to have been received from the preceding and transferred to the succeeding treasurer agree with their accounts.

The accounts of the Trustees of the Endowment fund were not submitted to the Committee in time for the audit required by the Constitution. As the verification of the securities is the principal item in this audit, the Committee suggest that the Executive board appoint a member of the Finance committee who can visit easily the place of deposit and request the Trustees to submit their report at the beginning of the year.

They further report that they have adopted a plan by which the Secretary will act as Assistant Treasurer, will pay all current expenses, and will be reimbursed monthly by the Treasurer upon submitting an audited account accompanied by duly approved and receipted vouchers. This procedure will make it possible for the Association to secure the services, as custodians of its funds, of members who could not afford to give the time required by the old method. At the same time, it enables the Finance committee, with little additional work, to make sure that the expenditures of the Association are kept within its income. In order to avoid the difficulties met in securing the return of vouchers, especially those for small amounts, the Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Committee, has adopted a form of combined voucher and check.

Respectfully submitted,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
 Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Finance committee. What is your pleasure?

Mr. SMALL: I move the report of the Finance committee be accepted.

Seconded and adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The next is the report of the Committee on co-operation

with the National education association. I believe the Chairman is not present. Is there any member of the Committee here? If not, as this report has been printed, and there is no objection, it will stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Committee of the American library association on co-operation with the National education association, begs to report as follows:—

This Committee has added to its membership, Miss Mary E. Robbins of the Department of library science, Simmons College, Boston, Mass. Miss Robbins, on behalf of the American library association, and with the help of the students of the Department of library science, has in preparation an exhibition of library methods and materials of especial interest to teachers, to be placed on view in the Boston public library during the week of the National education association's 1910 convention. Miss Robbins has also been made a member of the Local committee of the Library section of the N. E. A., and is working with that Committee. At this date it is impossible to give a better report of this exhibition, but it is believed that it will be one of real value, not only to the teachers who attend the convention, but through a printed catalog, to the libraries of the country.

This Committee has made diligent efforts to obtain a speaker to represent the N. E. A. at the American library association convention. Owing to conflicting dates it was impossible to obtain such speakers. This Committee desires therefore to call attention again to the difficulty of any real co-operation, and especially to the difficulty of obtaining representatives from each great Association when they meet at the same time, and usually not less than a thousand miles apart.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD,
 Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: We come to the report of the Committee on library training.

Mr. ROOT: The report of the Committee on library training is in print, Mr. President, and there are no recommendations. We therefore submit it as printed.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? If not, the report will stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

At the beginning of the year, Miss Mary W. Plummer, who had for several years held the chairmanship of the Committee, declined to continue longer in that position, although consenting to remain a member of the Committee. Only those who have been connected with the Committee, and have taken the pains to compare the work which has been done under Miss Plummer's leadership with the work done in earlier years, can realize how much her leadership has accomplished in promoting the interests of library training.

The chief action on the part of the Committee during the present year has been to recommend to the Council of the American library association that an appropriation of \$500.00 be made to make possible the examination of such schools as desire an examination by the Committee. The report submitted to the Executive committee of the American library association was as follows:

"For some years past, members of the American library association have repeatedly called the attention of the Committee on library training to the fact that on account of the rapid increase of schools and other agencies for library training, an examination of such places of study by the Committee would be of great value.

"It has seemed to the Committee that in this matter merely *ex parte* statements from the schools themselves or from others ought not to be accepted, but that any expression of opinion on the part of the Committee on library training should be made only after careful examination, by

competent examiners, of the existing facilities for library training. It is the judgment of the Committee that the present situation calls for a very careful examination of the present opportunities for library training. The Committee therefore desires, during the coming season, to give to all such places of training an opportunity to be examined. Such examinations would be conducted by at least two thoroughly trained persons selected by the Committee on library training, the same examiners to inspect all the schools desiring it. Only such schools as wish to be examined will be visited.

"If the school should accept the opportunity of examination offered by the Committee, it will, of course, be necessary to pay the expenses of the examiners. Therefore, before entering upon this work, this outline of the plans of the Committee is presented to the Council of the American library association, with the request that if the plans of the Committee commend themselves to the Council an appropriation of \$500.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be made to pay the expenses of such an examination."

This report was submitted by the Executive council to the American library association council, which, after discussion of the matter, expressed itself as favorable to the action proposed. Up to the date of writing, however, no action has been taken by the Executive committee. Until such action, it is impossible for the Committee to act in any way with reference to examinations.

The most noticeable change among the schools during the year has been the termination, by sudden death, of Miss Alice B. Kroeger's directorship of the library school connected with the Drexel institute. Miss Kroeger's fine personality, her enthusiastic leadership, and her success as a teacher, had all combined to give marked success to the school over which she had charge, and to make her a strong force within the ranks of the American library association. The Committee cannot record this termination of a very successful directorship without expressing its own profound regret at

the close, so early in life, of a most efficient and beautiful career.

An excellent example of the quiet way in which members of the Committee are able to accomplish work of importance has occurred during the present year. A certain woman's college in the Central West contemplated the establishment of a library science course in order to enable college girls to specialize in library science and save one year in a two years' library course. Upon consultation with a member of the Committee, the difficulties of such a procedure were pointed out and the suggestion made that it was far more important that more extended study in history, literature, general information, and a working knowledge of French and German be obtained, as well as of bibliography. As a result, the idea of establishing a library course was wisely given up, and instead, a course in library methods introduced which will enable a student to use the resources of the college library to the best advantage and get that acquaintance with books and with modern library methods which will enable him to use any library with ease and confidence. This example is cited to show how the Committee is able from time to time to give such advice as will prevent the unnecessary duplication of library schools and at the same time increase the acquaintance of the general public with library methods.

The schools for instruction in library training which have come under the attention of the Committee for the first time during the present year are the following:

The James Milliken University of Decatur, Illinois, offers courses in library science. The purpose of the courses offered, as stated in the catalog of the university, are as follows: (1) to bring the principles of library economy before the general student in such a way as to enable him to use with advantage any properly arranged library and to assist him in selecting and managing his own library, and (2) to train librarians. The course extends through four years and leads to the degree of B. S. with L. S. Only a portion of this work has to do with library

science, the greater part being occupied with regular college work in mathematics, the classic and modern languages, history, the sciences, philosophy, etc. In the Freshman year one hour each week is devoted to library science courses; in the Sophomore year one and two hours per week during the two semesters; in the Junior year four hours per week; and in the Senior year three and one hours per week in the two semesters. The aggregate amount of strictly library science possible under the course seems to be equal to about one-half of a full year's work. The courses covered are History of libraries, Bookmaking, Bibliography, Selection of books, Elementary library economy, Elementary apprentice work, elementary reference, and Advanced apprentice work. All the instruction in these special library courses appears to be given by one instructor, the librarian of the university.

Columbia University offers three courses in library economy during the summer session. "These courses offer to librarians and teacher-supervisors of school libraries opportunity to add six weeks of systematic instruction to library experience. It is not a substitute for the one or two years' training of the library schools. Courses S2 and S3 are restricted to librarians and teacher-supervisors of school libraries. Course S1 deals with Bibliography; Course S2 with Book-selection and Book-buying, and Course S3 with Cataloging and Classification." Several instructors give lectures in each course.

Other plans for instruction in library science have been reported to the Committee, but consideration is deferred until detailed statements are published.

AZARIAH S. ROOT,

Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? If not, the report will stand accepted.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the Committee on international relations, of which Dr. Richardson is Chairman. Is there any member of that Committee pres-

ent? If not, as the report contains no recommendation, if there is no objection, it will stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The matter of taking part in the International bibliographical and library congresses, to be held at Brussels in August, has been conducted by another committee.

A new enterprise in international co-operation is the proposed International bibliography of British history. British and American committees have been formed, Professor Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania being Chairman of the American committee. Professor Prothero of the English committee, in conference with the American committee, has worked out an editorial plan and the matter will be pushed for the Tudor and Stuart periods as soon as the report is approved by the English committee.

In view of the publication of printed catalog cards of current accessions by the Berlin Royal library, it has been suggested to this Committee that some arrangement by which a set of cards could be furnished with each copy of current German books furnished to American libraries, is a desideratum. This does not seem to call for any action by the Association beyond publication in this report, which will doubtless be called to the attention of the German booksellers by the new Committee.

E. C. RICHARDSON,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee on book buying? Dr. Steiner is not here. Is any member of the Committee present? That report, containing no recommendations, can follow the same course if there is no objection, and stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOK BUYING

Your Committee on book buying respectfully states that its activity has been

shown in the reports printed in the various numbers of the American Library Association "Bulletin" throughout the year. We take great pleasure in noting the increased importance which booksellers and publishers are recognizing in library orders for books. Special library editions are being published of certain new books, and of "Everyman's library," and the circulars which all libraries are receiving from publishers show the conviction on their part that the libraries are good customers. A number of firms are either binding books from the sheets in an especially strong binding, or are rebinding books with special reference to library work. While in general the use of such special bindings must be warmly commended, the use which is expected from the books must always be considered. There are many books so used in public library work that they become so soiled that they must be discarded before full wear of these bindings can be realized. The publishers' bindings on many of the books used in children's work are strong enough, or may be made so by simple methods of reinforcement. This is true, as well, to a certain degree, of many books of fiction, or books which are purchased for ephemeral use, such as duplicates of new books, etc. On the other hand, it is wise to get strong bindings which outlast the paper in purchasing those books for which there is a steady demand for long periods, or which are to be used by borrowers who use the books properly or in branches used by the borrowers living in the more cleanly parts of the city.

We are also pleased to see the issue of selected lists of books in various classes of subjects issued by H. W. Wilson & Co. as commercial enterprises, inasmuch as these also prove that the library is an important element in the field of the purchase of books. On the other hand, we have to regret that a number of good books and good editions recommended in the American library association catalog for 1904 have been allowed to go out of print. The many new books and many revisions made necessary because of the

rapid development of science and technology, and new editions of older books to take the place of those out of print, together with the usual addition to all classes for so long a period, cause your Committee to believe that it is not too soon for the Association to take up the question of the issuing of a new edition of this catalog. The first edition appeared in 1893; the second in 1904. It would seem advisable to issue such a catalog once every decade, and it is none too early to begin the consideration of preliminaries for the next one.

BERNARD C. STEINER,
Chairman.

The **PRESIDENT:** We come to the Committee on federal and state relations, of which Mr. Steiner again is Chairman. Is there any member of that Committee present? The report, in the absence of objection, can stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Your Committee on federal and state relations respectfully reports that the work which it accomplished during the year has been printed in the American library association "Bulletin," and that the brief which it submitted to the Post office department, in the early part of 1909 after revision, has been published in the "American law review" (Vol. 43, p. 536-46) under the title "Legal status of the public library in the United States."

Your Committee recommends that the American library association request the extension of second-class mail privileges to all public libraries, whether separately incorporated or not. We also recommend that the Association take action with reference to the matter of supporting a bill for a parcels post, or for special library rate for books.

In April "Library Journal" (Vol. 35, p. 163) was given an abstract of several bills recently introduced into Congress upon these questions. The New England educational league has for some years car-

ried on an agitation for cheap postage on library books, and expresses a willingness to leave this field to our Association. For these reasons, the present seems a fitting time to take up these questions on behalf of our Association.

BERNARD C. STEINER,
Chairman.

The **PRESIDENT:** The Committee on simplified code of the A. L. A. rules. Is Miss Hitchler present? She is not present at the convention, I believe. Then the report, in the absence of any objection, can stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SIMPLIFIED CODE OF THE A. L. A. RULES

The matter still rests as it was left by Miss Kroeger. Her material has been turned over to the new Committee, which now consists of the Chairman, Miss Emma Cragin, Head cataloger of the Circulation department of the N. Y. P. L., and Miss Margaret Mann, Cataloger of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, Pa. Nothing has as yet been done, but the Committee hopes to present a completed work at the next meeting of the A. L. A., if not before. It is the aim of the Committee to compile a code so simple in language and so clear in direction that librarians with or without training who are not able to attend any or many conferences of the A. L. A. or state associations, where such points are brought up and discussed, may turn to this Code, without fear of complicated or too technically worded directions, and find the sought-for assistance. In fact, it is the opinion of the Committee that unless the Code is presented in so simple, so almost elementary a form, it will fail to accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. If when first consulting such a code a librarian finds it incomprehensible she is apt to look upon it with dread and disfavor, more apt never to consult it again. For those sufficiently experienced, the "A. L. A. Code" will serve as guide, and the

spread disease. One publisher tried to shift the blame for poor bindings on authors who demand advertisement and big royalties. Most publishers, however, showed much interest in the report and made more or less definite promises to mend their ways.

In nearly every case the publishers sent the specifications for commercial binding to their binders, and many interesting comments from binders were received by the Committee. Up to this time no binder has criticised the specifications adversely, while on the other hand, several firms noted for good work, such as the DeVinne Press, J. F. Tapley Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., commend the specifications in no uncertain tone.

Those who are interested in commercial binding should consult G. A. Stephen's "Commercial bookbinding," an exhaustive account of all the processes of commercial bookbinding, and the only book on the subject. Mr. Stephen is a member of the Book production committee of the Library association, in England, and some of his suggestions have proved valuable to this Committee.

One of the duties of the Committee is that of answering inquiries. During the year there have been many requests for information from librarians, and a few definite criticisms of publishers' bindings. The information asked for has been given whenever possible. Complaints of publishers' bindings have been investigated, and when found just have been presented to the publishers. It is only fair to say that complaints regarding the binding of specific books have always been courteously received by the publishers, and, if possible, causes for complaints removed.

The Committee made an effort to get information concerning magazine binders both for reading-room use and for circulation, but is compelled to present the following simply as a preliminary statement of the question in the hope that a detailed and definite report may be made possible by the suggestions and experiments which it may elicit.

A circular letter was sent to a number

of libraries and commissions, and the answers received were gratifyingly full. However, the sum of them all, at least with reference to reading-room binders, was dissatisfaction.

Binders are used for two sharply differentiated purposes: to protect magazines in the reading room, and to bind them for circulation.

Every kind of reading-room binder on the market is criticized severely. There are four common types: the spring-back, the eyelet-and-tape, the sewed, and the rod. The spring-back is clumsy to handle, the eyelet-and-tape is loose in its hold, the sewed is slow of application, and the rod hurts the magazine. To solve the problem an inventive genius is needed—and he would make money. There is also the sanitary question. This point, suggested by Miss Bonner of Providence, has worked on the Committee's imagination until it feels like reporting that the best reading-room binder is none at all. This agrees with the practice of many small libraries, and some larger ones. But since unprotected magazines become unsightly so soon, a tentative suggestion is made, that for the octavo magazines a modification of the Brooklyn binder, to consist of something like that anathema of libraries, the brown paper book-cover, be adopted. It would grip, by staples or paste, eight or ten advertising pages, front and back, and could be renewed every week, if necessary. Or, if a stiff-sided binder is used, it could be kept covered with paper. But there remain unsolved the problems of the large weeklies, the magazines whose advertising pages must not be hidden, and the unsatisfactory stiff-sided binder.

With regard to binding magazines for circulation the problem is simpler. Here the experimenter is not hampered by the necessity of having the magazine easily removable. Consequently a number of satisfactory methods have been evolved. For the result of an investigation of this subject see "Lib. Jour." 33:90-91. It is evident from that report and from the letters received that the trend is toward

a cheap covering permanently attached to the magazine, usually made by the library staff. Red rope manila or some similar material may be glued or stitched to the magazine in various ways and at small cost. The method just worked out by the Cincinnati public library seems simple and cheap and should be published for further trial. At slightly greater cost covers to be glued, stitched stapled, or laced on may be bought from Gaylord Bros., or made at a local bindery, and have a more finished appearance.

It has been thought not worth while to describe binders or processes in detail until more information has been collected. Also, it is understood that matter relating to the question will be found in the forthcoming new edition of J. C. Dana's "Bookbinding for libraries," and in two American library association publications, the pamphlet on "Mending and repairing," and the "Manual."

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection the report will stand accepted. The report of the Committee on library work with the blind follows.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY WORK WITH THE BLIND

The Committee on work with the blind reports a steady growth in the extension of library facilities for those who must read with the fingers. Two libraries, the St. Louis public and the Louisville free public, have within the past year made arrangements for circulating embossed books. The Passaic public library, Passaic, New Jersey, though not owning books, has circulated those borrowed from the New York public library, to readers in Passaic and adjacent suburbs.

The New York public library, the Free library of Philadelphia, and the Cincinnati public library have continued the lending of embossed books to other libraries throughout the country. The state

libraries of California and New York have also supplied a number of public libraries within the boundaries of their respective states.

Other communities are awakening to the needs of their blind citizens and are investigating methods of extending library privileges to them.

The Committee has record of the following public libraries circulating embossed books:

California, San Francisco—Reading room and Library for the blind:—Stock 204 v.: 156 American Braille; 1 Line letter; 1 Moon; 46 New York point. Circulation 198: 158 American Braille; 40 New York point.

California, Sacramento state library:—Total accessions, 1206 as follows: American Braille 178 v.; music 72; European Braille 40 v.; Line letter 24 v.; Moon 413 v.; music 3; New York point 374 v.; music 44; Ink print magazines and articles 31; maps 3; games 4; appliances (for writing, etc.) 20. Circulation 3,466 v.: American Braille 686; European Braille 25; Line letter 97; Moon 1,796; New York point 862.

New features in work this year: "We have added a few English Braille books, which seem to be creating quite an interest. We have begun a collection of games for the blind. These are to be loaned as samples, so that the blind can try them before buying from the different schools, etc., supplying them. These are being borrowed frequently."

Connecticut, New Haven Free public library:—American Braille 1 v.; Line letter 116 v. No statistics of circulation; very few books loaned.

Delaware, Wilmington—Wilmington Institute free library:—Accessions, 372: American Braille 173 v.; Moon 199 v. Circulation 539: American Braille 198 v.; Moon 341 v.

District of Columbia, Washington—Library of Congress, Reading room for the blind:—Total accessions, 1318, as follows: American Braille 75 v.; English Braille 50 v.; Line letter 336 v.; Moon 95 v.; New York point 740 v. Circulation 901: American Braille 36; English

Braille 90; Line letter 40; Moon 55; New York point 680.

Illinois, Chicago—Chicago public library: Stock 1226 v.: American Braille 536; Line letter 250; Moon 386; New York point 54. Circulation 967 v.: American Braille 758; Line letter 62; Moon 120; New York point 27.

Indiana, Indianapolis — State library:—Stock 515 v.: American Braille 31 v.; Line letter 222 v.; New York point 262 v.; circulation 297. Largest per cent New York point.

Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa library commission—Free traveling library.—Owns 137 v. in New York point; 87 borrowers; 277 v. circulated. Circulation is limited to residents of Iowa.

“The Society for promoting the interests of the blind in Iowa was organized in Des Moines, October, 1909. It is an outgrowth of the Des Moines auxiliary to the State association of the blind, whose membership was confined to former students of the State college for the blind. Miss Margaret Wright Brown writes: ‘This Society meets every three months in the rooms of the Library commission, and the president, Miss Hoyt, had a statement about the work in the last ‘Outlook for the blind.’ (Autumn, 1909, p. 130.)

“After thoroughly discussing what would be for the best interests of the organization it was decided that much better and more effective work could be done by re-organizing under the new name and admitting seeing people to full membership.

“Our interest in the blind has grown out of the understanding we have come to have of their special needs through our acquaintance with them in the circulation of the books in New York point. Eventually I think the Society will be able to accomplish good results, but it takes time and a great deal of educational work to awaken many people to the point of co-operation and the necessary financial support.”

Kansas, Leavenworth—Leavenworth free public library:—Stock 63 v.; Line letter 22 v.; Moon 22 v.; New York point 19 v. Circulation 81 v.: Line letter 3; Moon 40; New York point 38.

“The books noted above are loaned us; we do not own any books for the blind. We send books to one blind person in Kansas City, Olathe, and Paola, Kansas, each, as well as to Leavenworth people.”

Kentucky, Louisville — Louisville free public library:—The library recently began circulating embossed books, having received a gift of 107 embossed volumes; the total stock is 112 volumes, of which 72 volumes are in New York point and 40 volumes are in Line letter.

Maryland, Baltimore—Enoch Pratt free library:—Stock 1290 vol.: Line letter 648 v.; New York point 642 v. Added during the year a number of musical scores. Circulation 376 v.

Massachusetts, Boston — Boston public library:—Stock 439 v.; American Braille 15 v. (including 1 periodical); English Braille 6 v. (including 3 periodicals); Line letter 158 v.; Moon 156 v. (including 1 periodical); New York point 104 v. (including 1 periodical); besides these 23 pieces of music in New York point. Circulation: “We keep no separate record of circulation.”

“The condition in Boston is somewhat peculiar. The Perkins institution conducts a special circulation department of books for the blind, keeping it up to date by purchases in all types, and circulating the books by mail freely to applicants in New England.

“The local field is therefore so well covered by them that we do not purchase extensively in the various types (this accounts for the small number we have in Braille, for example) and by arrangements with them, refer mail orders to them, in cases where we do not have the books in the type desired.”

Massachusetts, Brookline—Public library of Brookline:—Stock 58 v.: American Braille 38 v.: Line letter 1 v.; Moon 19 v. Circulation 38 v. not classified. No time limit.

Massachusetts, Lynn—Free public library:—Circulation (which includes renewals) 551 v. 39 different sightless people visited the room, 22 being the average attendance. There are 396 visitors, which include 123 readers to the blind; 50 books were borrowed from the Perkins institution, 16 presented by 5 individuals.

Massachusetts, New Bedford—Free public library:—Stock 41 v.: American Braille 27 v.; Line letter 14 v. Mr. Tripp writes:

"We have not circulated enough of the embossed books for the blind to make any special separation of the circulation figures, but within a few months we are to move into our new building where we shall have a special room for the books for the blind, and hope then to keep the circulation distinct, and make more successful attempts to reach that class of readers than we have been able to do at present with our crowded condition."

Massachusetts, Somerville—Public library:—Stock several hundred volumes; circulation very limited (1909).

Massachusetts, Worcester—Free public library:—Stock 285 v.: American Braille 57 v.; Line letter 172 v.; Moon 56 v.; also Moon and Matilda Ziegler magazines.

"Our use of blind books is only occasional, and we have kept no separate record of their use."

Michigan, Detroit public library:—Stock 156 v.: American Braille 71 v.; Line letter 42 v.; New York point 43 v. Total circulation numbered 32 v. in these types and represents actual number of volumes loaned.

Michigan, Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids public library:—Stock 40 v.: Line letter 4 v.; New York point 36 v. Circulation: New York point 2 v.

"We have hardly any readers here—fewer than we had a few years ago."

Missouri, St. Louis—Public library:—The library has received 134 volumes as donations. New books will be purchased. Mr. Bostwick writes:

"It is my intention to place in this library a collection of books for the blind, and I am merely waiting to decide what is best to do about selection of typography. I am getting a list of blind persons in the city and am sending out to them a mimeographed circular. I suppose we shall have to satisfy the demand in this city before going outside, but I do not see why we should not ultimately send books all over the state."

Missouri, St. Joseph—Free public library:—Stock: Line letter 46 v.; New York point 14 v.; also 76 numbers of the Ziegler magazine in American Braille and New York point.

New Jersey, Jersey City—Free public library:—Stock 197 v.: American Braille 1 v.; Line letter 120 v.; New York point 76 v. Circulation: Line letter 1 v.

New Jersey, Newark—Free public library:—Stock 90 v.: English Braille 3 v.; Line letter 20 v.; Moon 1 v.; New York point 66 v.

New York, Albany—New York state library for the blind:—Stock 2947 v.: American Braille 542 v.; English Braille 73 v.; Line letter 212 v.; Moon 79 v.; New York point 2041 v. Circulation 5644 v.: American Braille 554; English Braille 249; Line letter 119; Moon 143; New York point 4579.

"The annual appropriation for the New York state library for the blind has been doubled this year, and it is now \$2,000. Perhaps it would be of interest to note the experiment we have made of using the letter *x* for a capital sign in our publications of 1909 and 1910. We are ready to adopt a better sign if one can be decided upon, and are hoping that Mr. Holmes of the Ziegler publishing company will be able soon to reach a satisfactory conclusion on the subject."

New York, Brooklyn—Brooklyn public library:—Stock 1240 v.: American Braille 45 v.; English Braille 12 v.; Line letter 295 v.; Moon 179 v.; New York point 709 v. Circulation 664 v. (not kept by types). Renewals are included but are not numerous.

New York, Buffalo—Buffalo public library:—Stock: American Braille 5 titles; Line letter, 5 titles, 7 v.; Moon magazine; New York point 30 titles, 51 v. No separate statistics of circulation kept; about 30 or 40 volumes were circulated. Books are borrowed from New York City and from Albany.

New York, New York—New York public library:—Stock, books and music, 7662: American Braille 551 v.; English Braille 707 v.; Line letter 368 v.; Ink type 27 v.; Moon 1208 v.; New York point 1625 v.; Oriental Braille 12 v.; Braille music 792; New York point music 2371; Line letter music 1. Circulation 14,827: American Braille 438; European Braille 4236; Line letter 214; Moon 2399; New York point 7536; Ink type 4.

"The fact that we have been able to co-operate with the public schools and supply the pupils with quite a number of books has been the most distinctive feature of our work last year."

New York, Niagara Falls—Niagara Falls public library:—Stock 116 v.: American Braille 37 v.; Line letter 7 v.; New York point 72 v.

"We have only one blind reader and he has been out of the city most of the year, so we have no report to make of any circulation."

Ohio, Cincinnati—Public library of Cincinnati:—Stock 1213 v.: Line letter 171 v.; Moon 222 v.; New York point 820 v. Circulation 1455. Record is not kept of kinds of type circulated.

The Cincinnati library association for the blind, which circulates embossed literature from the Public library, reports the most successful year of its history. "Through an article which was published in the 'Ziegler magazine for the blind' (a free magazine which reaches thousands) stating that the books would be loaned to people living in other cities, a great number of applications were received, and the books were sent to almost every state in the Union, 1427 books having been circulated during the year." In addition 27 volumes were distributed through the stations department of the Public library.

Ohio, Cleveland—Cleveland public library:—Stock 459 v., 7 mags.: American Braille 25 v., 1 mag.; English Braille 19 v., 2 mags.; Line letter 67 v.; Moon 42 v., 1 mag.; New York point 306 v., 3 mags. Circulation 840 v.; record not kept by kind of type. New York point books are used most, Moon second.

Mr. Brett writes:—"The only fact of special interest which occurs to me is the moving of the library for the blind to Goodrich House recently. This we hope will have a favorable influence on the library work with the blind, as it brings it into the same building where so much of the work of the Society for the blind is carried on."

Oregon, Portland—Library association of Portland:—Stock 39 v. in New York point. No separate statistics of circulation. One man comes regularly for one magazine, which is the only circulation.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—The Free library of Philadelphia:—Stock 1412 v.; American Braille 450 v.; English Braille 198 v.; Line letter 237 v.; Moon 356 v.; New York point 171 v. In addition the Pennsylvania Home teaching, which co-operates with the Free library, owns 1916 v. as follows: American Braille 49 v.; English Braille 12 v.; Line letter 12 v.; Moon 1802 v.; New York point 23 v. Circulation: 17,422 v.; American Braille 3241 v.; English Braille 366 v.; Line letter 344 v.; Moon 13,004 v.; New York point 407 v.

Owing to the terms on which funds are provided the books belonging to the Free library are now circulated within the city limits only. Many requests have been made by readers outside Philadelphia for books in American Braille and New York point which the Home teaching society does not own, and until they are added to the Society's library the circulation outside Philadelphia will therefore be limited. Since the enforcement of this ruling it has been necessary to refer to other libraries all such applications.

In co-operation with the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind the Free library plans to remove the department of embossed books to 200 South 13th Street, where the library will occupy the first floor and the school will have the use of the rest of the building as a bureau of information on matters pertaining to the blind, for special instruction, a salesroom, board room for the managers, etc. Arrangements are now being made for the transfer of books and shelving to the new quarters.

Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh—Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh:—Stock 962 v.: American Braille 152 v. (16 volumes of these loaned by Pennsylvania home teaching society); English Braille 2 v.; Line letter 77 v.; Moon 515 v. (450 loaned by Pennsylvania home teaching society); New York point 216 v. (2 v. loaned by Pennsylvania home teaching society). Circulation: 2033 v.: American Braille 655 v.; Line letter 80 v.; Moon 1110 v.; New York point 188 v.

There has recently been organized the Pittsburgh association for the adult blind, which has grown out of the movement started by the Congress of women's clubs of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Charles F.

F. Campbell, editor of the "Outlook for the blind" and agent of the Massachusetts Association for promoting the interests of the blind, has been appointed to take charge of the work of the newly formed association and enters on his duty June 1st.

Rhode Island, Providence—Providence public library:—Stock 270 v.: American Braille 96 v.; Line letter 137 v.; Moon 36 v.; New York point 1 v.; also magazines in American Braille, Moon, and New York point. Circulation 451 v., chiefly American Braille and Moon, perhaps 20 in line letter. These figures do not represent full circulation, for the two home teachers often carry books from pupil to pupil without a return to the library; no time limit.

Utah, Salt Lake City public library—Stock 46 v.: American Braille 42 v.; Moon 4 v. Circulation 51 v. "Have not kept records of separate systems."

Virginia, Richmond, Virginia state library—Stock 135 v.: American Braille 7 v.; Line letter 35 v.; New York point 93 v. Circulation 96 v.; Line letter 10 v.; New York point 86 v.

Dr. McIlwaine writes:—"The decrease in the circulation during the past year is due to the fact that conditions in the library made it impossible to do more than fill the orders. Previous experience has shown that blind readers need encouragement and assistance or they cease to read."

Washington, Seattle public library—Stock 240 v., 158 titles: American Braille 21 v., 19 titles; Moon 48 v., 16 titles; New York point 171 v., 123 titles. Circulation 28 v. Records of circulation not kept separate.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee public library—Stock 260 v.: American Braille 62 v.; Line letter 8 v.; New York point 190 v. Circulation 250 v.: American Braille 100 v.; New York point 150 v. Actual number circulated does not include renewals. The following libraries report that work for the blind has been discontinued for the present:

Georgia, Atlanta Carnegie library—"Our work with the blind has been practically discontinued. For two years the Public library of Cincinnati has placed a small collection of books here and they were

much enjoyed. Some months ago we returned them, and since their return we have referred requests for books direct to the Cincinnati library. These requests have been numerous, and none were from people here in Atlanta. All of the blind people in this part of the country seem to prefer the New York point."

Minnesota, Minneapolis public library—"I think you might as well cut off this library from your list of libraries with a blind department. We have only a few books which were presented to us. We are not making any additions to the department, nor developing it in any way. Most of the books which were given us have been sent to the School for the blind at Faribault, Minnesota."

Ohio, Dayton public library & museum—"We have no library for the blind at present. The small beginning of several years ago has not been developed. The outgrowth of that small beginning, however, was the organization of the Dayton association for the blind, which specializes in social and industrial work but is in no sense a department of the Public library. It is hoped that some day a good collection of books for the blind will be demanded, encouraged, and supported here, but at present such is not the case."

Pennsylvania, Erie public library—"We do absolutely no work with the blind; our blind books are very rarely called for."

Colorado, Denver public library—The Public library of Denver, Colorado, reports as follows:—"A few years ago this library put in 17 books in New York point, and advertised the fact among the blind people of this city, but practically no use has been made of these books. I suppose that is due to the fact that they can get what they wish from the School for the deaf and blind at Colorado Springs, and from other libraries throughout the country. We have never had a request for a volume to be sent by mail."

Connecticut, Hartford public library—The Hartford, Connecticut, public library reports:—"We make no effort to circulate them because the Institution and School for the blind have good libraries and are willing to lend their books outside. Under existing conditions there is no need of increasing the library's work for the blind."

Desiring to ascertain all the library facilities available in the United States for

readers of embossed books, the Committee has this year extended its investigation to the school for the blind as well as to public libraries.

To all institutions listed in the report of the American printing house for the blind for 1909 a circular letter was sent, together with a series of questions. Replies were received from 42 schools; the Maine institution at Portland was not named in the list, the first superintendent having been appointed in July, 1909.

The total number of volumes in the different schools, itemized by types and also by titles, has already been printed in the statistical table in the "Outlook for the blind" for October, 1908. The information is therefore not repeated here. The following questions were sent:

1. Do you lend embossed books to persons outside the school?

Two schools, Connecticut and Idaho, report that the supply of books is too limited.

The State school for colored deaf and blind children at Newport News, Virginia, was opened September 8th, 1909, and no arrangements have yet been made for the circulation of books.

Seven schools do not send books outside the institutions: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Virginia state school for colored deaf and blind, Texas state colored and Texas deaf and dumb and blind institute for colored youths.

Owing to the efficient service from the State library at Sacramento, the circulation of books outside the school is not undertaken by the California institution.

2. Is the circulation of embossed books limited to former pupils?

Four schools loan books throughout their respective states but limit the circulation to former pupils only: Kansas, New Mexico, New York State (Batavia), and Oklahoma. North Carolina also limits the circulation within the state, "generally to former pupils." North Dakota is "willing to circulate books to those not former pupils, but no requests have come from outside."

3. Is the circulation of embossed books limited to your state?

Alabama, Florida, Iowa (except in a few special cases), Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, reply in the affirmative.

Not limited to states:—Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan employment institution, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Perkins institution, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

4. Is any effort made by the school or by some other organization to teach the adult blind throughout the state to read?

5. How is this accomplished?

- a. By correspondence?
- b. By home teaching?
- c. By some other method?

Twenty schools report that no effort is made to teach the adult blind; in 12 schools instruction is given by correspondence; and 10 schools report that the adult blind are instructed by home teaching.

Mississippi says, an effort is made to teach adults but does not state how; Nebraska "admits adults on trial, who may have the advantage of the school provided they profit thereby."

6. How many persons borrowed embossed books to read at home from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909?

7. How many embossed books were loaned from your library from January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1909?

Alabama—About 20 persons borrowed 40 volumes (Amer. Braille).

Colorado—Exact records not obtainable. 25 or 30 persons borrowed about 100 volumes in New York point.

Illinois—283 borrowers. Circulation: 2500 volumes and pamphlets, American Braille, 730 volumes Line letter, 360 volumes in New York point.

Iowa—Exact records not kept. About 60 borrowers; circulation 200 volumes New York point.

Kansas—Began the circulation of embossed books in September, 1909.

Kentucky—No records kept.

Maryland—Library work suspended for a time owing to temporary quarters. Many

of the books are in storage until new building is ready.

Michigan—No records.

Michigan employment institution—117 borrowers; Amer. Br. 1009; Line letter 156; European Br. 51; New York point 315. Total 1531.

Minnesota—50 borrowers. Circulation 300 volumes in New York point.

Mississippi—5 or 6 books in Line letter and 25 or more in New York point were circulated.

Missouri—102 borrowers; circulation 892 volumes in Amer. Br.

Montana—13 borrowers; 306 volumes in Amer. Br. were loaned.

Nebraska—No records. The number of volumes is so limited that none are loaned outside while school is in session; during the summer months books are loaned.

New Mexico—Records not kept, though books have been circulated.

New York (Batavia)—Estimated that 10 persons borrowed 20 volumes in New York point and American Braille.

New York institution—No record.

North Carolina—"About 16" borrowers; circulation: Amer. Br. 2; Line letter 6; New York point 54. Total 62 volumes.

North Dakota—One borrower; 6 New York point books were circulated.

Ohio—101 borrowers; about 800 volumes in New York point loaned.

Oklahoma—7 borrowers; circulation 7 volumes Amer. Braille.

Oregon—12 volumes Amer. Br. loaned.

Pennsylvania—71 borrowers; circulation 350 Amer. Br., 1 Line letter.

Perkins institution—872 borrowers; circulation Amer. Br. 3034; Line letter 655; Moon 593; New York point 225; total 4507 volumes.

South Carolina—No records kept.

South Dakota—9 borrowers; 20 volumes in Amer. Br. loaned.

Tennessee—"About 60" persons borrowed 74 volumes in Amer. Br.

Utah—24 borrowers; circulation 263 volumes in Amer. Br.

Virginia—No records; all who applied for books had the use of the library; circulation chiefly New York point; few in Line letter.

Washington—10 borrowers; circulation 30: Line letter 10; New York point 20.

West Virginia—16 borrowers; 40 volumes in New York point loaned.

Western Pennsylvania—Records not kept. Former pupils and others and the home teacher have free use of books.

Wisconsin—73 persons borrowed 516 volumes: Amer. Br. 2, Line letter 11, New York point 503. Moon magazine loaned to 4 readers. During the summer vacation 33 pupils read 52 additional volumes.

Only one school, Missouri, has a special form of application blank for the loan of books; two schools, Perkins institution and Wis., lend borrowers embossed catalogs.

It should be remembered that the libraries of the institutions are intended first for the use of pupils; in a number of cases the institutions have neither the funds to supply the books for outside circulation nor the assistant to attend to their circulation.

The apportionment for each school from the funds of the American printing house is soon exhausted for necessary text-books and supplementary reading, and no doubt a larger sum is already needed in many schools for the purchase of additional literature for the use of resident pupils. Nevertheless, each school owes a duty to its former pupils and if no other agency in the state offers to provide library facilities then the school should take the matter up in justice to the blind, and secure a special appropriation from the state for this particular purpose.

New Publications

1. In ink print.

In "The American public library," recently published, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick has entitled one chapter "Libraries for the blind," which should be read by all interested in the circulation of embossed books.

A union list of all titles published in American Braille has been compiled by the Pennsylvania institution for the blind at Overbrook, and may be had on request.

The New York public library has prepared "A list of music added to the library for the blind since January 1st, 1908."

The general awakening of interest in behalf of the blind throughout the country has led to the creation of a number of local associations which are interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the blind. The reports and folders of these associations contain much information valuable to librarians who undertake to circulate embossed literature. Descriptive accounts of these associations may be obtained from the "Outlook for the blind."

2. In embossed type.

For the lists of recent publications in embossed types consult the catalogs of the American printing house for the blind, Louisville, Kentucky; The Perkins institution, South Boston, Mass.; Pennsylvania institution for the blind, Overbrook, Pa.; Pennsylvania home teaching society; "The Braille review"; "The Blind"; and "The Outlook for the blind."

The School for the blind at Jacksonville, Illinois, issues a new musical magazine entitled "The Braille transcript," published bi-monthly, price \$.50 per year. The first number was published October, 1909. The "Matilda Ziegler magazine," 306 W 53d St., New York City, has begun the publication of a musical quarterly.

Following his custom for several years past, Judge J. M. Pereles of Milwaukee donated \$50.00 for the publication of a new embossed volume in memory of his mother, the title chosen being "The story of the other wise man" by Van Dyke.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society

which has for many years been interested in the circulation of the Bible in embossed type, has arranged to become the headquarters of a new agency of the American Bible society, to be called the Atlantic agency. The committee notes that the Pennsylvania Bible society has hitherto been generous to the Pennsylvania home teaching society, and to the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, by donating the Bible in embossed types for free circulation among borrowers, and suggests that the various agencies of the American Bible society may be willing to make similar donations to other libraries if the matter is brought to their attention.

The following is the list of Home agencies of the American Bible society:

Agency for the colored people of the south—Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Agency Secretary, South Atlanta, Ga.

Northwestern agency—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Rev. J. F. Horton, Agency Secretary, 42 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

South Atlantic agency—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Rev. M. B. Porter, Agency Secretary, 208 North 8th St., Richmond, Va.

Central agency—Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., Agency Secretary, 1025 Fourteenth St., Denver, Colo.

Pacific agency—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. Rev. A. Wesley Mell, Agency Secretary, 216 Pacific Building, Fourth and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Southwestern agency—Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Rev. Glenn Flinn, Agency Secretary, 422 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Eastern agency—New York and adjacent regions not otherwise cared for. Administered from Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

Middle agency—Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. Rev. George S. J. Browne, Agency Secretary, 222 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Atlantic agency—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Rev. Leighton W. Eckard, D. D., Agency Secretary, 701 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Society for providing evangelical religious literature for the blind has affiliated with the American tract society. Information concerning the publications and objects of the society may be obtained from the Financial Secretary, Rev. James Garland Hamner, Jr., 45 Broadway, New York City.

The Society for the promotion of church work among the blind is willing to donate its publications to libraries circulating em-

bossed books. To obtain these volumes address Mr. John Thomson, The Free Library of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the Society.

The need for additional distributing centers in the United States is very great. The blind are scattered over an area twenty-five times as great as Great Britain and Ireland. The immense distances make it advisable that there should be at least one center in each state, for the undesirability of sending books all over the country from one center is very apparent when one considers that volumes are subjected to severe wear and tear in the mails and are out of service during the time consumed in long distance traveling.

Public libraries supported by city tax are urged to co-operate with public library commissions in circulating throughout the state embossed books owned by the city library, at a given rate per volume circulated. This arrangement is already successfully carried out between the Enoch Pratt free library and the Maryland state library commission. In some states it may be possible for the schools for the blind and the library commission to co-operate with the public library.

Space does not permit more than the mention of various forms of social service that have grown out of the work with the blind. At the Cincinnati public library the education of a little deaf blind girl has been undertaken by Miss Trader. The child has been taught to read and write New York point, to write with pencil, to read the lips and to talk quite plainly. This is only one of the interesting items of the work of the Cincinnati library society.

Children's librarians will be interested in the San Francisco reading room and library for the blind. The superintendent in charge, Miss Mabel Adams Ayer, who has formed a Boys' club and a Girls' club for the blind, writes as follows: "The children have signed a pledge to be kind to all the blind people they meet and to try to help them. The boys go after the blind and take them to the library when there is no one in the home to guide them, and also to carry the heavy books the blind people

borrow from time to time. Last Saturday I had the children combine to give a little entertainment to sell the toy furniture made by an old man who is blind and deaf. The children all took part in the program."

In the Cleveland public library nine of the Children's clubs which have their meetings during the winter in the branch libraries, have contributed the money for the purchase of a number of volumes of embossed music and books on music and musicians, forming "the notable beginning of a collection of which there has long been need."

The Committee recommends the continuation of a Committee on work with the blind to report to the next Conference on the progress during the year.

EMMA R. NEISSER DELFINO,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: You have heard the summary of this report on Work with the blind. The recommendation is one which would go naturally to the Executive board, as the Executive board appoints the committees. Is there any discussion? If there is no objection the report will be accepted and the recommendations submitted to the Executive board.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee on co-ordination of college libraries. There is a report, I believe, by Mr. Lane, who is not present at the conference. Is any member of the Committee in the room?

Mr. ROOT: I take the liberty for the Committee to submit the report, Mr. President. It contains no recommendations.

The PRESIDENT: In the absence of any objection the report will stand accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The Committee on co-ordination of college libraries, representing the libraries of Clark University, Cornell University, Harvard University, the University of Michigan, Mt. Holyoke College, Oberlin

College, Princeton University and Yale University, and the John Crerar library was appointed at the Bretton Woods conference of the American library association to study the proposition submitted on behalf of the New England college librarians. The Committee met at Lake George on September 21 and 22, 1909, all the members except two being present.

The proposed bureau of information and central lending library was discussed at length, and the scheme as already outlined was approved in general terms as a project likely to be of distinct service to American scholars and to college and other reference libraries, provided a suitable endowment could be secured. To some of the members the proposed Bureau of information seemed to be the more important branch of the undertaking; to others, the central reservoir of books for lending.

The scale on which the work could profitably be taken up and the expense of carrying it on were discussed, and the tentative figures presented the year before were revised, the final opinion of the Committee being that an income of \$50,000 or more might be used to advantage, and that at least \$30,000 a year would be necessary to undertake the work in any satisfactory form. The general character of the expenditure contemplated is as follows:

Books and binding	\$12,000	
Salaries	10,000	
Printing and stationery	1,500	
Running expenses including janitor and supplies	4,000	_____
Fund for enlargement of building	\$1,500	
Repairs, etc	1,000	2,500

		\$30,000

The point was emphasized that, while the proposed institution might be primarily useful to college libraries, its benefit should not be restricted to such, but should be available to all reference libra-

ries that provide for the needs of scholars. The subject was referred to a sub-committee of three, who were expected to confer with the Librarian of Congress, to discuss the matter further at a later meeting, and to take such action as seemed wise to them to secure an endowment. This sub-committee was prevented from holding a formal meeting by the illness of one of the members at the time for which the meeting was planned, but it has taken the matter up in an informal way with the Librarian of Congress, and is pleased to find, both from a communication from him and from Mr. Bishop's paper on "Inter-library loans" in the "Library journal" for December, 1909, how far the Library of Congress has already gone in meeting the needs which the Committee is considering, and how favorable are its plans for the future. The Library of Congress has already established a union catalog, in which are filed cards furnished by the John Crerar library, the Harvard College library, the Library of Columbia University, the Boston public library, the New York public library, the Library of the District of Columbia, and several of the government departments. In most instances, these cards do not cover the entire contents of the library from which they come, but they form a useful basis upon which a more comprehensive catalog can be built up in the future. The Library also takes pains to procure the printed catalogs of other American libraries, and to have on file all the information in regard to other libraries that is accessible in print. It willingly answers inquiries from individuals and from libraries in regard to books and where they may be found, and, so far as it is able, without injustice to the rights of readers in Washington, it lends freely to other libraries when it can serve scholarly purposes. The Library's memorandum governing inter-library loans, which was printed in the "Library journal" for December, it may be worth while to reprint in this report, for the purpose of showing what kind of service the Library undertakes to give.

"Under the system of inter-library loans the Library of Congress will lend certain books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research. The loan will rest on the theory of a special service to scholarship which it is not within the power or duty of the local library to render. Its purpose is to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere.

"The material lent cannot include, therefore, books that should be in a local library, or that can be borrowed from a library (such as a state library) having a particular duty to the community from which the application comes; nor books that are inexpensive and can easily be procured; nor books for the general reader, mere text-books, or popular manuals; nor books where the purpose is ordinary student's or thesis work, or for mere self-instruction.

"Nor can it include material which is in constant use in Washington, or whose loan would be an inconvenience to Congress, or to the executive departments of the government, or to reference readers in the Library of Congress.

"Genealogies and local histories are not available for loan, nor are newspapers, for they form part of a consecutive historical record which the Library of Congress is expected to retain and preserve. And only for very serious research can the privilege be extended to include volumes of periodicals.

"A library in borrowing a book is understood to hold itself responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the book at the expiration of ten days from its receipt. An extension of the period of loan is granted, upon request, whenever feasible.

"All expenses of carriage are to be met by the borrowing library.

"Books will be forwarded by express (charges collect) whenever this conveyance is deemed necessary for their safety. Certain books, however, can be sent by mail, but it will be necessary for the borrowing library to remit in advance a sum sufficient to cover the postal charges, including registry fee.

"The Library of Congress has no fund from which the charges of carriage can be prepaid."

Mention should also be made of the report on special collections in American libraries, now being drawn up for the Bureau of education by the Librarian of Columbia University.

These are admirable beginnings toward supplying the needs outlined by our Com-

mittee, and it brings distinctly before us the crucial question whether such work can best be done by an institution endowed for this specific purpose, or by the national library and other centralized government agencies. The advantages of the separate institution, granted the necessary endowment, would seem to be (1) continuity of policy unaffected by possible changes in the administration of a government department, (2) singleness of aim, unhampered by the other and more pressing functions necessary to a great library, and (3) control by a body representing directly the libraries and scholars most interested. Moreover, the collection of books, whether great or small, would be chosen solely with a view to lending and would be exclusively devoted to this use. On the other hand, there are advantages to be had from union with a great library, and in default of a generous endowment, the help which can be given by a library such as the Library of Congress is to be heartily welcomed. It is to be noticed also that a small endowment, totally insufficient for the support of a separate institution, might accomplish great things if used to supplement the work of the Library of Congress in a way which that library might not feel justified in adopting. Five thousand dollars spent annually in collecting precise information in regard to the resources of American libraries, and the conditions under which these resources can be used, would soon bring together a most useful mass of facts supplementing the records of the union catalog maintained by the Library of Congress. The same amount, spent with discretion for expensive books and useful sets of periodical and society publications, would soon form a lending library that would be of the greatest value to the smaller college and reference libraries. It would seem, therefore, that the most useful directions in which to press for immediate future development are—(1) the further enlargement and strengthening of the work already begun by the Library of Congress, and (2) the application of an endowment of moderate size to extending that Li-

brary's work into new fields. The first object might be fostered, on the one hand, by organizing the work of collecting information as a separate department and thus giving it greater prominence among the Library's other activities, and, on the other hand, by more frequent application on the part of other libraries to the Library of Congress for information of this kind, thus showing a general appreciation of what the Library is trying to do. The endowment, if it could be obtained, might be used, for example, to employ special agents to visit libraries and make reports in regard to their resources, to prepare and print union lists of accessible material in different fields, and to purchase books specifically for lending.

A third way in which co-ordination might be encouraged to advantage would be in some measure of co-operation among libraries as to purchases. A committee of professors and librarians might institute an inquiry into the deficiencies still existing in certain fields of study, might thereupon draw up a list of desiderata, and might induce an agreement among the institutions they represented to purchase as large a number of these as possible, avoiding duplication, until practically the whole list was accessible somewhere, and expecting in the meantime to make these purchases available to one another by inter-library loans.

The Committee calls the attention of all libraries not only to Mr. Bishop's article on "Inter-library loans" in the December number of the "Library Journal," but also to an interesting and suggestive "Symposium on co-ordination or affiliation of libraries" in the numbers for March and May, 1910.

In closing, it may not be out of place to mention the fact that the Harvard library is studying the possibility of printing its whole catalog on cards (except titles contained in the printed stock of the Library of Congress and of the John Crerar library) and proposes to issue these cards to other libraries. If the project is carried out, it will result in placing—at least in the union catalog of

the Library of Congress and, judging from the initial response to the circular sent out by the Harvard library, probably in a number of other libraries—complete information in regard to books in that library not only accessible in the Library of Congress or in the John Crerar library. Our Committee has advocated the collection at a central point of titles from a large range of libraries. The Harvard plan will place information in regard to one library at a number of scattered points, but if a number of the larger libraries of the country should follow Harvard's lead in this respect, we would have records of very considerable extent and value accessible at different points, provided that the subscribing libraries did not find the burden of caring for cards from several different libraries more than they could carry.

WILLIAM C. LANE,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: We have now reached the report of the Committee on co-ordination, of which Mr. Gould is the Chairman.

Mr. GOULD: Mr. President, like the other report, this report is printed and contains no direct recommendation. I may merely say that it calls attention to specific instances of co-ordination, both in foreign countries and in the United States. I will not take up the time of the meeting by doing more than mentioning this, but as the report submits two questions for discussion I will read or outline very briefly those questions, and I dare say that the meeting will not care to discuss them at this time. I am obliged to read them, I suppose, as the Committee wish them to be submitted. They are put in the form of resolution: "That certain libraries, which are now lending, or are willing to lend to others, adopt uniform rules for lending, with the right to exceed these rules in generosity when such action seems desirable to the lenders; and that the rules thus adopted be printed and circulated with the addition of the names of the libraries that have adopted them. In connection with the foregoing the

question arises, whether, in view of the growth of the inter-library loans, libraries co-operating in such work would favor a small fee to cover the labor involved. That an effort be made to develop a system of inter-library readers' cards, which cards will be good between specified libraries."

I move the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? If not, as there is no objection—

Mr. ANDREWS: I rise to a point of order. The adopting would mean that we endorse the resolution. While I do, nevertheless—

Mr. GOULD: I move the report be accepted. These recommendations were intended only for discussion. Perhaps Mr. Andrews did not notice the report says they are put in the form of resolutions. They were merely inserted that there might be discussion upon them if desired. I move the acceptance of the report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

This Committee, appointed at the Bretton Woods Conference, was instructed to consider the various phases of co-ordinations, and to report hereon. The Committee takes the term co-ordination as the equivalent of planning and arranging for the advancement of co-operation on a large scale; and understands that it has been instructed to take cognizance of and to report upon whatever in its opinion will tend or is tending either to promote or to impede systematic co-operation.

So wide a field as this, the Committee has not, for the present, attempted to cover; but the following is submitted as in some sense a preliminary report:

Conditions in different countries vary so greatly that what is done in one may prove actually misleading if accepted as a criterion for another; yet as a matter of record, and for the sake of comparison, which is always helpful, mention should here be made of the far-reaching plans that center in the Institut international de bibliographie in Brussels. These are

so familiar to members of the American library association that the mere mention of them will suffice. Those activities which bear more particularly on co-ordination, viz:—the Bibliographic bureau, with its universal catalog, and suggestions looking towards "organization of all the libraries of a country, with the national library as the head or heart of the system in which the books circulate and are exchanged, with a central office for cataloging, purchasing, and exchanges." In the same document from which these words are quoted, it was reported that an arrangement involving a large measure of co-ordination had for some time been in operation in Norway. "All libraries subsidized by the State are considered members of one vast body, the parts of a network which extends over the whole country and through which the books circulate" (Analytical account of the International Conference of bibliography and documentation, Brussels, July 10 and 11, 1908, page 8). Of the practical expediency for American libraries of certain features (notably the suggestion of centralization of purchase) embodied in the foregoing plans, the Committee is by no means sure. But the plans are worthy of study, and certainly, of record. The project, too, for co-ordinating the free public libraries in greater London, though it seems as yet to have taken no definite form, cannot be ignored in a report like the present. In the United States, the county libraries, which constitute a prominent advance in co-ordination, seem capable of large development in certain directions that have just been indicated.

The Committee has discussed two plans somewhat similar in purpose to the various movements above referred to, though modified to suit changed conditions. Both plans have already been before the American library association. They are (a) A central lending library and bureau of information, discussed by the College and Reference Section at the Bretton Woods Conference, (b) Regional or reservoir libraries, considered by a general meeting of the Association at the same time.

Libraries in America are undoubtedly developing a feeling of interdependence and a sense of the advantages to be derived from increased co-operation. The national library and other important libraries are steadily extending more and greater privileges to sister institutions less fortunate than themselves, and are placing their resources more and more completely at the disposal of others. The service of a Bureau of bibliographic information for the country as a whole, undertaken several years ago by the national library, is being rapidly developed; and within the past few months, the same library has issued a tentative statement of the conditions under which it will print copy furnished by libraries outside the District of Columbia. The Library of Harvard University contemplates reprinting, on cards of standard size, its entire catalog, excepting titles already included in the stock of the Library of Congress and of the John Crerar library; and is considering means to enable other libraries to purchase copies of such cards.

Finally, a matter that tends to impede co-operation in inter-library loans is cost of carriage. The question of a library post is, of course, surrounded with difficulties, and perhaps ought not to be introduced here. Nevertheless, whatever may be done in any way to lessen the expense of sending books back and forth will assuredly promote co-operation.

The Committee now begs to submit for discussion the following questions, which do not arise immediately from the subject matter of this report, although they are strictly relevant to it. They are put in the form of resolutions, but the Committee wishes neither to advocate nor to impugn them.

That certain libraries, which are now lending, or are willing to lend to others, adopt uniform rules for lending, with the right to exceed these rules in generosity when such action seems desirable to the lenders; and that the rules thus adopted be printed and circulated with the addition of the names of the libraries that have adopted them. In connection with the foregoing the question arises, whether in view of the growth of inter-library

loans, libraries co-operating in such work would favor charging a small fee to cover the labor involved.

That an effort be made to develop a system of inter-library readers' cards, which cards will be good between specified libraries.

C. H. GOULD,
Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion? If not, and no objection, the report will be accepted.

The next report, which comes last in order, is that of the Committee on the Brussels Congress, of which I happen to be Chairman, if I may offer it from the chair. There are no recommendations, and if there is no objection to the acceptance of this report, it will be accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BRUSSELS CONGRESSES

The special committee on the Brussels congresses, consisting of N. D. C. Hodges and E. C. Richardson, has sent to the Secretary of the Brussels library congress the following reports on American practice:

"Government publications" by Miss Adelaide Hasse.

"Library appointments and pensions" by Mr. Geo. F. Bowerman.

"Cataloging" by J. C. M. Hanson.

"Education of library assistants" by J. I. Wyer, Jr.

"Copyrights" by Thorvald Solberg.

"International exchanges" by Paul Brockett.

"Work with the blind" by Mrs. Emma R. Neisser Delfino.

Besides these it is likely that a representative of the A. L. A. will give an illustrated lecture on American libraries.

The Travel committee reports that at the date of this report about forty persons are proposing to attend these congresses.

Respectfully submitted,

N. D. C. HODGES, Chairman.

E. C. RICHARDSON.

Secretary Hadley then read the following report, adopted by a rising vote:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Association has to record three very serious losses from its membership, in the death of Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia university, March 29, 1909, of Miss Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel institute and director of its library school, October 31, 1909, and of Miss Mary E. Sargent, librarian of the Medford public library, on December 20, 1909.

Dr. James Hulme Canfield was graduated from Williams college in 1868. After the trial of various lines of work, he became definitely an educator and rose to the presidency of the University of Nebraska, and then to that of the University of Ohio. He entered the field of the library soon after the completion of the new library of Columbia university, in 1899, assuming the librarianship of the University, an office which he held until his death.

He retained always his position and rank among educators and was in demand all over the country as a speaker on subjects of educational and civic importance. His interest in the library arose from his belief in it as a factor in education and culture, and with this point of view he was always ready in its service, as in the service of all humanitarian and civilizing movements. Indeed, his premature breakdown (for he was only 62 years of age at his death) was perhaps owing to the constant drain on his vitality made by traveling and speaking in all good causes. Author of several books on education, and member of many learned societies, he was quite without affectation, and as glad to assist the individual or the humble cause as to figure in more prominent works or on occasions of greater dignity. His interest in the affairs of the Association was keen, and his services to it out of all proportion to the length of his membership. Gentle and quick of wit, he was popular with all classes of persons, and especially endeared to those who served under him. The cause of education, including that of libraries, has lost severely by his death.

Miss Kroeger's connection with the profession dates from the year 1883, when she became an assistant in the St. Louis public library, then the Public school library. Inspired with a desire for further knowledge—always an impelling consideration with her—she attended the New York state library school, from which she graduated in two years. Immediately after, in 1891, she was called to Drexel institute to organize a library school, and as librarian and director she remained there until her death. Miss Kroeger was essentially a worker, inheriting from the German side of her ancestry the passion for thoroughness and accuracy characteristic of that race.

For a number of years she was appointed on committees of this Association, being elected also to its Council. Wherever she was appointed to serve, she served, with all her ability and all her interest. Her contributions to the cause of good cataloging were most valuable, and in the preparation of her "Guide to reference books" and "Aids in book selection" she made the librarian of every town and village and every library school student her debtor.

To all appearances, she had many years of usefulness before her, which deepens the tragedy of her unexpected death.

Miss Sargent had been a member of the Association from its first year, and a librarian for four years preceding that date. For the Medford library, which she conducted from 1891 to within a year of her death, she made a reputation of liberality of management, good book selection, and good administration.

In 1904 she conducted the Maine summer library school. She was in sympathy with all that was progressive in the library movement, at the same time representing in her own personality the charm of culture and of the ideals that are sometimes erroneously called old-fashioned—erroneously, for they are never out of date, but are the best ideals of all periods. Her interests were by no means confined to her profession. She was a member of various clubs and societies, and the first

American whose work in design was published in the "London art journal." She edited and supplemented her brother's compilation, "Reading for the young," and contributed papers to several professional periodicals. During the last year of her life, in spite of illness and suffering, her thoughts were especially busy with plans for a recreation center for the boys of Medford, a class of the community with which she was always in strong sympathy.

Frequently in attendance on library meetings, national and local, she had made many friends among her colleagues; and perhaps there was no one in the Association to whom the rising generation of women-librarians could better be pointed as a model of what the town-librarian should be.

MARY W. PLUMMER,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
CLEMENT W. ANDREWS.

The PRESIDENT: We will now pass to the regular business of the session.

Mr. HILL: Mr. President, before starting in with the regular program, there is a small matter I would like, with your permission, to bring to the attention of the Association, and it will take but a moment. The good news comes to us that the condition of Mr. Crunden, of St. Louis, is very much improved. I am sure that he would be very glad to hear from us while we are in session, and I move that the following telegram, which I shall ask the Secretary to read, be sent to him during the day.

Secretary HADLEY then read:

"Frederick M. Crunden,
St. Louis, Mo.

The American library association, at its thirty-second conference, Mackinac Island, 1910, sends greetings and best wishes to one who has done so much to make the Association a power and influence in the educational world."

Mr. GOULD: Mr. President, I am sure that there are great many people in this room who would like the privilege of seconding this motion of Mr. Hill, and I have been selfish enough to get up as

quickly as I could, to seize the first opportunity of doing it. It is a very great pleasure to me to second it, and I am sure we are all delighted to learn that it is to be sent.

The motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The PRESIDENT: We will now proceed to the regular program, and I will ask Miss Tyler, the second Vice-president, to take the chair.

The PRESIDENT (Miss Tyler in the chair): I feel that the members are so appreciative that I cannot please you better than to proceed at once with the next number on the program. I will present to the Association for the next paper, Mr. HARWOOD FROST, Secretary of the Engineering news publishing company, who will speak to us on

THE SELECTION OF TECHNICAL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

The difficulties and disappointments incident to a selection of technical literature can, to a great extent, be overcome by a knowledge of some of the points which involve, in the case of books, some consideration of the vast quantity and the many varieties from which to select, and the means of selection, and also some consideration of the book itself, its make-up and character, the author and the publisher and the opinions of others in regard to it.

The subject of periodicals is quite different, and reduces itself essentially to the question of what kind of material the readers need, and what periodicals will give them the greatest amount of such information.

There is a wide range of selection in books open to librarians. Some technical books are good literature but bad engineering practice, while others are good practice but poor literature. Ninety-nine per cent of them probably consist of compilations of material from various more or less authentic sources, as it is very seldom that an entire technical book is the original production of one man.

The original records of experimental research or descriptions of works are to be found in the pages of the "Transactions" of engineering societies and in the columns of technical periodicals. Thus the periodical tends to reflect the work of the immediate past, or the practice of the present, or plans for the future.

The book may be said to be a permanent record of approved practice, tending to reflect the work of from one to ten years past.

Now, the many varieties of technical books are due to the varied experience and knowledge of the authors, their ability or inability as writers, and the purpose of the books—whether the writer intends to fill a gap in the existing literature of the subject, or merely to produce a commercial article for the sake of the royalties resulting from its sale. There is one variety which is unfortunately too common to-day, a sort of rehash of material contained in trade publications, written by hack writers who know little or nothing on the subject. The opposite book, which may be called the average good technical book, consists of a smoothly written and well balanced treatise, prepared from material which has been compiled from the most reliable sources with good judgment as to its value. Now, while neither of these books really adds anything to our present source of knowledge, the hack book is, as a rule, at best unreliable and misleading, and useless from an engineer's point of view, while the other presents the best available knowledge on the subject, in acceptable form, and should always constitute a welcome addition to a library. However, a good technical book must consist not merely of a statement of facts, however accurate those facts may be; but the facts must be presented in logical order and in language that is clear, concise and grammatical, and convey but one meaning. The book should be sufficiently, but not excessively illustrated, and should clearly evidence the purpose of the writer in producing it.

The selection, as also the preparation of text-books, is a very much more serious

matter than the selection of books for practicing engineers. The engineer is supposed to have a sufficient amount of knowledge of the subject to judge as to the reliability of the practice given in the book; but in the case of text-books for use in colleges and libraries, for the younger readers, a seed is sown in virgin soil and that seed has to be very carefully selected. What the student learns in college or from a text-book is likely to be very tenaciously held in memory, so it is necessary that the material be carefully selected, and that the statement of facts and principles be adequate and accurate, and, in all technical and industrial matters, that only the very latest and best accepted theory and practice be presented. There are many books, however, excellently prepared in some ways, that are based upon wrong theory or practice, or which exploit the personal fads or fancies of the writers. There are others which are written by experienced practitioners, and which may be a valuable record of achievements, but written in a style about as valuable as the "Patent office gazette" or the "Census report," while another author may present the same facts, tables and all, in a form almost as readable as a book of fiction. There are many other kinds of books too numerous to mention. Some of them are padded with useless words and illustrations, while others have a scarcity of facts, and some assume rather too high a plane of importance for the subject, and others may be said to be too modest; and there are still others that present out-of-date practice, while some are too advanced, presenting practice that is merely in an experimental state.

One very important fact connected with technical books is the fact that they go out of date so quickly. An out-of-date technical book has about as much interest or enlightening value as the proverbial candle under a bushel.

As to the means of selection open to librarians, I think your plan of a technology exhibit is a step in the right direction. But where you cannot see the books you must buy either from advertised de-

scription, or depend on the advice of a dealer or publisher, or on the views published in the various technical periodicals. Now, of these different methods I would recommend the advice of the dealer first, that is, provided you can select as a dealer some man on whose judgment you can rely, but even that should be taken in connection with the reviews published in the periodicals. The advice of the publisher is, of course, always worthy of consideration, but most publishers are chiefly interested in the sale of their own publications, and they do not recommend books of other publishers where it will only promote the interests of their competitors.

Occasionally pamphlets are issued giving lists of recommended books, but much depends upon who issues the pamphlet, and for what purpose it is issued. I think good work in this line has been done by the Booklist of the Association, and also by the Carnegie library in Pittsburgh, and by the Pratt institute library in Brooklyn. The list put out some years ago by the Society for the promotion of engineering education is a good list, but it is out-of-date, and a year ago the Committee on technical books of that Society, submitted a revised list which was so defective that it was referred back to the Committee and its circulation was considered inadvisable. This year the Committee revised that list, and submitted it to the Society two weeks ago; it was accepted and will be published shortly.

There are very few periodicals that really review technical books in a fair and intelligent manner.

The ideal book review should be a disinterested appraisal or analysis of the book judged by the standard of its usefulness to a certain class of readers. The purpose of the review should be to convey to these readers sufficient information regarding the book to enable them to judge of its value to them without an actual examination of the book.

The essential components of a technical book may be said to be the Table of contents, the Preface, text, and Index. The

book may be illustrated or may not, and, of course, may be bound in a variety of shapes or sizes. All these must have consideration in the review. The review should usually be headed with the author's announcement of title, author, binding, number of pages, illustrations, the name and address of the publisher, and the cost. After the publisher's announcement, a note on the general scope of the book would be in order, and this may be a résumé of the Preface or Introduction, together with similar matter taken from the body of the book. The Preface is that part of the book in which the author states his purposes in writing the book, and the scope to be covered. Some authors take advantage of the fact that a number of periodicals simply quote from the Preface as a review, to enter into a little self-praise and make very broad statements of what their book is, or is supposed to be, and thus obtain some good notices with consequent sales. The conscientious reviewer ignores all these expressions of self-esteem, and looks on the Preface of the book merely as a statement in writing of the intentions of the author. Next in order would be an outline based on the Table of contents, although the "Contents" is very often a misleading affair. This outline would deal with a general division of the book into subject and parts, and, when possible, extend to a subdivision into chapters, or at least into groups of chapters, but it should show clearly the scope of the book, and indicate the amount of space devoted to each phase of the subject. The reviewer then takes up the details of appraisal of the book, and the extent to which he will do this depends very much on the importance of the subject, but also on the periodical's opinion of it, which determines the amount of available space. The discussion as to the completeness of treatment in the book—the noting of errors and omissions—calls for a wide knowledge of what has already been written, and good judgment on the part of the reviewer. Comments along these lines must be specific expressions of the reviewer's opinions, which

can be accepted or rejected by the reader at his discretion.

To all readers it is important to know if the book contain later material than a book of a year ago, or if it treat the subject more thoroughly than some other book; if it is more practical, or mathematical, or statistical, or theoretical; whether it is a book written for reference only, or as a text-book.

Another important part of the review is the estimate as to the value of the Index. Engineering books, you know, are not bought with the intention of being read and thrown aside; they are bought principally for use as reference, and every book should be thoroughly and comprehensively indexed. Where a book is not so indexed, it is imperfect and incomplete, and as to this point the reviewer may do the reader a great good.

The feature of illustration is also open to considerable criticism, as there is too much carelessness exhibited in the preparation of illustrations for technical books.

This ideal review is an outline for the book of real worth, but for worthless or harmful books the best review is silence, and for books of mediocre value a few general statements of contents.

The PRESIDENT: It seems to me a courtesy we owe to our speakers to be quiet before taking up the next number, although I am sure that the subject does not require such extreme concentration of thought probably as some other subjects that might appear upon the program at this time. We are to take up next the recreation symposium, which is in charge of Mr. Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids public library, who, I presume, combines the two qualities of the strenuous librarian with the adept at recreation. I therefore turn over the program to Mr. Ranck.

RECREATION SYMPOSIUM

Mr. RANCK was the first speaker on the symposium program, his paper being entitled:

Recreation for Librarians

The announcement of this subject seems to have stirred up a variety of emotions in different people. Some have regarded it as juvenile for a learned and dignified organization to devote any of its time to the consideration of recreation—thought of only as a frivolous subject. Others regard it as a new evidence that librarians take themselves altogether too seriously when they think that their occupation needs to be offset by any special kind of recreation; and still others believe that it is a subject of the very greatest importance to each of us personally, and indirectly to the institutions and the public we serve.

Whatever be our views regarding the form of recreation for ourselves, everyone must admit that it is the business—the bounden duty—of every man and woman to keep fit for their daily work. The man or woman who deliberately regulates his or her life so that he does not keep fit is untrue to himself and untrue to society, and falsehood in this direction is akin to crime. A writer in the May "Fortnightly review," in discussing Physical energy in modern affairs, speaks of Mr. Roosevelt as the "Moses of the eleventh commandment," and that that Commandment is "Keep fit."

To keep fit, I believe, it is the first business of every one to endeavor to know his own fatigue curve, and then to regulate his life accordingly. This curve is, of course, different in different people, and, therefore, much of the strain of modern life comes from conventionalism and institutionalism, thereby forcing many into a routine of life which is the hardest to bear. Every one for his best normal life needs many forms of expression, and, therefore, a change from one form to another—a change of work—is very generally a rest.

Whether librarians need recreation more than others, or whether their work is harder than that of others, I do not propose to discuss. I merely say it is a fact, which might well be regarded as a scandal, that too many librarians, many of them not yet of the age of two score

and ten, have been breaking down—forced to retire from the work. Recalling those who have failed, in the last five or six years, to stand up under the burden of the work, I find it is not difficult to make a list of about 50 names. And there are many others, I am sure. Some of these have died before their time, others have been obliged to retire from library work permanently, and others temporarily, either on extended leaves of absence or to the friendly sanatorium. Whether this condition of affairs is worse among librarians than among other professional people I do not know, but when every year a considerable number of our fellow-workers are breaking down, it is time for us to give the matter some consideration.

The causes of these breakdowns are, I know, very frequently outside of the library. Who cannot recall the conscientious librarian carrying in addition to his—perhaps more frequently her—regular work, the burden of nursing a sick member of the family, running a large Sunday school class, a missionary society, or some other form of religious or philanthropic endeavor? Then, too, there may be social dissipations which are responsible for extra wear and tear of nerves—dances, parties, etc.—extending too far into the hours required for sleep. Many have the strength to do these extra things, and interest in outside affairs is most valuable for the library work, but at the same time the library has a right to insist that they shall not be at the expense of the energy needed to keep fit.

In planning the program for this symposium, the effort has been to get the personal experiences of a number of people as to the value of specific forms of recreation, and therefore the ego is to be put forward without reserve and without apology.

Accordingly I shall start off by stating my own creed, or, if you please, my philosophy of life and work. If you prefer to call it religion, do so. I believe that one's attitude of mind toward his work is a most important element in whether he finds it easy or hard; in other words, joy in the

work lessens the burden of it. This brings into our exercises for recreation the element of purpose. For example, a walk with a dinner at the other end is better as exercise—recreation—than the walk to no purpose. The latter is like fanning the air.

During the last 20 years I have worked on an average of from 60 to 75 hours a week; not all at library work at any time, and it has been the exception to find the work I was doing a burden. Of course, I have been exceptionally fortunate in being to a large extent master of my own time; that is, when I did not feel like doing one thing I could nearly always turn to something else, without following a pre-arranged or fixed schedule. This, of course, I know is impossible for every one in the routine of a large institution, but I believe that it helps immensely in the ease with which a given quantity of work may be accomplished. Freedom in this direction helps enormously to keep oneself fit.

In keeping fit there are two elements which to me have always been of the greatest importance—eating and sleeping. A sufficient quantity of wholesome food is absolutely essential for every one to get the maximum of energy and efficiency out of himself. In order to get the best out of his food, it is necessary to keep the nervous system in first-class condition; for any unusual nervous strain may affect directly the ability to assimilate properly an adequate supply of food. I believe that the beginning of the disorganization of the nervous system among librarians is frequently due to eye-strain. I have seen many examples of this where nervous indigestion, leading up to nervous prostration, and all the ills that follow, began with eye-strain. Library work and library lighting can easily make all of us victims of eye-strain; and I may add that the lighting in many of our libraries is vicious.

Mr. Ranck then announced that Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, was to have presented a paper on "Recreation," but in the absence of Dr.

Vaughan, his paper was summarized by Mr. John Cotton Dana.

Five-minute talks by librarians who extolled the virtues of their favorite recreation were given by: Miss Gratia A. Countryman on "Sleeping out of doors;" Miss Alta L. Stansbury, "Walking"; Charles R. Dudley, "Watching the game"; Hiller C. Wellman, "Tennis"; Miss Elfrida Everhart, "Baseball"; Henry J. Carr, "Automobiling"; Lawrence J. Burpee, "Riding a hobby"; Clement W. Andrews, "Golf"; Reuben Gold Thwaites, "Canoeing"; Purd B. Wright, "Horseback riding"; Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, "Bird study"; Arthur E. Bostwick, "In-door exercise." William Warner Bishop discussed the "Sabbatical year for librarians."

At the close of the Recreation symposium President Hodges assumed the chair and adjourned the meeting until the evening.

On Tuesday evening, July 5th, an illustrated lecture on Play and social welfare was given by Graham Romeyn Taylor, of Chicago, Associate editor of "The Survey."

PLAY AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Among all the movements for social advance which have come to the fore during the last two decades, none has had a more rapid and extensive development than that to provide play and recreative facilities for the children in our cities. The last four years have witnessed the most extraordinary growth of all. In 1907 there were 90 cities which maintained playgrounds for children; in 1908 the number rose to 185, and by the end of 1909 there were 336.

This recent widespread activity has been due primarily to a new appreciation of the value of play as a positive force whose benefit should be made available for all children, rather than as an ameliorative effort to make life a little more endurable and normal for the children in crowded city centers. It was, of course, natural that playgrounds should start where city conditions were seen to bear down the hardest upon child life; the

first one in this country was established in Boston a little more than 20 years ago, and the movement soon spread to New York, Chicago, and other large cities. The more extensive adoption of the playground idea, however, by communities of every sort has come in response to the recognition of the new idea that wholesome play is not merely a preventive of ill health and delinquency among city children, but that it is an essential in the process by which all children grow up—a promoter of good health, good character, and the spirit of co-operation and team play which is so necessary in the civic life of to-day.

Interesting instances of the development of play facilities in small communities are to be found in Missouri and Massachusetts. In the former state, under the auspices of the State University, a "play drummer" recently visited about 30 of the smaller cities, 12 of which started playgrounds. In Massachusetts a state law has been in effect for two years, under which referendum votes are held in cities or towns of over 10,000 population on the question whether playgrounds shall be established. Such votes in over 30 cities have, with two exceptions, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of playgrounds. Even in rural communities the play spirit has begun to manifest itself in such occasions as "a field day and play picnic for country children," which is now held annually in Ulster county, New York, the leadership coming from a state normal school. The whole countryside, young and old, rallies for one festal day which has far-reaching influence in stimulating neighborly relations and a community spirit.

The play spirit, in the opinion of those who attended the recent Play Congress at Rochester, should extend far beyond the playground or special occasion, and should permeate our whole life. It was even proposed that we should now supplement playgrounds by making definite provision for recreation along many residential streets on which traffic is not frequent.

Play for children, in fact, is now seen to be only part of a far larger movement

to solve the problem of public recreation for all the people. Thus far, the provision of recreation has been largely left to those whose sole interest is commercial profit, and who often provide amusement of a demoralizing sort. The amazing spread of amusement parks, nickel theaters, and similar enterprises throughout the country testifies to the fact that if the community itself is blind to the recreative needs of the people, commercial exploitation certainly is not. The country, however, is rapidly coming to understand that recreation is the concern of all, and that provision for it must be adequately made by the whole community. Our playgrounds, bathing beaches, municipal gymnasia, and recreational uses of public school buildings are a recognition of this new point of view. City parks, too, are now looked upon as far more than "beauty spots," and many facilities are being introduced so that they serve more adequately the needs of the people for sport, and active rather than passive recreation.

Our juvenile court statistics show the need for a continuity of recreative facilities in which the older type of playground is only an early step. The age at which a large proportion of delinquents come into the juvenile courts is between the years of 14 and 16—the very period at which the small children's playground begins to lose its grip and its appeal. The police arrests in most large cities show that a large proportion of offenders are under the age of 25. It is evident, therefore, that our recreation policy should extend beyond the small playground. We should not leave young people in the lurch just at the most critical periods of life.

The increasing specialization and strain in industry make all the more insistent the demand of modern life for recreation. This has been most strikingly set forth by Jane Addams in her recent remarkable book on "The spirit of youth and the city streets." She points out that during the last few decades, since the introduction of the factory system, we have been "trying the experiment of getting along without recreation," at the very period of all

in the world's history when it has been most needed. In ancient Greece the theater and the stadium were established almost at the same time as the market place. The history of other countries shows the prominence which has been given to festival occasions. The village life of the Middle ages involved all sorts of folk games and dances. The pageantry and festal observances of the Church itself played no unimportant part in the recreation of the people. Yet all of this was at a time when industry held the interest of the worker in the whole process of making the finished product from the raw material. Just at the time when factory methods brought monotony into the life of the toiler, the world began to try to do without recreation.

The new conception of play and its relation to life has a most important bearing upon the industrial efficiency of the whole people. Business men find out that a Saturday afternoon at golf makes them keener and more alert in dealing with the problems of the business day. It is all the more important that the factory worker, whose day of toil is far more monotonous, should have adequate opportunity for relaxation and recreation if he is to have the "spring" and freshness and quick perception which are so important a factor in real efficiency. Just in proportion as industry makes daily life most barren, must the community provide recreation which shall restore richness and fullness to life.

The most significant advance toward meeting the recreative needs of the whole population of a city has been made by Chicago, which not only maintains playgrounds, but has established a great system of recreation centers to meet the needs of young people and adults as well. In the last six years no less than \$11,000,000 have been devoted by Chicago to this development, and 14 large recreation centers are now in operation. The funds still at disposal will establish several more. The annual maintenance is at present very nearly half a million dollars.

The total attendance at ten of these

recreation centers during one year, by people who actually used the facilities, was 5,500,000. In area these centers vary from 3 to 60 acres. The facilities in each one provide for all manner of outdoor and indoor recreation, so that a 365-day-in-the-year service is maintained. There is a generous ball field, which in winter is turned into a skating rink. An outdoor gymnasium for men and boys, and another for women and girls, are both under the care of competent instructors. A large swimming pool is provided—suits, towels, and use of dressing rooms being absolutely free. The part set aside for the play of children contains sand courts, wading pools, and various sorts of simple apparatus. Nearby are plenty of seats, so that mothers can sit comfortably in the shade and watch their children at play, busying themselves with sewing, or such other work as can be brought from the home.

A fine and spacious recreation building, with beautiful architectural features and surroundings, houses an indoor gymnasium and locker rooms, baths, a restaurant providing simple articles of food at small cost, a reading room maintained as a branch of the Public Library, club rooms for the use of small groups and societies, and an assembly hall for meetings and social gatherings. The use of these rooms is entirely free, and all sorts of entertainments, as well as parties, dances, and lectures are arranged by local organizations or individuals. If the crowded back yards or alleys in the city centers are inadequate as play places for younger children, the two-and-three-room tenements with their cooking odors, washing tubs, and clutter are even more inadequate for the social gatherings of the young people. If Mary Sullivan wants to invite her friends to a birthday party, she can secure a beautiful hall at no cost provided she applies before any one else has secured its use for the evening desired. Dramatic and orchestra rehearsals, mandolin clubs, wedding receptions, and every variety of social occasion are represented in the use of these halls and club rooms.

Most important of all is efficient leader-

ship and supervision. So fundamental is this to the best success, that leaders in play and recreation work throughout the country declare that in most cases it is better not to have a playground than one without a supervisor who understands play and the various recreational activities which are best adapted to different ages and nationalities. Without such leadership, playgrounds in some cities have actually become a nuisance and even a menace to morals.

Recreation affords a most effective medium through which can be promoted those qualities of toleration and fair play which are so greatly needed in the civic and industrial life of to-day. It is one of the few planes upon which we can unite and forget the things which divide us. All true civic and social advance must rest, in the last analysis, upon acquaintance-ship, mutual understanding and faith in each other—neighbor with neighbor, and citizen with citizen. This function of recreation is finely typified in a great play festival which is annually held in Chicago. All ages from little children to adults, and all nationalities, take part in this great occasion which involves over 2,000 participants, and frequently a combined attendance of 30,000 at the morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. The ways in which the play and recreative spirit expresses itself are represented in the play of the smaller children, in the games of girlhood and boyhood and older life, in the festival customs, national dances, and folk games of all nationalities. America has been far too neglectful of the rich heritage which is brought to her shores by the immigrants from every nation. We go abroad and travel in the out-of-the-way places of every country to see the picturesque customs of the common folk, when if we but took the trouble to get acquainted with our immigrant population we should find the same quaint costumes and the same spirit in our midst. Such an occasion as this play festival, bringing together all ages and nationalities, each one contributing its best to the common store of recreation, affords a prophetic glimpse of the social spirit that will one

TREASURER'S REPORT

day permeate all the people and all classes.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

(Wednesday, July 6, 9:30 a. m.)

The PRESIDENT: The first business this afternoon will be the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. RODEN: Mr. President, inasmuch as the Treasurer's report has been printed, along with the other reports of the Association, and has been submitted, I beg leave to present it without comment, and move that it be referred to the Finance committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Jan. 1 to June 1, 1910.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1910 \$3,499.56

Membership dues		Receipts	
1909	19 at \$2.00		\$38.00
	2 at \$5.00		10.00
1910	1,141 at \$2.00		2,282.00
	91 at \$3.00		273.00
	243 at \$5.00		1,215.00
	2 at \$1.00 (partial payment)		2.00
	1 at \$2.50 (partial payment)		2.50
	1 at \$3.00 (partial payment)		3.00
Life	3 at \$25.00		75.00
Life Interest on bank balance (Jan. 1 to May 31)			3,900.50
Publishing Board, Proportion of expenses at headquarters			18.15
Sale of Bulletin			625.00
Miscellaneous (Postage \$.08, Exchange \$.55)			40.55
			.63
			\$8,084.39

Payments	
Bulletin	\$885.30
Committees	
Bookbinding	\$1.25
Bookbuying	18.45
Library administration	14.13
Library statistics	13.50
Headquarters—Secretary's salary	47.33
Headquarters—Other salaries	833.30
Headquarters—Miscellaneous	750.00
Contingencies	310.57
Travel	149.58
Trustees endowment fund	119.88
Balance, June 1, 1910	*\$3,095.96
Deposit, Union Trust Co., Chicago	75.00
Deposit, National Bank of the Republic	\$4,663.43
	250.00
	4,913.43
	\$8,084.39

BUDGET 1910

	Appropriations	Balance on hand	
Bulletin	\$2,180.00	\$1,294.70	
Conference	400.00	400.00	
Committees	400.00	352.67	
Headquarters—Secretary's salary	2,000.00	1,166.70	
Headquarters—Other salaries	1,800.00	1,050.00	
Headquarters—Miscellaneous	440.00	129.43	
Treasurer—Expense	35.00	35.00	
Contingencies	265.00	115.42	*3,095.96
Travel	300.00	180.12	4,724.04
	\$7,820.00	\$4,724.04	\$7,820.00

CARL B. RODEN,
Treasurer.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection this report will be referred to the Finance committee in regular course.

The PRESIDENT: Is Mr. Craver in the room? The next report to be considered is that of the Committee on library administration.

Mr. CRAVER: That report also, being so fortunate as to be printed, I shall not read it, with your permission. In the report we have tried to lay out a plan, a small questionnaire, which will be a source of some information to future committees. The report is in print, and I submit it at this time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The Committee on library administration has had an unfortunate experience during the past year in that its membership has suffered several changes. Miss Bacon was unable to serve and was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. Wellman, Miss McCollough being appointed to complete the Committee. In January Mr. Wellman's resignation was presented, and Mr. Craver was appointed in his stead. This changing personnel has prevented any continuous line of action being carried out, and the present Committee found itself in the position of being required to do such work as could be done in a very brief time.

A serious handicap from the point of view of the members of the Committee, is a point which should be one of satisfaction to the members of the Association. The returns from the searching schedule of questions submitted at the Asheville Conference have all been analyzed and presented to you. This has formed the work of the last two Committees and has given every member of the Association some valuable information. Your present Committee had hoped that it might be able to supplement the past work by further investigation along the same lines, but the time available has not been sufficient. It is therefore compelled to present only some general observations.

The work of recent Committees has cov-

ered very fully much of the work of a library and in careful detail, so much, in fact, that untouched subjects worthy of general notice are scarce. The leading questions of routine have been included, book purchase, preparation of books for use, lending to readers, reports, stocktaking, etc.

The leading administrative problem which has not been investigated is that of the staff. The questions here increase in number and difficulty directly as the size of the library, but no library fails to have some troublesome points. While local conditions must always have much effect, some systematized statement of current practice might be of value.

Among points which might be discussed are the question of grading the staff, the amounts of vacation and sick leaves, promotions, etc. The advisability of the voluntary co-operative aid associations in large libraries might be worth investigation.

Your Committee submits the following suggested questionnaire as a possible means of obtaining information on some of these points. It would be necessary to classify the answers according to the size of the libraries:

- Name and location of library?
- Number of volumes in library (date)?
- Total accessions during past year?
- Total income for past year?
- Total expenditures during past year?
- Total expenditures for books, binding, periodicals, etc., during past year?
- Total expenditures for salaries during past year?
- Total expenditures for other purposes during past year?
- Have you a graded and non-graded service?
- What is included in each?
- Give requirements and range of salaries in each grade.
- Do you have grade examinations?
- If not, on what are promotions based?
- What qualifications do you require of your assistants?
- How many library school graduates have you on your staff?

Name the schools represented and the departments they are serving.

How many college graduates have you on your staff and what departments are they in?

How are appointments made?

To whom are your assistants responsible?

How are removals made?

If your service is ungraded, how are salaries fixed?

On ———, 1910, what were the salaries of:

Librarian?

Assistant Librarian?

Senior and junior assistants in Catalog department?

Reference department?

Circulating department?

Children's department?

Order department?

Binding department?

Branches?

How much do you pay substitutes by the hour? Day? Month?

How many hours per week do your assistants work?

Do you require Sunday work of your regular assistants?

Do you pay extra for Sunday work?

What provision do you make for legal holidays?

What are your arrangements in regard to sick leave?

State length of vacation in terms of number of working days granted?

Do you have staff meetings? How often?

Is attendance obligatory?

Is the time for the staff meetings included in the regular hours of assistants, or must they give extra time?

Do your annual reports give personal credit to staff members for work done? Why?

Do you have an apprentice course?

What qualifications do you require for entrance?

How long is the course?

How much formal instruction do you give?

How much practical work do you require?

If the apprentice course is successfully finished does the library guarantee a position? Why?

If the schedule of questions is approved by the Association and the Committee to be appointed for the ensuing year, they may be sent to the list of libraries which received the former questions and the answers may be classified as before.

HARRISON W. CRAVER,

Chairman.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection this report will be accepted. The next business will be the report of the Council, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Three meetings of Council of the A. L. A. have been held during this annual conference. A number of communications and questions have been considered, some of which were of prime importance.

From the North Carolina library commission came a communication urging the Council to help secure lower postage rates on commission publications. The Committee on federal relations will take up this question, and it was proposed that librarians confer with their Congressmen in regard to the importance of these lower postage rates.

Much interest was shown by Council in the report submitted by Miss Alice S. Tyler on the Affiliation of the A. L. A. with state library associations. Miss Tyler has secured opinions as to the relation of the national and state associations from many officers of state associations.

Among the suggestions made in Council was that state associations which paid an annual membership due in the A. L. A., should have the privilege of appointing a delegate to attend the A. L. A. Conference with permission to attend the Council meetings.

Other suggestions were made, and the question was deemed of so much importance that it was voted to continue the Committee on affiliation, which was instructed to recommend definite suggestions at the midwinter meeting of the Council.

By unanimous vote the Council elected to its membership: George F. Bowerman, W. N. C. Carlton, Linda A. Eastman, Mary F. Isom, and Judson T. Jennings.

The question of membership in the Executive board, by which a person may serve both as an elected member and also as an *ex-officio* member, was referred for consideration of the Executive board.

The Special libraries association, which held its meetings at Mackinac Island, voted to request the A. L. A. to allow it to become affiliated with the American library association, and to establish the usual relations maintained by that Association with its affiliated organizations. Council referred the request to a special committee to be appointed by the President, to report at the January meeting of Council. The President appointed C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, and A. E. Bostwick as members of this Committee.

Following the consideration given by the Public documents committee to the questionnaire sent out by the Congressional printing investigation commission, important recommendations were made to Council by the Committee.

Council voted to adopt the following:

Whereas frequent injustice has been done both to the government, and in many instances to the several libraries designated as regular depositories, by requiring said libraries to receive all publications issued by the government whether able to care for them or not; and, Whereas various depositories of long standing and wide use and influence have, from time to time, been removed from the depository list by direction of Congress,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the American library association, depository libraries should be divided into two classes: First, permanent depositories, which shall include all state libraries and such other large or important libraries as may from time to time be designated. They shall receive all publications issued by the government, and shall from time to time be visited by an official, competent to give criticism or advice. Second, other libraries, which shall be allowed to select such publications as may be of service to their several communities. All documents so deposited shall be made accessible to the public.

A second resolution was submitted by

the Committee and was adopted as follows:

Whereas, under the present printing law, Congressional titling has been omitted, and wisely so, from departmental publications distributed by the Superintendent of documents to depository libraries,

Resolved, That we recommend such publications be withdrawn from the Congressional set, and whether mailed thereafter by the Superintendent of documents or by the several departments, the circulation of them be left to the discretion of the receiving library.

Resolved, We recommend that unless otherwise requested, one copy only of each publication be sent, and that the granting or refusal of duplication be a matter of discretion with the Superintendent or department.

Resolved, We recommend also that the serial number be restored to documents bearing the Congressional titling, and that all documents, whether Congressional or departmental, be mailed promptly upon issue.

Mr. Wellman presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The "Patent office gazette" is one of the most valuable public documents received by a large number of libraries, especially those situated in manufacturing districts,

Resolved, That we deprecate any action depriving these libraries of the receipt of the "Patent office gazette" free of charge.

Council voted also that

"We approve of the suggestion of President Heinemann of the League of American municipalities to centralize the distribution of official publications of all departments of American cities,"

and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the League of American municipalities.

Following a general discussion, Council voted to approve the preparation of a statement of American library conditions existing at the present time, and to print this in handsome form in English, German, and French, to be published by the Publishing board of the A. L. A., and distributed to foreign libraries and elsewhere at the discretion of the Publishing board.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, this report will take the usual course, and be accepted.

Our first paper on the program this afternoon is on the Deterioration of paper used in newspapers by MR. FRANK P. HILL, of the Brooklyn public library, whom I have the pleasure of presenting.

THE DETERIORATION OF NEWS-PAPER PAPER*

At the conference of librarians held at Bretton Woods in 1909, Mr. Chivers presented the subject of "The paper of lending library books"† in such a thorough and valuable manner that it aroused discussion and interest, not only among those in attendance, but of the library profession generally, both here and abroad. He dealt chiefly with the quality of the paper used in the popular fiction of the day and books for children, which represent the classes of books most largely used in our libraries and most frequently needing rebinding and replacing.

The substitution of cheap wood-pulp paper for that made from rags, in the stock used for our daily newspapers, presents another problem, and it is of that which I wish to speak to-day, for if book paper is bad, that used for newspapers is worse.

My attention was recently called to the necessity for rebinding some of the Brooklyn and Manhattan papers in our library. Upon examination it was found that in many instances papers published within the last forty years had begun to discolor and crumble to such an extent that it would hardly pay to bind those which had

been folded for any length of time. Further investigation showed that practically all of these newspapers were printed on cheap wood-pulp paper, which carries with it the seeds of early decay, and that the life of a periodical printed on this inferior stock is not likely to be more than fifty years.

This is a serious matter, and demands the attention of publishers and librarians throughout the country. It means that the material for history contained in the newspapers will not be available after the period mentioned, and that all such historical record will eventually disappear unless provision is made for reprinting or preserving the volumes as they exist at present. The historian depends to such an extent upon newspapers for his data, that it will mean a serious loss if some preservative process cannot be found. We can very well bear the loss of many books printed upon wood-pulp paper, but the loss of newspapers containing the events of the day would be one which would be felt for all time. It would seem possible that some means might be provided whereby, for filing purposes, a better paper would be used for newspapers. The matter is presented at this time for the purpose of calling the attention of the publishers and librarians to the necessity for a better quality of paper for such files of newspapers as are to be preserved.

As soon as the condition of the files of the Brooklyn public library was discovered, a circular was sent to some of the prominent newspaper publishers asking (1), the result of their experience; and (2), whether a better grade of paper was being used for running off extra copies for their own files; and (3), what, if any, means were being taken to preserve the files in their own offices. It was hoped as a result of the circular that definite measures of improvement would be suggested. From responses received it is evident that there is a desire on the part of the publishers to meet the requirements of librarians and others on this subject; and it is likely that a conference of publishers and librarians will be held in the near future to con-

* "Prof. Justin Winsor, foreseeing that in course of time the issues printed on the ordinary newspaper of to-day must end in dust, 20 or 30 years ago tried to induce the publishers of the leading daily newspapers of Boston to have a few copies of each issue printed on paper of extra good and durable quality, for the files of the Boston public library, with which he was connected. But his efforts were in vain, because, as the proprietors of the journals put it, it was 'too much fuss.'" ("Library Journal," 16: 24 2.)

† See "Bulletin of the American Library Association," September, 1909, 5:231-259.

sider the feasibility of printing some copies on better paper; but the answers showed that no special paper was used, and that no means were taken to preserve (by reprinting or by chemical process) those in the worst condition.

Inquiries were also sent to various manufacturers of paper with no better result. No encouragement was received from this source except that one manufacturer thought that some newspaper publishers were using a better grade; and another, that he had just the paper which ought to be used. It was stated that two New York publishers used a better grade of paper for a few additional copies, but returns from these papers indicate that no difference is made at the present time. We have not found any newspaper that runs off extra copies on a better grade.

There appear, in fact, to be two very strong objections to striking off special copies for filing purposes. The first is that the better grades of paper are not made to fit the large rolls used in printing presses; the second, that the limited number of subscribers who would purchase such an edition would not compensate the publishers for the increased cost of the paper and the expense of changing rolls.

Inasmuch, therefore, as it is hardly probable that publishers will agree to strike off a special edition of their publication on a paper better suited to binding, two other methods are possible for preserving the valuable material stored in newspapers already printed on the cheap grade paper: (1), by reprinting; (2), by the use of some chemical process as a preservative.

The first is eliminated because of its expense; this would be greater than that of striking off extra copies on better paper in the beginning.

It is undoubtedly true that the quality of paper, in common with the quality of other articles of commerce, has suffered because the demand for a high class material is so small.

In the late sixties, when wood pulp was first used in this country, and the early seventies, the grade was higher than that

of paper made between 1876 and 1886, improving in the nineties, and being still better since 1900. If only the better grades now manufactured were used, there would be less cause for complaint. The enormous quantity of paper required is another reason for the cheap quality used. A newspaper with a circulation of about one-half million copies per day consumes 185 tons of paper every week, and practically all of the half-million copies serve their purpose and may be destroyed almost as soon as they are issued. For this reason, publishers have heretofore been chiefly interested in getting the cheapest possible paper for their purpose. As a general thing, the 3-cent newspapers use a better grade than do those papers selling for 1 or even 2 cents; but all the 3-cent newspapers do not use the best paper, as the files of the Brooklyn public library show. One of this price, printed in 1905, shows marked indications of deterioration.

The publishers of some of our daily journals have shown a marked interest in the subject. The "Brooklyn Eagle," for example, as soon as the matter was called to its attention, instituted an investigation, and has printed several articles on the subject. A reporter of the paper called at the office of Albrecht Pagenstecher, 41 Park Row, New York, the man who first introduced the wood-pulp paper process into this country. Mr. Pagenstecher, Sr., was out of town, but his son, who is thoroughly conversant with the paper business, consented to discuss the situation as follows:

"Until the end of the sixties, all paper manufactured in the United States was made entirely of rags, the cheapest grades selling for something like 15 cents per pound. . . . The notion that paper could be made from wood pulp was formed in Germany. The story goes that the inventor of the process was walking through the woods one day when his attention was called to a large wasp's nest hanging from a tree. He wondered idly where the wasps could have secured the paper to make their nests, examined the material more closely, and came to the conclusion that it was nothing more than chewed wood. He experimented until he found that wood, after being ground to a pulp.

could be rolled out into paper. About 1850 several paper mills on a small scale were established in Germany.

"Hearing of this process, Albrecht Pagenstecher of Osnabrück, who was at that time an exporter, decided shortly after the Civil war to buy a couple of the stone grinders and send them to the United States. He shipped them to Curtisville, Mass., sent along a mechanic to set them up and operate them, and then asked the American manufacturers to have a look at the new process. But they took no stock in it, and it required some time before any of them bought grinders. Pagenstecher meanwhile established mills of his own, bought power on the Hudson River, and, as a result of his faith and enterprise, the use of wood to make paper became general about 1870. Paper dropped quickly from its former price of 15 cents to 10 cents and even 5 cents a pound.

"But even up to 1890 this ground wood paper still contained 25 per cent of rags, it being necessary to put in this amount to make the paper strong enough to pass over the paper-making machine and subsequently through the newspaper process. Then, early in the nineties, the sulphide process was introduced, in which a mixture of chemicals in liquid form takes the place of rags. The mechanical pulp, produced by grinding the wood under hydraulic pressure, and the chemical pulp, produced by cooking the wood in a mixture of sulphur, water, and lime, are mixed together in different proportions, depending on the quality of the paper that is to be produced."

This further reduced the cost of paper, but, in the opinion of Mr. Pagenstecher still further reduced the paper's power of resistance to wear and tear.

"I do not believe," said he, "that the sulphide-process paper is as strong as the 25-per-cent-rags paper.

"This difficulty with newspaper files has been called to our attention several times, and I confess that we are unable to suggest a remedy. So far as I know, there is no preservative on the market that would give newspapers a better wearing quality. The only thing to do, in my opinion, is to print the number of papers required for filing purposes on a better grade of paper. The expense of an extra roll of good paper would not be great, and the papers could be run off after the press had turned out the regular issue."

Mr. Pagenstecher offered to write to Prof. Herzberg, of the University of Berlin, who is at the head of the government

testing office, where all the paper sold to the government undergoes a special test to determine its quality. In the early part of June a reply was received from Prof. Herzberg to the effect that experiments recently initiated by the German governmental paper-testing-institute of Berlin, had resulted in producing a liquid mixture by the use of which wood-pulp paper may be indefinitely preserved. The method as described by Prof. Herzberg is as follows:

"We have recently given much thought to the matter of preserving crumbling and decaying papers, and have secured some excellent results. There is a way of making old and brittle newspaper usable. They can be put back into condition so that they may be read and preserved for centuries to come. Our method is to dip the sheets, one by one, into a cellit solution, and then hang them up to dry. If their condition makes it impossible to hang them up, they may be dried by being spread on large meshed nets. This treatment binds the sheets, does not damage the paper body, and makes it possible to preserve newspapers for a long time.

"The solution used in the experiment was prepared in the Institute. It can be purchased from the Technical department of the Friedrich Bayer & Co., color factories of Elberfeld, Germany. I should suggest the importation of several quarts of this mixture for experimental purposes.

"The success of this treatment is very surprising. Sheets which before were rotting, and about to fall to pieces, can be handled readily, and acquire a parchment-like firmness. If, after an interval of several decades, it should be found necessary to repeat immersion in the solution, this will not damage the paper, and it would seem that in this way published matter might be preserved for centuries."

The news of this discovery will be joyfully welcomed by librarians and historical institutions everywhere, and thorough tests should be made of the process. It may be found perfectly feasible to apply the preparation to papers issued from now on; but there will still remain the problem of the volumes already bound, since it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to treat these volumes, page by page, with the solution, because the size of the sheets and the weakened condition of the paper would make it practically impossible to handle them.

If publishers can be made to see that it is to their interest as well as ours to have their publications preserved, they may be willing to print a few copies of each issue on paper which has been treated with this chemical in the roll. They may also be willing to co-operate with us in finding the best way of dealing with the bound pages. The only practical suggestion I have to offer at this time is that a committee be appointed from this Association to confer with the publishers on the subject of the deterioration of newspaper paper, with the hope of finding a practical remedy for existing conditions.

The PRESIDENT: You have heard this important paper and the recommendation. Is there any discussion? It would be in order to refer to the Executive board this recommendation that a committee be appointed. Do I hear that motion?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I will make that motion, Mr. President.

Seconded and adopted.

The PRESIDENT: We will now hear the report of the Executive board.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the first of two meetings held by the Executive board of the American library association at Mackinac Island, there was considerable discussion of the recommendation made by the Committee on library training for the appropriation of \$500 to defray expenses incident to a proposed examination of all library schools which wished such investigation, and the Executive board voted that money is not available at this time for the purposes suggested.

The Board voted that the list of library schools be omitted in the "Handbook" of the A. L. A., and the Secretary was instructed in answering any inquiries in regard to library schools to disclaim any endorsement of the same by the American library association.

Changes in the By-Laws

The Board voted that the President and Secretary prepare a draft of the changes

in the By-laws of the Association, necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Council made in January, 1910, in regard to the establishment or discontinuance of sections of the A. L. A.

The President and Secretary drafted the following proposed changes, which were adopted by the Board:

Petitions for the establishment of sections shall be presented only by members actively engaged in the work of the proposed section and by not less than 20 such members. Before such a petition be granted by Council, it shall be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the President, which committee after investigating the grounds for the petition and the conditions regarding it, shall report to the Council as to the desirability of such a section. Council shall have power to discontinue a section when in the opinion of Council, the usefulness of that section has ceased.

The New England education league had requested the A. L. A. to take over the work it had been doing in urging Congress to provide for a library post. The Executive board referred the matter to the A. L. A. Committee on federal relations, with power.

Committees

The following committees were appointed for the ensuing year:

Publishing board: Mrs. Elmendorf was reappointed a member of the Publishing board for a term of three years.

Finance committee: C. W. Andrews, F. F. Dawley and E. H. Anderson.

Public documents committee: G. S. Godard, Johnson Brigham, Ernest Bruncken, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, C. S. Reeder, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, J. D. Thompson.

Co-operation with the N. E. A.: Mary E. Ahern, Genevieve M. Walton, Irene Warren, Ida M. Mendenhall, and George H. Locke.

Library administration: The Executive board approved the Committee's list of questions to be submitted to members during the year, and Voted, To continue the present Committee, namely, Harrison W. Craver, H. M. Lydenberg and Ethel F. McCollough.

Library training: A. S. Root, A. E. Bostwick, Mary W. Plummer, Grace D. Rose, Adam Strohm, Caroline M. Underhill, Alice S. Tyler, Albert Brandels.

International relations: Voted, To continue unchanged the present membership of this Committee, namely, E. C. Richardson, Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, and Herbert Putnam.

Bookbuying: W. L. Brown was designated as Chairman, with power to select two other members.

Bookbinding: Voted, To continue the present Committee unchanged, namely, A. L. Bailey, Margaret W. Brown, and N. L. Goodrich.

Federal and state relations: The Executive board designated the following as members of this Committee: B. C. Steiner, T. L. Montgomery, J. L. Gillis, C. K. Belden, H. R. McIlwaine.

Catalog rules for small libraries: Voted, To continue the present Committee, unchanged, namely: Theresa Hitcheler, Margaret Mann, Emma Cragin.

Brussels conference: Present Committee, consisting of N. D. C. Hodges and E. C. Richardson continued until its report is made.

Work with the blind: Committee continued unchanged, namely, Mrs. Emma Neisser Delfino, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, Asa Don Dickinson.

Travel: F. W. Faxon was designated Chairman, with power to add to Committee's membership.

Co-ordination among college libraries: Continued unchanged, namely, W. C. Lane, C. W. Andrews, Bertha E. Blakely, G. W. Harris, T. W. Koch, E. C. Richardson, A. S. Root, J. C. Schwab, L. N. Wilson.

Co-ordination: Committee continued unchanged, namely, C. H. Gould, J. L. Gillis, F. P. Hill, N. D. C. Hodges, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, Mary L. Titcomb.

It was Voted, that the chairmen of the Committees on Co-ordination among college libraries, and on Co-ordination, be requested by the Executive board to confer as to the advisability of combining their Committees or defining their separate fields.

Program: James I. Wyer, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Chalmers Hadley.

Place of Meeting

After an informal discussion of the various meeting places suggested for 1911, the Executive board limited the choice of the meeting place to Denver, Colorado, and Southern California. After hearing from representatives of these two places, an informal ballot was cast.

Voted, That in the absence of more definite assurances as to hotel accommodations, meeting rooms, etc., received before July 25, the Secretary is instructed to proceed to arrange for a meeting of the A. L. A., 1911, in Southern California. Should more definite information be received by the date mentioned, the Secretary is instructed to submit it to the Executive board for further consideration.

The resignation of Mrs. Elmendorf, as one of the two members of the Executive board whose term expires in 1911, was accepted by the Executive board, and Alice S. Tyler was designated by the Executive board to serve *pro tempore* (until 1911), to succeed Mrs. Elmendorf on the Executive board.

Communications

"American Library Association.

Gentlemen: My father, the late S. Hastings Grant, an honorary member of your Association, was one of the principal organizers and the Secretary of the first librarians' convention, which in a way was the parent of your Association. Among the papers which my father left me are practically all of the documents relating to that convention. Many of them are of intrinsic interest and value, and the collection as a whole has a historic value, which should make its permanent preservation in proper form most desirable. I shall be pleased to turn this collection over to any library which you shall designate on three conditions:

1. That the collection shall be properly mounted in a scrap-book under the supervision of a competent person, and retained as a book of reference in the designated library.

2. That this shall be done within one year, or if not done the papers shall revert to me.

3. That the collection shall have

stamped upon the cover 'Collected and presented to the American library association by S. Hastings Grant, Secretary of the first librarians' convention.'

As some of the letters are written on both sides they should be mounted between bolters' silk; and, as this and the proper binding of the volume will entail some expense, I beg to be permitted to contribute the sum of \$25.00, or so much of it as may be needed for that purpose.

While sentimental reasons might indicate the New York mercantile library, of which my father was for many years librarian, as the depository of this collection, the fact that it is a private library should, I think, outweigh them. It would seem more appropriate to entrust it to the Library of Congress, as a national institution, or to the New York public library, as the convention was held in that city.

Trusting that this offer may be found acceptable, I am

Yours respectfully,
ARTHUR HASTINGS GRANT."

After which it was

Voted, That President Wyer be requested to draft suitable acknowledgment of Mr. Grant's offer, and to state that the Executive board would accept his suggestion made for either of the two libraries he mentioned, but would ask if the A. L. A. Headquarters would not be the proper place as depository for the material left by Mr. Grant's father. Of the two libraries mentioned in Mr. Grant's letter, the Executive board would prefer the Library of Congress.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, this report will take the usual course.

The President announced that the old Canadian folk songs to be sung by Mr. Le Fevre would be rendered during various intervals in the afternoon's program. Mr. Le Fevre then gave two selections.

The PRESIDENT: As you may notice, several of the papers this afternoon bear on Canadian subjects. The idea was that we should have a presentation of Canadian literature—the Canadian English, the Canadian French, and even the Canadian Indian. Much of the Canadian French is in the form of songs. Our next paper is by L. J. BURPEE on the Aberdeen associa-

tion. Unfortunately, Mr. Burpee has been called to Ottawa, but Mr. Roden has kindly consented to read the paper.

THE ABERDEEN ASSOCIATION

Organized at Winnipeg, some twenty years ago, the Aberdeen association stands for a single idea—the distribution of good literature to settlers in isolated parts of Canada. It is absolutely free from all bias, political, social or religious. Its mission is to brighten the lives of Canada's new citizens; to furnish means of recreation and education to those sturdy pioneers who are doing so much to strengthen and enrich the Dominion. It is essentially a Canadian institution, because Canada alone supplies, to any material extent, the conditions under which it exists. It is the public library of the frontier—of the Last West.

Starting from one small center, the Association is now national in scope, with branches in every important city throughout the country, and a central organization at Ottawa. This organization includes, besides the usual executive officers, a strong central Committee, of which the Presidents of branches are *ex-officio* members. It also embraces a central branch, whose principal duty is to act as a collecting and distributing center for the branches, and for the Minto libraries, of which something will be said later. The Secretary of this central branch, who is the only paid officer connected with the Association, looks after all routine correspondence, and has charge of the consolidated mailing list.

In the early years of the Association, its work was confined to the distribution of literature to individual settlers, the value of which is proved by hundreds of grateful letters received at the branches and at headquarters. At the inception of the work, notices were published in all the more important newspapers, especially in the west, explaining the object of the Association, and asking those interested to send in their names. A form was then sent them, with a few questions de-

signed to give necessary information as to the applicant. This bit of newspaper publicity proved so effective that there has been no need to repeat it. Those whose names first went on the mailing list told their friends far and near, until applications began to pour in from every remote corner of the country.

The greatest care has always been taken to study the special needs of each individual, and to that end the work assumed a personal character, which in the end gave it a peculiar value. Each worker in a branch (the workers are all women) was assigned a certain number of names, and thenceforward these recipients of literature were her special charge. She entered into correspondence with her own little group of readers, with no deeper motive in the first instance than to ascertain their tastes and preferences as readers, but out of this has grown what is in many respects the most vital and significant phase of the Association's work. Its success depended inevitably upon the character of the individual worker—upon her tact and sympathy and intuition; but these attributes are not rare among the class of women who have taken up the work of the Aberdeen association. Just consider what this meant, especially to women out on the frontier, where the unutterable loneliness and monotony have driven many into madness! Think what it meant to receive a friendly, sympathetic letter from some one in this new land, with its unfamiliar surroundings; some one who would listen to the tale of hardship and drudgery, and who would understand the homesickness and longing for some spot beyond the seas. Many of these letters are too intimate to go on official files, but those that have been preserved throw an extraordinarily vivid light on the causes and conditions of settlement in a new country. Many a comedy, and many a tragedy, are revealed in these human documents. There is in them the material for a score of novels of life on the frontier of the great Northwest. It is safe to say that this purely incidental work of the Association has been of deeper

service, from a national as well as a humanitarian standpoint, than have any of its other activities.

But to return to the distribution of parcels of literature. The magnitude of this branch of the work may be gathered from the fact that up to the present time nearly half a million parcels of carefully-selected books and magazines have been sent out to settlers in every out-of-the-way quarter of the country. The material is, to a large extent, collected locally by each branch; but much of it comes also from England, where we work in affiliation with the Victoria league. The publishers of magazines often send surplus copies of their periodicals; and special donations are sometimes made, such as one from Mr. W. T. Stead, a few years ago, of 25,000 copies of his cheap reprints of standard books. Material collected in England is carried free to Montreal by the steamship companies. It is classified and arranged by the Central branch at Ottawa; and the railways carry the boxes free to their destination. Finally, the post office carries all the individual parcels of literature free from the branches to their readers. In these ways the Association is saved what would otherwise be a very heavy expenditure for freight and postage.

Reference has been made to the consolidated mailing list. Each of the branches has its own mailing list, and these lists are sent annually to headquarters, where any changes are noted in a card index arranged by locality, covering the entire field of the Association's activities. New applications must be sent to Ottawa for approval, and these are checked with the consolidated mailing list, not merely to prevent any one from drawing parcels from more than one branch, but also to avoid sending too many parcels to the same locality. One of the obligations—or perhaps I might say the only real obligation—imposed on recipients of literature, is that they are to pass the books and magazines on to their neighbors. This obligation is faithfully discharged in most cases; indeed, we have found magazines passed from

hand to hand over a territory of several hundred square miles, until they were reduced to rags and tatters. But there is another reason for exercising care in this matter. Some years ago an inquisitive Postmaster-General stopped an unusually heavy load of mail matter in Ottawa, on its way down to the station to catch the western train, and asked what it was. "Lady Aberdeen, sir," replied the mail clerk. This passed off as a joke at the expense of the founder of the Association; but we have not always got off so easily. Every now and then the Post office department gets restive over some complaint of a mail car overloaded with Aberdeen parcels, and it takes the combined energies of the executive at Ottawa, especially the feminine part of it, to soothe the irate officials. With the threatened withdrawal of the franking privilege held perpetually over our heads, we keep the pruning knife handy, and lop off every name that cannot justify its presence on the mailing list.

As to the field covered, the policy of the Association is to keep on the crest of every wave of settlement that eats into the unoccupied wilderness. When the Association was organized, our field did not reach much beyond the boundaries of Manitoba. To-day we send literature by canoe or dog-train to the Peace River country, five hundred miles north of Edmonton; we are supplying lumber camps in northern British Columbia, and mining camps in the Yukon; the Aberdeen parcels reach isolated homesteaders and ranchers, trappers and fishermen, in a hundred out-of-the-way corners of the broad Dominion. A special French branch in Montreal looks after the interests of French settlers in the Lake St. John district, and other parts of northern Quebec; and boxes of suitable literature are sent to the Doukhobor colonies, to the Mennonites, Galicians, and other foreign communities in the west. The Halifax branch sends large boxes of magazines to the immigration sheds for distribution among the immigrants landing in Halifax; and to the Sailors' home. It also supplies books and magazines to the sealers and

fishing vessels bound for Labrador and the far north. At the other end of the country, the Vancouver branch makes up boxes of periodicals for the coasting vessels and tramp steamers. Last year a box of literature was sent by the Victoria branch to Pitcairn Island, in the southern Pacific, by one of H. M. ships, on its periodical visit to the island.

Four or five years ago, with the object of meeting changed conditions in the west, it was decided to establish small libraries in newly-settled districts, wherever sufficient population was found to warrant it. This system of libraries—known as the Minto libraries—is still in the experimental stage, but the results so far achieved lead to the belief that the Association may find here an even broader field of usefulness than in the distribution of literature to individual settlers.

About fifty of these libraries have so far been established, principally in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and applications for many more are on file, to be filled as soon as the material has been collected. In this, as in other branches of its activities, the Association works in co-operation with the Victoria league, which acts as our agent in England for the collection of books. The procedure is, when an application has been received for one of these libraries, to have a local association formed, which will become responsible for the library. The library must be controlled by, and open to, the community as a whole, not any particular group, religious or otherwise. The local association appoints a librarian, and fills in a form which we supply, giving full particulars as to the area and population of the district, and the general character of the people to be served. On this statement, if the conditions are found satisfactory, we base the selection of books, trying as far as possible to meet the special needs of each district. It is the settled policy of the Association that these libraries should, as population grows, become the nucleus of free public libraries supported by the community in which each has been estab-

lished. In addition to the regular Minto libraries, we have sent collections of books to all the cottage hospitals in the west, to the Gravenhurst sanitarium, to the Columbia coast mission ship, to Dr. Grenfell's Labrador mission, to lumber camps in the north country, from Quebec to the Pacific, and even to the remote posts of the Mounted police on Hudson Bay, and at Herschell Island off the mouth of the Mackenzie River, where American whalers from New England and California help to boost the circulation.

In these ways the Aberdeen association is doing what it can to make Canada's new settlers, wherever they may come from, happier, more contented, and more intelligent citizens.

I have been asked, in connection with this paper, to say a few words about what have been called "floating libraries," in Canada. Fortunately for your patience, I have not material for more than a very general outline. This particular phase of library work in the Dominion may be divided into three sections: Dr. Grenfell's work on the Labrador; the Columbia coast mission on the Pacific coast; and the work of the Upper Canada tract and book society on the Great lakes. Dr. Grenfell, among his innumerable activities on behalf of the primitive fishing folk of the Labrador coast, carries on his little vessel from settlement to settlement a floating library of books and magazines. Mr. Antle performs the same service to the fishing camps of northern British Columbia. At Union Bay, on Vancouver Island, Mr. Kidd has established a free reading room and library, for the people of the settlement and the neighboring islands, and also for the benefit of the ocean steamers that coal here on the outward voyage. He also supplies these ships with books and magazines for the voyage, whenever he can spare them. As the voyages run anywhere from thirty to a hundred days, the reading matter is tremendously appreciated by the crews. He tells me that the books and periodicals are passed around from ship to ship, as they meet in different ports, making the scene a sort of trans-Pacific circulating library.

The work on the Great lakes was started several years ago, and has grown steadily. In the last report of the Upper Canada society particulars are given as to its character and scope, the special object being to reach the sailors of the great inland seas. Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River are looked after from Kingston; Owen Sound is the center for Lake Huron; and Fort William for Lake Superior. Small libraries in special boxes are put on the different lake vessels, and exchanged at the end of each voyage; bags of magazines are also provided, which hang somewhere near the men's bunks. During the past year over 20,000 books and magazines were supplied in this way to the crews of lake vessels. "Realizing," as the Secretary admirably puts it, "that there is nothing so important in character-building for the individual or the nation as good literature, the aim of the society has been to bring such literature within the reach of every man." One cannot wish too great a measure of success to the floating libraries. More power to the elbow of these good men, on the salt seas and the fresh!

The PRESIDENT: You have heard Mr. Burpee's paper. Is there any discussion? I am sorry that Mr. Burpee is not here to answer any inquiries which might be made. We can return for a few moments to the songs of early Canada.

(Mr. Le Fevre sings again.)

The PRESIDENT: We shall now have the opportunity of listening to one of the men of Canada who has carried out an especially interesting library work. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who organized the work, and is still carrying it on, will tell us of what he has done among the lumber camps.

Rev. ALFRED FITZPATRICK, of Toronto, Canada, then described, by the aid of lantern slides, his work with the reading tents among the lumber camps.

He said that books for the tents were secured at the start from private sources, but later the Ontario Department of education initiated a system of camp libraries. Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke of the difficulties of

conducting the reading tents because of the loss of books and the cost of expressage. Another difficulty was the large number of foreigners in each camp who could not read English books, and so had to be instructed in that language.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said in part:

At present we have nineteen reading tents, seven in Ontario, two in Manitoba, five in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan, and three in British Columbia.

We have never even dreamed of being able to establish this work at all of the camps; that is a Herculean task and can only be performed by the state. We simply profess to experiment in each province, demonstrate the practicability of camp education, and urge the provincial departments of education to take it up and make it a part of the educational system of the provinces.

We are thus gradually winning the confidence of employers and men, and we trust our provincial and your state governments will take this matter up in the not too distant future and extend their systems of education to the camps—the first point of contact with the foreign immigrant. This would keep him at the camps, away from the towns and cities, and would help solve the slum problem of the cities. It would place the immigrant on a footing of equality with English speaking citizens, and would encourage him to settle in the country, bring his family and invest his money here instead of sending it home as he so often does.

This would be in the interest of the government—of the country generally, and the state ought to act. We boast of our great systems of education. Surely these systems are wieldy enough to adapt themselves to the needs of the boys in our frontier camps. There is no reason why a boy's education should end with the public school. We should follow him to the woods and mines, to the farthest confines of the earth. Every state and every province on this continent has made money out of the lumber industry, out of its railroads and mines, indirectly if

not always directly, and we owe the woodsman, lumber, and fisherman an education.

I am glad to be able to tell you that Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia co-operate with our Association in this work, and we hope some day they will assume full responsibility, as they alone have the necessary machinery to carry it on, and they alone can do it satisfactorily.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any questions? If not, we can return once more to Old Canada.

(Mr. Le Fevre again sings.)

The PRESIDENT: The report of the Committee on resolutions is in order.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of the Association are due to the Michigan library association for its hospitality, and especially to those of its members who took part in the exercises of the opening day.

Resolved, That the Association learns with gratification of the improved health of its former President, Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, and earnestly hopes that at no distant date it may again have the benefit of his presence and his counsel.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Deloraine P. Corey, this Association has lost a faithful friend and tireless worker in its behalf. He was for many years the leading figure in that group of library trustees, always too small, who have regularly attended the meetings of the Association and taken an active part in its work. In particular, his services as Trustee of the Endowment fund were conspicuously useful.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. C. CARLTON,

A. E. BOSTWICK,

NINA K. PRESTON.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the resolutions be adopted, which was done by a rising vote.

Miss STEARNS then moved that a vote of thanks be extended to "Madam President, Mrs. N. D. C. Hodges," in appreciation and thanks for her helpfulness, kindness, and courtesy during the conference, which motion was seconded in many places and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure this vote is appreciated, and in my wife's name I thank the Association.

Have the tellers of election their report ready?

Mr. CHARLES E. RUSH then presented the

happy fortune to be serving the Association in capacities which have made it peculiarly evident that the responsibilities of the President in guiding the policies of the Association are great. These services have perhaps left with me an experience which shall be yours in performing the duties of the presidency during the coming year. But I cannot do it alone. It will be possible to make of this office, of the Association, and its welfare during the coming year what we all want to make of it, only with help from every one of you. I shall make numerous calls upon many of you. I am sure of the spirit in which they will be met. I bespeak your co-operation in this way, for without it the year cannot be what I want to make it, and what I am sure every one of us wants to have it.

One day, about thirty years ago, in a little district school, the teacher suddenly sat down upon a pin, and suspicion turned wrongly upon your President-elect. I draw a veil over just what happened. It was a painful experience. When it was over I felt upon that occasion very much as I do now upon a totally different occasion—that I really didn't deserve what I got. With that thought uppermost in my mind, I promise you the best work that is in me. Time and strength without stint shall be at the disposal of the Association, whose welfare I have come to love through years of service for it, and we will all pull together for as good a year as it has ever had. At the end of that year there will be waiting that which must act as a stimulus to the best service that I can offer, membership in the honorable order of ex-presidents—a sort of a Nirvana waiting for those whose services to the Association shall have culminated in the highest gift within its choice. Thank you. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT: (Hands the gavel to President Wyer.) The Thirty-second conference of the American library association is adjourned, and I pass this token of office to President Wyer.

Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE TELLERS OF ELECTION

	No. of votes
For President:	
James I. Wyer, Jr., Albany.....	98
For 1st Vice-President:	
Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo.....	103
For 2nd Vice-President:	
W. Dawson Johnston, New York..	103
For Executive board:	
Herbert Putnam	104
Purd B. Wright	105
For Members of the Council:	
Johnson Brigham	104
L. J. Burpee.....	103
Eliza G. Browning.....	100
Julia T. Rankin	99
Sula Wagner	103
For Trustee of Endowment fund:	
W. T. Porter	102
C. E. RUSH, F. L. D. GOODRICH, Tellers of Election.	

The PRESIDENT: It now becomes my pleasant duty once more to thank all those who have helped me in the labors of the past year, and to induct into office the President-elect, Mr. Wyer.

Mr. WYER: Mr. President, Friends in the American library association: The presidency of our Association is an honor which, in the face of your suffrages, cannot be repudiated nor lightly regarded. For a number of years it has been my

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE CONFERENCE

It was evident that the time spent in traveling to the A. L. A. was not wasted, for it seemed, as the different boat loads were landed at Mackinac Island, that the conference had already begun. Remembering the deck conferences, and story hours already enjoyed, every one viewed with happy anticipation the great verandas of the Grand Hotel.

Friday, July first, was Michigan day, and in the afternoon the long drive around the island and through shady wood roads was taken by many. At five o'clock tea was served on the verandas, where the music, tasteful arrangements, and pretty gowns made an impression most pleasantly remembered. In the evening, at the opening session, Miss Nina K. Preston, in a few graceful words of greeting, made us feel that we were all welcome and that there was much to be enjoyed. After the regular program an informal rally was held down on the lawn, among the trees, where, by the light of many gay Japanese lanterns, Michigan songs and other old favorites were sung. Suddenly inspired, the singers (and others) took the lanterns, and waving them, moved in fantastic lines across the green and on up the hill to the hotel. Viewed from the verandas the sight was most picturesque.

Taking time from the great number of programs prepared, short excursions to Bois Blanc, St. Ignace, and Les Cheneaux were taken, and the fascinating old fort and quaint town were well inspected.

Mr. Faxon kindly arranged a whole day at Les Cheneaux, where long walks and delightful explorations through deep woods could be enjoyed by those who, in spite of their strenuous library duties, had cultivated their love of woods and birds. A luncheon was served in the home of a hospitable resorter who kindly acted as guide in the afternoon.

In spite of the hot weather, considerable vigor and energy were displayed. The tennis courts were well patronized, while a most exciting series of ball games was

loudly cheered by enthusiastic fans. Horseback riding was not neglected, and many narrow roads, almost inaccessible by carriage, were explored and enjoyed by merry parties who clattered gaily through leafy paths. The regularity with which certain prominent members of the Association disappeared in the morning or afternoon bespoke the excellency of the golf links, and in fact almost every recreation so eloquently vouched for in that most excellent session, "Recreation for librarians," was here tested and enjoyed.

On four different evenings, after lectures and programs were over, the strains from a fine orchestra beguiled many to an extra hour of pleasure. These informal dances were very popular, and did much to promote acquaintance and good fellowship. The spirit of camaraderie and goodwill at this Thirty-first conference was marked, and much commented upon.

C. H. F.

THE POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Before recounting the post-conference experiences, mention should be made of the "inter-conference picnic" to the "Snows," as Les Cheneaux Islands are called. Mr. Stevens of the Homestead, Pa., library, placed his cottage near Arnold Point at the disposal of the party, and his broad piazza was a delightful headquarters both for serving the lunch, and as a resting place during the day.

About 150 left Mackinac Island on July 3 on the steamer *Islander*, and after a pleasant sail among the islands, disembarked at Arnold Point, where Mr. Stevens loaded the supplies in his motor boat, while the party walked over the cobbles along the beach, a narrow way between forest and lake, which the nature-lovers thoroughly enjoyed, but of which one lady—French-heeled and hobble-skirted—was heard to say, "The idea of taking us over such a place! I would never have come a step had I known." Nevertheless, all arrived none the worse for the trip at the Stevens bungalow, delayed somewhat by wild strawberries in the meadow

nearby. Then the lemon-squeezers took off their coats, and all the lemons with which the Island of Mackinac could supply us that morning were soon converted into tubs of lemonade. The hungry crowd, sandwiches in hand, hung round the vicinity till each of the forty tin cups—the combined supply which the Mackinac stores had for sale—had done heroic service. The Stevens boys probably had enough work for the rest of the summer disposing of the bushels of lemon and orange peel left on the place. After lunch a walk to Sand beach was in order, and after traversing a forest path the librarians were soon renewing their youth on the white beach by building sand castles, forts, Carnegie libraries, and other edifices without semblance to anything ever before seen. Some skipped pebbles, others played leapfrog, while many were content to lie at length on the warm sand. Toward sunset we retraced our steps through the woods to the cottages for our wraps, and to render thanks to the Stevens family for our enjoyable day; then round by the shore again to the dock, where half an hour later our good ship took us off. The six who, when they saw the small size of the lunch-hampers had stayed aboard, anxiously inquired as to our condition. And thus ended our "Sunday-school picnic," and the first clear, bright day of our stay in the region.

On the day after the conference adjourned, nineteen intrepid souls—unscared by persistent rumors of cannibalistic black-flies and rapacious mosquitoes said to infest Ontario in the early summer—embarked upon the steamer *Majestic*, bound for Temagami Lake. Several others from the convention were fellow-passengers for the first stage of our journey, so we had some thirty in all on board. Although forest fires had again made the distance invisible, we enjoyed the sail and the stop, at night, at the "Soo," for several hours.

Next day the North Channel of Lake Huron was explored, our steamer making a special stop at one o'clock to land the party and its trunks at Cutler, Ont. While

the conductor was personally conducting the trunks and some twenty-seven hand-bags to the railway station on a wagon made for the occasion, of four wheels, three planks, and two interstices, the party explored Cutler—a mill settlement, rocky and parched from long drought. In the course of an hour, after all had inspected the post-office and general store, the only points of interest in Cutler, the afternoon Canadian Pacific train east came in, and in the fine special car, with seats for sixty, our party of nineteen persons (and twenty-seven hand-bags) traveled comfortably through the hot and dusty country to North Bay. Here two of our party bade us good-bye, continuing their journey to Montreal and thence home. We now were seventeen (and twenty-five hand-bags), and the two men of the party were soon nicknamed as hailing from Salt Lake City.

North Bay, Ont., is particularly noted for its myriads of May-flies which, in the early evening, nearly obscure the electric lights, but which, by 10:30 p. m., lie dead, inches deep upon the walk underneath. In the morning the English sparrows, acting as undertakers, were clearing the ground. The Queen's Hotel called us early, and we were on the train going north toward Hudson Bay, by 6 a. m. Our party just filled the café car, our bags were comfortably disposed in a special coach. A delicious moving breakfast was eagerly devoured before the passengers in the sleepers were aware of the presence of so distinguished a delegation. The morning was clear, the woods and little ponds along the track gave promise of the interesting places to come. In the middle of the forenoon we transferred at Temagami station to the little steamer *Queen*, but only after one of our two men had heroically fed a black bear, while the ladies looked on in awe, wondering who would carry the twenty-five hand-bags should the bear prove too hungry. After a fifteen-mile steam, Temagami Inn received us with open doors, and there we stayed for several days.

Temagami is certainly a beautiful lake,

clear as crystal, with wooded, hilly shores, and many beautiful islands, but hardly a sign anywhere of human occupation. This lake is very peculiar in shape, something like an octopus, there being many arms and bays, and nowhere any wide expanse of water, yet the shore line measures two thousand miles, and the islands are said to number fifteen hundred. The Inn is built of great logs, but very comfortable and well kept. Its location on a wooded island is ideal; tall evergreens surround the house and give vistas up and down the lake. The old white horse which drags the trunks from landing to Inn, was used as a lawn-mower between arrivals. That night we sat down at a long table in the center of the rustic dining-room, wishing that all who were at Mackinac could be there, too. In the big office a wood fire crackled, and strains from harp and violin added to our enjoyment. In the evening the big bear-skins were removed from the office floor, and dancing was in order. We were in the wilderness of Canada, in the sub-Arctic regions, on a government forest reserve, yet a comfortable, well-appointed hotel had been found, and a region free from black-flies and mosquitoes (that report that we were lost and probably eaten by the flies, was a muck-raker's yarn). During our stay the only black-flies we saw were one or two in the deep woods.

Going fishing? It was too easy. Bass and pickerel of two to four pounds weight were waiting to be hooked. A member of the orchestra would dally, between the musical selections, saunter down to the wharf, watch for a good fat pickerel in the crystal clear water, wave his baited hook before the fish's nose, and then pull him out. We could watch the whole operation, nor did the fish seem to mind spectators in the least. Time passed rapidly; one day a steamer trip to the farther end of the lake, some fifteen miles, with dinner at Lady Evelyn Hotel, another, a motor-boat excursion to Bear Island, where was the Hudson Bay company's store, and an interesting Indian settlement. Ko-ko-ko Bay was visited by canoe

or by power-boat, manned by Indians, over whom the young ladies of the party went into raptures. The Friday boys were certainly sturdy examples of their race, and most competent as guides and skilful at the paddle. The delightfully long days, when the sun did not set until ten minutes past 8, and the twilight lasted until after 9, should be mentioned as adding greatly to the enjoyment of our stay. College songs on some evenings furnished amusement for the younger members of the party, and doubtless helped to lull to sleep the rest. Especially pleasing was that little ditty—heard here by many of us for the 'first time—the plot of which was something as follows:

She sat in her hammock and played the guitar.

He sat beside her and smoked a cigar.
He told her he loved her, but Oh! how he lied!

She said she believed him, but 'm, 'm, she didn't.

They were to be married, but she up and died.

He went to the funeral, but just for the ride.

She went to Heaven, and flip-flop she fled.
He went to Hades, and sis-sis he fried.

And so all too soon our stay was over. Five hardy members, including one of the men, ended their trip with a three-day canoe expedition through Lady Evelyn Lake and the Montreal River, coming out with their Indian guides, none the worse for two nights in the open, at Latchford, where they joined the party *en route* south. One other departed early to visit a friend on the way home. The other man, becoming discouraged at his lonesomeness, made believe he had an important business engagement at Cobalt, the new silver mining center, and departed with three trunks and five hand-bags, alone in his glory, the sole passenger on the evening steamer.

The party was re-united the following day in the Pullman sleeper for Toronto. Here a "rubberneck" wagon served as a medium for our being seen by Toronto. Mr. Locke showed us over his public library and here at Toronto ended the conference of 1910. F. W. F.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Mackinac Island, Michigan, July 1-5, 1910

FIRST SESSION

Friday, July 1, 1910, 10 a. m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, John E. King, of Minnesota. Mrs. MARY C. SPENCER, of Michigan, welcomed the Association on behalf of the state.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

When I received the very courteous invitation from the President to give the welcoming greeting to the members of our Association assembled within the borders of my state, I felt a certain degree of pardonable pride and satisfaction; and, though I can be neither graceful in diction nor brilliant in oratory, it is, I assure you, a great pleasure to welcome so representative a body, and to offer you in fullest measure the hospitality of Michigan. It was a gracious thought on the part of the American library association to make this meeting possible and to bring to us an organization which is recognized as one of the great educational forces of the age. And I know that you will be glad that you are here; for Mackinac is full of tradition and historic lore.

A strange history has this island of ours. She lay for untold ages on the bed of a prehistoric ocean; she has been beaten by the waves, ground and eroded by glacial movement; has stood a limestone hill in the midst of a level plain, washed again by the currents of two widespreading lakes—Algonquin and Nippissing, which, in their turn, were drained away and followed by our present lake system and the beginning of Mackinac Island, resting fresh and beautiful and young on the bosom of the waters, and undisturbed by the mutations of time, watching the centuries go by. Her shores have rung with the savage cry of contending tribes, and have echoed the sweet and joyous *chanson* of the wander-

ing *voyageur*, that careless soldier of fortune. French, English, and Americans have, in turn, dominated the island, and for greed and glory her fields have been stained with blood. For more than two hundred years, owing to her strategic value, Mackinac was the scene of continual warfare, massacre, and unrest. To-day, peacefully and quietly, there marches through the open gates another host, an army of men and women who battle not for gain nor fame, who bear emblazoned upon their banner not the lily, the lion, nor the eagle, but that symbol of true civilization and real national strength, the open book. And of the great educational forces gathered here to-day I count my own craft as among the foremost. Our work is not alone state-wide, but connected with duties of national importance. To us comes the task of working out, and helping others to work out, great present day problems which make for the moral and spiritual betterment of the state and the country. We have come together to learn from each other what we have left undone, and what we might better have left undone, to strengthen the ramparts we have already built, and to advance our lines against the common enemies, ignorance and indifference. This I think is the object of this gathering of earnest men and women who have come to sit together for a little to learn from each other and rejoice in the inspiration which comes from close and sympathetic contact with those who are working in a common cause, for after all it is the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. And so with deepest emotions of pleasure, and heartfelt gladness that the privilege is mine, officially and personally I bid you welcome to your Mackinac and mine—her past so pregnant with events, so full of history and romance, and rejoicing to-day in your presence within her borders.

The President, JOHN E. KING, then delivered his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By courtesy the President has a right once a year to make an address, whether or not he may have anything to say. However, it is not only a privilege, but a genuine pleasure, to respond to the hearty welcome given us by the state librarian of the great commonwealth within whose confines we meet to-day. The sense of pleasure voiced by me is felt by every member of the Association, and the words of welcome that come from the lips of our good friend and sister librarian are doubly appreciated by reason of our splendid surroundings. To those of us who have never visited this beautiful island there comes an inspiration from its wooded heights, its charming atmosphere, and its romantic history. Here are ancient reminders of the early haunts of the Indian, and here were some of the first struggles between the British and the French for the conquest of America. Near by is the last resting place of Père Marquette, and here once lived other French explorers whose names are so closely associated with the discovery and early history of the Mississippi valley. We have met in a congenial clime and at a place of historic interest—here where East meets West, at the confluence of the three greatest of the Great Lakes, here where the early missionaries and explorers halted for a time on their way to western and southern El Dorados, here where on every hand the blue of sea touches the blue of sky—an oasis hid away in the Great Lakes; a rocky fortress embowered in trees and shrubs and flowers.

Our program this year promises to be of exceptional interest, touching topics of vital concern to every state library. The reports of committees will prove something more than a dull recitation of figures and uninteresting detail. Mr. Brigham, of Rhode Island, is always enthusiastic, with helpful suggestions for the improvement of existing conditions. This is a theme of prime importance, for one of the great

dangers in serving the public as a librarian is the temptation to "let well enough alone." The hookworm of dry rot affects not only sheep bindings, it gets under the cuticle of sheep librarians. As a book standing on the shelves unused becomes the insidious prey of time, so inertia and decadence follow the beaten path.

The paper by Mr. Soule on "Foreign law in state libraries" gives us the opinions and experiences of a past master. To the libraries that are wholly or in part legal collections, this paper will prove a notable contribution and a blazing of the trail through a forest of doubt and despair. The contributions by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, and Mr. Brigham, of Iowa, while correlated, give us different phases of an important question, and will aid us materially in deciding what is conceived to be the true library policy of the state. Miss Price, of Pennsylvania, comes to us with the inspiration of successful work among the libraries of the Keystone state.

I assume that it is universally agreed among state librarians that legislative reference is now the most important question affecting state libraries, and needs our best thought and effort. It would be inappropriate at this time to enter into an extended discussion since one of our sessions is to be devoted entirely to this subject.

This session is in charge of Mr. Godard, of Connecticut, a librarian especially qualified by experience and attainment to speak authoritatively. It will not be inopportune at this time, however, to take cognizance of some of the pitfalls and embarrassments in the way of the establishment of such a department. In many states, the lack of library co-ordination and fraternal spirit prevents agreement among the friends of the movement; in other states, political dissensions and complications are factors not to be disregarded; and, more especially, are we confronted, in many states, with the opposition of the special interests and public service corporations, which, for obvious reasons look askance on the new era of enlightening legislators and the public on many

propositions about which they prefer to maintain secrecy and ignorance.

One of the most beneficial results of the deliberations of our Association is a better understanding of the relation between the various library activities of the state, and while there still is much to be accomplished in that direction, conditions are much improved. This success encourages the hope that through the activities of this Association, and by reason of a knowledge of the purposes and needs of the state library on the part of legislatures and the general public, there will in good time be evolved a more symmetrical scheme of operation, more approved methods, and an accepted chart and log-book of the course it is safe to follow with the shoals and rocks marked by the failures and disappointments of the early explorers.

The future of the state library is not easy to determine. Such marvellous advances have been made in the past two decades that no prophet is willing to stake his reputation on the possibilities of the future. It is only fair to assume, nevertheless, that the work of the librarian will keep step with the advance of civilization and the progress of the human race.

The Mackinac conference ought, by reason of the large and representative attendance and the exceptional program, to prove to be one of the most profitable and inspiring in the history of the Association.

The Secretary-treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, read his annual report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

The most important of the duties of the Secretary are those which relate to the finances of the Association; and they may well be placed first among the matters to be brought before you.

Receipts

Balance from 1909	\$37.60
Law library association, one half of expenses of joint session, 1909 ...	9.15
Cash advanced by Secretary	5.00
Dues, as follows:	
Alabama dept. of archives and history	5.00

Boston public library	5.00
California state library	10.00
T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.	5.00
Colorado state library	5.00
Connecticut state library	10.00
Illinois state library	7.50
Indiana state library	5.00
Indiana state library for 1909	5.00
Iowa state library	10.00
John Crerar library	10.00
Kansas state historical library	5.00
Kansas state library	5.00
Law reporting company, New York	5.00
Maine state library	5.00
Massachusetts state library	10.00
A. H. Mettee, Baltimore	2.00
Michigan state library	5.00
Minnesota state library	5.00
New Hampshire state library	5.00
New York public library	5.00
New York state library	25.00
Northwestern university law school library, Chicago	5.00
Ohio state library	7.50
Ohio supreme court library	5.00
Oregon state library	5.00
Pennsylvania state library	20.00
Rhode Island state library	10.00
Texas state library	5.00
Vermont state library	5.00
Virginia state library	5.00
Washington state library	5.00
Wisconsin state historical library.	5.00
Worcester county (Mass.) law library	5.00
Wyoming state library	5.00

Total, \$293.75

Expenses

Express and freight	\$ 8.37
Postage	7.00
Stationery and supplies	6.13
Printing 1909 "Proceedings" in A. L. A. "Proceedings"	70.20
Printing 300 separates of 1909 "Proceedings"	34.85
Programs, 1909	8.25
Stenographer, 1909 meeting	37.00
Expenses of Prof. F. J. Stimson, 1909 meeting	6.35
Telegram .....	.30
Repayment of loan	5.00

Total, \$183.45
Balance, 110.30

\$293.75

The account, with vouchers, is ready for auditing. The dues paid by the old members of the Association have been changed in two or three cases, but the changes

have not materially affected the total income. The addition of a number of new members has produced a gratifying increase in income concerning the use of which recommendations will be made later in the report. The prompt attention given to bills for dues has materially lightened the work of the Secretary.

The resolutions passed at the last meeting relative to the resignation of Mr. William L. Post as Superintendent of documents directed the Secretary to send copies of the resolutions to the President of the United States, the Chairman of the joint Committee on printing, and the public printer. I sent copies of the resolutions, as directed, and in reply received the following letters:

The White House,
Washington,
July 10, 1909.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of July and the accompanying resolutions relating to the resignation of Mr. William L. Post have been received, and I shall take pleasure in bringing them to the attention of the President.

Very truly yours,
Fred W. Carpenter,
Secretary to the President.

United States Senate,
Committee on Printing,
Washington, D. C.
July 12, 1909.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 2, 1909, together with a copy of resolutions relating to the resignation of Mr. William L. Post, as Superintendent of documents, passed at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 2, 1909, by the National association of state libraries. I shall be very glad to place the same on file. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,
Reed Smoot.

Office of the Public Printer,
Washington,
July 12, 1909.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, transmitting copy of resolutions relating to the resignation of Mr. William L. Post as Superintendent of public documents, which resolutions were passed at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 2, 1909, by the National association of state libraries

and the Government documents section of the American library association at a joint session, the session being one of the sessions of the annual conference of the American library association and affiliated organizations, for which I thank you.

I wish to assure the American library association, through you, that I am deeply sensible of the purposes and objects to be attained in the conduct of the office of the Superintendent of documents, and that in selecting Mr. Post's successor I had in mind the placing of that office on the plane of the highest efficiency, progress, and usefulness to the public.

Thanking you and the American library association and affiliated organizations for the interest they have taken in the distribution of public documents to libraries, and in the administration of the office having the work in charge, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Samuel B. Donnelly,
Public Printer.

Mr. Brigham, of Rhode Island, who, since 1906 has so well filled the office of Committee on statistics of state libraries recommended at the beginning of the year that the Committee be discontinued. The recommendation was based on the difficulty of obtaining and tabulating statistics which would add to those published by the U. S. Bureau of education. The recommendation met the cordial approval of the President and Secretary—the other members of the Executive committee—and the Committee was dropped from the list of committees by the President.

The increased membership of the Association is bringing into the treasury an annual income which makes it possible for the Association to consider some modest extension of its publications. The first enterprise in this direction should be, in my judgment, the preparation of an index to the "Proceedings" of the Association. In the Secretary's work matters have frequently come up which have shown this need. Such an index should include references to the pages of the A. L. A. "Proceedings" devoted to our "Proceedings," and should also cover such material as relates to state libraries in the A. L. A. "Proceedings" before the Association was formed. I would recommend that the

Secretary be authorized to expend such surplus as may remain in the treasury each year on the preparation and printing of an index. The whole could not be done in one year, perhaps not in two.

I have endeavored in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the last meeting to learn how many copies each library really wishes to use, and have sent that number. In most cases this has been below the number formerly sent, and in a few cases, above. Copies have also been sent to the principal library periodicals, and to the Presidents of the A. L. A. and affiliated organizations.

New members have been provided with complete files of the "Proceedings" of former years so far as possible. The number of copies of some years in the hands of the Secretary is becoming small. It would be a convenience if libraries would return to the Secretary any duplicates which they may have and do not wish to use.

There is one field of activity of some, at least, of the members of this Association to which the Association has so far given no attention. This is the care of public archives. More than half of the states have already passed laws relating to the subject, and it is likely to receive increasing attention in the future. I recommend that the Association carefully consider the advisability of adding to its committees a Committee on public archives which shall collect material relating to archives and present the same to the Association in annual reports. Such reports would keep such state libraries as have to do with archives informed of what is being done in other states and countries, and would be of great service to libraries which may have the care of archives added to their duties in the future.

The PRESIDENT: I assume that the report will be accepted. Is there any comment?

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.): Do you wish to act on the last recommendation now?

The PRESIDENT: That is for the Association to decide.

Mr. TILTON (Wis.): Perhaps the motion should be for the appointment of a committee to consider the question and report.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I think it would be better to make the motion that the committee be formed.

Mr. TILTON: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President, to be known as the Committee on public archives, which shall collect material on that subject and report annually to the Association.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I second that motion.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): The only point to be considered in the matter is whether it would conflict in any way with the work of the Public archives commission of the American historical association. I do not mean to imply that we should not do any work of this nature; but that we ought to guard ourselves against duplicating other work.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I should think this would be the very thing which that Commission would desire. They would have the information which would come from such a committee as this, to use for their own reports to the American historical association.

Mr. TILTON: That is one thing I had in mind. It would be an advantage to the Commission to have an Archives committee in an association whose membership includes the custodians of state archives where they have been centralized. The state, and state historical librarians will be in a position, it seems to me, to help the Commission. My own idea is that the Committee would report on legislation relating to archives and take up administrative subjects, such as binding, mounting, repairing, arrangement, principles of calendaring, etc., and not actual calendaring and publishing. It might arrange for sessions on archives at some of the annual meetings.

Mr. GODARD (Conn.): Mr. President, just one word to show why I am so much in sympathy with the motion. Our 1909 General assembly passed a bill authorizing

any state, county, town, or other public official to turn over to the state librarian, with his consent, for permanent preservation in the state library, any records, files, or other official papers in his custody which are not in current use in the business of his office. That, in brief, is the law which ultimately will lead, I hope, to more centralization of these records in our new state library building.

Mr. WEBER (Ill.): We have a similar law in Illinois.

Mr. SPENCER (Mich.): I would like to have an exact definition, if I may, of the term "archives," to know exactly what it covers?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I think "public records" is the term more generally used.

Mr. SPENCER: Then I would like to know exactly what public records are. The reason I ask this, is because in Michigan our records are scattered. For example, there is a large amount of material stored in the Executive office, and in the Secretary's office. Then we have a Historical society, in which there is a large amount. The State library really has nothing of those early records except treaty material. But I would like to know exactly what is covered by the term so that I could consider more intelligently what might be done towards collecting them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: In answering that question—I think as a usual thing the term "public records" means anything you can lay your hands on. Of course, in its limited sense, it would mean those things which had to do with the prosecution of the business of the commonwealth. We started in the Pennsylvania state library with an accumulation of something like sixty tons of papers from the various state departments. That has all gone through the mill, I am happy to say; and we are now on the lookout for anything else that we can obtain.

Mr. BROWN (Ind.): I would like to say a word in favor of the creation of this Committee. If we can stir up some interest in the matter and can make that interest known it would be of considerable profit in states where the records are

scattered. For instance, in the Land office department of the Secretary of state of Indiana, there are historical documents—such, for example, as the original survey of the territory of the Pottowatomie Indians of northern Indiana—and in the Governor's office the same way. These documents should be brought together in a central repository. Such a committee as this will aid in arousing public sentiment in the states; and I am sure for my part that I would make it known through bulletins and in every other way possible and stir up much interest.

The President then put the motion and it was carried.

The PRESIDENT: The next order of business will be the reports of committees.

Mr. BROWN (Ind.), Chairman, read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

In 1908 your Committee made a report showing the distributing officer in each state, the classes of documents distributed, times of distribution, payment or non-payment of carriage, etc. That report was tabulated and published in the "Proceedings." In 1909 the Committee made a supplementary report pointing out what states had been added to the list, and what ones were still not partaking in the distribution. It has been the effort of the Committee during the last year to center the distribution of documents in the office of the state librarian, and the Committee believes that some work has been accomplished in this regard.

Missouri will now distribute documents through its State library at Jefferson City. If it lacks copies of various documents, the State historical society, Columbia, Missouri, will have copies to make up the deficiency.

Your Committee is officially informed by the Secretary of state of Alabama that the special session of the Legislature in 1909 passed an act providing for the distribution by the State librarian of reports, documents, and acts.

The State Librarian of Illinois has informed your Committee that his office distributes the public documents of his state to all other state libraries. The distribution, however, has not been regular, as is shown by the fact that the Indiana state library has not received Illinois documents for many years past, unless it has made a special request for them.

Nevada has not given your Committee any information as yet.

The Committee believes that with these states added to the list as made in 1908 and 1909, nearly all will be accounted for. We still fear, however, that it will require vigilance and accurate checking up of lists to keep files of state documents complete.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any suggestions relating to this report?

Mr. TILTON (Wis.): Mr. President, the Committee on distribution of documents has confined its attention in the past to the official exchange of documents between the states. Now a great deal of attention in the collection of public documents is being given by libraries other than the official state libraries. In many of the states there are several state-supported libraries which are interested in the collection of documents; as are also university libraries, public libraries, and law libraries. It seems to me the Committee on distribution of documents could do some very valuable work by collecting information and reporting, in addition to reporting on official exchange, on distribution to all libraries supported by the states and to public, university and law libraries.

I would move, therefore, that the Committee on distribution of documents be instructed to collect information concerning the field of document collection of each state-supported library in each of the states, and information concerning the field of document collection of the principal public, law, university, and other libraries of the country, and to embody this information in its annual reports, in addition to the material on official exchange of documents between the states, which shall be reported on as in the past.

In this way we can be bringing together

information concerning the libraries which are collecting documents, find out what they want, and then urge such system and legislation as may seem advisable. Some public and law libraries have joined the Association. They have done this because of their interest in public documents and in their distribution.

Mr. BROWN (Ind.): I am heartily in favor of this resolution because it is my custom to send the public documents of Indiana to other libraries besides the state libraries, I mean others outside the state. I have quite a list, including many of the larger institutions of learning, and many public libraries—not all, because I cannot get enough copies. I believe it is a good thing to do, and that the Committee should find out what institutions would like to have the public documents of the various states, and then try to secure provision for their getting them. I think that is just as important as the distribution of these documents to the official state libraries. I am very glad the resolution has been offered.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.): I would like to ask Mr. Brown if he includes in this distribution all publications issued by the state?

Mr. BROWN: Yes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: One of my chief troubles is dealing with laws which authorize the publication of special reports and getting introduced into them a provision stating that at least 300 copies shall be given to the State librarian for distribution. I have been very successful along that line, and I think we ought all to do everything we can toward accomplishing the result aimed at by the resolution.

Mr. BROWN: I sometimes can't do it in Indiana. For instance, an office may publish some special reports through its own office funds and not through the public printing board. In that case I am not able to get enough copies to distribute to all the public libraries.

Mrs. SPENCER (Mich.): Our list of Michigan exchanges and distributions shows 135 depositories in the different states and territories, and then we have a

long list of colleges and institutions that have requested our documents. We do not ask them if they want them; for we take it for granted that if they want them they will ask for them. We have in our state what we call an associate library system. All libraries in the state, of over 1000 volumes, may become associated with the State library, and through that associate membership, twice a year—when we send out our regular exchanges—a box of the documents is shipped to each of these libraries. In that way all of our large counties have one library where people can go and find all the documents. I find that that has relieved very much the individual demands upon the State library for documents.

Michigan documents are thus distributed widely. I wish I could say that we receive as freely as we give. We have had trouble with southern states, and trouble, of course, with the far West. I have been buying documents of South Carolina which we ought to have received by distribution; the same is true of other southern states.

The motion, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa), Chairman, then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION OF MEMBERSHIP

For the report of progress which your Committee is able to make at this time I am chiefly indebted to the Secretary. He reports that through the efforts of President King two state libraries have been added to the list of members, namely, Colorado and Texas, and that Wyoming and the Wisconsin legislative reference library have also joined with us, additions which greatly strengthen the Association.

The 1910 list of states directly represented in this Association includes Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Vir-

ginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming—twenty-four in all.

The states not in our Association, and constituting our direct missionary field, are Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia—twenty-four in all.

In pursuance of the plan adopted a year ago for the further extension of our membership, the following libraries have since been added to our list: New York public library, Law reporting company of New York, Worcester county (Mass.) law library, Northwestern university law school library of Chicago.

There are encouraging prospects for a larger membership from the law libraries. In this connection, it should be stated that a few weeks ago, the Chairman of the Membership extension committee wrote Mr. Feazel, of Cleveland, President of the American association of law libraries, asking him to urge upon his Association, in his opening address, the active co-operation of its members with ours through joint membership in both organizations. Mr. Feazel replied, assuring me that he would be glad to touch upon the subject suggested, though he thought the suggestion would have more weight were it to come from one who was himself eligible to membership in our Association. I wrote him assuring him that he was quite as eligible as anybody else.

It will be remembered that several librarians of large city libraries attended our meetings at Bretton Woods, and intimated that it was their purpose to unite with us. The only librarian of this class who was a member of record a year ago was Mr. Andrews, representing the John Crerar library, Chicago. There are several others who, I trust, have come to this conference prepared to identify their libraries with our Association. In these days of splendid and promising activity in state libraries, in the collection and collation of legislative

reference material on municipal questions and other questions in which they are interested, it would seem that the representatives of large city libraries could not afford to remain outside our organized field.

I submit that should you continue this Committee, its membership might well be chosen from those best qualified for missionary work in that comparatively unworked field.

While your Committee is able to report progress in the addition of state and law libraries to the membership of this Association, and has reason to expect other additions from a missionary field so large as to include twenty-four states, and as many law libraries other than those maintained by the state, yet it would more especially urge upon its successor—should another Extension committee be named—the desirability of more actively working the larger and practically unworked municipal field. With a large accession of members from this field, our Association will be enriched—not only in funds, but also in a membership that will be of great assistance to the State libraries in their reference work, and, too, a membership of itself so alert and eager for material collected by the state, as of itself to be a stimulus to new and broader endeavor in the collection and collation of reference material.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.): Mr. President, I would like to ask whether the communications sent out by the Committee looking towards increase in membership were sent to the governors of the states, or to the libraries? There are in many states institutions which have taken more or less the place of the state library, and it seems to me that we should see to it that every state comes into this work.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa): A year ago I made a very thorough investigation of the question of membership, and where I found the librarian's duties were performed by the Secretary of state or other state official, I wrote that state official and got some promising answers and others quite unpromising.

This year, as stated in the report, I have been unable to give any attention to the matter.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): I quite agree with Mr. Montgomery in regard to writing to the governors because it gives an official status to the Association, and also calls the attention of the Executive to our existence. A similar plan was tried some time ago, in regard to delegates to the annual meeting, and bore direct results, as at least three members were present from distant points through executive action.

The PRESIDENT: I think that our great field of work is with library committees and boards of trustees. In my correspondence last winter with librarians relating to becoming members of this Association I received many replies stating that they were much interested in our work and would like to become members, and attend our conventions; but that their committees or boards did not approve. It seems to me that if this Committee would take up the task of communicating directly with these boards, it might result in quite a number of new members.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee on a legislative exchange bureau is headed by Mr. Godard and we will now have a report from that Committee.

Mr. GODARD (Conn.): The Committee has been exceedingly busy for two years. At the joint meeting of the law and state librarians at the Bretton Woods conference we made quite an extended report, proposing a plan whereby the Law-reporting company of New York had agreed to undertake the furnishing of the legislative information which we so much desired. In view of the fact that the joint meeting of the law libraries and state libraries on Monday morning is to be devoted to the report of those who received the service this last year, your Committee thinks it better not to submit its report this morning, but rather to let the report be the embodiment of the recommendations of the joint meeting.

The **PRESIDENT**: The next report is on

SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STATE OFFICIAL LITERATURE

Mr. **GODARD** (Conn.): Mr. President, that Committee also has been busy. We are pleased to report that during the last year Miss Everhart's "Manual of public documents" has appeared. We are also pleased to note the appearance of the "Monthly list of state publications" by the Division of documents of the Library of Congress, which is along the line of our efforts, as shown by our reports in preceding meetings. I have in my hand a letter from Mr. Thompson, chief of that Division, which promises to send a statement of what he would like to have embodied in our suggestions, and of what his division proposes to do if it can. As I have not received this statement I would like to have our regular report postponed until our Committee can get together and consider those suggestions.

Mr. **BELDEN** (Mass.), in the absence of the Chairman, then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORMITY IN PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF SESSION LAWS

Your Committee presents the following report.

Missouri ('09, p. 650) revised its law relative to the publication of session laws. The act provides that the secretary of state shall prepare marginal notes and indexes, and that the acts and resolutions shall be bound together in one volume, in buckram binding. This state arranges the laws by subject, and gives them no chapter number.

New Jersey ('09, ch. 6) provided that the pamphlet print of session laws should show chapter numbers at the top of each page.

North Carolina ('09, ch. 473) provided that the session laws should be classified for publication into "public," "public-local," and "private."

Wisconsin ('09, ch. 484) made some further changes in its laws. The volume

now contains in the first part all general legislation, viewed as sections of the statutes, and arranged in the numerical order of such section numbers. In Part 2, of the volume, the laws of the session are printed in the order of chapter numbers. The text of each section in Part 1, is preceded by the section-number, the subject, the chapter citation, and the date of taking effect.

It is also provided ('09, ch. 488) that the constitutional amendments adopted shall be published with the laws of the succeeding session.

New York adopted a series of consolidated general laws, and provided ('09, ch. 87) for their publication apart from the remaining laws of the session although of course all bear chapter numbers. These laws form practically a set of revised general statutes, and are printed in seven volumes, including one volume of index, and one of statutory record.

Wisconsin ('09, ch. 546) created the office of Revisor of the statutes, such officer to keep loose leaf sets of the statutes, with annotations and card indexes; to supervise printing of complete revisions and indexes; and to formulate revisions for the consideration of the legislature. This step promises much for the working out of a careful and comprehensive form of statute law presentation, publication, and preservation.

Your Committee has considered the items suggested in the report of last year, and the recommendations submitted in Prof. Stimson's paper. We note that of the seven states mentioned in the report of 1901 as not assigning any consecutive number to laws which could be used in citation, only Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio still fail to use such a number. The state of Nevada alone still uses the objectionable Roman numeral in chapter numbers; the use of them in the Texas general laws of 1907 was changed in the 1909 laws. Since uniformity has so nearly been reached in these two respects, special effort might well be put upon these points at the coming sessions.

These points, and, in addition, the use of a uniform basis for indexing—the latter

as the matter of particular new endeavor in the Committee's work—might be made the basis for correspondence with the governors of states where legislatures are to be in session, with a view to possible recognition in messages, and also with persons interested in those states, so that bills might be prepared and introduced if such seemed necessary.

The PRESIDENT: The last report is from the Committee on the publication of a municipal year book, of which Mr. Brigham is Chairman.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): The Committee on a municipal year book is the result of an attempt at the last meeting of this Association to devise some method of reaching municipal libraries and obtaining facts relative to municipalities. Your Committee offers this suggestion—I will later put it in the form of a motion—that we cooperate with other bodies which are working along the same lines. The Special libraries association keeps somewhat in touch with municipal affairs, and there are two national organizations that devote their attention to them; one is the National municipal league, and the other is the League of American municipalities.

I would move, therefore, that the Association empower this Committee to confer with the officers of the Special libraries association, and if possible to form a joint committee which shall be authorized to enlist the interest of the National municipal associations, to arrange for the publication of a municipal year book, and to do such other things as shall seem proper to the Committee.

The motion, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried.

The SECRETARY: In the list of committees appears a Committee on a clearing house for state publications. So far as I know this Committee has never done anything, and I have never been able to make out just what it was intended to accomplish. If it be desirable that it be continued, and there is some definite work for it to do, it should be retained; but if not, I see no reason for keeping it on the list.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.): I think

that is to the point. There is no use in keeping that Committee on the list. The Library of Congress has taken action in regard to sending to each state all surplus copies of the documents of that state, and I think we should all do the same.

A motion to drop the Committee was made; and, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried.

The SECRETARY: In my report I ask that the Secretary be authorized to proceed with the compilation of an index to the "Proceedings." I should like to have that recommendation taken up and decided one way or the other.

Several persons discussed the matter.

MR. GODARD (Conn.): I would like to move that the recommendation be referred to our Executive committee with power to have an index printed if in their judgment it can be done with the funds at hand.

The motion, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried.

Mr. TILTON (Wis.): I move that the President appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the coming year.

The motion, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried.

The PRESIDENT: I will appoint Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, Mr. Brigham of Rhode Island, and Mr. Godard of Connecticut.

MR. BROWN (Ind.) then read his paper on the

RELATION OF THE STATE LIBRARY TO OTHER LIBRARIES OF THE STATE

The character of the state library will determine very largely the point of view and the judgment to be formed about this proposition. If the state library is distinctly for the state officers and the legislature, and possibly the courts, then it does not seem appropriate that it should have any authority or supervision or right of inspection over other libraries in the state. This province of the state library is held by many to be the correct one. If, however, the state library is a general ref-

erence and public library, then the power of supervision and inspection may, I think, very properly belong to it. The most progressive state libraries are in this class nowadays. They are the center of library work in the state, and with many of them is combined, in a more or less close way, the work of what is called the library commission, that is, organizing the libraries of the state, and sending out traveling libraries. It is quite plain, I think, that there is a line of distinction here which may be properly drawn.

The great difficulty which immediately arises is that of interference with local government. Most men, when they get into a position of considerable power in the state, begin to believe at once that their official authority should extend over local offices. It is the same feeling exactly which affects a Liberal nobleman in England when he becomes a member of the House of lords. He becomes a Conservative and feels his power. Now this question of interfering with local government is undoubtedly a very serious one. The writer of this paper recently advocated the granting of supervisory power to state boards of charities, over county and municipal almshouses and prisons. Not absolute authority was asked for, but the supervision and inspection by a central board over local institutions. The same principle may apply here. There is, however, one difference, and it lies in the fact that librarians are usually equipped for their work. They have had general and specific training in the work which they are appointed to do. In the case mentioned above, the heads of the local institutions know little or nothing about the duties which they are appointed and elected to carry out; in other words, they are simply political. Unquestionably a central authority causes a raising of standards. There is always a belief, I think fairly well founded, that the head of a great central institution and his assistants are in closer touch with all advanced movements. Now, if this knowledge and power can be communicated to local libraries with sympathy and tact, and not merely with authority, then, I

think, the central library should have certain rights of supervision over the other libraries in the state. I am not sure that I know when or where to draw the line. I am a believer in both local government and central authority. I fancy that the state library authorities of New York will affirm that their system works satisfactorily. By the last report of the New York state library it is noted that there are four hundred and six libraries in the state under direct supervision of the central library at Albany. As the library is a part of the state educational system, this seems entirely appropriate. You must recall also that in New York the State library grants charters to other libraries in the state, and makes allotments of certain state funds in the Extension department, when these are called for by local libraries. Here, it is readily seen, are several strong points of connection between the central and local authorities, which in other states might seem overdone.

As is well known to you all, the California plan is not so rigid as the New York; and the supervision is much milder, and covers county libraries more particularly. Which state gets the better results? That, I fancy, can be shown very soon when the California system receives a longer trial. We should wait and decide the case on its merits.

In both states mentioned above, the system is undoubtedly good. The danger is in too much mechanism; for system is not everything. Considerable initiative should be allowed to local libraries. I have a feeling that the same kind and amount of supervision and inspection which a state superintendent of public instruction maintains over the schools of the state, is about what we would all agree to. Under certain conditions, such supervision may be authoritative, and rightly so. In Indiana the State library has no authority over local libraries. The local libraries of the state are registered, and are assisted by the State library whenever they call upon us for references, books, and in any other way deemed fit. The documents of the state are distributed to the local libraries by

authority of law. Other service is given voluntarily. So far, this is working out satisfactorily. The writer feels certain that the state authorities should fix qualifications for librarians of local libraries. These qualifications should apply to both general education and technical training. This requirement, however, could easily be lodged in the general statutes and not in the State library, though the State library might be made the executive in this work. The following, I believe, is always necessary and should be made legal and not left voluntary, namely: The lending of books, assistance by check-lists, references, and opinions about books, and the visiting and encouragement by lectures if necessary by the staff of the State library. If done with tact and skill, this would always bring about good feeling. Intelligent assistance cannot be resented. The question is not, Are libraries well organized? That we must have, but organization must never be carried so far as to be cumbersome and fall of its own weight. A question more important is, Do people read intelligently? Is the love of reading good books extended by supervision and authority and organization? If not, these are failures. My position then is, that there should be a certain amount of supervision by State libraries, but that the details must be worked out by practice and experience; that a large share of initiative should be left with the local community. In many states this supervision and organization are lodged in the library commission, which, of course, takes it out of the province of the State library unless the two are under one management.

The PRESIDENT: We would like to hear a little discussion of Mr. Brown's admirable paper.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa): It seems to me that the work, so well outlined by Mr. Brown, belongs to the library commission, and, when the library commission is operated by the State library, I would fully agree with all his suggestions. But I have always fancied that there are two trends to the library work in every state: one centripetal, and the other centrifugal.

The library commission is entirely centrifugal, reaching out in its missionary work over the entire state. The province of the State library is a drawing in. It is distinctively a reference library, and should have on its shelves that which people come from afar to get. While I have no question but that the work of the library commission can be operated along with that of the State library, as it is in California and other states, yet I think the line of distinction should always be kept between the missionary and the distinctively reference work.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): In Rhode Island, when the State library came into the field, we found the Department of education directing the extension work, so we have not done what we otherwise would have done in that connection.

Mrs. SPENCER (Mich.): Mr. President. It largely lies with the state librarian what the course of the library shall be. Now, in the State of Michigan we have a rather complicated situation. The educational affairs of each county are entirely under the county Commissioner of schools. Under him are the local school officers, and over him stands a Superintendent of public education, who comes in touch with libraries through the distribution of the biennial funds which go for the support of the township and district libraries. If the state library, or the library commission undertook to interfere with that machinery, it would be very detrimental to the library interests of the counties. But the state library as it stands today in our state is a library for the people of the state. We have a reference library, a law library, and a documents library which are kept absolutely intact for reference. Then we have a large circulating department, from which any one in the state may receive books. This has popularized the library. The objection can no more be brought up that the taxpayers are paying for the support of a library which is of no possible use to them, and the legislators have become so interested that we have no difficulty whatever in getting the money for the support of the library.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa): Is it purely voluntary with them whether they become associate?

Mrs. SPENCER: It is; but they have to become associate with the state library before they receive the regular distribution of documents, free of all expense. As associate libraries they are required to make an annual report to the state library, and these reports are embodied in our "Biennial report." The advantages are so great that they are more than anxious to come into touch with the state library.

The registered library reports come in the report of the commission. That was a difference which we made because we did not want to take in all the small libraries as associate. A registered library is one which has a collection of one hundred or more books, and wishes to receive only the most important state publications.

SECOND SESSION

July 4, 10 A. M., being a joint session
with the American association
of law libraries

The meeting was called to order by the President of the State library association.

Mr. Feazel, President of the Law library association, read the paper of Charles C. Soule of Boston on

FOREIGN LAW IN STATE LIBRARIES

Our state libraries are peculiarly American institutions, which have developed gradually to meet the literary needs of intelligent and progressive communities, always eager for light. Their scope is special, and different from the scope of other libraries in this country. Besides other activities which they are developing, they have four principal functions, namely:

- 1 Service of the legislature and its committees, and of citizens favoring or opposing legislation.
- 2 Service of the governor and the executive departments.
- 3 Service of the supreme court and its practitioners.
- 4 Service of the library and school sys-

tem of the state by providing such reference books of general use as local libraries cannot afford.

The question to be answered by this paper is this:—for these four functions, what modern foreign law-books would be useful in a state library?

Foreign law may be divided into two classes:

- a. The law of countries using the English language and the English common-law system.
- b. The law of countries using neither.

In the first class come Great Britain and Ireland, the English colonies, and Liberia. In legislative law and methods, and in court-made law, the records and precedents of these countries—which are dealing with problems of government and of commercial and social development very like our own, on the basis of similar systems of law—are evidently of great value in framing legislation, and in suggesting precedents for decisions on all points where our own records and precedents do not throw sufficient light on new questions.

It will probably be conceded that as soon as a state library has made a fair start in American literature, it ought to begin to collect, so far as its funds may allow, the laws and law reports of England, Canada, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, and, if possible, of the other British colonies and dependencies, somewhat in the order named, governing its selection of books according to the questions which are pressing from time to time in courts and legislatures. The Canadian and Australian conditions are so like ours, especially in our younger states, that their laws and decisions, running parallel with, and sometimes ahead of, our own, are always interesting, and often illuminating.

But when we come to consider the law of other countries, especially those of continental Europe, the need of foreign literature and the canons of selection are not so evident.

Would such foreign law-books be useful in any of the four main functions of a state library?

The answer may be affirmative in several particulars.

For use in examining and framing legislation, the codes and "usual laws" of foreign countries are valuable for comparison.

For reviewing and testing details of method in executive offices, the administrative laws of European countries are equally valuable.

In the courts, foreign law may have three uses: for the study of comparative jurisprudence, in questions involving the commercial relations of our citizens abroad, and in questions arising out of the former citizenship of the immigrants who are flocking into all parts of our country.

The last use named for the courts would apply also to inquiries coming from town libraries to the state library on behalf of naturalized or resident foreigners.

In very large libraries, with ample funds, it might be desirable to go further, and get not only the laws, but also decisions of the courts, sets of the leading law periodicals, and some of the text-books which discuss questions of "private international law."

If these views are accepted, a further question may arise,—how far is it wise to buy books in foreign languages? The answer depends on two considerations: are court interpreters available for making translations, and are there any competent translators among the resident foreigners?

It seems clear—space and funds allowing—that all translations of foreign law into English may properly be placed in a state library. The civil codes of France, Germany, and Belgium have been translated; the comparative law bureau of the American bar association has announced a forthcoming translation of the new Swiss code; there are English versions of foreign commercial laws, and of Spanish law as practised in Mexico, the Philippines, etc., and a comprehensive series entitled "Commercial laws of the world," already published in German, is now being translated into English.

French, German, and Spanish are so generally read by cultivated Americans—Italian may perhaps be added—that a

large library might surely include foreign law in these languages without having to rely on court interpreters. Dutch, the Scandinavian tongues, Russian, Hungarian, Greek, and Turkish are "caviare to the general," but there are many translations of continental law into French and German which are available where there have been no English editions.

The various needs above mentioned have already impelled several state, university, and bar libraries to develop departments of foreign law. There are three, perhaps four, such collections in American libraries which might be called first-class, and a number of other libraries have made fair beginnings. Information as to foreign legal bibliography is obtainable in this country, and sufficient experiments have been made to furnish experienced advice for librarians who may become interested in this subject.

The PRESIDENT: The remainder of the session will be taken up with the discussion on special research work in libraries which are called upon to give information to public officials, legislatures, and lawyers.

Mr. Godard will be the presiding officer, and I now have the pleasure of turning the meeting over to him.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Godard of Conn.): We are all interested in the subject of legislative reference, and in the plan for reporting legislation, which was started under the auspices of this Association last year. In order to have a service which would be capable of adaptation to the needs of each of the forty-eight states, we had to have something of a general and all-inclusive make-up, and then leave it to the libraries to adapt it to their own particular needs. We were fortunate in finding an organization, the Law reporting company of New York, which had already inaugurated a private legislative service along definite lines. When I found out that they had machinery already in operation which could furnish such a service for us, I made bold one day, on my own account, to go down to New York and call on their Secretary, Mr. Allen. When I first made the proposition he would not

listen to me; but fortunately in the end I was able to get him to consider it a little. Then he began to think of its possibilities; but he would not consider it seriously. Finally we were able to make arrangements so that we could report in 1908 a definite proposition for a trial of what seemed to be a satisfactory national legislative reference bureau.

I will now read our report of last year in which the proposition was definitely put before you.* Then I would like to have those who have subscribed to the service, and any others who have definite opinions upon it, frankly tell us how it has worked out, how they think it can be improved, and how they think it might be cut down. I think it is our duty to ourselves and others interested to give our actual experience and opinions.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): We used the service the past year, and found it generally satisfactory. I recently called on the Law reporting company and talked with them at length on the whole subject. They feel that they have learned many lessons this year, and that they will be able to do very much better work in the coming year. It is a peculiar thing that prior to this time no one has known how many bills were introduced in legislatures, and the extent of the subject-matter covered by them.

It takes about the time of one clerk to keep the routine of the system in operation in our library. It was exceedingly valuable to us, to the legislature, state officers, and political leaders. It meant more to us than mere notice; it meant the obtaining of information which had never been obtainable before.

Mrs. SPENCER (Mich.): I cannot express myself too strongly with regard to the benefits which the Michigan state library has received from this service. For several years we had collected much material from the states concerning the legislation in progress. In that way we had grown gradually into an appreciation of the value of such a service as this. The

one hundred dollars which we paid last year was so small for the benefits received that I really sometimes felt that we ought to offer to pay more.

Mr. SMALL (Iowa): I would like to know to what extent the service includes local and special legislation.

The CHAIRMAN: It has been an all-inclusive service this year—local and all—in the belief that it was better to send out all legislation and let each library select what was needed in its state, rather than to let somebody who did not know the immediate needs and requirements of any particular state try to sort it for them. Now that is one of the questions to be considered this morning, whether it would be advisable and desirable to cut down the service at the central source, and run the risk of getting what we need for our own state.

Mr. SMALL: I know that in some states, especially in New England, they had many local laws. These would hardly apply to other states, and would make this card system cumbersome. But when we attempt to draw a line, possibly there is danger there. The opinion of one person may not meet the needs of another.

Mr. GALBREATH (Ohio): There is one point which I wish to suggest along the line of this discussion. While we may know what we wish this year, we do not know what will be the subjects of chief interest one or two years hence. We propose in the Ohio state library to keep these cards for a number of years, at least, and make the work cumulative, so that we shall have the benefit of it for three or four years back. If we select, or have selected for us a portion of it, we could not use it in that way. I think that is an argument in favor of the plan which has been followed in this experimental year. While I am on my feet I may as well bear testimony to our use of the system. We have found the service entirely satisfactory, and I have been surprised that so much could be given for so little money. I am sure that the cards for our own state were worth more than we paid for all. The cards were sent with wonderful

*1909 "Proceedings," p. 32.

promptness. They were never more than a week behind time. We did not need to make our own cards for our Ohio bills; we used these cards. This cost us less than it would have cost to have indexed them ourselves. Our legislature at the last session authorized the establishment of a legislative reference department. I am very glad that we commenced this service, and we shall certainly continue it, even if it does cost considerably more in the future.

Mr. ANDREWS (John Crerar Library): This is the off year for legislation. Next year almost all the legislatures will be in session. I wish to ask the Chairman whether he has any figures as to the difference between this year and next in the number of bills, cards, and report sheets that we shall have to handle?

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): Last year the number was 13,000; two legislatures are still in session, so they probably figure on a total of about 15,000. Next year there will be forty-two or forty-three legislatures in session and there will be probably about 80,000 bills. Last year there were fifteen or twenty thousand progress sheets and that number will probably triple.

I asked Mr. Allen this definite question, "Would you advocate abandoning the cards that are of purely local interest?" He answered that it would not save much to do that. You would have to have a person in charge who would know just what to throw out. You might save in stock, postage, etc., perhaps a hundred dollars, but you would lose two hundred in trying to find out what to exclude. If you left out all corporation laws, as local, you might throw out a law relating to an important public service corporation which all the states would like to know about. An elimination list would have to be a positive list.

Mr. SMALL (Iowa): That is what I had reference to. I think it is very desirable that all bills should be included, rather than risk having what we want thrown out—things that would interest one state and not the others.

Mr. GALBREATH: I would like to add

one word to the remark I made a moment ago. There is one library in which all the cards would be desired by every one patronizing the institution—that is the cards of its own legislature. If we cut out some cards, the list for our own state would not be complete.

Mr. CLARKE (Mich.): If I may answer the question as to the bookkeeping side of the cards. I have had one season's experience with it, and it is my opinion that it will take the whole time of one clerk to enter the action upon the bills on the cards. We throw out local and special bills.

The CHAIRMAN: I was wondering if what is dead wood for Michigan would really prove dead wood in all the other states?

Mrs. SPENCER: No, it would not.

The CHAIRMAN: That is the vital point. It seems to me that the question is whether it is safer to ask somebody at a distance to adapt things to local conditions, or to take all the material and adapt it ourselves.

It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Allen has just come in. He can answer our questions better than we could guess before his arrival. For his information, let our "experience meeting" continue. How about Pennsylvania?

Mr. MKIRDY (Penn.): There is one new criticism that I would like to make, one which I think is more important than any thus far touched upon. This criticism is that there is no uniformity in the condensing of the titles on the cards. I have handled all the cards this year. We have often been misled by the titles into sending for bills in which we thought we should be interested. They have proved to be different from what the titles indicated. I would suggest to Mr. Allen that if they used a uniform system of condensing titles, and of indicating whether a bill is an original, an amendment, or an unimportant or special measure, it would add materially to the value of the service. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned we would not be without the service, even if they raised the price somewhat. We have had it for

six months, and it is a splendid thing. Outside the one criticism which I have made, I do not see how it could be improved at the present time.

Mr. ALLEN: The matter of uniformity in condensing titles is a matter of the personality of the man who does the work. We have employed the best trained legislative lawyers that we could find. I do not know of any way to get a satisfactory result except to train them at this work for a number of years. Ultimately we shall find those who will do it satisfactorily. There have been so many new things this year to attend to that we have not been able to give each all the attention it may have needed. There are some states where the briefing has to be done from titles, which do not indicate much as to the contents of the bills. I doubt if uniformity is the word to use, perhaps clearness and conciseness is better. When you have one man doing the work for one or two states, and another for two or three other states, the difference in their personalities will show in the result.

Mr. MKIRDY: Could you not prepare a series of model titles, covering certain classes of bills? If this were done and they were followed, I think you would secure both clarity and uniformity—if you will pardon me for persisting in the word uniformity. In addition to clarity we should have uniformity, so that the parties receiving this service can accurately determine the relative value of a bill.

Mr. ALLEN: We do not do the condensing from an examination of the bill, but from an examination of the title; and, if it is an amendment, of the law which is amended. If we waited for the bills to be printed, or to get typewritten copies of the bills which are not printed—in many states the bulk of the bills are not printed at all—you would not get your cards for many weeks after the bills are introduced, and in many cases you would not get them at all.

Mr. BROWN (Ind.): I desire to mention one or two reasons why Mr. Lapp and I, after due consideration, declined the service. The first is the matter of expense;

the second is that it is unwise for the head of the legislative reference department to use his time to weed out the dead wood.

Mr. LAPP (Ind.): I am not inclined to oppose anything because it is a big proposition. But I am inclined to think that the amount of work which is necessary in using this service will make the less important the supreme thing. In legislative work the first thing we do, when we wish to draft a bill, is to look at the laws on the subject in our own and other states, and at the court decisions and administrative ruling on them. If we can find a law which has been enacted and enforced, we should accept that as better than a bill which has not been passed. In case we find that there has been no legislation, we are then glad to use bills as models. For that purpose we keep a file of the bills of a number of states. If we had this service of 80,000 bills, it would take the time of one clerk to keep it up; then the head of the department must go through the cards to keep in touch with them. While I think the service is a splendid one, and that there is a possibility that it can be used in practical legislative reference work, still I think it has been a little overdone.

The most impressive thing I have heard about it was from a famous political boss in one of the eastern states. I had a conversation with him in which he said that this was one of the greatest services a state library could render. I was impressed because of the fact that he is not generally supposed to be interested in progressive legislation, and he looked at it from the standpoint of a complete, comprehensive service. I am very glad that the service has been started, and of the success which it has had. It is more than likely that Indiana would eventually come in in a limited way. It is a matter of funds and of relative importance of things. We should like to have it for general information and reference uses, if we could get it and make it effective. I see one further possibility of using it. There are state boards and commissions which are anxious to get all legislation upon their particular subjects. For instance, the state board of

charities might wish information concerning all bills relating to charities, the railroad commission concerning railroads, the labor bureau, all bills relating to labor, etc. They might perhaps co-operate in getting and using the cards. Then in some states like New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts they have commissions working upon various subjects which do far more intensive work than is done in other states. In connection with such investigations this service would be splendid, in showing what bills had been introduced during a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN: I am in hearty sympathy with everything that Mr. Lapp has said. In the first place, a law that has been passed and tried is better than any bill as a model. In Connecticut we have found that the best way of getting at past legislation is to take the New York index of legislation, and paste each number on a card, year by year. That gives us a minute index to the past legislation of the several states. The bills which we receive are classified by the same system, so that proposed legislation is covered. Now in this card service I do not propose to check up the 80,000 cards, but I do propose to check the bills. When the cards come in I shall select those in which we are specially interested. They, also, can be filed according to the New York classification. Then we shall keep track of only those bills which interest us. We shall not throw away the other cards, we shall simply select those which we need.

Mr. WHITTEN (N. Y.): There must be some selection, it seems to me—either local or by a central body. It may be well to recall the various uses to which the service may be put by legislative reference departments. One is to secure model bills, when no law has been enacted and tried, or where a bill has some novel features. For instance, in smoke-legislation there might be some bill, containing novel features, and well worked out, but not passed. We would like to have that on file in case it were needed. In addition to that we want to use these bills sometimes for reference purposes. Occasionally

it is of interest in connection with pending legislation to know what other states are doing, in order that we may be able to correspond and get material that they may have collected, or simply to know how the subject is being treated in other states. Then there is the advantage of the index to local bills. This is not an advantage in states where they have good indexes; but it is an advantage in states where such indexes are not published, and where the library can use the cards as an index to the bills of its own state. As Mr. Galbreath has said, this use alone may be worth more than the cost of the entire set of cards, even if you throw all the rest away. Then, too, there is the comparative legislation use of this material. This does not concern the legislative reference library especially; it concerns more a large public library that wants to have on file material that will be called for by persons, organizations, and corporations that are interested in the legislation of all the states. In a public library this service would doubtless be valuable to many national organizations that are promoting legislation throughout the country. They could here find just what progress their movement was making. Undoubtedly there is an enormous mass of this material that is of no use to the legislative library. It is of use to the public library that wants to make it available to the organizations, corporations, and lawyers who are interested in that sort of thing; but it is not of special use to the legislative library, and the legislative library ordinarily will want to select. The question is whether the selection shall be done by the library itself or by some central organization. My own opinion is that it will save the legislative library a great deal of work to have a part at least of the selection made by some central bureau. You could easily eliminate the local laws in all states except your own, if you cared to keep a full file of your own state for index purposes, and that forms a large part of the total legislation. If the local selection is made at all carefully, it will take much of the time of some one who probably could employ this time to better

advantage. Mr. Godard is not in favor of selection; but it seems to me that with the great mass of material, selection is indispensable. We have got to select constantly, and we cannot do all the selection ourselves; we have got to rely upon other agencies for a large portion of the selection. Mr. Mkirdy brought up the question of uniform headings. That is very important, because if we can have a uniform system of subject headings for these cards and use the same system in our index to legislation and to our reference material on legislation, we then have under one term, and perhaps in one file, all of the material that is of interest in relation to any particular subject.

Mr. BRUNCKEN (Library of Congress): The California state library is situated so that it cannot get as full value from this service as can those libraries that are nearer to New York; but even if we were nearer, it seemed to me—and I think Mr. Gillis still agrees with me—that the accumulation of all these cards would not be worth the candle. For we all agree that among the bills there are but few that will prove of any interest to us. Moreover, of the bills which are of interest, most relate to subjects which have been widely discussed, perhaps for years. If the legislative reference librarian does what he should do, he will be informed before his legislature meets concerning the societies and associations which will introduce bills in the legislatures on important subjects, and he can write to them for information. In that way it will be possible to obtain most of the bills of value. The great mass of the bills will be those which we would much rather do without.

Now, it is perfectly true that theoretically it would be highly desirable to have in each state a repository where all the bills which have been introduced in state legislatures and in Congress could be found; so that if once in ten or fifteen years somebody should want a particular bill he could find it. But I do not think it worth while for us to spend our time and the money of the state in providing material which will probably never be

used. This being so, I advised Mr. Gillis when I was in California, not to subscribe for this service, and that advice has been followed so far.

If, however, a library does subscribe for these bills, I should advise that it get all. It has been said that many of the local bills are of no interest whatever. I have had an object lesson which convinces me that that is not a correct principle. Some years ago I made a compilation of state laws relating to fire, trespass, etc. When I came to the southern states I found that there were very few general laws, but a large number of special enactments relating to particular counties, in which some particular idea had been worked out which was highly interesting and suggestive. Such are laws relating to the smoking of pipes and cigars within the turpentine forests of North Carolina. Now, while no state might wish to pass exactly those laws, still they have suggested provisions which have been enacted in general laws by other states.

Mr. DUDGEON (Wis.): It seems to me that experience teaches one very definite principle in legislative reference work, and that is that a legislative reference library should not acquire much material, but should make a little carefully selected material very useful and accessible and easily handled. It seems to me that this reporting system must have some effective selective process before it is going to be of very much value to a legislative reference library. I appreciate fully, however, its value as a matter of record and history.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we have gotten an idea when we say that there are to be 80,000 bills that we are going to make an attempt to have all of these 80,000 bills accessible. These cards are a protection to warn us against many of the bills. Again, when a bill is passed, we take its card under "proposed" legislation and place it under "legislation," and we can then know that this bill on this subject was signed on such a day. This would give us an index of legislation which would be up to date.

Mr. MKIRDY: The chief bogle seems

to be the fear that it will consume a great deal of time to make the selection. During the past six months I went over every one of the cards myself, and I want to tell you that it did not take over half an hour daily, and the 80,000 would not take much more time. If we did not have the cards we should have to spend as much time in reading newspapers and magazines to get the information we want.

Mr. ANDREWS: Reference has been made to the use which a large public library could make of this material. The John Crerar has been one of the subscribers this year. I, perhaps, subscribed partly from a sense of duty to the Committee, of which I am a member, but mainly because it did seem a useful experiment. This is from the point of view, really, of a library catering to students of comparative legislation, a need which Mr. Lapp has indicated the state library ought to fill, and which I think has been neglected. You have been speaking entirely from the point of view of your legislative reference bureaus, and you have forgotten the broader demands that come upon the state library, because we consider that we are performing the functions of a state library in Chicago. We had made a previous experiment along this line, and there we stand in a position only occupied by the New York public library and the Library of Congress. These three libraries receive a copy of every bill introduced into Congress. It is an immense mass of material, and we cannot afford to keep it in the most accessible form. Yet our use of it is thirty or forty times that mentioned by Mr. Bruncken. Instead of once in fifteen years we have three or four times a year a man who is willing to go through that mass to get what he wants. In regard to the cost we are on the border line. The number of people interested in this material in a city like Chicago is not large enough to make us willing to contemplate any increase in the cost of the subscription; rather, we would prefer to have it simplified so that it would cost us less. And, I may say what has not been brought out, that if all the state libraries would subscribe, the

service would be profitable to the company, and we might hope for its continuance at a cheaper rate. We decided in the beginning that we could only treat the material as Mr. Galbreath treats it; that is, we arranged the cards by subject, with a sub-arrangement by states, and we arranged the reporting sheets by states and then by date. Now the reference-desk reports that the actual use is not as great as we hoped. They find that the main interest people have in coming to us is not to find the bills introduced, but the bills passed before they get into the indexes. Here I wish to make a suggestion to Mr. Allen. If any one is looking up a particular bill we do not think it too much to ask him to look through the sheets. But the question that comes to us most often is, what legislation has been passed this year on a certain subject? and that is a difficult question to answer with the present form of the reporting sheets. If the company would issue a separate sheet—on different colored paper so that it could be easily distinguished—a list of the bills passed by each legislature, we could check those up very quickly, and we would have a record which would answer most questions. For our purposes this would be a great improvement, with only a small increase of work at the central office. If they cannot do that, I think I shall undertake next year to have the reporting sheets checked for certain subjects, as to passage only. If I repeat the previous speakers, I do so deliberately in order that you may see that the same difficulties occur in treating the material from entirely different stand-points. The reference-desk reports that the mistakes in assigning the subject headings form perhaps the most frequent cause of complaint. We recognize that the first year must produce more errors in this, and in the treatment of the numbering, than will occur in future years. They also object that the subject headings used are in some cases too broad. They would like to have "taxation" more closely defined into the various forms of taxation; they would like to have "public utilities" much more closely classified, and they also say

that they would like to have local and private bills eliminated. I appreciate fully that it is much easier to include than to exclude, and that we must pay a much higher price in proportion to the number of bills treated, if we are going to have a selection by the company. But it seems to me that the general trend of this discussion shows that my own peoples' view is correct—that a selection by the company is well worth the extra proportional cost of the service.

Mr. BELDEN (Mass.): I am very glad to say that our experience in Massachusetts has been in accord with the favorable testimony of the other librarians who have subscribed to this service. This year we have found it impracticable to check all of the bills as the reports were received. We tried to do this in the beginning, but we found that it took more time than the assistant who had charge was able to give, so we checked the bill only when we knew in what way it was finally disposed of. A considerable number of the legislators have used the index, and have experienced a good deal of satisfaction in the service. We have also been able, because of the service, to have on hand a number of important bills. It does seem to me, as Mr. Andrews has suggested, that it would be very serviceable to the libraries to receive a check list, once a week or once in two weeks, giving the number of the bills that have been passed. I am afraid I am wavering in my opinion as to the advisability of having a record of all the bills introduced into the various legislatures. I think if a state library could receive cards showing all the legislation of its own state, and then could have eliminated the local and private bills of other states, that in a very large measure our wants would be met. Of course there would be a danger of losing now and then some more or less important piece of legislation; but I think there are other ways in which we could keep track of this.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): I think we have overjudged the purpose of the index. In Rhode Island we have followed the system

used by Ohio and Massachusetts, and filed by subjects. A question that came to us this year will serve as a good illustration of the usefulness of the system. Somebody asked how many states had already passed "Columbus day" bills, and it was answered within five minutes. I cannot understand why it is necessary that the chief of the department should see every card. He can go to the trays and see at his leisure the subjects that he desires to look at. It seems to me it is making a mountain out of a mole hill to consider the number of bills, although I admit that we do not want the local bills. But what is the use of the Law reporting company's furnishing a Massachusetts card for the Massachusetts state library, and throwing the rest in the waste basket? They have got to print them all anyway.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, is here, and understands something of the plan that has been outlined for that "Monthly list of state publications," which interests us so much.

Mr. MEYER: I understand Mr. Thompson plans to include in the list the slip laws, if he can keep track of them by the assistance of the state librarians.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what I had in mind. The suggestion has been made that it would be a good idea to have a monthly list of laws passed, and the proposition has been tentatively accepted by the Document department of the Library of Congress.

Mr. ANDREWS: Unless their work is far more prompt than it has been in the past the Law reporting company will be two or three months ahead of them.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what I wanted to have brought out.

Mr. POOLE (New York City): We have heard a great deal from the state libraries; I do not know that we have heard anything from libraries that are used solely by lawyers. Mr. Andrews's institution probably has a certain amount of that use. I want to say that the Bar association of New York considers this service a very valuable addition to its tools. I cannot say much of its use, because it has only

been with us six months or so and few people know anything about it. We have tried to give it the publicity which it ought to have, and those who do know of it have found it extremely useful, and consider it an unusually profitable investment. It seems to me from our point of view that the service for each state should be complete, so that the local library can make its own choice. I am afraid if other people choose they will leave out things that we need. It might be possible to leave out certain states. I do not think we would want to do it; but I should think if the service were adjusted so that one institution should have only a certain number of states, that might reduce the work. And I think that in this coming year, if we continue the service as I hope we may, if the price is not too much, that we will post merely for the passage of the bill. We have tried this past year to keep the whole up religiously. Some method of showing clearly and promptly the passage of bills, and having those lists separate from the other daily information-lists, would give us practically all the information that we need. An index to current legislation is of immense value. I was rather surprised to hear other opinions brought out. They were very interesting, but they were very surprising.

Mr. ALLEN: You are not going to have 80,000 cards in 1911, and I hope you will never have them. In 1907 we had the most tremendous year in legislation that there has ever been, and we had about 80,000 bills. In 1911 you will have 45,000 or 50,000. This year we had 14,000. That does not include Congress, of course. We ourselves are using this card system just as many of your libraries are, as it seemed undesirable to post the action on all bills. We posted on the twenty or twenty-five subjects in which we were specially interested. While it is ideal perhaps to post action on all the bills, the plan that the Committee put up to us to carry out was to give you this information in a way so that you could select and post what you wanted. That is the reason why on the daily report sheets the subject classification has been

included in addition to the number of the bill, and the action taken on it. I do not see myself why it is not thoroughly practical for each library to post only the subjects in which it is interested. I suppose that different methods of filing have been adopted by the different libraries. Some of you file in numerical order under states; others under subject classification. That is a matter of the individual needs of the library. If you are going to be called upon for bills by number, you want the cards filed numerically. If you are going to be called upon for all the bills on public utilities, for instance, you want to file by subject. This brings me to the subject classification which has been adopted. That was a good deal of bother to us. We took the New York index as one of the things to work it out from. Mr. Brigham, Mr. Godard, and I went over it, we submitted it to Mr. Belden, and he looked it over and made his suggestions, so that I do not claim any particular responsibility for it. I made some suggestions as to how it might be made a little more efficient. But we are willing to use any classification that your Committee may make. You frame your classification, and we will follow it just as closely as we can. As to a plan for making the subject headings more uniform, and following the classification more closely, any rules that you will lay down we will, with all the intelligence we have, and all the energy that we can bring to it, get our readers to use it in making the classification and doing the briefing. It seems to me that you should assume the responsibility for the subject classification, and perhaps should draft a set of rules which are to guide us in drawing up our headings. Then, if each library, when it finds something that is wrong, would call our attention to it we should soon get our people trained so that you can get a service that is pretty satisfactory.

It is going to cost a great deal more money to give this service, going to cost the libraries a great deal more money to have this service next year, than it did this year. When this thing was first

brought to me two years ago, I did not think much of it because it did not appeal to me as a business proposition; but Mr. Brigham and Mr. Godard aroused my curiosity, and that curiosity has been an expensive proposition, as curiosity usually is. We are not charging anything for the collection of information and the material from which your matter is sifted out; but the actual cost of the preparation of the cards and reports the libraries have got to meet. Now, it is going to cost to give this service in 1911, not counting anything for collecting the material, simply for doing the briefing and classifying, printing the cards, and mailing them—about \$11,250. If this service is continued in 1911 we shall offer it generally to corporations. How many of them will take it I don't know. But if it is going to cost \$11,250 we think that \$10,000 ought to be in sight before we start. That means that it is going to cost forty libraries \$250 a piece. And that does not leave us a single thing for the interest on the money that is being used, for the general office expense, or anything else. That is figured right down to the actual expense of doing this particular work in addition to the other work. The time may come when a hundred libraries and corporations will take the service and your expense can be reduced. I am talking of the expense now, based on the plan as at present followed. If you get a hundred libraries you can see that in the odd years—the heavy years—your expenses are going to be practically a hundred dollars a year. In the light years—the even years—if the thing is carried on for a few years more, perhaps the expense can be kept below a hundred dollars. You must figure that your expense will be different in the odd and even years; one year it will be about three times as much as the next. And that expense will vary directly with the number of libraries and the number of corporations that take it, because the chief expense is not in making a few more sets of cards, but in the initial work, the briefing, subject classification, and typesetting. I worked out all the figures very closely, and the figures I have

given you for 1911 are based on furnishing forty sets of cards. If fifty libraries or corporations took the service the extra ten sets of cards probably could be made for \$500 more. We want you to plan, and tell us what you want us to execute. You know what you want, we do not. We can do the work; we have the material and the staff. We are willing to go ahead and do this thing for two or three years more without making any money out of it, because we think that if it gets well established it will become a necessity and there will be money in it then.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa): If your work has been fairly satisfactory to the few corporations which have been subscribers, haven't you every reason to expect that there will be a large list of subscribers outside the libraries which will bring the expense down?

Mr. ALLEN: I have hopes in that direction, but it is nothing that you can count on. This year we selected the corporations whose interests were not limited to one line of legislation, but which were interested in many lines all over the country. If we could offer the service for individual states there would be many corporations that would buy the reports for their states.

Mr. ANDREWS: Would you kindly state what would be the effect of cutting the forty-five thousand bills in half? How much would that affect the subscription per library?

Mr. ALLEN: It would not reduce the cost of briefing or classification. It would reduce the cost of printing, the amount of stock, and the postage. I think many of you have a mistaken idea as to the number of local bills. If you were to appoint a committee to stay in our office through the year and do this eliminating the number of bills you would throw out would surprise you in its smallness. I do not think that the cards will give you a proposition that will be heavy to handle. They come to you in numerical order. You file them in the same order, or select subjects, and file the cards for them. A clerk can do this from a subject list. The record can be kept from this list also. The ques-

tion of special reports on bills passed has been raised. We have tried to provide these reports this year. It is perfectly practicable and they can be furnished on separate sheets.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we adjourn, if you think best, I will appoint a special committee to take up this matter with Mr. Allen while he is here, and to see if the service cannot be continued along lines which will more nearly meet our wants.

Mr. SMALL: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman of the session, and that he be the Chairman of the committee.

The motion, having been seconded, was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: May I ask Mr. Whitten, Mr. McKirdy, Mr. Lapp, and Mr. Brigham (R. I.) to act with me?*

[The following paper was read by Mr. Meyer, Chief of the Division of bibliography of the Library of Congress, and discussed at an informal meeting of persons interested. It is inserted here because of its relation to the subject of the session and of its importance and interest to state libraries generally. The Secretary.]

ON THE CO-OPERATION OF THE STATE LIBRARIES AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN THE PREPARATION OF REFERENCE LISTS

Last spring a letter was received at the Library of Congress, from the Legislative reference bureau of the Pennsylvania state library, inquiring if the Library of Congress could undertake the preparation of reference lists on topics of interest to the various state legislative reference bureaus. In reply, the Librarian pointed out that the Library of Congress was preparing such lists in the natural course of its duties, and he further invited suggestions. The most liberal interpretation was apparently put upon this invitation, and a circular letter seems to have been sent out from the

Legislative reference bureau of the Pennsylvania state library, with the result that a series of letters was received at the Library of Congress, from state librarians and legislative reference librarians in all parts of the country, suggesting the preparation of reference lists on subjects in which the writers were interested.

These letters covered a wide range of subjects—sixty-three in all. The first glance over the field gave us a feeling of chagrin, for we could not help noticing the extent to which all but a few of the lists of subjects submitted for bibliographical research included topics for which the Division of bibliography had actually provided printed lists. Our records showed that all of our printed lists have been sent to all of these libraries, and that, moreover, all of the seven or eight editions of the "List of publications" had been sent to them also. This was somewhat disappointing, but I ought in fairness to say that I have had a satisfactory word from some of our correspondents.

The question now arises, What can we do with these subjects? They differ in character and in importance, and an examination from our point of view shows that they may be distributed into three groups: (A), those which fall properly within the scope of the national library; (B), those which seem to fall more within the field of some special bureau of the government; (C), those which are of state or local interest and therefore fit subjects for investigation by some state library. Arranging along these lines, and putting doubtful subjects in Group (A), we have the following result:

(A) Subjects within the scope of the Library of Congress

** Accounts, Regulation of official and office.

** Boycotting

* Casualty insurance (employer's liability)

Codification of statutes

Compiled statutes

* Corrupt practices

** Direct legislation (Initiative and referendum)

* Direct primaries

*The report of this Committee will be printed separately for temporary use, and in the "Proceedings" of next year for permanent preservation. It was not ready in season for printing in these "Proceedings."

- * Employer's liability
- ** Guarantee of bank deposits
- * Immigration bureaus
- * Income tax
- * Inheritance tax
- * Prices and cold storage
- * Proportional representation
- * Railroad commissions
- ** Recall
- * Senators, Popular election of
- Unemployment
- * Wage, Minimum
- ** Water power
- Weights and measures

(B) Subjects within the scope of a special bureau

- ** Agricultural schools (Dept. of agriculture)
- Drainage (Dept. of agriculture)
- Oyster industry (Fisheries bureau)
- ** Reforestation (Forestry bureau)
- ** Road building (Office of public roads)
- School hygiene (Education bureau)
- Schools, Evening (Education bureau)
- ** Schools, Trade (Education bureau)
- Tuberculosis sanitoriums (Surgeon general's office)

(C) Subjects for state investigation

- Budget making, state and city
- Cabinet system of state government
- ** Commission form of city government
- Compilation of city ordinances
- Constitutional conventions
- ** Convict labor
- County government
- ** Death penalty abolition
- ** Employment bureaus
- Fire insurance regulation
- Fee system
- Home rule
- ** Inebriate asylums
- ** Juvenile courts
- Legislative expenses
- Legislative session, Divided
- Legislature, Annual sessions of
- Library commissions
- ** Liquor traffic regulation
- ** Mines (safety regulations)
- Normal schools
- ** Public utilities
- Revenues, Separation of source of state and local
- Single tax
- Social and civic centers
- ** State highways
- ** State land grants
- State printing
- ** Taxation, State and local
- Taxation of church and school property
- Torrens land system
- Traveling libraries

There is not one of the above questions that is not of great interest to the whole country and worthy of our attention, but my knowledge of our sheer inability to handle so great a number of subjects coupled with the belief that certain special subjects ought to be handled by specialists has prompted the above grouping. The extent to which the Division of bibliography has covered this long list of subjects is indicated by the * placed before subjects for which printed lists have been provided, and ** placed before subjects for which typewritten lists have been compiled. Out of 22 subjects in the first group, the Library of Congress has lists for 18. Out of the 9 in the second group, it has lists for 4. Out of the 32 in the third group, it has lists for 13. Therefore, out of the 63 subjects, lists either printed or typewritten have been made for 35. I have placed in the first group "Compiled statutes," but I question if it is not more properly a subject for state research, or better still, a fine subject for cooperative research. The state librarian of Indiana ought to have on his shelves every edition of every compilation of the laws of Indiana. Similarly, in the case of California, Massachusetts, and so on. Now, if the state libraries will each prepare a list of the compiled laws of its own state and send it to the Library of Congress, we can undertake the editorial work there, and I am sure there will be no trouble about printing a list of such value. Our own direct contribution to such a list would be the compiled statutes of the national government, which are very numerous on the subject side.

Let me now select a subject from the second group—Oyster industry. Only the more northern seaboard states are directly interested in this subject. Obviously, the Fisheries bureau is the place where a list of references should be prepared. Road building is of interest to all the states. The Office of public roads is probably better acquainted with the literature of the subject than any other office or bureau in the country; the conclusion is no less obvious than in the previous case. My suggestions concerning this second group

take two possible directions, one that a combined request for the list required be made to the bureau concerned; the other that the Library of Congress prepare a preliminary list with a view of submitting it to the bureau for additions before printing. That this would be no new work for the bureau is evident to any one who has looked through the Monthly list of documents and noted the large number of government publications containing bibliographies.

My inclusions in the third group may be open to question, but at any rate the subjects are excellently suited to bibliographical research by some state or local office. It is to be noted that the Library of Congress has not left even this group untouched; seventeen of the subjects are starred.

As a practical plan of co-operation the following suggestions are submitted. The choice of subjects must be left to the Library of Congress; but, of course, such choice would be largely influenced by suggestions received from the state libraries.

The Library of Congress will prepare a preliminary list, and run off copies on a duplicating machine so as to be able to send one to each state library for addition and suggestion. The lists are then to be returned to the Library of Congress for editing and printing. This presents a practical plan of co-operation of which the Library of Congress is willing to make a trial, in spite of some rather unsatisfactory experiences in co-operative undertakings in the past. I shall be glad to have your views on the subject.

THIRD SESSION

Tuesday, July 5, 1910, 2:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Mr. Bliss (Pa.) read the paper by Miss Helen U. Price (Pa.) on

THE MAKING OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARIES

The making of Pennsylvania libraries as a part of the educational movement

throughout the state has been largely influenced by the early colonization and the topography of the state.

The early colonization by William Penn and the Society of Friends, marked the beginning of educational influence in Pennsylvania, and the beliefs of the Quakers have played a large part in the history of education in the state. Three tenets of the faith—the inward light, non-resistance, and religious liberty—have made themselves felt in the general educational plan, and on the growth of the free library movement as a part of that plan. The emphasis laid on the growth of the spirit through the inspiration of the inward light, overshadowed for many years the necessity of cultivating the brain, and, although this gentle people later founded such institutions as Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore, and were among the first to provide public libraries, the effect of this early lack of interest is still measurably felt.

Again, persuasion was the method of introducing new ideas and new interests, and to-day one of the prevailing arguments in a community settled by Friends is that the people's wish shall be law. "If the people do not care for a free library, they must not have it forced on them." It is said that the same argument was used at the time of the establishment of the free school—"If the people did not wish to be educated, their wishes should be respected." Theoretically this may be right; practically it often results in great loss to the individual and to the state.

The religious liberty of the Quakers attracted to Pennsylvania a great variety of people. The Germans flocked in great numbers to the state, representing many different sects—one county is said to have contained at one time over thirty. The Welsh settled along the ridge just outside of Philadelphia, the Scotch-Irish came in large numbers, and a group of men from Connecticut settled the Wyoming valley.

The German colonists, drawn from the educated classes in Germany, founded some of the earliest schools, notably the one at Bethlehem, established by the

Moravians. The sects drawn from the peasant class in the fatherland contributed a different element to the state. These various sects were small in numbers, and, fearful of absorption, each was watchful. Each, therefore, led an isolated existence; the manners, customs, dress, and language, were carefully guarded. Few innovations were allowed. Individual sects were too small to conduct efficient schools of their own, and, afraid to join with their neighbors, a very ineffectual education was the result. As their fertile valleys in the lapse of time yielded material prosperity, education became of less and less importance, and strong community life and rich fields became the end of their striving. To-day, the result is a large group of people speaking a German patois unintelligible to English and German alike, and resembling in dress and customs their early forefathers. The language debars them from easy natural intercourse with their neighbors, and its resultant benefits, and these peculiarities of dress and customs tend to intensify the strong clannishness of the people. When the Germans have mingled with other races and become an integral part of Pennsylvania, they have formed the backbone of our educational system; but the groups which have practiced complete separation have hindered the whole educational scheme, and particularly the effort for free libraries, since these are so dependent upon voluntary action and the wish of the people.

The Moravians, while holding a belief in a strong community life, were among the pioneers in education; and their schools, which were among the first, have continued among the best in the history of the state. Their strong belief in missions caused them to extend their educational advantages to all who wished to avail themselves, and with this influx of outside life they were saved from the pernicious effects of intensive community life. They form to-day one of the most substantial elements of the life of the state.

The Welsh began their colony much as did the Germans; but, little by little, absorbed the spirit of the state and became

a force somewhat resembling in character the Moravians—a steady, persistent people, generally conservative. Therefore the state needed the Scotch-Irish to add the spirit of daring and adventure and the willingness to make ventures. The Scotch-Irish have probably contributed more to the cause of education in Pennsylvania than any other group, but in the early days of extreme Calvinism they, too, hindered the cause. The doctrine of election found no need for education except as it appeared incidentally as a part of the scheme of predestination. Later they became the founders of two of the early seats of learning with which so many famous names are linked—Dickinson college at Carlisle, and Washington and Jefferson, at Washington; both of which, like Princeton and Hampden-Sidney, sprang from the "Log college" movement started in Bucks county in 1725. The library movement is indebted to the Scotch-Irish blood in the person of the man who has not only inspired such institutions as the Carnegie library at Pittsburgh, and many kindred movements in our state, but who has done so much to stimulate and make possible the spread of free libraries throughout the world.

The incident in Pennsylvania history, known as the "Connecticut invasion," had a beneficial effect on education in the state, and it is said that when free schools were introduced into Pennsylvania the institution was no new thing in the Wyoming valley, and the state free school system was only an extension of the system which had existed in that New England colony for many years. A story told of one of the legislators expresses the effect of race conditions on state education. It is said that at the time of the discussion of free schools in the State Senate, a well-known member arose and said, "Gentlemen, I hold in my hand the strongest argument for free schools which can be presented to you. It is a petition against free schools signed by more than a hundred farmers from one of my constituent townships. Of these signatures, all but four have been signed with a cross." This was a district settled by one of the German sects.

A few years ago at the opening of the first free library in that county, one of the visitors told the story of a circulating library established by a group of farmers some fifty years ago. The books were rented at the rate of so much for each fifty pages, and this had been a paying proposition. The man who told the story could not believe that the new library was perfectly free. This incident happened in the same township, and yet in the northern part of the state a scheme of education was already well advanced. The Connecticut settlers had much to give in definite educational helps, but they could not add to the harmony of the state. They believed themselves a part of New England, and did not wish to be considered citizens of Pennsylvania, so one more barrier was added to a possible feeling of state unity.

The Connecticut settlers had not even the wish to understand their neighbors in the state, and the Pennamite wars helped to widen the natural breach. The Scotch-Irish, the Germans, the Quakers—none of them understood one another; and the spread of education, which would have occurred so naturally among friends, was indefinitely delayed through lack of understanding.

The topography of the state has influenced education in two ways: through the separation by mountain ranges, and through the effect of the fertility of the soil and the natural mineral resources.

The ranges of mountains have separated small groups of people, and, by these natural barriers, cut them off from association with other people having similar interests. The difficulty of railroad and trolley engineering has played its part, and one group may know little of the activities of its neighbor. This has meant a distinct loss in the growth of certain phases of education. The library idea which moves in a valley seldom climbs the mountain. The separation by mountain ranges has fostered the establishment of a great number of small colleges, and while these are doing a splendid work, the process of welding together the mass through association at some central point is impossible. The

idea of free libraries must be planted in a hundred different places, when, without the mountain barriers, a much smaller number would suffice. Also, racial conditions have been affected by these mountain ranges, and the natural differences of race have been accentuated by a lack of understanding through association.

The land itself has had no small part in the destinies of the state. The fertility of the soil has bred a race of farmers who have had a means of livelihood at their very door. These men have not been forced back on the cultivation and exercise of their brains, as were the New Englanders, and this has, of course, minimized the necessity for education. Also, the man who has followed the plow all day, as well as the man who is a part of the industrial system, has no strength left in him at the end of the day to cultivate his brain, unless he is a person of unusual mental thirst. His work does not absolutely demand it, therefore it is a luxury; and luxury cannot always be afforded. And while generations of wresting a living from the soil make a substantial background for the state, breeding a philosophy of life and a habit of native thinking, they do not usually, without outside persuasion, lead to an appreciation of the value of good books.

The natural resources of Pennsylvania have resulted in an unusual development of the industrial life. The valuable deposits of coal and iron, oil and gas, and the great tracts of timber, together with the large manufacturing interests, have brought to us hordes of foreign immigrants, until today we stand among the first in foreign population in the United States, with perhaps the largest state-wide foreign population. Out in the mining and coke districts it is not unusual to find more than a thousand workmen gathered together on a pay night with only half a dozen able to speak English. These people have, for the most part, neither time nor strength to learn to read English. Even the children leave school as soon as the law allows. Therefore it becomes the duty, as well as the privilege, of free libraries to undertake, especially through the children, the as-

similation of these foreigners. It is not a difficult task; they are willing and eager to learn, and the library presents a wonderful opportunity for an indefinite period of education.

One phase of education commends itself especially to our people. This is the study of the trades, which leads naturally, as the subject is followed further, to the pursuit of science, and here our state offers special opportunities. In the early days of the commonwealth, the state—because of its principle of religious liberty—attracted to itself many men eminent in science, and we find the name of Rush, the pioneer in medicine, Rittenhouse in astronomy, Bartram, in botany, Priestly, in chemistry, and Franklin, in electricity. These men lighted the lamps for the study of sciences, but the flame has grown. They founded many institutions of great value to the state, the American philosophical society, The Academy of natural sciences, The Franklin institute, and many others. But it is the institution for the reading of books founded by Franklin which attracts our interest in the study of Pennsylvania libraries, and we read with interest the opening words of the charter which inaugurated the public library movement in Pennsylvania and the nation:

“John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Suffex upon the Delaware: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas Benjamin Franklin, James Morris (with many other famous names following) have, at great expense, purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books in order to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature, do give and grant.....”

Thus, in 1732, did the Library company of Philadelphia, with Franklin as the leader, lay the corner-stone of library work in Pennsylvania. One year later a group of Quakers, at Darby, met and formed a similar association. When one considers that the books for these institutions were almost entirely brought from London, and in a day when the transportation service was both slow and expensive,

this effort to provide a public collection of books as a means of education became very remarkable. These two libraries bearing so nearly the same date, have differed widely in their history. The Library company has always held a reputation for literary and scholarly quality, while the Darby library company, early in its history, declared itself for popular education. Early in 1800 we find a record of a report from a Book committee of the Darby library company to the effect that they felt it “incumbent upon them to recommend some works, the object of which will be to give direction to the tastes of the young portion” of the readers. It is interesting in the light of present-day belief in children’s library work, to learn that the spirit was in the state as early as 1800. When, in later years, the law enabled libraries to become free, it was the Darby library company which opened its doors to all.

This effort to provide good books which might be available to all at small cost has worked both benefit and hardship to Pennsylvania. While good books were provided much earlier for the few, the cause of good books for the many has been delayed. The subscription library took root and spread. Throughout the central and eastern portions of the state many such libraries were opened; and there is scarcely a city or town of any size in these districts which has not at some time had a library of this sort. So generally is this true, that the subscription library is a very real problem in the question of the development of the free library movement throughout the commonwealth.

To the average man, a library is a library, and the fact that one must pay one dollar or two dollars for the privilege of drawing books means nothing. The library is there, and is not used, therefore the “town does not want the books, the people do not read.” As in Sam Walter Foss’s town of Fuddydud, no precedent has any significance—“Our town is different—quite different.” And yet there are to be found in the heart of the subscription library strongholds, many people who be-

lieve in free libraries and honestly desire such an institution. They simply cannot see their way clear to this change. One such library has on its Board of directors two men who devoted their entire vacation last summer to visiting libraries, in order to improve conditions in the home institution; and these same men have spent their evenings for weeks together classifying, cataloging, and accessioning their books. Frequently early Sunday morning found them still at this work. This library is among the number which are struggling to be free.

Another such has been working for at least three years to educate the community to an appreciation of the benefits of a free library. The end of this particular struggle is apparently in sight, but these instances serve as an evidence of the effort necessary to make over these institutions founded in such good faith.

There are many records of the change of subscription libraries to the list of free institutions, with the consequent attendant benefits. In one town the subscription library, dating back well into the seventeen hundreds, closed its doors with less than two hundred borrowers; and, at the close of the first year as a free institution, registered thirty-five hundred borrowers. In another town in the lumber country, the subscription library had only twenty-five borrowers when it became free. Its first annual report as a free movement showed over seven hundred people borrowing books—a record of a full third of the population of the town. A little subscription library founded in the hemlock belt by a group of gray-bonneted women has become in these later years a vital force in the whole district, stimulating new centers of library activity, as well as serving its particular community. In 1853, this library was kept in a little red bookcase, and the entire catalog printed on a sheet of commercial notepaper, in long primer type. These people were awake to their opportunities, and the result is a well-equipped free library.

The effect of this early subscription idea, oddly, is still felt even in the present cen-

tury's development of the free-library plan. A woman who has spent a large part of her life in the vicinity of subscription library activities, changed her residence to a distant part of the state. She is a most progressive person, and believes in the value of a public library, but her experience had been almost exclusively with the subscription institution. Very naturally, her plans for a new library grouped themselves around the plan most familiar to her, and only by a fortunate chain of events and her breadth of vision, was the library plan transferred from the subscription to the free-library side. This librarian tells the story of an elderly man who came into the upstairs room while the process of pasting and labeling was still going on. He sat down at a table with a group of small boys, and began to read, when, suddenly realizing that the library was not yet open, he began to apologize for what he regarded as an intrusion, but he added in explanation, "You know, I have waited so long it doesn't seem as though I could wait any longer." In the same town one small boy, a most enthusiastic reader, confided to the librarian, "You know, when the library opened, I'd only read one book; but o' course I'd read that a lot." A few days later he appeared with a much battered book, his one possession, under his arm, and this he gave to the free library.

Another factor in the library problem in Pennsylvania is the gift library. Many times libraries are given without adequate support, and yet with a memorial name attached. In such a case it is more than difficult to procure financial aid from the town; and when it is obtained, it is again too often inadequate. One such gift was so hedged in by restriction that, according to the terms of the will, it could be used neither as a reference collection nor a circulating library. Another was built upon a lot so far from the center of the town that the institution has worked under the continual handicap. Another group of gift libraries has had more than the usual amount of difficulty in obtaining even a working financial foundation from the towns, in

spite of the fact that the libraries did not bear the name of the donor—"The library was his, let him support it." In one city, by the terms of the will, several thousand dollars were left with the stipulation that a room on the second floor of the High school building be "forever set apart for library purposes." The city long ago outgrew the institution, as it stands, but this gift, left with the best of intentions, bars the way of efficient library service for the town. On the other hand, some of you are familiar with the story of the founding of one of the finest libraries by an old man who, during his lifetime, endured the reputation of miser and bore the attacks both of friends and of enemies without complaint, in order that he might leave to the valley money for an institution which should make for civic betterment. One of our more recently endowed institutions is carrying on a system of traveling libraries throughout the county, and the building which faces the village green is a model for small towns. Two recent gifts for library work have been in the heart of the German districts, and already their influence is being felt. Considering the question in a large way, Pennsylvania has been greatly blessed in the number of her sons and daughters who have furthered free education through the gift of libraries. The difficulties have come largely through lack of vision of the future.

According to Pennsylvania law, both School board and Council are empowered to establish and maintain a free public library; and this, too, brings about a complexity of situation. The Council believes it is work for the School directors, the School board refers it to the Council. In many cases, however, the School board undertakes the whole support, and some of our most efficient libraries are supported in this way. But again, according to law, the School board has final decision in library matters; and one uninformed member can hamper library advancement very seriously. Of course this is also true of library trustees in general; but in the natural course of events these men are chosen because of their special fitness to direct the

fortunes of a library. This is an isolated case, but it shows the difficulties. Both councils and school boards are giving evidence, throughout the state, of a broad understanding of the library movement and are extending hearty cooperation when the matter is rightly presented. A codification of the present library laws will aid in the furtherance of the free library movement and this will probably be accomplished in the near future.

Pennsylvania, as do other states, owes a large debt of gratitude to her women for the part they have played in establishing libraries. It is, as a rule, the women who are willing to give time and strength in the initial efforts. They are the ones who will bake and will brew, and, if necessary, make a house-to-house canvass in order to secure support. They are the ones who stand ready to help paste and label, scrub and sweep, and they are the ones who will help most of all by always believing that somehow, some time, the goal will be reached. The establishment of a free library requires much work, but more faith; and one without the other is helpless. In one new library, organized by a group of women from proceeds of bake sales, and the like, a woman offered her services as janitress for the first year because she was so "glad to have her girl have good books, and she had nothing else she could give." Another town having a library founded by a group of women, draws its borrowers from all over the country round about to a distance of seven or eight miles. A story is told of this neighborhood, a few years back, concerning a family living up in the mountains whose sole glimpse of the life of the world was through a pictorial New York weekly. Each Saturday one member of the family would go into the town for this paper. If suitable, he drove; if too muddy, he rode horseback; and, in extreme weather, he walked. The family of six sat up until his return, and at his coming they gathered around the candle light while some one read aloud, and not until every word had been read did the family light go out—the hour of night being of small importance. This is a district where

back on the mountains one may still hear the whirr of the spinning wheel and read by tallow dips. The library at present is supported by the receipts from bits of fancy work made for this purpose. Needless to say, the needlework is done by women.

But the women do not by any means have a monopoly of library interest. One library was made possible by the splendid cooperation of men with a single purpose. A subscription library had stood in the way for many years, and the town sadly needed free books. Three men joined forces; and, while one gave wood for tables and bookshelves, others gave time to make them; another gave coal for heating, and still another paint for the walls; a member of the Royal Academy loaned pictures, and so, all working together, the institution was realized. This library has a most capable and willing ladies' auxiliary, which only proves the truism that it is through a broad cooperation between men and women, a harmonious joint service, that the best library work is being done. We, in Pennsylvania, have not always known each other very well; but Pennsylvania librarians to-day are working shoulder to shoulder; and the work at Foxburg is known at Montrose, and the work at Montrose at Lancaster and Hanover. Methods and means must necessarily vary widely but the spirit is the same. Because A has a library, S thinks that it can do likewise. And when the library at G hears the story of the small boy at L, and how he had to save up his reading against the "long winter nights," it sends tangible help. No one can possibly estimate the inspiration and practical help which come to the state at large from the libraries in our two great cities. Pittsburgh, with its splendid work for people of every class and nation, and its Training school for children's librarians, seems extensively to inspire the library world; but intensively the effect is upon Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, with its libraries whose subscription lists are a historical record, its scientific and philosophical libraries, the libraries of the Society of Friends, and the great Free library,

with its network of branches and tremendous circulation, is at once a justification of pride and a source of help.

A discussion of the growth of libraries in Pennsylvania would be incomplete without an appreciation of Alice B. Kroeger and her work at Drexel institute. She was constantly a factor in Pennsylvania library work, both in her work in the school, and her ardent cooperation in the work of the state association. Her work cannot die.

We believe in Pennsylvania that the library is the librarian and the librarian the library, and that, given the right librarian, all else will be added unto us. Therefore the state stands ready to hold up her hands in every good work, glad to give counsel when counsel is needed, and help always, whenever and wherever possible; but in the final analysis it is the librarian who is responsible. The colonization and topography play a part, the subscription and the gift library have their particular influence, the city School board and Council have power to help or hinder, and the people of the community have much opportunity for service; but the librarians of Pennsylvania are the ones who are making Pennsylvania libraries.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.) then read his paper on "Library efficiency under new conditions."*

The PRESIDENT: If there is no discussion, we will proceed to the business of the Association before listening to the closing paper. The Nominating committee, I understand, is ready to report.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Pa.): The Nominating committee suggests the following ticket of officers for the coming year: President, Demarchus C. Brown, of Indiana; first Vice-president, Charles F. D. Belden, of Massachusetts; second Vice-president, Mrs. Jessie P. Weber, of Illinois; Secretary-treasurer, Asa C. Tilton, of Wisconsin.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): I move that the report of the Committee be adopted, and

*Printed in "Library journal," vol. 35, p. 802-809, July, 1910.

that the Secretary be authorized to cast the ballot of the Association for the officers suggested.

The motion, having been seconded, was put by the President and carried. The Secretary cast the ballot as directed, and the officers were declared duly elected.

Mr. GODARD (Conn.) then read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STATE OFFICIAL LITERATURE

Your Committee is pleased to call attention to the excellent contributions to this field, made during the year, by Miss Hasse in the new volumes of her "Index:" also to the "Handbook of United States documents," prepared by Miss Everhart of Atlanta. We are especially pleased, however, to note the appearance of the "Monthly list of state publications," recently undertaken by the document division of the Library of Congress. In order that the extent and importance of this new publication may be understood and appreciated, we take pleasure in appending to this report a statement relating to it, which has been prepared by James David Thompson, Chief of that division. May we not bespeak the hearty co-operation of all state officials in this work?

Mr. THOMPSON'S statement is as follows:

Monthly List of State Publications

I have the honor to lay before you, not a project, but an undertaking actually in progress, which is known to you all, namely: the "Monthly list of state publications," which the Division of documents of the Library of Congress has issued from the beginning of this year. It seems desirable that a brief statement should now be made in regard to this work, in order that the difficulties experienced thus far may be dealt with, and the publication improved through further cooperation of the state libraries and legislative reference departments.

In the first place, it is, perhaps, important to indicate the basis on which this list

is compiled and published. It is essentially a by-product in the work of the Division of documents, the main function of which is the acquisition of official publications of all countries, states, and cities for the Library's collections. The current publications of the several states, territories, and insular possessions of the United States form only about one-eighth of the total document accessions handled and recorded in the division. As all parts of the collection, foreign as well as domestic, have to be kept up to date, the issue of the "Monthly list" has only been made possible by the elimination of individual acknowledgments, for which the printed list has been substituted, and by the reduction of the number of requests hitherto sent out for this material, brought about by the more complete, prompt, and centralized distribution of state documents to the Library of Congress since this undertaking was started. The publication is, under the circumstances, necessarily limited to being a record of the Library's accessions in the field of current state documents. It will, however, approximate to a complete bibliography of such material, in proportion as the distributing centers in the various states send the state publications to the Library of Congress, as soon as issued, for inclusion in the list. The state librarian is obviously the person to whom this publication, if complete, will be of greatest service, and if in each state he can be induced to accept the responsibility of seeing that no document is omitted from the record of the publications of his own state, the net result will be that each month he will have at his desk a useful tool for checking up the documents issued by all of the states. I wish, therefore, to urge each state librarian here present, who may not yet have made permanent arrangements for regular cooperation with us, to take up the matter as soon as possible, both in his own interest, and in the interest of his colleagues in other states.

A number of state librarians have indicated that no provision exists in their states for a centralized distribution of documents. In many cases this can be most

effectively adjusted by legislative enactment, and it is suggested that an effort be made in such states to secure the necessary legislation next session. In the meantime, it would be of the greatest service if each state library would regularly check up that portion of each "Monthly list" which relates to its own state publications, both with its own accessions during the period covered, and by inquiry at the various offices of the state government, generally located in the same building with it.

To judge by results, excellent arrangements have already been made in several states. Perhaps in the course of the discussion the details of these arrangements may be set forth by those responsible for them, in order that other states, in which the distribution of documents is not yet satisfactorily organized, may profit thereby.

Some inquiries have been made regarding the scope of the "Monthly list," and the interpretation which we have given to the group "State publications." The original circular enumerated the following, namely: legislative journals and documents, laws, proceedings and documents of constitutional conventions, governors' messages and proclamations, reports of state officers, boards, commissions, and institutions, and all other serial and special publications. We desire to include all of the material here indicated in every form in which it is issued, for example: the legislative documents, both in separate form as printed for the use of the legislature, and as issued later in bound volumes; the separate law chapters, if printed in slip form, as soon as approved, in addition to the volumes of the session laws, codes, revised statutes, and such compilations as school laws, insurance laws, game laws, etc.; the separate issues of governors' messages and other executive documents; the annual or biennial reports of state officers, etc., both as separate issues and as collected documents; the bulletins and circulars of agricultural experiment stations, departments of agriculture, departments of public instruction, bureaus of labor statistics, boards of

health, and other state offices and institutions whose work necessitates the publication of bulletins on special subjects, apart from their administrative reports; the advance issues of decisions and orders of railroad and public service commissions, as well as the completed volumes; the catalogues, reports, and learned contributions of state universities, normal schools, etc.; the periodicals issued by state charitable and correctional institutions; the transactions of societies subvented by the state in the interests of agriculture, horticulture, dairying, etc. As a matter of convenience, the current volumes of court reports have been admitted in all cases, whether issued by the state or by publishing firms. We have included also such publications as the "Vital records" of Massachusetts towns, which are prepared and published by private societies, but which become semi-official in character through a regular legislative provision for the purchase of 500 copies for distribution by the state.

One class of material above mentioned has thus far been sent to us only to a very limited extent. I refer to the separate issues of the law chapters. You may have noticed in the March and April numbers, that for Massachusetts and New York we have been able to give select lists of the current legislation in these states in so far as it seemed likely to be of more than local interest. Few legislatures are in session this year, but in 1911 over 40 of them will meet, and if the Library of Congress is furnished with the laws printed separately each month, it will be possible to make the list serve the purpose of a monthly record of legislation in the states. The selection of the chapters of sufficient interest to be noted, will be the chief difficulty to be encountered in this connection, and we should welcome the assistance of legislative reference departments in indicating the selection to be made.

The publications of state institutions located elsewhere than at the state capitol present difficulties, even to the state librarian in many states, and in these cases we should be glad to be furnished with a list

of such institutions, and the titles of their publications, so that the Library of Congress may enter into direct communication with them to procure the material for the "Monthly list."

A word of explanation regarding the style adopted in the list, and the nature of the annotations seems to be needed also. The arrangement of the titles under each state was indicated in the first number, and will be sufficiently well known. With regard to the form of entry, we have endeavored to make it as simple as possible, and sufficiently accurate for practical purposes; and have aimed to note the content of a publication, when not adequately expressed by the title, rather than full bibliographical details. The latter are given on the printed cards prepared by the Catalog division, at any rate for monographs; and we have, therefore, inserted the serial numbers after the titles for which cards are available, so as to facilitate ordering by libraries and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work. The contents notes are generally made up from half titles, chapter headings, etc., and do not profess to show complete contents, but only the principal features which the title does not bring out. In some cases, however, on account of the make-up of a document, the items of special interest in it are not obvious, and are liable to be missed unless our attention is called to them by the state library or other office supplying the material.

In conclusion, I am authorized to announce that a beginning has been made with the preparation of a similar list to cover the five years—1905 to 1909, inclusive—between the end of the period covered by Miss Hasse's "Index," and the first number of the "Monthly list." It is proposed to issue this in one volume, with a subject index to serve as a temporary guide to the state documents of this period, until the continuation of Miss Hasse's valuable work from 1904 onward is provided for. In the course of the next few months we shall send to each state librarian a card record of the documents of his state, issued 1905-1909, which the Library of Congress has in its collections

at the present time. Additions to this record will be cordially welcomed, and if we can secure in this way the co-operation of all of the states, it should be possible to complete the five-year list for publication before the end of December, 1910.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.) presented a

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

The Committee has consulted the Special libraries association, and a committee has been appointed by that Association to act with our Committee as a joint committee to confer with the municipal associations and individuals who are interested in the preparation of this volume.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): I also desire to submit, with the request that it be referred to the Committee on uniformity in session laws, a pamphlet by Mr. Wire of Worcester, Mass., which is entitled, "The reprints of session laws." No objection being made, it was ordered submitted.

Mr. TILTON (Wis.): Our Constitution and by-laws, I believe, make no provision for honorary members; but several years ago Miss Ahern was elected an honorary member, in appreciation of the aid which she had rendered the Association. This seems to establish a precedent. It has occurred to me during the year that the Association of state libraries should recognize the work which Miss Hasse has done, and is doing, in the bibliography of public documents, by making her an honorary member.

I move, therefore, that in recognition of her pre-eminent and invaluable contributions to the bibliography of state official literature, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse be made an honorary member of this Association.

Mr. BRIGHAM (R. I.): I take great pleasure in seconding that motion.

The motion was put by the President and unanimously carried.

Mr. BRIGHAM (Iowa) then read his paper, entitled:

HOW CAN CO-ORDINATION BEST SERVE THE LIBRARY INTERESTS OF THE STATE

Co-ordination is a word big with meaning—and yet bigger in suggestion. In it was long concealed, but now clearly seen, the open secret of success in the modern business world. Some call the secret "system"; others, with a nearer approach to accuracy, call it "co-ordination." By whatever name it is known, it is the finest flower of modern practical education. It may be described in general terms as the harmonious working of mind with mind, of mind with hand, and of hand with hand, with one general purpose and under one general headship—that purpose so general as to give ample scope and encouragement for individual initiative along widely varying lines of individual activity.

While the open secret of success in business—and in library activities as well—is co-ordination the open secret of co-ordination is consent. I looked in vain for the word which would best convey this secret, and then accidentally happened upon it in "The Garden of Cyrus," by Sir Thomas Brown. In his fine enthusiasm Sir Thomas exclaims: "What consent and co-ordination there is in the leaves and parts of flowers!" There can be a measure of subordination without consent, at least for a time; but there can be no real co-ordination unless it be accompanied by consent. The base-ball nine, the surveying party, the personally conducted excursion, the great manufactory, the great cordon of factories operated by a central board, the still greater aggregation of railroads covering vast areas, and controlled like clockwork from one central source of authority—all are successful only as there is willing subordination to that central authority, and willing consent of subordinates to serve co-ordinately.

Whatever we, as individualists, may think of the moral question involved in these great aggregations of capital, initiative, and executive force, as affecting competition, we must admit that they "do things." The individualist, even though

exceptionally endowed with initiative, energy, and means, is compelled to admit—with the poet (?)—that he

"Aint in it
For a minute,"

with the trust, in which willing subordination is supplemented by heartily consenting co-ordination.

We who are in the service of the state need waste no self-pity on the fact that we are servants of the state, for individualist and socialist, Christian and pagan, alike are ever dreaming of that far-off divine event, called by the old-time Christian, the "millennium," the happy consummation of all our hopes for the future—the acme of civilization—when "none are for the party, and all are for the state." In fact, we may self-complacently regard ourselves as the forerunners of that happy day; for, are we not, one and all, working "for the state," and should we not, one and all, be willing, yea eager, to subordinate our individual predilections and interests to the state's welfare? And to that end should we not be ready, when wisdom points the way, to co-ordinate our special range of activities with those of others who would work with us on lines converging toward the common end, the best interests of the state?

I had thought to make a careful study of the laws of the several library states, and to present some deductions therefrom; but, not having sufficient time at my disposal, I have come before you as a questionaire, not as a doctrinaire. In response to President King's request for program suggestions, I proposed the subject of co-ordination, not because I had views, but because I wanted views. I know of no distinctively library state in which there is not more or less co-ordination in library administration. Instead of presenting long-range guesses as to what you ought to have to make your respective measure of co-ordination more successful, my purpose is to draw you out as to the weak points in your respective systems, or, if you are not ready to admit that there are any weak points, then, to draw from you the sources of strength which, in your respec-

tive systems, can be still further strengthened.

This is no idle inquiry. I would bring to your attention a complicated condition, as a surgeon brings a case to a clinic, that, from your varying range of experience, observation, and reflection, you may give me your judgment as to the best treatment. I would resort to the algebraic method—elimination by comparison.

A few years ago the newspapers had much to say about "the Iowa idea"—but that was political, and has nothing to do with "the Iowa case," which I now bring to you. Our case is likely to go to our Iowa clinic—our state legislature—next winter, and any previous knowledge or suggestions we can get from this interstate clinic will be of service in making up the case for presentation to that body.

The state of Iowa is committed to libraries in several ways:

1 In its state institutions, both charitable and penal, I raise no question here, simply referring to these institutional libraries as possibly presenting a suggestion to you.

The libraries in these institutions are maintained by the state board of control. Each is managed by the local superintendent who usually appoints some clerk or trusty inmate of the institution to act as librarian. Miss Tyler, of our Iowa commission, and myself, a few years ago, recommended an organizer for these institutions, and Miss Carey, whose paper on the work created a profound impression at the Asheville conference, was appointed to perform that service. Miss Carey organized every institutional library in Iowa, and instructed some one in every institution to carry on the work. This done, she accepted a call to Minnesota to perform a like service in that state. Here certainly is a clear-cut non-political "Iowa idea" which, I doubt not, should be extended to every library state in the Union. Would it not be well to adopt the Minnesota improvement on the Iowa idea, and have a state Institution organizer added to the force of the state library commission, with power to supervise library work in every

state institution, other than the higher institutions of learning? But kindly reserve your answer to this question until a more convenient season.

2 The state also maintains a library in the State university, in the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and in the State normal school.

These three institutions have recently been placed under a single State board of education, and the work of library co-ordination has but just begun in those institutions. I do not think it would be well to suggest any change in the present order of things here, deeming it best to let time work out the closer co-ordination which the single board suggests.

3 The state also maintains the historical library in the State historical society.

4 The state also maintains an extensive travelling library system operated by the Iowa library commission.

5 The State library, with its three departments, the Law, the Historical, and the Miscellaneous or general, is directly maintained by the state, for the convenience of the courts, the executive departments, the state legislature, and the general public.

These three departments are separately housed: the Law in the capitol for the convenience of the Supreme court, the Legislature, and the executive departments; the Historical in the west wing of the historical building; the General in the east wing of the historical building.

To give you an understanding of the degree of co-ordination already accomplished in these departments of the State library, let me state that a few years ago, the Historical department at the state capital was under one board, the Law and Miscellaneous departments were under another board, each *ex-officio* in character, and both identical in personnel. Some ten years ago, these two boards were by statute made one in name as they were before in fact; and the accounts of the Historical department, before kept separately, were placed with those of the other two departments, and the State librarian was given charge of all

three. This single step, though not all that was desired, has been approved by time, simplifying the detail work of the board, and resulting in closer and more satisfactory relations between the departments.

The Iowa library commission was born with a mental suggestion of co-ordination. This is observable in the composition of the Commission itself. Besides the four commissioners appointed by the Governor, it has three *ex-officio* members, the State superintendent of public instruction, who is at the head of an enormous aggregation of school libraries, the President of the State university, whose co-operation with the commission in the development of a summer library school has been most helpful, and the State librarian, who, by reason of his accessibility, has from year to year been chosen to preside over the Commission, and whose co-operation with the traveling library has unquestionably been helpful.

We have now reached the case on which your critical judgment is asked:

1 Legislative critics, also other state officials who have given more or less thought to the subject, see no reason why the task of co-ordinating the activities of the state library, proper, and of the historical department should not be carried still further. For example, they see no reason why there should be two historical libraries under the same roof, and consequently would transfer the books in the Historical department to the historical section in the State library, thus giving the Historical department room much needed for museum and general purposes, room also for the accession of the state's extremely valuable collection of archives, which, all are agreed, should be turned over to that department. These critics would also transfer the museum features, now a burden to the state Historical society in Iowa City, to the state Historical department at the capital. They insist that by this re-arrangement, both the Historical department and the State library would be strengthened, and the state Historical society—distinctively committed to

research and publication—would be relieved of its present burden of curios.

2 Other critics would consolidate the State historical society, now housed with the State university at Iowa City, with the State historical department at Des Moines, attaching thereto the state's valuable collection of archives. The reason most commonly given for the consolidation is that the state cannot consistently maintain two organizations having the same general end and aim; that either the Board of curators of the society should control the department, or the State library and Historical department board should control and direct the activities of the society. They assert that such consolidation would result in a logical division of activities, now more or less duplicated, delegating to the society at Iowa City research work and publication, and to the state capital, the distinctively museum features.

3 Still other critics propose a division of the present State library, and a dissolution of its present Board, turning the Law library over to the six Supreme court justices, now on the Board, and transferring to the State library commission the Miscellaneous or General department, making the State librarian *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

4 Then there are those who would turn the three departments of the State library, and the Library commission, and the archives, over to the new Educational board, now having in charge the State university, the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and the State normal school. The objections to this plan are: the members of the Educational board say they are already overworked; and the friends of the state's library interests feel that those interests thus transferred would necessarily be subordinated to the larger interests with which the new board is commissioned.

5 There are a few who would round up all the library interests of the state, not now included in the fields occupied by the two boards—the Board of control and the Educational board—these bodies to be governed by the State library board,

a board of itself well co-ordinated, composed as it is of two members of the Supreme court, the State superintendent, the Secretary of state, and the Governor.

This, in general, is the Iowa case on which your outside and therefore impartial judgment is asked. The question may be re-stated in general terms, as follows:

Having in view the future of the State library, with its three departments—law, historical, and general; the Library commission, with its present correlation with the state Library, the schools of the state, and the State university, and having in view present and possible relations of the State library and the Library commission, what is the most logical division of authority, and under such division where should the controlling authority be lodged?

The PRESIDENT: The Iowa case certainly affords considerable subject-matter for discussion, and the Program committee has arranged to have several state librarians talk on this topic. I will now call on Mr. Gillis.

Mr. GILLIS (Cal.): When I first saw my name on this program I had no idea what kind of a contract was being provided for me. When I saw the place where it says "wherein I could improve the law in my own state if I were given the opportunity," I thought it was an easy proposition, because, at the present time, with the exception of a new law for a county library system, I had no suggestions to make in regard to changing of the present laws. The law gives us practically a free hand to operate the library activities of California as may seem best to us, and as long as we were allowed such wide latitude, I didn't see what else we had to ask. All I can do is to explain present conditions in California, and how they came about. The library originally was, as most state libraries are, simply a law department for the use of the Legislature and state officers; later, it was broadened and a general collection provided. That was the condition it was in when I was appointed. After that, an Extension department was established. The California li-

brary association believe that a library commission should be established, and prepared a bill and presented it to the Board of state library trustees for their consideration. They consulted with the Governor, and he decided that there were enough commissions already. He said that he did not believe in dividing such work, and suggested that the State library carry it on, and so the State library took up the work. That was in 1903. Later, the California department—the historical department in other states—was established. This is the condition and extent of the State library at the present time. It has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that to have all activities combined in one institution, working one with the other and using each force to help the other is, in case of necessity or of advantage, more economical and effective.

The Extension department has been extremely active, and has helped in many ways to build up the Historical department. Traveling as the organizers do from one end of the state to the other, and meeting people in all directions, they have gathered immense amounts of historical material that probably would never have been received otherwise. The force of the Library is used wherever it can be most effective, and to assist in those departments where necessity demands at the time. For instance, during a session, all the institution is used to aid the legislature. The Legislative reference department has at command the resources of the Historical department, which has a splendid index of the state newspapers, from the first one published in 1846 to the present time. This has proven of very great value in connection with legislation relating to California, and in all historical questions, referred to by bills or otherwise. The Extension department has also made the Legislative reference department more effective by coming in contact with the members of the Legislature and the people of the counties, ascertaining what their wants are and what legislation they will probably advocate. We find that it is much easier to ask to have the appropriation for

one institution increased than to ask increases for three or four.

There is a peculiar situation in California in regard to the finances of the state Library. The fees of the Secretary of state are largely obtained from the filing of articles of incorporation. The funds of the state Library are provided for by a clause in the "State library law," which directs that five thousand dollars a month, or whatever the sum may be, shall be set aside from the fees of the Secretary of state's office to create a library fund. It has seemed to me, in view of the manner in which the State Library of California has gone ahead, and of the cordial relations which exist with the Legislature and other departments of the state government, that we were extremely fortunate. Whether our plan is the best or the most effective, of course, I cannot say; but we do feel that it has been extremely satisfactory. We have simply grown as the conditions and circumstances seemed to direct, and we have felt that our work has been broad and satisfactory to the people of the state.

The one thing that we have especially in view at the present time is the establishment of a county library system. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature was defective, and we have to pass a new act in order to put it in full operation. However, an alternative section of that law has enabled us to try it. It permitted the Board of supervisors of a county to enter into a contract with the Board of library trustees to carry on the functions of a county library, and under that section we have seven county libraries in operation. We expect to have before the next session of the Legislature half the counties in the state in operation under this plan. If we succeed in having the county libraries established, we intend to use the State library as the center of this organization, and to furnish books upon the request of the county librarians, so that a resident may borrow a book from the county library or from the State library without expense.

Mrs. WEBER (Ill.): May I ask if the appropriation is itemized?

Mr. GILLIS: The money comes to us entirely free, and there has never been any attempt to specify for what it shall be used. We receive from the state each year \$67,000 in cash, and we operate with that money in whichever direction seems to be most necessary or desirable.

Mrs. WEBER: Do you have control of the county libraries?

Mr. GILLIS: The state has supervision over the county libraries, just as the State superintendent of instruction has over the public schools. The county maintains its own institution, separate and distinct, and the state has nothing to do with it except to encourage its formation and organization, and to assist and co-operate after it has been established.

The PRESIDENT: We would like to hear from Mr. Galbreath.

Mr. GALBREATH (Ohio): I think that about all I have to add is to join my congratulations to your applause of the Pacific coast which has accomplished so much, and in my opinion is accomplishing it in a very logical manner. I believe in this work of co-ordination. I believe that the more work can be consolidated the better will be the results, the less the liability to duplication, and the more satisfactory the service in every way to the state. In Ohio we began with a Library commission, with a broad and all-comprehensive provision similar, to that mentioned by Mr. Gillis. It provided that the Library commission might do as it pleased to carry out certain broadly defined objects. Under that general provision our traveling library system has been established. The words "traveling library" do not occur in any Ohio law, and yet we have built up a large system of traveling libraries. Last year there were issued 1,222 traveling libraries. This department has been organized under the Commission. We have a department of the general library which includes the historic library, and all books on general literature; but does not include the law library. I would not separate the general and historic library from the law library, and make them independent one of the other. I think that in view of the

development of legislative reference work there are certain advantages in a very close union between the general library and the law library. We have recently had provision made for a Legislative reference department, and this work is under our Library commission and is to be carried on and administered under the general direction of the State librarian. I omitted to state that we had about two years ago started a Department of library organization—in some states it is called the Department of library extension. This department is also under the Library commission, and so far as co-ordination is concerned, there is little occasion for complaint from our experience thus far. We are very glad that all of these agencies have been organized under one board—the Library commission—and, while I shall not take time to explain in detail these advantages, I think that they are so apparent from what has been said thus far that they are self-evident. Co-operation is the tendency of the age; organization, bringing together the different things that are related, and administering them under one general authority.

The PRESIDENT: I know of no one who can tell us more about co-ordination than our friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I think the Iowa case is part of a concerted movement by the public school system to take the libraries absolutely over into their own jurisdiction. I have seen the evidences of it in many eastern states, and it was only at the last session of our Legislature that I found in the school code a provision which would practically take under the superintendence of the various school boards all the libraries that had been established under what is known as the school law. And it is a thing that we ought to be cognizant of, because I think we shall all have some trouble of this kind sooner or later. Of course, I do not view it with any pleasure whatever. With regard to the Pennsylvania state library, I have spoken to you several times about it. The Legislative reference department

was established at the last meeting of the Legislature. The law provides that the Governor shall appoint the Legislative director, but the division is under the state Librarian. The salary of the Director was fixed at \$3,500. I did my best to have it made \$5,000, and the Governor, at the time, looked a little surprised and said, "Why, that is more than you get." "Well," I said, "I don't think it is any more inconsistent than the fact that you get ten thousand and your Attorney-general twelve," and he saw the point. But the Legislature thought that \$3,500 was a large enough salary for the place, and the vice-director was placed at \$2,000; and there was only a \$2,000-a-year provision made for the other expenses of this bureau, but I made arrangements with the Board and with the Governor that whatever the Director wants, he is to have. I have given him the best cataloger that I have, and I shall give him all the forty-five people in the building if he needs them during legislative sessions.

The PRESIDENT: We would like to hear from you, Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. SPENCER (Mich.): I do not think I have anything that I could add to what is already known of the Michigan state library. It was established not quite so soon as the Pennsylvania library, but was started in 1828. A librarian was appointed who received \$250 a year for work through the session of the Territorial council. Since that time there has never been any division of authority. The state Librarian has always been at the head of all the library activities of the state. The Law department, the General and Historical department, the Document department, the distribution work, the traveling library department, and the Legislative reference bureau are all under one control. The trouble with me has been to avoid new responsibility. I protested against having the Legislative records department under my care, for I felt that I had more than I ought to be asked to take care of. When I became head of the State library in 1883, there were 60,000 books; there are now, with the traveling library, about

200,00. That has been the growth of the library during that time. We had last year 500 traveling libraries circulating in the schools. These libraries, as you no doubt understand, are fixed libraries; they are made up and cataloged, and they are kept together; we also have special libraries which are taken from the open shelves. Our resources: during the last few years I received \$6,500 for the State library, and \$6,000 for the travelling, and about \$5,000 for the Library commission. This does not include salaries. I have sixteen assistants who receive a thousand dollars a year, and those salaries are paid out of the general fund, and also the printing and binding; everything connected with that part of the library is paid for out of the general fund; so that my appropriation is entirely for the purchase of books. Yet I can see many places in which our law could be improved.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Godard, will you speak on this topic?

Mr. GODARD (Conn.): I can only say that so far as Connecticut is concerned

our library authority is called the Public library committee. It has charge of the traveling libraries, and has a field agent who goes through the state assisting the librarians of the smaller libraries. There are also library institutes held two or three times a year in different parts of the state. This Public library committee was established under the State board of education, prior to my coming to the State library. It seems to be an ideal condition, because the committee works largely in connection with the schools, and the libraries are looked upon as a part of the educational machinery of the state.

The PRESIDENT: The meeting will now be brought to a close. I am sure that this conference has been one of the most successful in the history of the Association, I think there has been a larger attendance than ever before. It shows a healthy interest in the growth and development of state library work, and wherever we meet next year I hope that we can all be there, and bring others with us.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Seventh Annual Meeting at Mackinac Island, July 1-2, 1910

FIRST SESSION

Friday, July 1.

The first session was called to order July 1, at 10:00 a. m., by the President, Mr. A. L. Bailey of Delaware.

On roll call it was found that fifteen of the commissions having membership in the League were represented.

It was voted that the reading of the Minutes of the last annual meeting be waived, as full reports had already been given in the library periodicals.

The Treasurer's report was read, and, upon her motion, it was

Voted that an Auditing committee be appointed to audit the Treasurer's books.

The President appointed Mr. Bliss and Miss Downey as Auditing committee to report at the second session.

As Chairman of the Committee on arrangements for sectional meetings, the President stated that two meetings had been held: the Middle West, in Chicago in January, and the Eastern, in Albany in February; that the Committee had decided as to the conduct of these meetings, the most important decision being that no official action could be taken on any business presented to the League at its sectional meetings; he also stated that reports of the meetings had been given in the library periodicals, and that minutes of each are on file in the Secretary's book.

The Chairman of the Publications committee, Miss CLARA F. BALDWIN, Minnesota, presented the following:

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The Publications committee begs to submit the following report of work for the year 1909-10, as to publications which have appeared during the year, and the progress of those in preparation.

Publications Issued During 1909-10

Swedish list, compiled for the League by Miss Valfrid Palmgren of the Royal Library, Stockholm, which was in press at the time of the last report, has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing board, as "Foreign book-list No. 5." Its price is 25c per copy

Library tract No. 10, in the A. L. A. series, has also appeared, being a revised edition of "Tract No. 1," combined with "Tract No. 10," and entitled "Why do we need a public library?" with sub-title, "Material for a library campaign," compiled by Chalmers Hadley, Secretary, A. L. A. Price 5c per copy.

Mending and repair of books. The pamphlet on this subject, prepared by Margaret Wright Brown of the Iowa library commission, has been published by the A. L. A. Publishing board as "Library handbook No. 6." It contains clear, concise directions as to when to bind and when to mend, ways to mend and clean books, notes on the mending table and its supplies, binding records, etc. As reported a year ago, actual tests were made of the methods suggested and the result is a thoroughly practical handbook which can be placed in the hands of inexperienced librarians. The price is 15c for single copies, or \$5 per 100.

Buying list of books for small libraries. compiled by Zaldee Brown, was published in February, 1910, by the N. Y. State Education Department. An edition of 1000 copies was printed for the League and has already been entirely exhausted.

The reports of the Committee on commission work in state institutions and essentials of a model commission law as given at the Bretton Woods conference, and appearing in the official "Proceedings" of the League at that meeting, have been reprinted as separates, and are available for free distribution to commissions which are members of the League, and to others upon special request.

Government documents in small libraries. A pamphlet on U. S. Government documents in small libraries, by J. I. Wyer, Jr. was published by the League in 1905, as its first publication. The League edition has been long out of print, and the enlarged and revised edition later issued by the N. Y. State library as "Bulletin

102," is also out of print. A new and revised edition of the briefer pamphlet has recently appeared, published by the A. L. A. Publishing board in its "Handbook" series.

Publications in Preparation.

Children's list. Part 2 of the "Suggestive list," including "Books for children recommended for the small public library" is now in press. The list has been compiled by the Wisconsin free library commission, and comprises about 500 titles, arranged by classes, graded, and annotated. Special attention has been given to editions, and in the case of classics, several editions have been noted, including the less expensive as well as those with the best illustrations. As a supplement to the list are a number of special lists such as "College stories for boys," "Boarding school stories for girls," "Detective stories," "Railroad stories," "Indian stories," "Sea stories," etc., also the chief children's series, such as "Told to the children," and "Little cousins series," are listed, with a descriptive note for the series as a whole, and the best titles starred. A cordial vote of thanks is due to the Wisconsin commission and the members of its staff, who have devoted many extra hours to the preparation of this list. The list will be published by the Wisconsin commission, and the Committee recommends that the A. L. A. Publishing board be asked to take over this publication.

Library commission handbook. At a meeting of the Publications committee held in the mid-winter, in consultation with members of the Executive board, it was suggested that the annual publication of the League "Yearbook" was an unnecessary expense, involving as it does so much repetition. It was therefore determined by the Publications committee that with the forthcoming edition, its title should be changed to "League or library commissions handbook," that it should contain the historical sketch of Commission work in general, with the "Constitution" and history of the League, and a general statement of the organization and work of each Commission, and that annual supplements should be issued, containing statistics for the year, and supplementary matter such as the establishment of new commissions, or important new lines of work undertaken by any commission. The material for the "Handbook" is all in hand and is practically ready for the printer, but its publication has been postponed, owing to pending changes in the League "Constitution."

A Graded list of stories for reading aloud, was published by the Indiana libra-

ry commission several years ago, and many commissions at that time expressed a desire for copies of this pamphlet. A revised edition is now in press, and an edition of 500 copies will be reprinted for the League. This will be obtainable from the Secretary of the League at 10c for single copies, and at the rate of \$7 per 100 in quantities of 25 or more.

Suggestive list. A new edition of the "Suggestive list" was assigned to the Wisconsin commission some years ago, but the great amount of time involved in the preparation of the "Children's list" has made it impossible to push this work further. It has been suggested that since the New York Buying list has appeared, which meets the immediate needs of commissions satisfactorily, the publication of the "Suggestive list" be deferred for the present.

Future Co-operative Work

After the establishment of A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago, it was proposed that in order to centralize the sale of all library publications, the A. L. A. Publishing board should be asked to handle the sale of League publications from the central office. The plan was laid before the Board at its January meeting, but pressure of work in the A. L. A. office made it impossible to undertake additional work at that time, although the sentiment of the Board was in favor of the plan. Further developments seem to indicate that the most satisfactory solution of the problem is that all League publications, excepting the "Handbook," and occasional reprints of Commission publications, be taken over by the Publishing board and published by that Board for the League of library commissions. This has already been done in the case of the pamphlet on "Small library buildings," several "Foreign book-lists," and some of the publications in the "Handbook" series, as, "Material for a library campaign," and "Mending and repair of books." This not only relieves the League of financial responsibility, but does not involve any complications in the A. L. A. system of accounts.

The League of library commissions was organized primarily to further co-operation between library commissions, especially in the publication of material which is of value to all commissions. Following the mid-winter meetings at Chicago and Albany, an effort was made by the Publications committee to inaugurate a more effective system of co-operation. A circular letter was sent to each of the 23 commissions, including all those which publish any material other than annual or biennial reports. This letter urged each commis-

sion to notify the Chairman of the Publications committee whenever they proposed to print lists of books, bibliographies, or reading-lists of any kind, or articles of general interest, either in bulletins or in separate form. The Committee proposed to keep this information on file, for the benefit of all commissions, who could by this means readily ascertain whether material on any subject was already in print or in preparation. Whenever it was deemed advisable, these lists or articles could be reprinted for the League at small cost, before the type was distributed. Replies were received from 7 out of the 23 commissions, all of whom expressed approval of the plan, and 5 of whom reported on publications in preparation. Suggestions as to needed publications were also asked for, and, in response to this request, the following were mentioned: "List of agricultural books," "List of Polish books" in hands of Publishing board, "Study outlines for study groups."

It will readily be seen that the work of the Publications committee and the co-operative work of the League can be made successful, only if the co-operation and interest of every commission is secured. A card catalog of publications in preparation, and of publications asked for, has been started, and the committee once more asks your assistance in carrying out this plan, or any other which may be devised by future committees to make co-operation effective.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Chairman
CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON,
ROBERT P. BLISS.

The desirability of placing the League publications on sale with the A. L. A. Publishing board was discussed. It was the concensus of opinion that the League should not attempt the publication of any new printed matter, except that pertaining to the specific work of the League as an organization.

Voted that the Publications committee be instructed to confer with the A. L. A. Publishing board in regard to the relation of the Publications committee to the A. L. A. Publishing board, also regarding all present publications and such as are undertaken in the future.

Miss Stearns moved, and it was

Voted that the recommendations of the Publications committee in reference to the "Handbook" and its supplements in lieu of the "Yearbook" be accepted.

After a general discussion of the proposed new edition of the "Suggestive list," Mr. Dudgeon moved, and it was

Voted that the matter of the "Suggestive list" be referred back to the Publications committee with the suggestion that so long as the old edition of the "Suggestive list" and the "New York Buying list," compiled by Miss Zaldee Brown, are available, that the publication of a new list be indefinitely postponed.

Miss Baldwin urged that the Commissions issuing publications for their own state use notify the Publications committee regarding such publications while yet in type.

During the discussion of the report, Mrs. Estabrook of the Maine Library commission stated that lists of books on agriculture, forestry, and domestic science were being issued by that Commission.

Mr. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, spoke of the need of study-club outlines. Believing that co-operation regarding these is desirable, he moved, and it was

Voted that the matter of preparation and printing of study-club outlines be referred to the Publications committee with power to appoint a sub-committee to investigate and report at the mid-winter meeting.

Continuation of the discussion of the report of the Publications committee led to a motion:

That the matter of reprinting the New York Buying list be referred to the Publications committee for consideration in connection with other matters to be discussed with the A. L. A. publishing board, with power to act. The motion carried.

The report of the Committee on libraries for federal prisons was presented by the Chairman, Mr. CHALMERS HADLEY, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES FOR FEDERAL PRISONS

At the meeting of the League of library commissions at Bretton Woods last year, a committee was appointed to consider library conditions in United States penitentiaries, and was empowered to introduce a bill into Congress for the better support of these libraries. The committee con-

sisted of Mr. Hadley, Mrs. Mary E. Root, Providence, R. I., and William F. Whitcher of Woodsville, N. H. Last autumn the Chairman of the Committee communicated with the wardens of the United States penitentiaries in regard to the libraries in their institutions. These are at Atlanta, Georgia, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Bee, Washington. Letters were sent also to the naval prisons at Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.

The Warden at the Atlanta penitentiary stated that there was a library at that institution for the benefit of the prisoners. The number of volumes is 6,785, not including 1,938 school and text-books. There is no annual financial support. Books are donated from time to time by friends of the institution. The Government has not up to this time made any appropriation for the library.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, the number of volumes is 7,500. Additions are made as often as there are funds with which to buy books. The source of financial support is the United States Government through the Department of Justice.

At Bee, Washington, the number of volumes is 400. No financial support is received, except such contributions as are made by visitors calling at the institution.

Last December the Chairman of the Committee called on the warden of one of these penitentiaries, who seemed to be much interested in the library. He criticized adversely existing library conditions in the penitentiary, and agreed to certain plans suggested by the Chairman for their improvement. A hasty inspection showed that little attempt at book selection had been made, as the collection consisted of a general assortment of all classes of books, including standard works, Sunday school stories, some very trivial children's books, with a superabundance of depressingly moral homilies. The books were in all sorts of condition. There was an absence of the usual facilities for library work as compared to what some of the state prisons are providing. The Chaplain had charge of the books, and had a printed list which was out of date. There was no

reading hour at the penitentiary, but there was time provided every evening during which the men could do as they pleased in their cells. As many of them were supplied with cornets, fifes, jew's-harps, etc., it was inferred there was not that quietness conducive to reading or study. Following a conference with the Warden, the Chairman of your Committee decided it would be a mistake, at least at that time, to introduce a bill into Congress last winter, as this would reflect directly on the administrative officers at the penitentiaries, and on the U. S. Department of Justice, which has jurisdiction over these prisons. The other members of the Committee concurred in this opinion, and the Chairman recommended, at the mid-winter meetings of the middle-western and eastern sections of the League, that no legislation be attempted without first trying to better the penitentiary libraries by working through the Department of Justice. This recommendation was favorably considered by the two sections.

Early in the present year, the Chairman communicated in regard to the prison libraries with Mr. Wickersham, United States Attorney General, who referred the matter to Mr. Ellis, acting Attorney General. Mr. Ellis replied in part: "The supervision of these penitentiaries is placed under the Department of Justice by law. I should be glad to entertain any suggestions of your Association looking to any improvement in these libraries. For any detailed information regarding the books which compose these libraries I must refer you to the wardens of the penitentiaries. The annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of these institutions provide for the purchase of library books, newspapers, and periodicals, so that it is not thought that it would be necessary to introduce a bill as proposed by you for this purpose."

Before anything definite could be done Mr. Ellis left Washington and was succeeded by William R. Harr as acting Attorney General. The Chairman called his attention to previous correspondence with his office, and upon request submitted the

following suggestions for the improvement of the libraries in the penitentiaries:

"First. That a definite sum of money be provided annually for the maintenance of the library work in each penitentiary. This amount need not be large necessarily, but it is suggested that some ratio exist between the amount of money expended and the number of prisoners to be provided with books.

"Second. That when possible the selection of books for purchase be delegated to some one who understands penitentiary conditions, and who also knows books. Unless a definite policy in book purchase be followed, economy in buying will be difficult.

"Third. When possible, some one to be designated as librarian, to be responsible for the care and loaning of books, and to give assistance to prisoners in their selection of books for reading.

"Fourth. That at least one hour in the evening be set apart as a reading hour when quietness is insisted on.

"Fifth. That some adequate system be used for the loaning of books, to detect the guilty when books are mutilated, to show statistics of book circulation, and character of the reading done.

"Sixth. A printed catalogue of books in the library be prepared for use of the prisoners, so they can select their own books and follow a definite line of reading."

In a letter received from Mr. Harr, he said in part: "I am in receipt of your letter containing suggestions for the betterment of the libraries in U. S. penitentiaries, for which I thank you. The wardens of the penitentiaries have been requested to give their views upon the subject. . . . I shall take pleasure in advising you of any changes adopted as a result of the suggestions which have been made."

Mr. Harr's attention was called to the advantages which would result both to prisoners and penitentiaries if better library facilities existed. The work of libraries in certain state prisons was cited for illustration.

Just before coming to Mackinac Island another letter was received from Mr. Harr, acting Attorney General, as follows:

"Referring to my letter of the 26th, in which I advised you that the suggestions for the improvement of the United States penitentiary libraries, made in your letter of the 23rd, had been communicated to the wardens of the respective penitentiaries with a request for their views, I have received replies from each of the wardens.

"Your first suggestion is that a definite sum of money be provided annually for each penitentiary to maintain its library. In the appropriation for the maintenance of each penitentiary is a sub-appropriation for miscellaneous purposes, including books for the library. The Attorney General, under whose authority the appropriation is disbursed, is empowered to incur such expenses for library books as he deems proper. It is not thought that any change is necessary or advisable. The appropriation is now sub-divided as far as desirable.

"Your second suggestion is that the selection of books be delegated to some one who understands penitentiary conditions but who also knows books. This arrangement already exists in the institutions, the selection of books, etc., being under the penitentiary Chaplain and the Warden, and approved of by the Attorney General.

"Your third suggestion, that when possible some one be designated as librarian, to be responsible for the care and loaning of books, and to give assistance to prisoners, when needed, in their selection of books for reading, is in practical operation. At Atlanta and Leavenworth the chaplains act as librarians. At McNeil Island, because of the smallness of the institution, there is no regularly employed chaplain, but the Warden informs me that his present arrangement for the care and loaning of books meets the requirements of the institution, and, until his accommodations and population grow considerably larger there will be no need for a change in caring for the library.

"As to your fourth suggestion, that at least one hour in the evening be set apart

as a reading hour, the Warden at Leavenworth informs me that it is intended to put such a plan in force as soon as the institution is sufficiently completed to provide the necessary reading room with lights, desks, etc. The Warden at Atlanta says this suggestion is a good one as far as it goes, but, in his opinion, it does not go far enough. He says that the time between six o'clock and nine o'clock in the evening, three hours, is set apart for reading, and there are other periods in the day when prisoners are permitted to read.

"Your fifth suggestion, that some adequate system be used for the loaning of books, to detect the guilty when books are mutilated, to show statistics of book circulation, and to show the character of the reading done, is endorsed by the wardens, who say that such a system is in operation in their institutions.

"Your sixth suggestion, that printed catalogues of the books in the library be prepared for use by prisoners so they can select their own books and follow a definite line of reading, is also endorsed by the wardens, who say that they already have such catalogues. The Warden at Atlanta says his catalogue divides the books up into different heads: Fiction, Magazines, Biography, History and Travels, Religion and Theology, and Miscellaneous.

"I again wish to thank you for your suggestions. However, I do not see where any material change is feasible in the conduct of the prison libraries."

Both from conversation with one warden, and through correspondence with him, I believe that the wardens, excellent men though they are, are averse to admitting publicly any weakness in the present system of conducting the libraries. The unwisdom of quoting criticisms from the wardens to the Department of Justice was especially pointed out to me, and the replies sent by the wardens to the Department of Justice do not agree with the statements and wishes made personally by one warden, at least, to the Chairman of your Committee.

I believe the situation for the libraries is hopeful, if care be used. I have been

informed that the Attorney General has shown personal interest in these libraries during visits to the penitentiaries.

It is suggested that the next step taken by the League should be the designation of librarians who are near these penitentiaries to make a careful investigation of library conditions, including financial support, selection of books, encouragement, or otherwise, to the best use of books, etc. The wardens lack the information regarding proper library work, which blinds them to many deficiencies in their own libraries. If a report of existing conditions and needs be sent directly from this organization, or the American library association, to the Attorney General, I believe some progress will be made. If the Department of Justice refuses to act after receiving such a report, the results of the suggested investigation, and the report of librarians will be available should a bill be introduced over the heads of those in charge of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Whitcher, of the Committee, conferred with the Chairman of the House Committee on Libraries, who stated that if necessary, a rider for the benefit of the penitentiary libraries, might be put on the library appropriation. Mr. Whitcher agreed, however, that action had best be taken through the Department of Justice. Even if definite financial support be granted, however, the Chairman of your Committee believes that comparatively little will be accomplished unless the Department is shown the importance of proper book selection, and the right loaning of books in the penitentiaries. It is believed this can be done better by calling attention to what is already being done in various state prisons, rather than by direct criticism of the lack of proper library conditions in the United States penitentiaries.

Miss Tyler moved and it was

Voted that the report be accepted and the committee continued with power to add to its number three members to aid in the investigation of conditions in these libraries; these members to be librarians living in convenient distance from the three federal prisons.

After considerable discussion of the desirability of a list of books to be recommended for purchase by penal and other state institutions, it was moved by Miss Stearns and

Voted that the Publications committee take under consideration the advisability of having recommended lists of books for penal and charitable institutions compiled and printed.

It was suggested that Miss Carey, of Minnesota, be called upon by the Committee for advice and counsel regarding the compilation of these lists.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM TRAVELING LIBRARY STATISTICS

The Chairman, Miss MARGARET W. BROWN, Iowa, presented the following report:

A uniform basis for traveling library statistics has long been recognized as necessary for comparative purposes. A paper on the subject was presented at the Minnetonka meeting of the League (1908), the matter generally discussed, and a Committee of three appointed to submit a tentative blank for consideration at the mid-winter meeting in Chicago, the following January (1909). This was presented and thoroughly discussed, item by item, by those present who were actually engaged in the detail work of conducting traveling library systems. Decisions were made by them as to items to be included, and they agreed to co-operate in testing the blanks to verify the use of the items agreed upon.

Following the meeting the Committee put into tentative form three blanks, which were sent to the traveling library systems, whose representatives were present and, from participation in the discussion, knew the points to be tested.

After the test the majority expressed a willingness to accept the blanks in the form presented, some suggesting slight changes. A report regarding the test was made in full at the Bretton Woods conference (1909). An extension of time was granted the Committee, and two blanks were put into printed form (embodying certain minor changes) and again tested.

At the mid-winter meeting in Chicago (1910) a report was again made. The Committee recognized that the blanks were probably not in final form, but presented a sufficiently satisfactory basis for comparative traveling library statistics, and recommended their use for such purposes, in connection with the League "Yearbook." No official action could be taken at this meeting, because of the decision at Bretton Woods regarding sectional meeting of the League. The report was also presented at the sectional meeting at Albany, N. Y., in February, 1910.

The blanks have been sent this year by the compiler of the "Yearbook" to all traveling library systems in the League, and the Committee presents as its final report these blank forms to be used as a basis of League statistics for the "Yearbook," and asks to be discharged.

Voted that the report be accepted and the Committee be discharged, with the thanks of the League for results accomplished.

The President stated that certain amendments to the Constitution had been suggested to members of the Executive board, but, as the Board was not unanimous, as required by the Constitution, it was impossible to present these amendments for action.

Mr. Bliss moved and it was

Voted that the revision of the Constitution be referred to a Committee of three appointed by the President.

The President appointed as the Committee on revision, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, Conn., Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa.

A communication was presented from Mr. Louis R. Wilson, of North Carolina, asking that the matter of securing second-class mail rates for Commission bulletins be considered, and it was moved and

Voted that a Committee be appointed consisting of Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Mr. C. H. Milam, Mr. Louis R. Wilson, to consider methods by which such mail rates may be obtained.

Co-operation of the various commissions in selecting books for traveling library

purposes was discussed, and Miss Stearns moved, and it was

Voted that the various state library commissions be requested to mail a copy of every list of books selected for traveling libraries to all other commissions having Traveling library departments.

The President appointed as the Committee on nominations, Miss Tyler, Mr. Milam, Miss Wales.

Adjourned.

SECOND SESSION

Saturday, July 2, 1910, at 8:00 P. M.

"Books for the farmer: library extension in rural communities," was the general theme of the second session. The first paper, by Miss FRANCES HOBART, Vermont, was read by Miss Hickin, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as follows:

THE FARMER, HIS BOOK AND HEART

They *should* never part, but, for some unknown reason, they seem to have done so, for the librarian is troubled to get the farmer and his books together. We have discussed the rural problem a great deal; we have bought agricultural books; we have gotten "Farmers' bulletins" and leaflets from the experiment stations and departments of agriculture; we have tried nature study clubs and improving courses of reading; we have tried to beguile him, and uplift him from his rough furrows of ignorance to our own smooth, shiny pavements of culture. But something is the trouble; some way he doesn't lift easily. Sometimes it would seem as tho' we required a derrick, and even then the awkward fellow might slip on our glazed walk and slide back again.

We have tried to bring him up to our standard, to fit his heart to our book. Suppose, for a change, we try to discover what his heart really is, and then adapt our books to it. If possible go with a mind free from previous conceptions, and study the man himself. There are many grades:

First—the man who owns his farm; second—the man who rents a farm; third—

the man who works on a farm by the day or month, but neither owns nor rents; fourth—the man who lives in a rural community, and—be he doctor, lawyer, merchant, blacksmith, or livery man—he is likely to work at least a garden and may own a cow; and as he associates largely with tillers of the soil, he comes to be like them, and possesses their characteristics to a greater or less degree.

From an economic standpoint there is a wide difference between these classes, but it would be impossible to keep them in the same classes if they were graded intellectually. One would naturally suppose that the man owning the farm would be the superior, and certainly that the professional man of the fourth class would be superior, yet that does not always follow. I know a day laborer who reads the poets so much that he can finish, and continue for many lines, almost any quotation one may begin—the "Rubaiyat" he knows to the end. Not so very far from him lives the lawyer who, in court one day, asserted that he was present when Jehu was tried for fast driving.

The man who rents the farm is quite likely eventually to own a farm himself; and the man who begins by the day or month is apt to change to the man who rents; and, in the end, the country doctor, or lawyer, or even minister, also buys a farm as soon as he wishes to retire or gets prosperous. So our distinction of classes is quite lost and we must again depend upon a general similarity and a study of the individual.

It is never really quite safe, to be sure, just what these dwellers in the rural districts do know, or don't know. Often they assume not to know things with which they are perfectly familiar just to amuse themselves at some one's else expense, for the man who tolls has a sense of humor all his own. It may not coincide with your sense, but it is genuine nevertheless. There is always a possibility that he may have a mind that knows and appreciates the best, and it is always safe to say that the average man in the country is a person of more thought and capability than the average man in the city; and at his worst

the "man with the hoe" is slow to change, cautious and canny. He views a new thing with a suspicious eye; but, if it seem likely to benefit him, he does not utterly decline, but considers the matter. The very occupation by which he gets his living has made him capable of reasoning, and has taught him patience and perseverance, and made him a philosopher. He must plow and harrow, plant and cultivate, reap and garner, before he sees the result of his toil. He must plan; he must contrive; he must invent and circumvent, to conquer the elements and gain his living. The more he is able to plan, the better is he able to control the elemental forces of life. His work constantly increases his reasoning powers, while the work of a mill-hand, of a clerk, or any wheel of a great machine in a city existence, constantly decreases the reasoning powers. Even the most stupid-appearing rustic has powers of intuition, and keenness of discernment of character that would surprise you.

You think Long John is a lout—he stumbles, and blushes, and acts clumsily generally. But wait! When you are away, he smiles and winks knowingly, he takes off your pet expressions, and apes your walk to the hired girl till she screams with laughter. He knows to a jot whether or not you are a pretty good fellow, and can be trusted, and have a real interest in him.

The last driver who took me out to a library confided to me, "Some of them city folks that ride with me make my ears ache talking about how beautiful 'tis all the time. I can hardly wait till I get out the wagon." "But then," he added, condescendingly, "there's just as much difference in city folks as there is in anybody else, and I can size them up by the time they've got into the wagon." Yet he was not insensible to the beauty of the landscape, for he drove out of his way to show me new views, and was constantly calling my attention to stream and hill and the light through the trees.

It is a part of the farmer's nature that he assumes a humility he does not feel,

and disguises his emotions. The farmer is one of the most sentimental men in the world—but he would not have you know it. You should see the love letters he can write. Library men are the most unsentimental—they would not have you know that either. When Farmer Jones really loves, he shuns his divinity lest he should shock her by his rudeness; likewise he scoffs at the appreciation of beauty that is loud and insistent, but he journeys back thousands of miles to the home of his boyhood that he may "lift up his eyes unto the hills" once more. He is apt to be a scoffer religiously, too; no matter what his denomination he does not love religion as his forefathers did. Occasionally you will find a pious "Deacon Brown," but for the most part he believes in works more than in doctrines. He is, as a rule, strangely lacking in artistic sense, and usually prefers reality to representation. He is unhygienic in his habits, not sensitive to cruelty, and chivalrous only on impulse—never as a rule, or duty. He is not a fighter, yet he is terrible in battle when aroused. I leave it for the reference librarian to name the various instances in history where the farmer-soldier has wiped up the dust with his enemy.

The primitive man—that much abused expression—is strong in him, and so is the "Bowery element." Rich or poor, old or young, you can never be certain that he will not surprise you. His dramatic possibilities are great, and there is seldom any limit to the possibilities of his development. To-day you may see him grimy with toll, unshaven, plodding the fields with hobnailed shoes, battered hat, and patched overalls—to-morrow—literally—he may be hundreds of miles away in his motor car, administering the affairs of state or nation, or maybe dipping his brown hand in stocks; and the day after he may be home for milking, his frock smelling of the barn.

He can sing, he can pray, he can swear, he can dance till broad daylight; he can make money and he can spend it; he can dissipate like a beast, or die like a saint.

What are you going to do with him? Is this man of so various capabilities, so infinite in his variety, going to be lightly moved? Can you reach out the tips of your fingers and say, "My good fellow, let me improve your mind?" Assuredly you cannot. His force is elemental; in order to meet and master it you must have something more than mere book learning, or a theory derived from this or that L. A. or school. First you must *be* and not *seem*, for he sees through you; you must have power enough to be his equal in spirit, before you can convince him. You must have common sense enough to realize the immutability of the value of *things*, just simple, every-day *things*. Then you can take your book in your hand and walk in the furrow with him, instead of attempting to pull him up to your slippery, trestled way. You will find the farmer with a poet's heart, and supply him with the rhythm and song he loves; you will find the good old saint, and gladden his heart with accounts of his favorite missionaries and tales of moral worth; you will see that poor, feeble-minded "Jake" has easy boys' books to keep him company; that the old soldier gets all he wants about the battles he faced; that giddy "Tom" has harmless love stories; that "Miser Means" gets the books that tell him how to make one dollar do the work of two; that the man with a mortgage has a funny yarn to cheer him; that fat "Mrs. Breen" has a beauty book, and that all the farmers' wives have something to cheer and amuse and maybe instruct their odd moments, and all the farmers' children the necessary amount for a foundation in standard and classic literature and useful things.

Find out the need in the *hearts* and then supply the book accordingly, and there won't be any more trouble about the "parting."

But the *agricultural* books!—Why, yes, have some of them, too, a few of the best ones, just as many as your patrons will read; but don't expect to use them for *bait*. What do you suppose old "Farmer Slow" cares about the opinion of the

beardless boy who has just been graduated from one agricultural college to be professor in another, and writes so glibly of "technical abstracts," and the "synopsis of statistics," and the "biological survey," and the "chemistry of soils," and so forth and so on? Quite possibly he never raised an acre of potatoes or ran a 40-cow farm in his life, and "Farmer Slow" knows it, and treats his book with silent contempt accordingly.

Imagine yourself after a hard day's work in cataloging, reference, or children's room—would you post off in great haste and glee to a library that offered you nothing but different editions of the "Decimal classification," fancy copies of the "Expansive," "Cutter's rules," "Simplified library school rules," and various other rules and bibliographies and catalogs? There is no need for an answer, I *know*—you wouldn't. Such things are tools to be had for reference when necessary—but for recreation, rest, attraction—*never*.

Don't you suppose the farmer wants something beside his work to think of? Isn't he often so tired that he drops to sleep over his book? What does he want to know about "bee keeping" when he hasn't a hive, nor wouldn't have one on his farm? Why should he read about irrigation when his farm is covered with little streams? Why a treatise on the side-hill plow when he has a prairie before him? Does a doctor read nothing but books on anatomy, or would a lawyer be attracted to your library by copies of the "Revised statutes?" Give the farmer books as you would other men; study him individually, and supply his need. The very character of his work makes him a thinker if not a reader, and he may be both. No other occupation in life has furnished so many great men as farming. In all lands and times the great men have been farmers' boys. Do not try to take their birthright from them by keeping them all forever studying agriculture. It is but their school for development of strength and spirit. The cities and the state need them. The solitude and monotony of tasks on the farm foster great

thoughts and aspirations, and the long hours great endurance.

Give them your best, the best there is; do not limit their capabilities. Search the ten classes into which all knowledge is divided "by decimals of Dewey" for the best, and give it to the farmer and his boy understandingly. Then his "book and heart shall never part."

The discussion of this paper was led by M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, and Miss Eugenia Allin, Illinois.

The subject of a paper presented by Miss CHARLOTTE TEMPLETON, Nebraska, was:

THE POSSIBILITIES OF DIRECT SERVICE TO INDIVIDUAL FARMERS, INCLUDING THE LOCATION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES THROUGH GRANGES, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, FARMERS' CLUBS, RURAL SCHOOLS, etc.

It would certainly seem time that we seriously consider effective methods of supplying books to country people, a class constituting over fifty per cent of our population, and which, as yet, has been scarcely touched by the library movement. Of course we have no way of knowing how many farmers patronize city libraries, but I presume that the number is so small as to be almost negligible. In an endeavor to get some idea of the use of town libraries by the farmers in my own state, I included a question on the subject in the library report blank sent out two years ago. When there was an answer given at all it was likely to be, "They use it some,"—a sort of statement on which it is somewhat difficult to base statistics, but I dare say that in Nebraska, and in other states, the country patrons to town libraries are very few.

If we are not reaching them to any extent through the city libraries, what is the state doing for them? Here again we cannot get exact statistics. There are twenty-five states doing library commission work. In the year 1908 these states sent

out, in round numbers, 400,000 volumes; but there is no way of knowing how many of them went into the country, for this number includes the books which were sent out as study libraries, which I presume for the most part went to towns, where the high school lads hold forth in debate and the woman's club flourishes; it includes also the books sent to state institutions and to public libraries, leaving about 350,000 which went out to groups of taxpayers and to schools which may or may not have been in rural communities. Let us assume that seventy-five per cent of them went into the country—a generous enough estimate, I think—and you will see that about 260,000 went out in a year to supply with reading matter thirty-nine and one half millions of persons, the rural population of those twenty-five states, in addition to the country people in the states having no traveling libraries. Here surely is a big field for our efforts at library extension, and much as we have already accomplished, I think that we must admit that we have done little more than break the sod, and that, only in spots. But we are not discouraged, for, like the homesteader, who, as he is plowing up the prairie grass sees in vision great fields of waving wheat and corn, so we look forward to a time when every citizen, even though he dwell in the country, shall be supplied with good, wholesome, stimulating reading.

Just how this is to be brought about, or when, I will not attempt to say. As a first step we have the traveling library sent out by the state. That the state traveling library is to be the permanent means of supplying all of these people with reading, I do not believe. I look upon it rather as a step leading up to the establishment of the local country library—either county or township—which will in time, through its own system of traveling libraries, branches, and book wagons, reach all of the people of its own community. I think that we will all agree that this is the end to be desired, for there are, and must be, certain disadvantages in trying to supply people with reading at long range. The

expense of the journey to and from the capitol—less a consideration in the eastern than in our large western states—the lack of any personal contact between the librarian and the readers, the liability to mistakes in placing libraries—all of these things make it difficult for the state to supply people satisfactorily with general reading. In states where a library visitor is employed, many of the difficulties are obviated, at least in part, but should the system grow as it must grow unless some other agent is to take its place, some of these difficulties would always remain.

There is one disadvantage which can never be overcome, and that is the limitation of the borrower in the choice of books. Any one who has ever been a desk attendant in a public library knows how many, many books she passes over in order to give the right sort of book to a patron who has asked her to choose something for him. And when that same patron comes week after week, particularly if he is a person of limited tastes, the task in time becomes difficult indeed. But suppose she had at her command but fifty volumes, and half of those juvenile, and for three or six months only those fifty. The rapid readers read all that the library contains for them in a couple of months, and then must wait for another supply. Unless all the people have finished the books, those financially responsible hesitate to exchange a library sooner than necessary, for every exchange, of course, increases the expense. It is very hard to suit widely differing communities with fixed groups of books, nor do I think that the open shelf plan helps matters to any extent, for people do not know what they want, or if they do, they do not know how to ask for it. A discerning desk attendant, using intuition and a tactful question or two, can usually discover what a patron wants. But the librarian of a traveling library with nothing but the written word to aid her is very apt to blunder. When you ask, as we always do, for special characteristics and tastes of the community, the answers do not enlighten you much. When a librarian says that they wish religious

books chiefly, you are just as likely to discover later that she had in mind the novels of E. P. Roe, as that she meant theological works. I think that this one trouble—limitation in the choice of books—is inherent in the system.

The advantages of having the local library supply the country people's needs are obvious. Doubtless one way in which the state can help the farmer most, is by getting him interested in reading through the traveling library, in getting him to see something of the possibilities of a library, and to see at the same time to how much greater degree these may be realized through a good local library. It is for library extension workers to direct legislation which will make it possible for such libraries to be supported by country and town people alike, free to all, and to encourage and assist the library in broadening its field.

But though the strong local library is the end desired, it will be many years before these country libraries will exist in sufficient numbers to supply the whole state with reading, and in the meantime the state traveling library is our best agent.

Traveling libraries are usually of two sorts—for general reading, and for special study. The latter, as I mentioned before, are usually sent to towns, so it is with the general traveling library that we are to do our work with country people. The first thing to consider is the make-up of the library, and here we may be guided by our experience in any public library work, for farmers read just about what the patrons of town libraries read—what you and I read—and want mostly fiction. We started out with a fixed group of 40 volumes—10 adult fiction, 10 adult non-fiction, and 20 juvenile books. I felt that the proportion of non-fiction was too large, and three years ago we took out some non-fiction and put in fiction. But we still had in the libraries non-fiction which was read very little, so now we are modifying again and are making up a fixed group of 35—20 juvenile and 15 adult fiction, and we add to each library 10 or 15 volumes

to suit the community, giving them the privilege of selecting the sort of non-fiction they wish, or of having extra children's books or fiction. We began the plan last winter, and soon our shelves were entirely bare of agricultural and domestic science books, and many books which had gone out in traveling libraries time after time having little or no circulation, were sent out in answer to special requests. It seems to be a fairly satisfactory plan.

Now, when you have the libraries made up, your next work is to get them to the people. The farmer, as we know, is most conservative. He does not take readily to new enterprises; they must be explained and explained again before he is convinced. You must bear in mind that even in this day of rural mail delivery, daily papers, and telephones, he is, after all, still isolated, and your advertising must be even more persistent than ordinary, if you are to get hold of him. In planning a publicity campaign, one naturally thinks of the various gatherings where the farmers may be reached in numbers. It seemed to us that the state fair would be an excellent place to make known our work to the country people, and for several years we had a booth with a traveling library exhibit and circulars for distribution at our state fair; but we have decided that this hardly brought returns enough to pay. Doubtless this was partly due to the lack of a proper "*Spieler*," neither the Secretary nor the Librarian being talented in that line. But visitors to a state fair are bent on pleasure and the collection of souvenirs, and I do not like to think of what became of our advertising cards when the people discovered that they simply contained reading matter and could not be converted into ash trays, pocket mirrors, or button-hooks. Theoretically, a state fair offers a good opportunity for getting hold of the farmer, but our own experience has not borne this out.

In states where the Grange flourishes, I presume that there is no better place to bring traveling libraries to the farmer's attention. In Nebraska, however, we do not have the Grange. Farmers' institutes

offer a fine chance for publicity work, and the institute directors are always glad to give time to a traveling library demonstration. Here the farmers are gathered together, not for pleasure as at the state fair, but for instruction, and they are open to all suggestions. The meetings of the women's auxiliary to the farmers' institutes are really the best places to give such talks, since the women are closely concerned in questions of social betterment.

By far our own most effective method of reaching the farmers is through a local agricultural paper, which has a wide circulation in the state. One article last winter brought forth 67 letters of inquiry, and resulted in the placing of 27 libraries.

Another good method of advertising is through the county teachers' institutes and summer normal schools. To get books actually into the country we find the rural school the best place for a library. The objection that is made in some states to keeping libraries in schools—the long summer vacation—we do not regard very seriously, because we find that the eight months of the school year cover the reading year, too, in the country, and that even libraries which are kept in other places are usually returned in the early summer with the request to send another library in the fall, for they have no time for reading after the out-of-doors work begins. Almost without exception, I find on talking to rural teachers, that both adults and children use the books from the school traveling libraries. We are making an effort, in Nebraska as elsewhere, to make the country school a sort of social center. It is there that literary entertainments are held, political speeches made, and often preaching and Sunday school on Sundays. With the consolidation of district schools, this will be more and more the case. In the effort to make the school a social center, the traveling library is usually a help. To be sure, I imagine that very few adults come themselves for a book, but rather that Johnnie or Mary is commissioned to bring one home. However, it brings the parents into a little different relation to the school.

Another reason for having the library at a school is that the charges are usually met out of the school funds, and so no one person feels the financial responsibility. As we know, few people object to indirect taxation. There is another point in favor of the library in the school. The teacher is used to keeping records, and to checking up supplies, and the actual care of the library does not seem burdensome to her. Then, too, she finds that she gets enough help in her own work to more than repay her for the trouble of taking care of them. In cities we are coming to see that often the best places for branch libraries are public school buildings, and it seems to me that the same conditions hold in regard to traveling libraries and rural schools.

Aside from the rural school, there is no very good place in the country for a traveling library station. Under ordinary circumstances a library which is placed in a farm-house has limited use; although, of course, there may always be exceptions and an enthusiastic farmer's wife may bring about a fairly wide reading for a group of books. But even if the number of readers is limited to a single family we are always glad to send books, even a full traveling library, to a farm or ranch house. Our books go to ranches forty and fifty miles from a railroad, and the letters of appreciation are sometimes pathetic. The library most used by farmers, however, is placed in a town. Among the best stations that we have had have been creameries, general stores, telephone exchanges, and barber shops. If the farmer is to use the library, it must be placed where it is brought to his attention when he is looking after his business; but the success of the library, as we have all discovered, depends not so much on the place as on the librarian. I think that one great need in traveling library work is material for press work concerning the books themselves. It seems to me that with every library it would be well worth while to send some good brief reviews of the notable books in the collection to be published in the local paper. A desk attendant can tell

a patron in a word or two something about a book which will interest him in it, and induce him to take it home; but the person in charge of the traveling library does not always have a discriminating taste, and does not know the books, and many a good interesting book is passed over unread. A work is being done in one of our small public libraries which shows what can be done in this direction. One club woman, who is also an enthusiastic member of the library board, for her share of the club work for the year, gives at each meeting a two-minute review of some book which is in the library and which is well worth reading. That book review is written out and published in the local paper, and, in consequence, books are read in that town which never go off the shelves of many small libraries. Now, it seems to me that that same sort of thing could be done with books in a traveling library. Perhaps it has been done, but if so I have not known of it.

There is one branch of traveling library work which, with us, has grown greatly in the last few years, and that without special effort on our part. This is supplying individuals with books on special subjects. Here, it seems to me, is a field capable of indefinite extension—a field which will be increased, rather than otherwise, by the general establishment of local libraries and the growth of the habit of going to authoritative books for information concerning the subjects in which people are interested. It seems to me that with the local library to supply books for general reading, the state can well supply the books for special use—particularly as these are apt to be expensive and of limited use in the small library. But before this work can be developed to any great extent we must get together in some way, and, by our united efforts, force the passage of a library post bill. We have talked about such a law a long time, and have worked more or less for its passage, but with no success. Mr. Lawrence's bill in the last session of Congress went the way of the others. It seems to me that if the League went seriously to work, and each state saw to it

that every one of its representatives and senators received a letter from some constituent from whom such a letter would bear weight, that something could be accomplished. Until this is done, this work, which, it seems to me, is going to be the best work of the library commissions in the future, is seriously handicapped. When a man pays 50 cents in express charges for the use of a \$2.00 book, he may well feel, as did one rural patron of ours, that this privilege comes high. To quote his letter, he says: "Much as we need books in this county"—he lives in one of the great sparsely settled counties in the western part of the state—"the most of us are renters, and rent must be paid, books or no books. The state library may be a fine institution, but it seems to run for the benefit of the express companies."

If we can do this one thing—secure the passage of a library post bill, I think that we will accomplish more for the advancement of the library cause than through any other enterprise in which we may engage.

That the best work of the state for the library interests of the farmer is to be accomplished by bringing about better public library conditions, I am convinced, and I feel that the most of the work which we are now doing is tending to that result. The traveling library is a stepping stone to the permanent local library, and it is a good, sure foothold. Our direct service to farmers in the future will be rather in supplying books on special subjects which the local library lacks. We will probably in consequence build up strong special collections—agricultural libraries, books on domestic science—and will serve the people in their serious needs, rather than for recreational reading. And we must bear in mind that to do this effectively we *must* have a library post.

The discussion following this paper was led by Mr. Robert P. Bliss, Pennsylvania, and Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin.

Mr. CARL H. MILAM, Indiana, presented a paper on:

CO-OPERATION ON THE PART OF COMMISSIONS WITH PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THEIR EFFORTS TO REACH THE FARMER

This paper treats of the development that has been made in rural extension work of public libraries; of the different systems of conducting the work as they exist in New England, in the Central States and the Middle West, and in the West; of the financial question involved; of the methods used by librarians in extending the use of books into the country; and of the part library commissions take in this movement.

There are 25 states that have made provision for public libraries which are to serve the rural citizens. This number includes the New England states, in which the library's unit is the town, which is both urban and rural; it includes 7 states that have county systems, and 12 states other than those mentioned above, that have a township system. Two, at least, have both a county and township system well developed. These figures do not include any state whose library system is essentially a school affair, but do include one or two in which the school district is the unit.

In the New England states the laws usually provide for the organization of a public library by any town or any group of towns working together; also for an appropriation by a town to secure the free use of a public library already established in a neighboring town. The Maine law specifies that branches may be established "as the convenience and wants of the citizens seem to demand." In Vermont, the Library commission is encouraging this establishment of stations by making the distribution of state funds conditional upon such extension. As a result of this conditional giving of state money, "twenty-one towns," at the end of the first year, "had placed collections of books in one or more of the public schools of the town and changed the books regularly. Several towns had placed branch libraries in remote parts of the town."

The laws providing public library facilities for the townships in the other states are of various kinds. They may be grouped, however, in two divisions: those which provide for township libraries pure and simple; and those which provide for township support of public libraries in cities and towns. The former was the earlier plan.

These old township libraries were simply collections of books purchased by the state, and sent out to the different townships. No adequate provision was made for proper care or distribution of the books. Frequently the system was an adjunct to the public schools of the state, and was under the control of the State Superintendent of public instruction.

The experience of Indiana with township libraries was probably not very different from that of the other states. The law was passed in 1852, and two years later nearly \$150,000 were spent for books. The law provided for the purchase of complete libraries, but for the distribution of them to counties according to population. This broke the libraries up, and made the apportionment to townships very unsatisfactory. In spite of these defects, the libraries were much appreciated, and Caleb Mills, State Superintendent of public instruction in 1856, said of them that an examination of the statistical reports of the libraries "would convince the most skeptical that one quarter of a mill property, and a twenty-five cent poll tax never accomplished so much for education in any other way."

But this Indiana township library system had at least two very serious faults. One was that there was no annual fund for purchasing new books or rebinding the old ones. The other, and perhaps the more serious defect, was that the libraries were placed in the hands of the township trustees, men who usually had absolutely no interest in libraries and who consequently took no pains to see that the books were used, or returned, if borrowed. The plan was finally abandoned, and the tax for the support of these libraries abolished. Several states still have a good many town-

ship libraries, some of them controlled by the central educational bureau, some of them managed locally.

A later method of township library development is found in the laws which provide for a co-operative library, serving all the people of the township, and supported by a tax on all township property. Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Washington, and other states have laws of this sort. In Iowa, the library may secure support from the township in which it is situated, or from any neighboring township, by making a contract to that effect with township trustees.

In Indiana, the law provides for a township tax for the support of a public library situated in any town or city in the township, after the library board has expressed a willingness, and after a certain petition has been filed calling for said tax.

As indicated, some allow for a levy on petition; others require a majority vote of the citizens; and some allow the township officers to make the levy without submitting the proposition to the people at all. The laws also vary in other ways. In some of the states, there is simply a provision that a township may contract for library service for a year. In others, the library becomes really a co-operative institution. The township has a representation on the library board, and the tax levy cannot be removed so long as a certain per cent of the people are active patrons of the library. In nearly all the states having such laws, it is possible to get townships, other than those in which the library, city, or village is situated, to assist in the library support.

The Iowa township extension plan is likely to develop in such a manner as will make the central libraries, in effect, the heads of county systems, serving most or all the different townships in accordance with contracts made separately with each.

Concerning county libraries, we have heard a good deal of late. The development in California has been the most notable, and the discussion of this system has brought to our attention similar developments in other states.

The county system, according to "News notes of California libraries," had its origin in the Indiana Constitution adopted in 1816. This provided that each county should reserve a certain per cent of the income from the sale of town lots for the establishment of a public library for the use of the county. A few of these still exist, and one, at least, is now an up-to-date public library with a Carnegie building.

Wyoming passed a law in 1886, allowing counties to establish libraries at the county seats. In 1898, in Ohio, there were established two county libraries, under two laws enacted for their benefit that year. One was a new library, the other a reorganization. The Washington County, Md., free library also began in 1898. Since 1900, county library laws have been enacted in Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota and California.

In summarizing, the above mentioned article in "California news notes" says: "In Wisconsin and Minnesota the trend has been toward county support of traveling library systems; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon, are examples of the extension of the field of a large city library to cover the needs of a tributary county; while in the Brumback library, Van Wert, Ohio, and the Washington County free library at Hagerstown, Md., we find still another type, serving a rural population scattered over four or five hundred square miles."

The California plan is an effort to systematize the public libraries of the state, to co-ordinate the libraries as the public schools are co-ordinated. The State library is the head of the system, and the Librarian of the State library is given certain powers comparable to those enjoyed by the State Superintendent of public instruction. This is said to be the most decisive step in recent years in public library development.

The money for rural extension will have to come from taxation. A few endowed libraries are doing this sort of work, but we may safely assume, I believe, that a very small part of the total rural popula-

tion will ever be benefited by such institutions.

Assuming that there is a general agreement to the effect, that the way to obtain money for rural extension is to tax the people who will be benefited, the question becomes, "What shall the rate be?" or, perhaps, more specifically, "Shall the rate be equal to, or less, or greater than, that which is levied in the town or city, for the same purpose?"

The maximum tax levy provided for in the different states is usually about one mill. Indiana fixes the minimum in the township at five-tenths of a mill, and the maximum for any library at one mill. In Iowa, where the maximum for cities and towns having public libraries, is two and three mills, the townships cannot levy more than one mill. Ohio has a maximum of one-half mill for county, and of one mill for township libraries. California's new law provides for a tax of not to exceed one mill. Naturally this levy, whatever it may be, yields a varying amount in the different districts, owing to the assessed valuation of the county or township.

In Indiana, the poorest township in the state can have a maximum library income of \$52.58. There are only 63 out of over 1000, however, that cannot raise as much as \$300. The wealthiest township in the state, on the other hand, can raise over \$4600. The population of the poorest township is about 650; of the richest, 2800. I have not had at hand similar statistics for other states.

These figures prove only this, that there are some townships which are unable to support public libraries independently. These townships must be provided with library privileges in some other way. It may be by a co-operative scheme, joined in by two or more townships; it may be by a county system as in California; or it may continue to be as it is now in many states, by a state system of traveling libraries.

Concerning this financial question, I should like to make one general statement. Rural extension is not a missionary movement, nor a thing to be thrust on from the

outside. We must demand that, in the end, farmers shall pay for their library service what it is worth, and not what the city library (already established) can afford to do it for. Twenty-five dollars a year might pay for the wear and tear on all the books that would be lent to rural patrons in a small township, but it is important that the farmers pay their quota toward the management of the library as a whole, so that they may demand and receive their share of the librarian's service.

The *amount* of money that may properly be demanded of the rural patrons, will depend upon the conception librarians have of what rural extension of libraries means. If we are going to be content when we have opened the library to all the township or county, assuming that the people who want books will come for them, we cannot expect a very large appropriation from our rural patrons. On the other hand, if we consider it our duty to do some aggressive work to further reading and the use of books for reference in the country, then there is a need for large appropriations.

Many different methods will, no doubt, be found for getting the books to the out-of-town citizens. The one that has been most widely advertised is that of the book wagon distribution, as carried on by the Washington County library at Hagerstown, Maryland. This plan is too well known to need further discussion.

A common method of distribution is through deposit stations. These, like the traveling libraries that are sent out by the state commissions, are put in every conceivable sort of place—stores, post-offices, creameries, shops, private houses, and schools. One county library reports as many as 69 deposit stations, one of which has become a regular branch library with a reading room. Another county library reports 16 deposit stations, receiving every three months from one hundred to two hundred books; and besides this, collections of books are sent to 43 schools, exclusive of those in the county seat. Some of these are strictly reference collections, others are circulated to all the citizens of the district. The population of the county

seat is 7,000, and the total circulation in one year was about 45,000. The total population of the county, exclusive of the county seat, is 24,000, and the recorded circulation through branches and schools about 21,000.

The record of a library in a small Indiana town that has recently developed a very good township work may be suggestive. The committee from the library board appointed to consider the question, recommended, first, the establishment of deposit stations in two school districts farthest from the library. The places decided upon for these two stations were the homes of well known farmers. The first collections of books included a large proportion of works on farming, with the result that the second request for books from those districts was accompanied by a plea for more light reading. It was reported, however, that one patron had boldly read every book in that collection.

"The kind reception given to this offer encouraged them to further trial and another station was established, not, however, until after the librarian and one member of the Board had paved the way by a visit to the school. The teacher's co-operation had already been secured, and time was given for a little talk by the librarian about the use of books as school helps; a story was told to the interesting point and the book designated that would tell them the rest. * * * The library was then taken to its destination, the home of a most intelligent and progressive family, well liked by everybody in the neighborhood." The extension agitation continued, and a request was soon received from a fourth district. This new community specified that few books of fiction were desired. They wanted books on farming and other serious subjects. The families in this neighborhood had met previous to their request, and decided upon the place where the library should be kept.

This township is six miles square. It has a population of about 1800, exclusive of the town, with its population of 1300. The assessed valuation of the town is over \$830,000; of the township, over \$300,000.

The total library income is \$334, \$261 of which is paid by out-of-town people. It will be considerably more in the future. The town is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the township, but the deposit station system has placed a good collection of books within two or three miles of every citizen.

Another thing that the librarians who are doing rural extension work should keep in mind is, that part of their *personal* attention belongs to the out-of-town patron. A retail book seller, who claimed recently to have made between seventy and one hundred thousand dollars in three years, mentioned as one of those things which make for success his being on the floor, ready to speak to his customers. "They always like to see the boss," he said. The librarian should not only be on the floor at the central library frequently, she should somehow make it possible to visit at intervals the districts whose patrons never reach the main library. In a large county system, the chief librarian cannot, of course, find much time for this sort of thing, but some one who knows books and is qualified to speak intelligently about them, and who can officially represent the main library, should meet the people of the rural districts, individually, or in groups, at regular intervals. These patrons should pay for and *receive* their share of *all* library service.

So far I have almost ignored the exact topic which I am supposed to be discussing, namely: Co-operation on the part of the Commission with public libraries in efforts to reach the farmer. But I have done so deliberately. If we have clearly in mind the present condition, and know definitely the results we seek, then the duty of the Commission is evident, and the methods to be used in this special field will differ little from those we use in all our extension work.

First, it will be a matter of law. None of the states, not even California with its elaborate new system, has as yet a perfect law. Some have none at all dealing with this question. It will be the duty of each commission to decide what sort of system

is best suited to the conditions of the state in which it works, and then to seek to have a law enacted making such a system possible. Several things will need to be considered before this step can be taken. Perhaps the most fundamental question to be answered is concerning what the unit is to be. In New England, the towns are veritable republics; in the South and West, the county is the important unit of taxation and local government; in the Central States and Middle West, we find a combination—in some states the townships are powerful, in some they are merely nominal. Each state will have to choose the unit to suit its own conditions.

In deciding on the amount of the tax levy, the important thing is to have a minimum large enough to insure success; and not to have a maximum so large that people will be afraid of it.

When these, and other questions have been settled, and the law is passed, considerable agitation will be necessary to persuade the public to take advantage of it. In the very beginning we do not even get the support of all the librarians. After having tried for some time to persuade public librarians to develop rural library extension, one state librarian writes as follows: "The librarian is usually without any qualifications for the office, and her work is wholly routine, and carried not at all beyond the actual necessities. We have made several efforts to stir up librarians to an ambition to the greater success of their libraries, and the use of their mental powers towards its development, but we always find that they are limited mentally, and actuated by a desire to do just as little as they can for the small salary which they receive." Fortunately, a good many states are blessed with a better class of librarians. In my limited experience, I have yet to find a single librarian who does not become interested in this rural extension work as soon as she knows of its possibilities.

When the librarians have had their attention called to the new law, we must then turn to the trustees. Some persuasion is frequently necessary with them. If

they are in a large city, they will probably assume a "What-is-there-in-it-for-us" attitude, and wherever they are, they are likely to believe that the farmers will not be willing to pay taxes for a library, and that any effort to persuade them to do so will be wasted.

When librarians and trustees all understand rural extension and are concerned about it, we still have the public to convince. This time it is a rural public, but the methods of persuading farmers that they should have library privileges for their children and themselves will not be much different from the methods used to secure library organization in the towns and cities. Perhaps the only difference of importance will be that we now enjoy the co-operation of librarians and trustees.

As the township and county libraries develop, we shall find out traveling libraries going more and more to the central libraries to be sent out by them to their deposit stations. Commissions may well afford to encourage this tendency, for it helps to bring about permanent rural libraries. A few new technical questions also will arise, which must be answered when this sort of library becomes common. The charging system for the deposit stations, the boxes for use in distribution, statistics of rural circulation, etc., are topics on which organizers must be posted, if they are to co-operate fully in this rural extension work.

But the most important part that the commissions can take is that of encouraging the librarian and her board to do something for the out-of-town people. It is not enough that the library be free to everybody; it is not enough that country school teachers be allowed to take several volumes and sub-let them to country pupils. There should be a complete system of deposit stations and traveling libraries; and, if it is a county system, there should be several reading rooms; the rural school

problem should be studied and special work done to assist country teachers; the clubs in the country should receive the same attention that the clubs in town receive; rural patrons should be allowed long-time loans; and the librarian should find time to visit the rural centers, become acquainted with the needs, and prepare to meet them. The main library of each township should make itself the active intellectual center of the rural community.

Commission workers should keep reminding the librarians of the idea expressed in the following clause found in the old Wyoming county library law: "In the management of the library, the best possible provision shall be specially made for the convenient use of the books thereof by the residents of such county, residing out of the town wherein the library is situated."

The discussion was led by Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa, and Miss Mary E. Downey, Ohio.

The Auditing committee reported that the accounts of the Treasurer had been examined, that debit and credit entries checked with bank balance, showing a balance on hand of \$273.08 as reported by the Treasurer, and it was voted that the report be accepted.

Miss Tyler, as Chairman, presented the report of the Nominating committee as follows:

President, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; 1st Vice Pres., Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon; 2nd Vice Pres., Mr. H. C. Wellman, Mass.; Secy-Treas., Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska; Publications committee, Mr. R. P. Bliss, Pa. Chairman, Miss Wales, Missouri, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the above named officers.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Fifth Annual Meeting, Mackinac Island, Michigan, July 2-6, 1910, at the Grand Hotel

FIRST SESSION

July 2, 2:30 p. m., President E. A. Feazel in the chair.

The Association was welcomed by Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, and the response was made by John E. King, of the Executive committee.

The President's address followed.

On motion, the minutes of the fourth annual meeting were approved as printed in the "Law library journal."

The Secretary-treasurer of the Association made his report as follows:

Your Secretary-treasurer respectfully reports receipts and expenditures during the past year, to the closing of the accounts on June 22, 1910, as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand, close of last fiscal year	\$377.07
Exchange on checks .....	.79
Dues	214.00
Subscriptions for the "Index".....	1,298.88
Advertising in the "Index".....	828.01
	\$2,718.75

Expenditures

General Expenses—	
Secretary-treasurer, Printing	\$49.75
Secretary-treasurer, Postage	41.70
Secretary-treasurer, Exchange on checks.....	3.20
Secretary-treasurer, Miscellaneous expenses....	14.68
Share expenses of joint meeting	9.15
The "Index"—	
Composition, printing, binding No. 4 vol. 1.....	313.00
Composition, printing, binding No. 1 vol. 2.....	182.35
Composition, printing, binding No. 2 vol. 2.....	249.50
Composition, printing, binding No. 3 vol. 2.....	154.09

Composition, printing, binding No. 4 vol. 2.....	275.10	
Composition, printing, binding No. 1 vol. 3.....	147.95	
Managing editor's expenses, including postage	127.07	
Business manager, vols. 2, 3, expenses	16.78	
Business manager, vol. 1, commissions	262.65	
Business manager, vol. 1, expenses	27.82	
Indexer, vols. 2 and 3.....	500.00	
Advertising in "Harvard law review"	16.00	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	6.00	2,396.79
		\$321.96

Your attention is called to the fact that we have paid during the past year for six number of the "Index," instead of for four, the usual number issued in twelve months. Among these were two cumulative numbers. We have also defrayed the cost of the work of the Business manager of volume 1, as contracted for by the Association. So far as your Secretary-treasurer is aware, all bills are paid. The balance on hand, as stated above, is on deposit in the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.

There are now 125 members, a net gain of 11 over last year.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANKLIN O. POOLE,
Secretary-treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Small, an Auditing committee was appointed by the President, consisting of Messrs. A. Coleman Sheetz, Edward B. Adams, and O. J. Field.

Mr. O. J. Field, Chairman of the Committee on securing Latin-American laws, reported for the committee, which report, together with other reports and papers not included in these minutes, will be found in the "Law library journal." It was suggested that Mr. Field's report be copyrighted, and, on motion of Mr. Hewitt, the matter was referred to the Executive committee for such action as might seem best.

On motion, the report was accepted and the Committee continued, with instruc-

tions to co-operate, so far as possible, with the Comparative law bureau of the American bar association.

Dr. G. E. Wire, Chairman, read the report of the Committee on binding.

Mr. A. J. Small, Chairman, reported for the Committee on the bibliography of the statute laws of the states. In connection with this report Mr. Myers, of the Library of Congress, announced that the New York state library was compiling the bibliographies of session laws.

On motion, the report of the Committee was accepted and approved, and the President was directed to arrange for a continuation of the work.

SECOND SESSION

July 4, 10 A. M.

Joint session with National association of state libraries, George S. Godard in the chair.

The Chairman outlined the work of the National legislative reference service for 1910, and asked for suggestions of subscribers who were present.

Herbert O. Brigham stated that the Rhode Island state library had found the service of great value. Legislators had been able thereby to refute misstatements and keep in touch with the volume, character, and progress of legislation in other states, information which had never before been available.

Mrs. Spencer, of the Michigan state library, said she could not express herself too strongly with regard to the benefits derived from the service in her library.

On question from A. J. Small the Chairman stated that the service covered all bills introduced.

Mr. Galbreath, of the Ohio state library, said that he proposed to keep the cards for a number of years and cumulate the information. He felt it desirable that the company furnish comprehensive, and not selected, information.

Mr. McKirdy of the Pennsylvania state library, suggested the advisability of greater uniformity in the briefing of the

titles of the bills, to show whether bills contained new matter or merely amendatory matter. Mr. Allen, of the Law reporting company, stated that lack of uniformity or clarity was in many instances unavoidable, that the briefing of the titles was done by lawyers experienced in that class of work, and that the company had constantly in mind the necessity for care in this particular, but that the briefer was under the necessity of working from the official titles of the bills and not from the bills themselves, and that the official titles were often not illuminating.

Mr. Lapp, of the Indiana legislative reference department, stated that he had not subscribed because he considered keeping up the work of the service fully might result in a thing of lesser importance becoming the supreme thing in the department. He dwelt at length on the advantages of the service.

R. H. Whitten said that there must be selection of some kind in handling the cards, which, when nearly all the legislatures should be in session, would probably total 80,000. This selection might be made either in the locality, or by some central body.

C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar library in Chicago, spoke of the value of the service to a large public library which aimed to supply information to students of comparative legislation. He recommended that at least once a month the company issue a separate sheet giving for each state a list of bills passed.

C. F. D. Belden, of the Massachusetts state library, stated that the legislators had made considerable use of the information, and that the library had been able to send for, and have on hand, the more important bills.

Mr. Allen, of the Law reporting company, stated that he expected the legislation of 1911 would produce 45,000 to 50,000 bills. He stated further that the service had been operated during 1910 at a loss to his company of about \$1,700, and that the cost for the coming year would have to be about \$250, unless the number of corporations subscribing should be

largely increased. He expressed confidence that in a year or so the subscribers would so increase as to make it possible to reduce the price to \$100 for heavy years, and less than \$100 for light years. He asked that the committee supply a classification for the arrangement of the cards. He promised to consider the various suggestions which had been made.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, a motion was made and carried directing him to appoint a committee of five to confer with Mr. Allen. In accordance with the resolution, the Chairman appointed, besides himself, Messrs. Whitten, MKirby, Lapp, and Brigham.

Adjourned.

THIRD SESSION

July 4, 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Schenk read a paper on "Instruction in the use of a law library." After discussion it was voted that the President appoint a committee of five to report to the Association on an ideal course for law schools in legal bibliographical training.

Professor Cooley spoke regarding the beginning of the movement for giving courses on legal bibliography in law schools.

HAROLD L. BUTLER, Business manager of the "Index," reported as follows:

During the year ending July 1, 1910, I have exchanged advertising space with the "Michigan law review," one-half page; "Yale law review," one-half page; "Central law journal," one page. I have taken a half page in the "Harvard law review" at the special rate of \$16.00 for four issues. The publishers of "Case and comment" are willing to make an exchange and I think that publication is a pretty good advertising medium. As a result of these advertisements I have received 49 inquiries, a fair percentage of which I have sent in their subscriptions.

I have sent out three general letters, one to the members of the Association, asking their support, and one to the trade, notifying them that we would give them a discount of 20 per cent on all subscriptions

taken by them; and one letter to the deans of the various law schools. The letter to the members of the Association brought forth a few replies but very little business. The letter to the trade did us some good. I think we received about a half dozen subscriptions through the dealers, mostly from Canada. I have received only one reply to my letter to the deans of the law schools.

We have not accomplished nearly as much during the year as I thought we would, but we have gone ahead a little, and the outlook is very bright for next year.

What we want is more advertising. We have got to educate the lawyers up to using the "Index" before we will ever be able to build up a large subscription list. I hope we will have time at one of our meetings to give this matter our careful consideration.

On motion, this report was accepted and approved.

In the absence of the Managing editor, Mr. Glasier, his report was read by Miss HARRIET J. IMHOFF, his assistant in the Wisconsin state library, as follows:

Not many material changes have been made in the make-up of the "Index" during the past year. The Managing editor has, from the beginning, been firm in the belief that the author index is little used, and therefore of minor importance; and, pursuant thereto, and by the authority of the Executive committee, such author index has been materially shortened and relegated to a place following the subject index instead of preceding it. I deem this change an improvement from a practical as well as an economic standpoint.

In the list of magazines indexed appearing on the first page of each number we formerly included the period covered by each magazine. It was thought best by the Executive committee at their annual meeting to substitute for this the addresses of the magazines indexed, owing to numerous requests which came to the editors for information on this subject. The period covered is of no great practical

value to any except the editors, and this information can be kept on a separate list for their use. Where a reader is looking for an article, however, the magazine containing it is frequently unavailable and it is convenient to have the address so that he may send to the publishers for it.

Pursuant to the direction of the Executive committee we have continued the book reviews, and are awaiting the action of the Association on the question of whether we shall continue them further. It is a serious question in the mind of the Managing editor whether, in view of the labor of compiling these book reviews, the amount of space occupied by them, and the consequent expense of printing, they are worth the cost. This can only be determined by ascertaining at the meeting, or otherwise, how much practical use is made of this feature by our subscribers. Personally, I am not in favor of continuing the book reviews, but they should by all means be continued if found to be sufficiently useful by our subscribers.

It is with considerable satisfaction that I call attention to the growth of the "Index" as to the field covered. The April, 1909, number indexed 35 magazines. The April, 1910, number indexed 49 magazines, including the "Political science quarterly," which was omitted from the list by mistake. The current, or July, number will include in its list 53 magazines, besides a number of general magazines through which Mr. Steinmetz searched and found articles which he has indexed. It will be our endeavor in the future to search out and index practically all the legal material appearing in the general magazines, although this involves a large amount of work. It has been found impracticable to depend upon any general index for this material, the only safe way being to go through the magazines themselves, one by one.

In the May, 1910, number of the "American political science review" there was a short review of the January, 1910, number of the "Index," criticising it for having omitted some important magazines, to wit: "Journal of comparative legislation,"

"Maine law review," "Political science quarterly," and the "Yale law review." The "Political science quarterly" was indexed, but inadvertently omitted from the list. The "Journal of comparative legislation" was overlooked. The "Maine law review" will be included from the October number on, and the "Yale law review" also, if we can make arrangements with the publishers to get it by exchange. We will also include the "Journal of criminal law and criminology," and the "Lawyer and banker." It has been the endeavor of the editors to include every legal magazine available containing legal articles of importance, and if any of the members know of any that we may have overlooked we shall be grateful for advice regarding them.

Another matter which must be solved sooner or later is the inclusion of the Bar association "Reports." This is rather a large field, and we have had our hands full so far without attempting it, but if the "Index" is to reach its fullest usefulness and cover the entire field open to it, the problem should be met. The removal of our Indexer from Madison makes this problem a still more difficult one, as the place to which he is going, I understand, has not the facilities afforded by a large law library. The only method which suggests itself to me of immediately meeting and solving this problem is the appropriation by the Association of such an amount as may be necessary to hire this work done. I can probably arrange to have the work done here if the Association sees fit to adopt that course, but the whole matter is one which I wish to leave entirely with the Association, without recommendation.

About a year ago I made application to have the "Index" entered at the Madison postoffice as second-class matter, which would give us a rate of 1 cent per pound, whereas we are now paying 8 cents. This application ran along until the early part of this year, when I received a letter from the third assistant postmaster-general stating that the application had been denied. I have intended to take some further action in the matter, but have not had the

time, and am not fully convinced that it would pay to trouble with it further.

We are now having printed 500 copies of each number. As we have only about 150 subscribers there is a large excess of unused copies which I am obliged to store. I have inquired of the printer how much we could save by cutting down the number printed, and am advised that the saving would be four dollars per hundred on the quarterly numbers. The saving on the annual number would be larger. I think 300 copies would be ample for all purposes, and recommend that the number of copies printed be reduced to that extent. This will mean a saving of between thirty and forty dollars per year on the printing, and, at the same time, leave us an ample number of copies, in my judgment, for all ordinary purposes.

Mr. Steinmetz has been doing good work on the indexing and it should not be overlooked that a large part of the credit for the success of the magazine is due to his efforts. Having finished his law course here, he expects to move to Knoxville, Tenn., within the next few days, to practice law. This is a matter of much regret to the writer, for I have found it very desirable and much more convenient to have all of the work done here; and if I am to continue with the editorship I sincerely hope that, when Mr. Steinmetz resigns the work, it may be returned to Madison.

The July number is progressing favorably, nearly all the work of indexing having been done. We hope to get it out at least as promptly as we have the other numbers.

On motion, the Managing editor was requested to apply for a second-class postage rate on the "Index" as a publication of a learned society, and not a publication for gain.

On motion, it was voted to continue the policy of inserting in the "Index" references to book reviews, but to abbreviate the entries as much as possible, and to omit references to all notes and reviews which, in the opinion of the editor, might seem of no great value.

On motion, it was resolved to include in the "Index" references to Bar association proceedings, and to annotated cases, and to enlarge the author index by the insertion of short titles and specific references to the places where the articles may be found in the periodicals, if, in the opinion of the Executive committee, it seemed feasible.

On motion, the President was directed to appoint a nominating committee of three, and, in accordance therewith, announced the following Committee: Charles F. D. Belden, Chairman; E. E. Willever; Mrs. Mary C. Spencer.

FOURTH SESSION

July 5, 9:30 a. m.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, addressed the Association on the "Cataloging of the law division of the Library of Congress." He reported substantial progress, and stated that many cards were now available for those who might desire them. He recommended that the Association appoint a committee on legal classification for shelf arrangement and cataloging.

On motion, a vote of thanks was passed for the suggestions made by Mr. Putnam.

On motion of Mr. Small, the President was directed to appoint a committee, as suggested by Mr. Putnam, to co-operate with the Library of Congress in the preparation of a classification of law.

Mr. Godard addressed the Association on the "Equipment," arrangement, etc., of the new Connecticut state library," presenting plans, and answering many questions.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Godard for the information given.

Miss Ingeborg Fredlund and Mrs. Eva N. Hawley read papers on "Loose-leaf law reports," which were followed by a discussion.

On motion of Mr. Godard it was voted to ask publishers of reports to include in each number of the advance parts of any volume a cumulative index covering subjects and cases in the volume.

FIFTH SESSION

July 5, 8:30 p. m.

Edward B. Adams read a paper on the cataloging of the Social law library in Boston.

In the absence of J. Oscar Emrich, a paper by him was read by the Secretary-treasurer on the methods pursued in the cataloging of the Allegheny County law library in Pittsburgh.

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on exchange of duplicates. After discussion, it was resolved to continue the Committee, and the Committee was directed to make an attempt to get together an exchange list of Bar Association duplicates and to publish the same in the "Law library journal."

SIXTH SESSION

July 6, 9:30 a. m.

Luther E. Hewitt presented a paper on "Pennsylvania side reports."

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard reported on the cataloging of the session laws in the law library of the University of Michigan. A special statement regarding this work will be found in the "Index to legal periodicals," and "Law library journal" for October, 1910.

In the absence of A. H. R. Fraser, his paper on the "Duties of the librarian of a university law library towards the library patrons," was read by the Secretary-treasurer.

O. J. Field read a paper on the same general subject, from the point of view of a government or state institution.

F. O. Poole spoke of the regulations in force regarding this matter in the library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

On motion of John E. King, it was voted that any member of the Association who might attend the Brussels international library convention might do so as a delegate of this Association, but without cost to the Association.

Mr. Sheetz, Chairman of the Auditing

committee, reported on behalf of the Committee that they had examined the accounts of the Secretary-treasurer and the vouchers showing expenditures during the past year, and had found them correct and in good order.

On motion, the report was accepted and approved.

Dr. G. E. Wire read a paper from Miss Hetty Gray Baker on the "Loaning of law books," and he described the practice of his own library in the matter. He promised for the "Minutes" a statement from Mr. Colson, librarian of the New York state law library on the same subject.

On motion of Dr. Wire, the President was directed to appoint a Committee to consider the reprinting of early state and territorial session laws, and to co-operate in the matter with the Committee of the National association of state libraries.

Mr. Godard, as Chairman, presented the report of the committee appointed at the joint session with the National association of state libraries, on the national legislative reference service, as follows:

The Committee appointed at the Joint Meeting of the American association of law libraries and the National association of state libraries, to report upon the endorsement of the plan, for prompt, detailed, and comprehensive reports upon current legislation, respectfully report that the National legislative reference service as inaugurated in connection with the legislation of 1910, by the Special committee of the National association of state libraries, has proven itself to be possible, serviceable, and desirable.

We therefore respectfully urge all librarians who are able to do so to subscribe for the service at as early a date as possible in order that necessary arrangements may be made, and the necessary cost of the service more equitably distributed.

Respectfully submitted,
 GEO. S. GODARD,
 HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,
 JOHN A. LAPP,
 per A. J. SMALL,
 ROBT. H. WHITTEN,
 JAMES M'KIRDY.

On motion of Mr. Small, the Joint committee was continued, to take such action as might be necessary.

Mr. Belden, Chairman of the Nominating committee, reported the following candidates to fill offices during the coming year:

President, George S. Godard; Vice-president, Luther E. Hewitt; Secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole; for elected members of the Executive committee: Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Gilson G. Glasier, G. E. Wire.

Gamble Jordan moved that the Secretary cast one ballot for the above candidates. This being done, the President announced that the candidates were elected.

On motion of Mr. Belden, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Messrs. Glasier, Butler, and Steinmetz for their labors on behalf of the "Index."

Mr. Belden, on behalf of the Nominating committee, recommended that the office of Secretary-treasurer be divided, and that a second Vice-president be elected.

On motion, the Secretary-treasurer was directed to prepare and send to the mem-

bers of the Association in due course, prior to the next annual meeting, a notice proposing an amendment to the Constitution at said meeting, abolishing the office of Secretary-treasurer, and establishing the office of Secretary, the office of Treasurer, and the office of Second Vice-president; and at the same time to send a second notice proposing alternate amendments to the Constitution, one making officers elected to fill the new offices *ex-officio* members of the Executive committee, and the other making the *ex-officio* members of said committee the President, Vice-president, and Secretary.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the President and the Secretary-treasurer.

On motion, the Secretary-treasurer was directed to provide for the "Law library journal" a plate showing the group as taken by the local photographer at this convention.

There being no further business to transact, the President announced that the convention was adjourned *sine die*.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' section met at 2:30 p. m. July 5, W. T. Porter, Chairman, presiding.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

IN MEMORIAM

DELORAINÉ P. COREY

The Trustees' section of the American library association pays this tribute to the memory of Mr. Delorainé P. Corey, a former Chairman of the Section, who died May 6, 1910, at his home in Malden, Mass. Mr. Corey was one of the original members of the Section, and was for many years its Chairman. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Association.

He was also for many years one of the Trustees of the Endowment fund of the Association. His wise counsel in matters incident to the welfare of the Association will ever be remembered, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The Association has lost a strong supporter and earnest friend, and the Trustees' section a faithful member.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy thereof be sent to his widow.

After a short conference, the Section adjourned. The organization for the ensuing year is as follows: **W. T. PORTER**, Public Library of Cincinnati, Chairman; **THOS. L. MONTGOMERY**, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS*

Your Committee has delayed the drawing up of this report until the last moment, in order that it might have the benefit of certain documents and papers in connection with the Printing investigation commission (which were only received at Mackinac a day or so ago) and to get the view of the varied library interests concerned, for which purpose several round table discussions were held in the last few days.

In reviewing the work of the year, before taking up the report of the Printing investigation commission, your Committee wishes to commend the adoption of buckram by the Government printing office for binding public documents. Your Committee also commends, as indicative of the growing interest and importance of public documents, the publication of Miss Everhart's "Handbook of United States public documents."

Since the last meeting of the Association, Kentucky and Delaware have been issued in the monumental index of "Economic material in the documents of the states of the United States," compiled and edited by Miss Hasse. Your Committee desires again to express its thanks and appreciation to the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the publication of this and similar works.

Your Committee also notes with pleasure the publication by the Library of Congress of a monthly list of state publications, and most heartily approves of the same. The gap which exists in the index of public documents, 1905 to 1909, inclusive, will be bridged, we understand, by the Library of Congress.

Superintendent of documents Donath, in a long letter to the Committee, reviewed the work of his department for the year, and we approve his plan of issuing United

States documents in one edition only—one edition for one book.

A class of public documents to which libraries give little attention is that of municipal publications, the importance of which is beginning to be recognized, however, by a number of libraries. Your Committee believes that the first requisite for satisfactory work with municipal documents in libraries is the centralization in each city of the distribution of all such documents issued by each city, and we endorse this idea as recommended by President Heinemann to the League of American Municipalities.

A great deal of the Committee's time was given to a consideration of the preliminary report of the Printing investigation commission. We believe that this Commission is in error in putting the onus of the present bad state of affairs in the case of government publications, on libraries, when, as a matter of fact, it should be placed on the government methods of printing and distribution. There has been, however, we regret to say, justification for some of this criticism on account of the laxness and indifference of certain librarians in replying to the requests for information sent out by the Commission.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion of those present at the various round tables, which included the librarians of a number of the larger state libraries, that the continuation of serial numbers should be restored, and that the Government printing office should adopt a uniform title-page for all serial publications.

Your Committee feels very strongly that certain classes of depository libraries should be made permanent, and that the regular receipt of documents from the United States government by large, well established, and well organized libraries, should not depend upon the mere whim of members of Congress. We protest most strongly against the proposal of the Printing investigation commission to discontinue the sending of the Patent office gazette to such libraries.

Your Committee believes that duplicates

* A synopsis of the report from the Committee on Public Documents was given at the third general session of the conference. The written report was not submitted until after the conference. (Ed.)

of some documents are absolutely necessary for good work in certain classes of libraries, as, for example, some of our university libraries, and some of the public libraries, having large branches, in our largest cities; and, therefore, that the proposal of the Commission to cut out duplicates indiscriminately is most unwise.

While it is true that a large number of depository libraries in the country are not able to take adequate care of public documents, the sins of omission of these should not be visited upon the larger libraries which are caring for them properly, and where they are extensively used. For this reason we urge most strongly that the Association place itself on record as favoring the privilege of selection of the documents desired on the part of a large proportion of institutional and public libraries: in other words, that libraries which can use some of the documents be able to select those which they can use, and not be obliged to take everything sent out by the Government printing office, as the present law requires.

In order to insure a proper administration and care of depository libraries we believe that the government in establishing such depository libraries should also establish a system of inspection, and we heartily recommend the endorsement of such inspection on the part of this Association.

The whole matter of the Printing investigation commission report is of such great importance to the larger libraries of the country that we believe that final action on this matter should not be taken at this time, owing to the fact that additional information and light is likely to be brought to bear on this subject during the next few months. We, therefore, recommend that the consideration and the determination of the policy of the Association with reference to the Printing investigation commission report in general and in particular be referred to the Council, with power to act.

GEORGE S. GODARD,
Chairman.

CATALOG SECTION

FIRST SESSION

Saturday, July 2, 2 p. m., in the Grand Hotel

In the absence of the Chairman and the Secretary, C. B. Roden called the meeting to order, and, by unanimous consent, presided as temporary Chairman. A. G. S. Josephson acted as temporary Secretary. The following communication from the Chairman, Miss Margaret Mann, and the Secretary, Miss Sophie K. Hiss, both unable to attend the conference, was read:

24 June, 1910.

Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Secretary A. L. A.,
1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Hadley:

I inclose herewith the report of the officers of the Catalog section for 1910, and regret to say that neither the Chairman nor the Secretary find it possible to attend the meeting. I think in such a case it would be best for you, as Secretary of

the Association, to open the meeting and let the members present elect their own Chairman. I have not appointed a Nominating committee because I think those catalogers at the Mackinac meeting would prefer to attend to that.

I hope the report will be read at the meeting.

Yours very truly,
MARGARET MANN,
Chairman, Catalog Section.
A. L. A., 1910

Report of the Officers

24 June, 1910.

To the Members of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A.

It has been the custom of the Catalog section to hold two sessions at each meeting of the A. L. A., one devoted to the problems of the small libraries, and the other given up to the discussion of subjects dealing with more advanced methods.

In order to get at the needs of the small libraries, and make the program of the Catalog section as helpful as possible, the Committee this year sent to each library

commission a list of questions, asking what subjects they would like to have discussed for the benefit of the small libraries, and what printed matter is most needed on the subject of cataloging by librarians of little or no experience. The Committee was of the opinion that few librarians of the smaller libraries are able to attend the A. L. A., and therefore the reports in the printed proceedings must be of a helpful nature if we accomplish our purpose.

The answers received confirmed our opinion as to the attendance of the librarians of the small libraries. It was interesting in compiling the answers from the commissions to find that, with one or two exceptions, the same subject was suggested by all the commissions, which was "The need of simple rules for cataloging."

The Committee next communicated with the A. L. A. Publishing board to ascertain the status of the "Simplified code," which is now being compiled, and learned that the Chairman appointed to succeed Miss Kroeger had been unable to devote any time to the work since assuming the chairmanship, and was therefore not prepared to discuss the subject at this meeting of the Catalog section. It seemed unwise and unnecessary for the Section to devote the valuable time of the meeting to the discussion of a subject already being worked out.

The Library of Congress has eliminated so many problems in cataloging, and contributed so many printed aids to assist the cataloguer that there seem to be fewer subjects each year from which we can make up an interesting program. The question of the subject headings seemed to your Committee to be the one subject most unsettled, but it was felt that little could be gained by papers on this subject until we had some definite list before us. This is also in the hands of the Publishing board.

An effort has been made to have papers presented on several other subjects, but the Committee has met with failure to find any favorable response to requests for papers from those who have had experience in the subjects suggested.

After this investigation into the condition of the different phases of catalog work, it was deemed wise by your Committee to suggest to the President of the Association, and the Program committee, that we omit this section meeting this year and await developments, rather than discuss subjects now in the hands of other people, or subjects in which there seemed to be little general interest.

The Committee offers this explanation for the omission of papers, and we wish to emphasize the fact that the conclusion was

not reached without careful thought, and after conditions were thoroughly understood. The meetings of this Section have been stimulating and helpful, and they should be kept so. We suggest that those interested in the progress of cataloging should make known the perplexing question and the questions upon which discussion is desired, to the Chairman in charge of the meetings.

The Chairman and Secretary held a meeting in Pittsburg in April, after plans had been partially developed, and at this time made further plans which they were unable to carry out.

Respectfully submitted,
 MARGARET MANN,
 Chairwoman.
 SOPHIE K. HISS,
 Secretary.

After considerable discussion, during the course of which it was pointed out by several members that the Section had never taken up the important subject of classification, and that many related topics awaited attention, it was voted that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan of organization with a view to securing greater continuity for the Section, and, if possible, more organic connection with the A. L. A. The Chair appointed A. G. S. Josephson, J. C. M. Hanson, and Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh.

Moved, that a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the Section. Carried. By unanimous consent this duty was assigned to the Organization committee, which had been previously appointed.

SECOND SESSION

Monday, July 4, 8 p. m.

The Organization committee reported a plan for organization of the Section, which was adopted as follows:

The Catalog section shall meet regularly at the annual meetings of the A. L. A. and also, if the Committee of the Section deems it advisable, or if ten members of the Section so request, at such joint meetings of two or several states as are held at other times of the year.

At each annual meeting the Section shall elect a Chairman and a Secretary to hold office until their successors have been elected; these officers, together with the

retiring Chairman, shall constitute the Committee of the Section. The duties of the Committee shall be to have charge of the meetings of the Section, to arrange for programs, and to see that records of meetings and a register of members of the Section be kept.

At each annual meeting of the Section two sessions shall be held, one of which shall ordinarily be devoted to cataloging problems of interest to large libraries, including classification, indexing, and similar bibliographical subjects; the second to be devoted to the same problems, as far as they affect smaller libraries.

In preparing the programs for the annual meeting the Committee shall consult with the Program committee of the A. L. A. in order to secure unity of plan, and avoid duplication of, and conflict with, the programs of the general sessions and of other sections.

The Committee shall appoint a Chairman or Secretary pro tem., in case either or both of these officers are prevented from attending a given meeting of the Section.

If, at any meeting of the Section, the Committee has been unable to prepare a formal program, a round table meeting of members of the Section shall be held for discussion of such subject or subjects as any member may wish to bring up.

The Secretary shall, at the annual meeting, report the expenses of the year, to be covered by subscription money among those present.

The Committee further recommended that a copy of the Minutes of the two meetings of the Section be sent to the A. L. A. Council. It was moved that this recommendation be approved; it was so voted, and the Secretary pro tem was instructed to send a copy of the Minutes to the Secretary of the A. L. A. to be submitted to the Council.

The Committee then reported its nominations for officers of the Section for the ensuing year, namely: for Chairman, Andrew Keogh of Yale University; for Secretary, Miss Mary S. Oakley, of the Seattle public library.

Miss Bess Goldberg, of the Chicago public library, told of the use of the multigraph in that library, for special lists, notes, circulars, and anything that was wanted in several copies.

M. L. Raney, librarian of the Johns Hopkins university supplemented his article in the June "Library Journal" in telling of the use of, and his experiments with, the multigraph and the flexitype.

C. H. Hastings reported on the use of the flexitype at the Library of Congress.

After a short discussion the meeting adjourned.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

FIRST SESSION

The following papers were presented in the two sessions of the College and reference section, held, the one on the evening of July 2, the other on the afternoon of July 3. Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, of Columbia University library, presided at both sessions.

The first paper was presented by Dr. W. K. JEWETT, librarian of the University of Nebraska, as follows:

THE RELATION OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY TO THE PUBLIC

In using the word "public" in the present connection, I construe it to mean all

persons not connected with the college. The diploma given to the graduate usually declares him entitled to all the rights, privileges, and honors pertaining to the bachelor's degree, and among these we are glad to reckon the privilege of using the library. By thus becoming the possessor for life of academic citizenship, the alumnus is not to be classed with the public, and his right to use the library should be taken as a matter of course. In the institution which I serve, we extend the use of the library to the bookkeepers, stenographers, and janitors employed by the University, regarding them as legitimate members of our constituency.

Colleges and universities are chartered by the state for public purposes, and the powers conferred on them by charter are to be used for the benefit of the public, and not for private or commercial ends. It is for this reason that such institutions are exempted from taxation since their tribute to the state is paid in other ways. It is usually agreed that this obligation to the state is fulfilled when the institution imparts instruction to those who enroll themselves in its membership, and disseminates learning by sending out its graduates into the community. It is a matter of opinion how far it is expedient for the institution to go in the direction of tendering its facilities to those not enrolled in its membership. Undoubtedly its first duty is toward the members of the college, and expediency must determine in each individual case what can be done for the public without interfering with the rights of those to whom the college primarily ministers. In the case of universities supported wholly, or in most part, by the proceeds of a state tax, it is easy to see that it may frequently be expedient to go further in the effort to serve the general public than in colleges on a private foundation.

The college library stands in a better position to be of service to outsiders than most of the other departments. Such service may be performed in co-operation with public libraries, or independently, but should avoid trenching on the functions of any other medium of library service. The most familiar form of co-operation with the public library is of course the inter-library loan. Harvard and Columbia, by reason of their rich collections, efficient organization, and liberal policy render more service to the public by this means than any other universities.

The most complete co-operation yet suggested is that contemplated by the Iowa law of 1904, which permits colleges and towns to undertake the joint maintenance of a library, and authorizes the town treasurer to pay the proceeds of the library tax to the college treasurer. So far as I can ascertain, this arrangement has been en-

tered into in but one instance. Cornell college and the city of Mount Vernon, Iowa, took advantage of this law in 1905, following the erection of a Carnegie building for the college library. The library is governed by a board of nine trustees, composed of three faculty members, two college trustees, and four citizens of Mount Vernon. The financial administration is in the hands of the college. The library contained about 27,000 volumes at the time the present form of government was adopted. This interesting experiment in political science, as well as library management has not proven satisfactory so far as I am informed. The amount contributed by the town is very small by reason of the customary absurd provision in the state law limiting the amount which can be raised by taxation for library purposes. The share in the management conceded to the town, and the number of popular books demanded by the people here, I understand, been disproportionate to their modest financial contribution.

In Europe there is at least one instance of a university library serving also as a public library. The library of the University of Strasburg, which is the largest university library in the world, bears the title Kaiserliche Universitäts-und Landes-Bibliothek. It serves also as the central library for the two imperial provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. According to "Minerva," it circulated, in 1908, over 9,000 volumes outside the city, and 55,000 in the city. As the university is supported by the government, there is no chance for misunderstanding about the funds of the library. It is interesting to note, however, that the administration of the latter is directly responsible to the Ministry of education, and not to the University authorities.

College libraries sometimes have opportunities to exercise in part the functions of a public library during vacation time, or on some special occasion when unusual circumstances occur. Williams college enjoys an opportunity of this kind, which, so far as I know, is rare. Situated in the beautiful Berkshire Hills, Williamstown is the most attractive college town I have

seen; and, like the other Berkshire towns, is a resort for summer visitors. For years the policy of the institution has been most liberal toward the summer people, and they have been admitted to both reading room and circulation privileges. As the college library is well stocked with the best literature, and the town library is not open to visitors who wish to draw books, the privilege is highly appreciated. The college authorities consider that courtesies shown to visitors are advantageous, as tending to make friends for the institution. The acting librarian informs me that the privilege is never seriously abused by the visitors, and that books frequently come into the library by gift from persons who noted their absence while using the library during the summer. Many volumes of fiction have been given by departing guests, and books written in Williamstown by visiting authors have often been received. Valuable suggestions regarding purchase have been made by guests who have noted gaps while using the library.

The University of California library was fortunate enough to render valuable public service to the people of San Francisco after the earthquake, when the libraries of the city had been destroyed by fire, and the university possessed the only large collection of books in the near vicinity. Mr. Rowell informs me that the use of the law library was immediately tendered to the Bar association, and that several hundred lawyers availed themselves of it. The resources of the engineering library were placed at the disposal of the Street department, Sewer department, and other departments of the city government, which made use of the books and maps for ascertaining street grades, and other necessary duties. Similar assistance in the way of maps and other material was extended to the Southern Pacific railway at the same time.

A university library having an engineering collection does not need to wait for a great emergency like the San Francisco fire in order to make itself useful to the public, without in the least inconveniencing its students. At the University of

Nebraska, the engineers of the Burlington railway system, the assistants in the City engineer's office, and many visiting engineers all use our engineering collection with profit to themselves and pleasure to us.

Several articles have been written in the library periodicals during the last two or three years in which emphasis has been laid on the importance of reaching the business and professional men in public library work. I believe this is also a desirable object for the university librarian to keep in mind, especially if he is connected with a state university. A state university dependent on the goodwill of the voters for adequate support needs all the friends it can get. From the worldly standpoint, the friendship of the lawyers, business men, and engineers is more important than that of the women's clubs and reading circles. No opportunity should be lost to make the university's books on law, finance, engineering, and medicine useful to the local lawyers, bankers, engineers, and doctors. This it seems to me, is only ordinary prudence. The pastors and teachers will probably make their wants known without special effort on the part of the librarian, and are more likely to be already interested in the welfare of the university.

As an instance of a liberal policy shown toward professional men by a university library, I would like to cite the University of Michigan, which extends to local lawyers and doctors both reference and circulation privileges in its law and medical libraries. It also makes out-of-town loans from the medical library to the physicians and chemists of Detroit and Grand Rapids.

On account of its superior bibliographic equipment, the college library not situated in a large city, can frequently be of service to local booksellers who desire information regarding titles which they are unable to identify. In the great cities, the bookseller is often able to help the librarian in the matter of trade bibliography. In case the neighboring public libraries are small, and do not possess much in the way of trade bibliography, the college librarian is in a position to aid them with

advice about the purchase of foreign books. In fact he may be the adviser of the entire community in this particular.

In my own experience, I have found that many persons consult the college librarian with reference to the purchase of histories, cyclopedia, and other subscription works that they think of buying. The visit of a book agent offering an expensive set is generally marked by frequent telephone calls from people seeking advice before coming to a decision.

The state of California presents one example of an unusual function assigned to the university librarian. The law passed in 1909, establishing a county library system, provides that no person shall be eligible to appointment as county librarian, unless holding a certificate that he is qualified for the position, signed by the librarian of the State library, State university, or Leland Stanford university. How the librarian of either of the two universities is to satisfy himself of the qualifications of the applicant, is not specified. The official recognition of the librarian of Leland Stanford university, an institution on a private foundation, is one of the interesting features of the enactment.

One very important way in which the university library may serve not only its constituents, but the whole library world, and in fact the literary world, is by the publication of bibliographies. These are most useful when they list the resources of the university in some special field, in which its collection is particularly strong. Notable examples are the "Catalog of the Andrew D. White library," and the "Dante collection," both issued by Cornell, the "Catalog of the Avery Architectural library," issued by Columbia, and the "Harvard bibliographical contributions," commenced by Justin Winsor and still in progress. The bibliographical activities of the university may be conducted independently, or in conjunction with other libraries, as when compiling a union list of periodicals. In either case, I am of the opinion that this is probably the channel through which the most permanent, and most widely appreciated, contribution to

public welfare can be made by a university library.

The second paper of the program was presented by PHINEAS L. WINDSOR, librarian of the University of Illinois, on

THE RELATION OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY TO THE OTHER LIBRARIES OF THE STATE

The other libraries of the state, with which the state university library is, under present conditions, most likely to have direct relations, include a large number of tax-supported municipal libraries, a considerable number of college and university libraries, libraries of professional schools, including normal schools, a few public libraries supported by endowments, the state library, libraries of high schools and academies, and occasional libraries of learned societies, and other educational agencies. Within each state the library of the state university is generally found among the largest two or three, and generally is growing relatively fast; so that the relations to be considered are those between a large library and smaller ones. However, a more potent factor in determining the relation lies in the fact that the state university library is supported by state funds, and, in common with the other parts of the university, belongs, in a peculiarly close sense, to the people at large. Through the students, it comes into personal relations with the citizens of every corner of the state; and, as a consequence, the people and their local institutions generally feel that they have a valid claim on its services and resources. Many men of the faculty of the state university identify themselves with the various educational, commercial, philanthropic, and other interests of the state; prosecute special investigations into the resources of the various parts of the state, and in every way possible try to extend the benefits of their departments of the university to the whole state; all this, too, makes it the natural thing for the library also to plan and carry on a work that reaches beyond the resident student body and faculty.

But though this library generally has a superior collection of books, and has a body of specialists at hand whose knowledge is always at its service, there are certain obvious limitations that should be remembered. For example, the university library contains relatively few of the current popular books, and relatively few books not more or less directly connected with the subjects in the curriculum. Its first work is, of course, with and for the faculty and resident students. And even in state universities there is still much academic conservatism which looks doubtfully upon innovations, and makes progress in the less common forms of library work slower than in public library work.

First among the services the state university library should render to the other libraries may be mentioned a willingness to make inter-library loans freely, which, in spite of our present high transportation charges on books, can be developed much farther than heretofore. We already freely loan to the librarians of other college and university libraries for use of professors and serious students. If a local public library's constituents generally know that almost any book or small group of books they are likely to need can be had in three or four days from the state university library, if not in the local library, it is likely that the privilege will be used oftener than at present. And if among these constituents there are, as is likely, any considerable number of alumni or former students, or extension students of the university, the tendency to ask the local library to borrow, in any time of real need, will be all the stronger.

To further supplement the resources of the local library on any particular subject, a box of books, or lantern slides, or pictures, can be loaned by the state university library for a limited period. There is no conclusive reason why the state university library should not send out such traveling libraries, and in some states this library is an agency ready at hand which could do much of the work better than the state library or a library commission. With the state university so frequently attempting

so many forms of extension work and non-formal instruction, the traveling library for the use of study, club, and high school, constituents of the small public library ought not to be thought beyond the scope of its work.

A third service the state university library can render to the other libraries is to avail itself of its natural position as a training ground for librarians and library assistants, for the state library schools and summer library schools fall so easily within the generally accepted scope of a state university's activity, that where there is any real need for either of these agencies, the library should aim to supply it. Cordial, active support of library institutes is akin to this work of instruction, and should be expected of the state university library. Nor should this training of library workers cease with these more formal agencies; the library should hold itself ready and willing to attempt an answer to any specific questions relating to library management that arise in the libraries of the state.

The state university library should be an experiment station for the libraries of the state, within certain obvious limitations. For example, is there a section of the state overrun with tuberculous people, do the libraries of that section have to face the question of disinfection of books? The university library should seize the opportunity to prosecute such inquiries or experiments as will lead to the adoption of the simplest, most economical, and most effective methods of disinfection of books. Or, for another example, if insects are injuring books in a library of the state, let the university library see that the question is taken up, and that the resources of the whole university are behind the investigation into the best remedy.

The state university library is generally well prepared to answer general "reference" questions put to it by smaller libraries, and to serve also as a bureau of bibliographic information for them. Not only its superior collection of books, but the special bibliographic training and knowledge of its staff, and the generally ample resources of the faculty, make the

performance of this service entirely feasible; and if such questions are asked that prove to be beyond the resources of the library and university, they can be referred to the most convenient large or special library which has presumably better facilities with which to answer them. Here again, if all the constituents of a local library know that they may ask their library almost any sort of a question about books, their editions, prices, etc., and that if the local resources are not sufficient to answer it, the question will be referred by their library to the state university library, the privilege will be appreciated. One benefit accruing to the public might be a healthy decrease in the business of a certain sort of traveling subscription book agent.

In the disposition of state university publications, exchanges, and library duplicates, the state university library may well give first thought to the needs of the libraries of its own state, and seize every opportunity to add in these ways to their resources. Let the librarian see to it that the current university publications go regularly to every library in the state that is likely to wish them. Twice in my own experience the unsold remainder of student annuals, a year or two old, has been given to the library, and the copies sent to libraries in the state,—in one case 40 and in the other case (this year) over 100,—and in every case the University has paid the express charges.

To a modest degree, some of the state university libraries may serve also as regional libraries, or as central reservoirs of books, or as first steps toward these. Here, however, so much depends upon the resources and needs of the particular state university, its ambitions, the probable direction of its development, and its nearness to or distance from, other large and amply endowed libraries or institutions, that mere mention of the possibility of such a future service is all that can be safely attempted. If, in the development of real universities, there comes a generally accepted division of the field of graduate study and investigation, so that, for ex-

ample, one will have unquestioned superiority in finance, transportation, and commerce, and a neighboring one superiority in the classics and philology, it may easily become practicable for the library to follow such university specialization, and make of itself a central reservoir of books on one of these subjects, receiving from the other libraries of the state their dead books on these subjects, and trying to make its collection on them complete to the last degree.

In addition to these specific forms of service to the libraries of the state, it is assumed that the state university library performs certain less tangible duties to them, actively supporting all movements for the betterment of library conditions in the state, especially those represented by its state organizations of librarians and library workers, and by its state library, and its state library commission. Very rarely indeed do any circumstances in any state justify any other than a spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation between all these forces for popular education.

In conclusion: If I have considered only one side of the relations which should, and do, exist, it is partly because the state university library does owe everything to the state which supports it, partly because it is much more frequently able to offer help than are the great majority of other libraries within the state, and partly because it is perfectly safe to leave them to discover any service they may render the state university library.

In what I have said there has been lurking no unexpressed desire for, or expectation of, any equivalent return of so called "favors"; the justification of our support by state funds lies in the service we can render, and the more complete this justification the better satisfied we shall be.

The next paper was submitted by W. I. FLETCHER, librarian of Amherst college, on:

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

To the saying of the Great Teacher "To him that hath shall more be given"—a say-

ing quite inconsistent with the Socialist theory, but one that proves itself curiously true in fact, if not acceptable in theory—to this saying there has been worked out in our day a corollary—"He that hath shall give." Not that this is a new doctrine or principle; it is as old as the New Testament or the teachings of Plato or Socrates, older in fact than any of them.

But selfishness and greed have a strong hold on the human heart, and it has taken many centuries to bring even the Christian world to a practical acceptance and carrying out of the idea that possessions and endowments of one kind or another involve an obligation to share them with those less favored, to use them *pro bono publico*. True enough many men of wealth, from time immemorial, have been large givers, and the founding of colleges and hospitals by such men is no new thing; but it has remained for this present time to witness the awakening of the sense of obligation on the part of rich men to make the world better by their use of their riches. George Peabody, Cecil Rhodes, D. K. Pearsons, J. D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie—these are not only great givers, but they are also the apostles of a new doctrine as to wealth, which runs counter to the old idea that a man may surely do what he will with "his own." "Ownership is trusteeship," is a succinct statement of the new doctrine.

Nor is the ownership to which this new doctrine relates confined to the possession of wealth by individual men. It includes all holdings of resources of any kind by institutions as well. That it has been recognized by colleges and universities the whole university extension and social settlement movement is a witness, and from this point of view I prefer to approach the question of the relation of the college library to the community. Recognizing the potential value of what is in our college libraries, not only for the furtherance of the college work, but for the help and uplifting of the community about us, we may well seek for means of establishing such relations as will put these resources

in the way of as complete exploitation as possible.

Within a few years our college libraries have grown rapidly and have acquired a new character. They have gone beyond the point where they barely meet the needs of the college work, and have grown rich in works of a more general character—in art, in music, in biography, especially in science. Only a small proportion of their books are, at a given time, in use in the college, and more and more must the college librarian feel the strong desire that these unused resources might be benefiting the outside community.

In my consideration of this theme, I practically pass by the case of the college or university located in a large city where an adequate public library exists. Public libraries of some size and value are now to be found in most of the towns, certainly in the college towns. But outside of the large cities they are generally small, and limited in their scope, bearing no comparison to the college libraries in size or possibilities for general efficiency. The relation of the college library to the public library in its town is the subject of another paper at this session, and is not for me to treat. I may say that I would have named co-operation with the local public library as the first method of the college library's influence in the community. Next to that, I would certainly place the public schools. The college library can find no field of usefulness, outside of the direct work of the college, more promising and fruitful than is offered by the teachers in the schools. The small town library may contain some books of special value to teachers, but the ample collections in the college library, and the scholarly atmosphere which prevails there, should make it a place to which the teachers, especially in the high school, would constantly resort.

I have sent inquiries to about fifty college libraries preparatory to this discussion, and I find that the practice is general of encouraging the teachers to use the college library. Only a few, however, report that books are loaned to the teachers. In some of the colleges the supply of

books is hardly adequate to the college needs, and the circulation of the books outside of the college is not attempted. But the larger college libraries loan books freely to the teachers, giving them nearly as much liberty in the use of books as is given to members of the faculty. When we consider the vital importance to the colleges of anything that can be done to improve the quality of secondary instruction, we can but be convinced that such help as can be given along this line is not only a public benefit, but also has its direct reaction on the college itself.

The same might be said of help given to pupils in the schools, and would largely hold true. But until the facilities in books and in rooms for their use in the college libraries are further increased, no great frequenting of the library by school pupils can be encouraged. For this work, the town libraries should be especially equipped and administered.

Another avenue for the influence of the college library is found in the study clubs which are now so numerous. In some college libraries membership in such a club qualifies a person to use the library both for reference and for the drawing of books. These club-members are often not of a scholarly type, and their work in the library is easily looked upon as that of tyros, who are only acquiring that "little knowledge" which is "a dangerous thing." But a more sympathetic view will recognize that in all this even superficial cultivation of the minds of the citizens, especially of the mothers, there is promise of future crops of college students,—and here again a wise self-interest coincides with the impulse of the well-stored library to seek outlets for its treasures of wisdom and knowledge. This club work is one especially requiring a larger supply, especially of reference books, sets of periodicals, etc., than the town library is likely to furnish, and is also so like much of the college work as to be much better done with the use of the same apparatus and the aid of the same attendants.

Beyond these special classes in the community there remains another, well worthy

of cultivation by the college library. This class is made up of those individuals who are really bookish, and can make good use of a good library. No college library, so far as I know, is open to the inhabitants of the town generally, as a circulating library. But it is the rule in some to admit as borrowers of books all who will make application indicating some special course or line of reading that they wish to follow, or some subject in which they are specially interested. All resident graduates of the college, all who can be registered as graduates of some sister institution, all professional men and women, come into this class. Here again, an enlightened self-interest would suggest great liberality in administration. For the free use of a good library will count with other advantages to draw to a town the most desirable class of residents, who in turn will be friends and supporters of the college.

In Massachusetts we have been passing through an era of disturbance as to the exemption from taxation of the property of the colleges. Short-sighted and one-sided views as to the loss of taxable property have been honestly held by some, and strongly advocated by demagogues with "an axe to grind," but no success at all has attended the effort to change the law. It would not seem amiss to ascribe much of the public sentiment which has frowned down these attempts to put a burden on the colleges, to the good feeling fostered by the wise and liberal administration of the libraries and other public facilities of the colleges.

The college libraries may yet do much more to fasten and seal the bond which, through all petty and superficial rivalries, should hold together Town and Gown.

Miss LAURA R. GIBBS, of the Brown University library, presented a paper on:

STUDENT ASSISTANTS IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Graduating from a library school with the strong bias in favor of trained workers which all library schools must give, I had the fortune for several years to work in

college and university libraries which employed few or no student assistants. Then for four or five years, as the senior assistant in one of our smaller women's colleges, I used all my influence to prevent the custom of employing them from gaining a foothold there. Two years ago, however, when I became cataloger at Brown university, there were a round dozen of them ahead of me, and so useful have I found them that frequently one or two extras are temporarily employed at my own request, and another year will see two more permanently added to our staff.

The problem of managing such assistants to the best advantage has proved a most interesting one, and, as in many other cases, that which was accepted merely as a necessary evil has proved to be far less of an evil than it appeared on the surface. Interest in how others met the problem led me to borrow from Mr. Koch the statistics of college libraries collected for his report to the Asheville meeting of the A. L. A. in 1907. And, rather to my surprise, I found that the tendency of those libraries which employ students was to consider the custom not only economical, but also fairly satisfactory. The smaller libraries, as a rule, report the best results from their work, for the irregularity and uncertainty of the student would probably prove more serious in the complex machinery of a big institution than where a smaller force could more conveniently shift the work—a shifting which is unavoidable with the short hours and frequent vacations of students.

Of course if a library has the money at its disposal, it is unquestionably better to employ two or three regular assistants at fair salaries than to scatter the work among a dozen or more untrained workers who can give very few hours each day, and whose main interest lies elsewhere. But frequently it is a question of the student or nothing; then by all means take the student, and take as many as you can plan and revise work for. I am much inclined to think that one of the secrets of success with student assistants lies in employing them in large enough numbers,

certainly with a good many it is easier to keep somewhere near an even output of work, in spite of irregularity in hours, and even at the examination periods, as there are more apt to be people making up time.

Many colleges seem to regard the library appointments somewhat in the light of scholarships, help which must be given a student because he or she needs it, regardless of whether he is especially fitted for the work in question. I still congratulate myself that I have not yet had to deal with the sentimental "office," and our assistants are chosen because they are promising material, and are dropped when their work ceases to be satisfactory—a method which is not only just, but is also the only kind treatment of the student. To accept poor work from a man or woman who is hard up, or is trying to do too much, fosters a willingness to do inferior work, and that surely is little help to one who is presumably being trained to work to the very best of his abilities.

Another question, too, is that of the indolent or overcrowded student, who regards a library appointment carrying a certain reduction of tuition in return for a given number of hours of work as a form of, or substitute for, a scholarship. Hence he considers himself as merely less favored than some luckier classmate, who has the aid without the compensating labor, and feels no impulse to do his best work. Fortunately, these cases are rare and can be dealt with preemptorily.

Presumably the brightest students get the free scholarships, so the library has, as it were, only second choice; but the brightest students are not always the best workers, and a student who seriously wants to help himself through college is not a lazy person, and is seldom unaccustomed to hard work. More often we meet the case of the man—or still more often the girl—who is trying to carry too much work. Here it is hard for the library to know just what attitude to take. Between the Scylla of paternalism, and the Charybdis of indifference to the outside interest of your assistants, is a narrow course to steer. How much allowance should you

make for mid-term examinations which demand extra study hours, the library time to be "made up next week"? What shall you say to a sleepy man who does his work stupidly because he has been kept up more nights than one, as a part of his fraternity initiation?

Then there is the endless string of interruptions; the library is a good place for a friend to see the girl she has missed at the class-room door; she speaks only for a moment, but multiply her by three, and in one hour there is serious interference with the work of the room. Once I even had trouble with the too capable and attractive girl—one who could carry on her own work and a conversation with the man at the next desk quite satisfactorily, but I never found the men equally gifted. This particular girl had a fancy for making up lost time during the evening, and I once commented to a friend that the men showed remarkable interest in doing likewise, on those particular evenings. "More interest than principle?" was his pertinent surmise.

The library has, then, the second choice of students, and its work comes second at least in their interest. Still I maintain it should secure good results from them. How?

To accomplish this I find it best to require pretty regular hours of work. I ask each student to give me, within a week of the opening of the term, a schedule of the hours he or she intends to work each day of the week. Our requirement is 140 hours for each of the three college terms, that means twelve hours a week the first term, and fifteen or sixteen in the winter and spring. This division provides for the student's work in the library to be finished before the term examinations begin, though as a matter of fact, there are always a few who have lost time to make up, and who by special arrangement are permitted to do so during examination week, or, in urgent cases, even in the shorter vacations. As far as is reasonable, however, we require that the work shall be done regularly, and students are not allowed to drop too far be-

hind. Now and then one is unable to finish a term's work, and the matter is adjusted at the college office, but whenever it is possible to prevent this we do so, as it gives the student a feeling that it is largely a matter of his own convenience, and does not foster a sense of responsibility. Also it deprives the library of just so much time, for unless the time lost is considerable, it is hardly worth while to employ another person to make it up.

The time which students give is necessarily much broken, the average being two, or two and a half, hours a day, and that is usually divided. Then there is the disadvantage of hours between classes, which are slightly less than sixty minutes, yet it will generally seem best to consider them full time as long as the student comes directly from the class-room and stays as long as he can. We have already spoken of the interruptions from outsiders, the pressure of fraternity rushing seasons, of mid-term examinations, and of congestions of long papers to be prepared—all of which affect the work more or less seriously. Still, if you will not demand too much of him, the student does good work for you, only remember it is work which needs all his good will to make it of any value; you cannot afford time for nagging, neither can you afford to have it done ungraciously. Therefore, if you cannot get satisfactory results under the easiest relationship—try another student, and if you have to try too many, the natural conclusion should be that you yourself are not fitted for just this kind of work. Do not put up with perfunctory work, and do not ignore work that falls short of your standard—only be very sure your standard is not only a fair, but even a generous one,—more generous than in the case of a regular employee.

Of course, considerable time is spent at the beginning in training assistants, and we usually ask each applicant to give some twenty hours' apprenticeship. This has the added advantage of preventing a student taking up the work experimentally and dropping it for slight cause.

A student's term of employment in the library is four years at most, and the average would hardly be two. On this account, it is evident that any considerable amount of training would be quite out of proportion to the service rendered, and in planning the work this fact should be always before the person in charge of the assistants. A lack of library training is, of course, a foregone conclusion; and alas! a lack of orderliness and accuracy is almost as common. So valuable are the last two traits that it is well to choose a careful person rather than a brighter one who will be more likely to slight details.

All student work requires careful supervision, and in this supervision it is well if you can bring yourself to a point where you regard some things which you may have considered vital, as unessential or of minor importance. One case which comes to mind now is of a student who seemed hopelessly stupid until it was discovered that he could copy subject from author cards, with perhaps two or three typographical errors in a hundred cards. Now, at that particular time we needed just this work done, but the student seemed incapable of learning that when an author has two forenames his initials only should be given on the subject cards. After returning some forty or fifty cards to be re-written, I decided the point was not worth while, and the work goes on entirely satisfactorily. The student is a reasonably quick and extremely conscientious worker.

After considerable experimenting as to the kind of work in which students can be of most use we have reached the following conclusions: It is hardly worth while to use them in order work; but one student, with now and then a second to help out, does all our accessioning, and does it satisfactorily. All mechanical preparation of the books—plating, stamping, labelling, and cutting—can profitably be left entirely in the hands of one or two more; and we have had two or three men who covered pamphlets and repaired books as well as could be desired. Personally I feel very strongly that it is best not to put them at the desk, even in slack hours, as the desk

gives the tone of the library to the public, and should stand for dignity and efficient service. The public—even a college public—seldom discriminates between desk attendant and reference librarian, and it expects to find trained assistance at the first point to which it applies. If you select your men carefully, there is no reason why they should not put away books, though it is well to train them for this by preliminary practice in reading the shelves in various parts of the classification. Last year one of our probationers put in order three or four sections which were in considerable confusion. With a list, students can read shelves as well as any one, and, where the reserves are read every two or three days, that is capital work for them.

In our catalog department we make excellent use of five or six students. Catalog entries made on temporary slips are type-written by students, who make all added entry cards noted on the slips—half a dozen sample cards serving for the simple forms in use. One student devotes a large part of her time to putting numbers and headings on Library of Congress cards. Another orders cards for books piled on her desk; and it is at rarer and rarer intervals that I feel I should really like to apologize to Mr. Hastings for some peculiar entry that falls to his people to decipher. The same assistant withdraws "continuation" cards from the catalog, when new volumes come in, and even writes slips for some of the simpler titles. One looks up author's names and dates, and another alphabets all the cards—we expect to put two more at this work when our Library of Congress depositary catalog arrives—putting them into the drawers, where it is a matter of a few minutes for the cataloger to run over them and draw out the rod, letting them fall into place. Our shelf list cards are written by still another student from the catalog slips as they are on their way to the waste basket, and from the Library of Congress cards. He quickly learns to abbreviate titles, and selects the important information from the longest with considerable discrimination. After revision, the shelf list cards are filed in the same way that

the catalog cards have been. More revision! If there is opportunity for choice I should suggest that girls, as a rule, are more successful in the work of the catalog room, especially in writing catalog cards, than are men, the latter do better with shelf list, than with the more finicky catalog entries. Men do better plating, and, as a matter of course, should carry and put up books, and do any other heavy work.

Do you perhaps wonder what has become of the cataloger in all this confusion? Truth to tell she wonders sometimes if she is a cataloger, so curious a change has come over her—in fact it seems more or less of a joke anyhow, for she never intended to be a cataloger, and hated it most cordially when she was one—under the old regime, polishing the tails of the commas. If you expected to find her at her desk writing cards in her best library hand you would be shocked I fear. She is sometimes sorting great piles of printed and type-written cards, often revising students' work of various kinds—changing a group of headings because the Library of Congress uses another form, and her adopting it now will save work in the future—it is much less of a circumstance to change cards than in the days of that library hand. Not the least part of the cataloger's duty in this sort of a library is the care of the machines, for she is called upon frequently to see why this carriage will not move, why the tabulator sticks on another; she must drop her work to show how a ribbon is put on, and there is endless watching of workers who *will* use a machine that needs the type brushed.

Anyone in charge of student work would do well to plan it so that there is little variety for any one assistant, as each new kind of work means previous instruction, slower work, and extra revision. This of course is not so interesting for the student; it is monotonous and means that his or her work leads to little in the future. It is merely a way of making a little money now, not a part of education, and cannot give training that will be of value in any future library work, save the drill

which any part of the work, well done, necessarily gives in accuracy, neatness, and orderliness. The work, however, does give the student some knowledge of what work in a library means—that there is much drudgery, much detail, and plenty of dust. No girl who has served an apprenticeship will ever choose the profession because it is "ladylike," and "gives one an opportunity to read all the new books." Now and then a student does see beyond the drudgery, and finds a real interest in library work of one kind or another. Perhaps he or she keeps on in the same place, gradually working up; but remembering my own experience, I always urge at least a year in a good library school.

One more point if you still have patience, and that is the effect the system has on the profession as a whole. I should like to make a statistical study of this side, but I am inclined to believe that the student assistant who goes into the work afterward, is quite as apt to turn out a success and a credit to the profession, as the man who chooses it from the outside, as it were. Certainly some of our good library workers have begun as student assistants, and it would be reasonable to suppose that in some cases, at least, it was because of this experience that they chose the profession—perhaps not actually chose it in all cases, but only drifted into it, lacking a stronger attraction in some other direction.

SECOND SESSION

At the second session of the section W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland public library, summarized, and read extracts from the replies of some of the eighty-six public and fifty-three college libraries which had responded to a set of questions he had sent to two-hundred librarians, in his effort to obtain information on the "Relation of the public library to the college library."

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, librarian of the John Crerar library, and member of the A. L. A. Publishing board, submitted the following report on

THE CO-OPERATIVE WORK OF THE A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

As a result of conferences and consultations culminating at the Cleveland conference in 1896, the Publishing board undertook the publication of printed cards for analytical entries from a selected list of serials, and has continued the work to the present time. Recent developments, however, appear to require a redetermination of the principles which should govern the work, and a radical revision of the list of serials to be analyzed.

The original list was formed by each of the five libraries, which agreed to furnish titles, naming enough serials to give approximately an equal number of titles. As the first list of 194 serials did not give the intended number of 3,000 titles the list was increased from time to time until a maximum of 306 was reached. On the other hand, when the Library of Congress began to issue printed cards for a considerable number of these serials, all such were dropped by the Publishing board, so that at present there are only 200, yielding about 2,700 titles a year, and of these 12 are not assigned to any library.

Besides the heterogeneous character of the list, due to the manner of its formation and increased by the subsequent changes, the greatest drawbacks are the discrepancies in the subject headings, and the delays in issue, both inevitable in co-operative work, even with the careful attention to details given by Miss Browne and later by Miss Bascom, and the impossibility of filling any but advance orders. On the other hand, where all are taken, the price—one and one-quarter cents per card—is the same as that asked by the Library of Congress, while for a selection the charge of two cents a card is still low, considering the small edition.

On the whole, the undertaking has been successful. The number of subscribers has not changed greatly; some 16 take complete sets, and 60 odd subscribe to a selection.

The developments which make necessary a revision of the work are: first, the issue of the Library of Congress cards; second, the extension of that work, in accordance with its recent offer, to include certain classes of desirable titles received from other libraries; third, the issue of the "International catalogue of scientific literature"; fourth, a growing feeling that the list is altogether too miscellaneous; and fifth, the change in editor made necessary by the change in the location of the work of the Board.

It has seemed to the Board that there are three ways in which the work may be

curtailed to the advantage of all concerned, and they hope by doing this to make it possible to add to it in any direction which may be desired by any considerable number of subscribers.

In the first place, they propose to ask the Library of Congress to undertake, on its own account, a few serials—strictly monographic in character or else published by the United States Government—which would appear to have been overlooked. In the second place, they hope that that library will extend its offer to print titles furnished by other libraries, when five subscriptions are assured, to include material from the more important serials even if not strictly monographic in form or character. In the third place, they would be inclined to drop all special periodicals containing only short articles, and perhaps all scientific periodicals covered by the "International catalogue."

A cursory examination of the first fifth of the present list indicates that of a maximum of 2,700 titles a year from 200 serials, the Library of Congress ought to catalog for itself about 100 titles from 20 serials; that it might be expected to print from copy sent it about 300 from 65; that about 800 from 50 ought certainly to be printed by the Board, and that the remainder, 1,200 titles from 65 serials should be considered doubtful. Some of these ought to be printed by the Library of Congress, or if not by them, certainly by the Board; but many may well be dropped entirely, while as to a very considerable number the decision will depend upon the views taken by the subscribers as to the advisability of duplicating material in the "International catalogue." The Board feel that this is a most important point, and hope that it may receive due attention in the discussion which they hope will follow this presentation of the problem before them.

This is a question which interests chiefly the College and Reference section. Most general public libraries in any case will subscribe to a selection only, but if a few general questions can be settled to the satisfaction of a considerable number of college and reference libraries, they ought to find it advantageous to make complete subscriptions.

In drawing up the circular which they propose to issue soon, the Board will bear in mind the opinions expressed here. In that circular, also, they will ask for suggestions as to any expansions which may be desired.

W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Forbes library, Northampton, Mass., presented a statement of the problems involved in the

recent discussion between the trustees of Smith college and the Forbes library.

The election of officers of the Section for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Chairman, A. S. Root, librarian, Oberlin College; Secretary, Miss Irene Warren, librarian, School of education, University of Chicago.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

FIRST SESSION

Saturday evening, July 2.

The sessions of the Children's librarians' section were presided over by Miss May Masee, of the Buffalo public library. The first session was opened with a symposium on books about children, and the following books were discussed:

E. K. S. Key, "Century of the child."—Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf.

B. B. Lindsey & H. O'Higgins. "The beast."—Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

John Spargo. "The bitter cry of the children."—Miss Linda A. Eastman.

Jane Addams. "The spirit of youth and the city streets."—Mr. Henry E. Legler.

K. L. L. Boshier. "Mary Cary."—Miss Lutie E. Stearns.

R. R. Reeder. "How two hundred children live and learn."—Miss Caroline Webster.

Jacob A. Riis. "The peril and preservation of the home."—Miss Esther Straus.

H. G. Parsons. "Children's gardens."—Miss Elva L. Bascom.

G. S. Lee. "The child and his book."—Miss May Masee.

The session closed with a short discussion on intermediate work, led by Miss Mary Douglas, of the St. Louis public library. Miss Dousman, of Milwaukee, Miss Straus, of Cincinnati, Miss Zachert and Miss Flexner, of Louisville, Mr. McKillop, of Milwaukee, and Miss Masee, of Buffalo, took part in the discussion, in which the results of what had been done in several large libraries were presented, and the necessity was shown for a closer study of the needs of the older children with a view to meeting them adequately. One conception of an intermediate department was described as an accessible and attractive corner or room, provided with an specially

selected collection of books, with an assistant in charge peculiarly fitted to work with older boys and girls, and one who was familiar with both the children's and adult departments. Others felt that there should be no separate collection of books, but that more personal aid in selection should be given the younger readers in the adult department. A proposed method of marking certain books in an open shelf collection to facilitate the finding of an "intermediate" book was described by Miss Masee, and a somewhat similar method successfully practised in the Louisville public library was mentioned by Miss Flexner. The discussion closed with recommendations for further consideration of the subject at future meetings.

SECOND SESSION

A short business meeting was held on Monday, July 4, at 2:30 p. m. when Miss Masee was in the chair, and there were twenty-six members present. In the absence of Miss Clara W. Herbert, Washington, Miss Mary Douglas, St. Louis, acted as Secretary. After the reading of the Minutes, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Miss Faith E. Smith, Chicago; Secretary, Miss Mary Douglas, St. Louis. Miss Olcott moved that a committee of one be appointed by the Chair to investigate the organization of other sections to see if an Executive board were necessary, and to provide for a succession in office. The motion being carried, the Chairman appointed Miss Esther Straus, of Cincinnati. The business meeting adjourned for an informal round table discussion of questions of interest to children's librarians.

MARY DOUGLAS,
Acting Secretary.

SECTION ON PROFESSIONAL TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Saturday, July 2, 1910, 2:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Chalmers Hadley, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Sawyer, Miss Julia M. Whittlesey was designated to act as Secretary.

The Chairman appointed as members of the Nominating committee, Frank K. Walter, Miss Mary W. Plummer, and Miss Linda A. Eastman.

The program was as follows:

1. Report of the Secretary.
2. "The essentials of a good library school"
—Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha public library. Discussion—William F. Yust, Louisville free public library, and Purd B. Wright, Los Angeles public library.
3. "The apprentice class":
(a) In the large library—Miss Jessie Welles, Carnegie library, Pittsburgh; and Miss Alice Shepard, City library association, Springfield, Mass. Discussion—Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn public library; Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis public library; George F. Bowermann, Public library, District of Columbia.
(b) In the small library—Maude Van Buren, Mankato (Minn.) public library; Grace Delphine Rose, Davenport public library. Discussion—Arthur L. Bailey, Wilmington institute free library; John G. Moulton, Haverhill public library.
4. Election of officers, 1910-11.
5. Adoption of by-laws.

The first paper, by Miss EDITH TOBITT; librarian of the Omaha public library, was as follows:

THE ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD LIBRARY SCHOOL

Just what constitute the "essentials" of any course of study depends entirely upon the general or specific purpose to which this is applied, when completed. In a course of study of library methods, the

essentials most necessary for work in a college library may be different from those necessary for work in a branch library surrounded by a foreign population of the emigrant class, so I shall make an effort to find a happy mean in stating "essentials," and hope that these recommendations will apply to the majority of cases rather than to the extremes.

The first thing necessary in the establishment of a school is a *complete equipment* ready for the use of all classes of library students. This equipment must contain, not only representative collections of classes of books generally found in a public library, but must also contain a map collection, picture collection, documents, publications of societies, reference books—both foreign and English—a full collection of trade bibliographies, when possible some special collections, and as much more material as may be necessary to form a basis for the instruction of students who are to become librarians of various classes of libraries. All of this material must be so shelved and arranged that it is readily available for the use of the student. This corresponds to the equipment of a medical college, or a chemical laboratory; and the reason for its existence is obvious. Without it only the mere elements of library instruction can be given.

Possibly the most difficult part of the work of the management of any library school is that which has to do with the entrance requirements. It is scarcely possible to place the standard of general education too high, for without this all else is valueless in librarianship, even though the other requirements are of such vast importance that it seems unfair to give them second place.

The personal fitness for any position must take first rank after the scholastic requirements have been filled. Age must always be considered in this matter of fitness, but age does not always mean only

the number of years. In library work it means that the applicant must either give promise of ability to add to a store of knowledge and general attainment as the years pass, or, the years having passed, must be able to show an accumulation of personal accomplishments worthy of the number of years spent in acquirement. Only people having this freshness or ripeness of mind can appreciate the needs of others, and give to them valuable service.

Those who have had experience in selecting either students or employees know how difficult a task this is. The applicant who seems very well fitted, and bids fair to be one of the best, proves to be too poor to keep and not quite bad enough to let go; while the one who seems altogether impossible, and who is kept out year after year, and only after persistent effort is admitted, proves to be, later, the one who can carry the greater load. Because of this almost impossible task of selection, why should not experience in a library of good standing be one of the recommendations for admission to a library school, as a test of general fitness. Few libraries would recommend a student who, in personal qualifications, ranked below the library school standard. It is generally possible to obtain entrance to a training class in some large library, so that experience of this kind is easily obtained, even without a definite position as an employee. These students with experience will accomplish much more in a given time than those who have had no such advantages, will be more responsive, and will have more time to devote to the study of books—a subject which is frequently too much neglected. If the standing in scholarship is high, and the applicant has had experience, and through this experience has proved himself to possess those qualities which should be found in a librarian, it follows that not only can the technical side of library work be emphasized as much as it now is, but also there may be introduced such study and work as could scarcely enter into the life and the work of the average student unless introduced for some special purpose.

It would not be possible in the case of any technical or professional school to define the exact method by which instruction should be given. It is only possible to give the minimum standard by which we are to be governed, and to hope that each school will rise to heights beyond this in its own peculiar way.

Considering the breadth of the subject, it is safe to assume that ten months is the least time in which the general principles of this work may be mastered. In order to put into this short time the best possible, it is necessary to have among the instructors people of wide education, including library school education, and of library experience along the lines which they are to teach. Because of the value of experience, and of the changes in library methods, it is not an unknown thing for the instructors to spend weeks, or even months, in obtaining this valuable acquisition.

Perhaps the most practical method of teaching is by application. Those schools which are connected with libraries, which can give general practice in the work of all departments are fortunate. I do not believe, however, that work in a library can take the place of the work in a library school, even if the worker has the opportunity to serve in all departments.

Assuming that everything may be left out from a library course which the requirements for entrance may be expected to cover, it is safe to say that all that branch of learning known as "library technology" must be introduced. It is not necessary to enumerate these subjects. They are always dwelt upon fully, partly because it is necessary, and partly because they are the subjects which are definite, and consequently easy to teach.

There are two other subjects which have heretofore received but little attention, but which are now coming to the front because of necessity. I refer to "business and finance," and to the "social extension" work of the library. Only a limited number of library school graduates are required to attend to that part of the administration which has to do with the

finances, but for the sake of those who do, something of this should be taught. Methods of administration in the offices of city comptroller and city treasurer are so nearly the same in different cities that it would be possible, with one general plan, to open the eyes of the student to the methods used in any special place. This, with a general knowledge of business methods, such as those used in large business establishments, would do more toward helping the librarian to gain the confidence of the library board, and to feel at ease in the presence of this awe-inspiring body, than any other one thing. Any library board would respect a librarian who knew how to prepare a budget, and how to stick to it.

Librarians realize the necessity of keeping the card catalog up to date, but it is almost as necessary to keep the letter file up to date, to attend to all correspondence promptly, and to communicate by mail with people who have requested books, or who have been unable to find just the material wanted. The librarian must learn somewhere to follow up every patron with the same zeal with which a real estate man in a western town follows possible purchasers. The librarian should also learn somewhere what represents good advertising. The elements of these things mentioned should be taught in the library school. Teaching possible librarians how best to promote harmony among the members of the board can scarcely be a part of the duty of the library school, but if the student is taught to understand good business methods, and how to promote the interests of the library as a business man promotes his business, he will command the respect of the staff and the board, and the rest will be easy.

Regarding the social side—during the last few years professional library work has seemed to develop from the simple handling of books, and to have taken over some of the work which used to belong only to the social settlement. It is probably through this work that we shall in the future issue more books than by any other means. The distribution of books from

points where many people are employed will be a more popular method than through branches, because of the relatively small cost; and more popular than stations, because it is more personal. Almost all libraries can afford an "extension worker," while few libraries can afford branches. We have schools of philanthropy where methods of dealing with special classes of people are taught. May we not introduce into our library schools some course which will not only teach methods, but which will also teach something of the books which are the best for the use of special classes? It is necessary to know who are the writers in Bohemian, Yiddish, German, Swedish, and Norwegian, who correspond to Burnham, McCutcheon, McGrath, the Duchess, and others of this class. It is true these books are light, and may be read only for amusement, but their readers are sometimes the people who should be amused. There is as much reason for library workers to have a knowledge of the stories in foreign languages which are suitable, according to foreign standards, for the boys and girls of sixteen, as there is for a full knowledge of children's books; and I believe that it should have greater attention than it now receives. It would not be out of place to introduce a course of lectures, and to require the reading of such books as Jane Addams's "Spirit of youth and the city streets," and with this, a study of such books as seem best for individual cases. Library schools are giving courses which best apply to the work of the library commission, which is limited largely to the work in the country and small town, then why not add to this the work of the social extension worker for the city having a population of 100,000 and over.

With the requirements placed as high as they are by our library schools, perhaps it seems unnecessary to say that the library school should develop the bookish tastes of the student. With the great mass of technical material to be mastered in one year, there is great danger that the books will be forgotten, but all departments must be subordinated to this. To

bring the right book to the right person must be the sole object of the library's existence. It would be far better to neglect some of the lesser details than to fail to learn to set aside a part of each day for a study of books. It is only by concentrated effort that the librarian can learn the stock sufficiently well to be able to know what classes of books and what classes of people should be brought together. This can be taught only to a limited degree, but its importance can be emphasized.

Some of our educational institutions are attempting to conduct library classes and courses without having at their command either the necessary equipment, or teachers who have specialized in library subjects. Schools so poorly equipped will not attract those who wish to attain to the highest in library methods. This criticism does not refer to apprentice classes, which are conducted for the purpose of teaching local methods, and summer library schools, which give their courses as the best means of helping the small library.

There are some schools in existence which are purporting to teach in full all details of our profession, when in reality only the most elementary instruction is being given, frequently by means of trifling collections of books and other material, and to students wholly unprepared. The same condition exists in other professions, and we must, therefore, expect it in ours. Schools of this class, and also schools teaching only technical work, should be avoided by the student who works with the end in view of giving the best of himself in the service of the public.

As time passes no doubt our libraries will change in method as they have in the past, and the library schools will find it necessary to change the curriculum to meet the needs. It is even possible that some lectures on the management and arrangement of museums, for instance, will be necessary. But this is in the future. It is not necessary now. The part at present is to introduce to the student the library problem of to-day, in reality—not in theory.

In discussing this paper, William F. Yust and Purd B. Wright emphasized the points made by Miss Tobitt concerning the necessity for the teaching of proper business methods, and familiarity with the work of social service as conducted in large cities.

In the open discussion, H. C. Wellman declared that if specialists were to be the products turned out from a library school, one course would be necessary, but if general workers, another sort was necessary, and that, therefore, two courses should be offered by the same school. He thought that the general course as now offered by library schools embodied altogether too much technical training, and too little culture; that the details of accessioning, cataloging, charging systems, etc., could be learned after leaving the school in whatever library one was working; that what a library school student really needed to learn in the school were the broader considerations of the aims of a library, methods of advertising a library's work, and other administrative problems.

Charles H. Gould contended that the technical features of school training were of the class that could not be gained outside afterwards, so easily as the general features emphasized by Mr. Wellman as essentials in training; that library schools exist for instructing in the technique which is peculiar to library work, and which distinguish it from other lines of work.

Frank K. Walter thought that the element of time was a most important factor not enough considered by those outside of the schools in judging the work of the schools; that everything could not be given in ten months; and that if librarians could agree as to what should be given and what cut out, perhaps the makers of library school courses would be glad to comply.

The second topic of the session was opened by two papers on "The apprentice class." The first one was written by Miss JESSIE WELLES, Superintendent of the Circulation department in the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, and was in part as follows:

THE APPRENTICE CLASS IN THE LARGE LIBRARY

The apprentice class conducted by the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh is for the purpose of training local people for minor positions in that library. Actual residence in the city is one of the entrance requirements, and the student definitely understands that we are not training her for general library service, nor for responsible positions in our library. Such positions are filled by people who have had a broader training in library schools, or in fields which have fitted them for special work.

Our work is so centralized that assistants in the Central loan division and branches have practically no work with the catalog and shelf list, except to file cards and add entries for added copies and replacements.

The statistical work is also centralized, all totals and percentages being computed in the Librarian's office.

Our aim in training apprentices is thus made quite definite. Two or three students must be prepared for occasional positions in the Catalog or Order departments, and the rest must be taught to serve people agreeably, intelligently, and efficiently.

Examinations are usually held in May and September, publicity being given them through the press, and by means of notices posted in libraries, local colleges, and high schools. As we must keep within the range of the high school students' field of knowledge, they are of the usual hackneyed "library entrance examination" type. An application form is filled out and presented with the examination paper, giving the necessary personal information. A standing of 75 per cent is required. Applicants passing the May examination are given at least a month's practical work during the summer, as they are then much better prepared to take up intelligently the class work which begins in October. The September examination is a concession to local conditions. Normal school graduates who have failed to obtain schools apply at this time, and many of them are too good to lose.

The time given to class work covers three days a week from October first to January thirty-first. In addition to this, 750 hours' practice work are required, or about four months' service. The practice schedules of the individual student differ greatly, being fitted to the needs of the student and the convenience of the library. Students who are much dazed by their first plunge into library technique are often relieved of all practice work until they begin to "find themselves." The whole course—including class, and practice work, and lectures (of all kinds)—is equivalent to five and a half months' service on a forty-two hour schedule.

There are three groups of lecture courses, most of which require class work:

1. A group treating of library technique designed to give the student a general survey of the subject and special instruction in the systems used in our library.

2. A group planned to familiarize the student with the work of the Pittsburgh library, of other Pittsburgh institutions, and with local conditions and history.

3. A group on general history and literature, designed to acquaint the student with the best books on these subjects.

The courses are given by different members of the staff, each one selected for his or her ability to deal practically with the subject in question.

In Library technique the classes are as follows: Vertical handwriting, Order and accession work, Classification, Use of the catalog, Reference work.

A thorough course in vertical handwriting is given, and an elementary one in order and accession work. These two courses test and train the students in accuracy and neatness.

The courses in "Classification" and the "Use of the catalog" are conducted by an assistant on the Central loan division staff, whose special work is to help the public in the use of the catalog, and in the choice of books. In each, an elementary course in the subject is given, followed by direct application of knowledge gained to work with the people.

In the course on "Use of the catalog,"

the student is taught to use understandingly the catalogs in our library, including a classed catalog in book form, a dictionary card catalog, and, in the Technology department, author and subject catalogs. She is also taught how to explain these catalogs to the people—a delicate task, to be approached with caution, and performed in humility of spirit.

Students who, having done good work in the "Handwriting" and "Order work" courses, show aptitude for work with the catalog, are later entered in the full course in cataloging, given to the Training school for children's librarians, and prepared for work in a record department.

The course in "Reference work" is given by the Librarian of one of our large branches, and consists in a careful study of the Branch collection, supplemented by study of important reference books to be found only in the Reference and technology departments at the Central library.

The second group of lecture courses, on general information in regard to local institutions and conditions, consists of: (a) talks by heads of library departments and divisions, describing the equipment and work of the library, and accompanied by visits of inspection; (b) talks on allied and other Pittsburgh institutions, civic clubs, charities, etc., with some study of local conditions and history.

The third group of courses, on literature and history, consists: (a) of a course on the history and development of periodical literature, with a critical study of important periodicals and newspapers of the day; (b) a course in good reading. This is conducted by a woman of wide reading and culture, and is practically a reading club, the members presenting papers which are followed by discussion. There is a general review of the books which constitute the great literature of the world, accompanied by a rapid survey of the history contemporaneous with each period studied. This is necessarily very superficial, but insures at least a bowing acquaintance with the best books, and creates a taste for good reading. The time given to this is not counted as either class or practice

work. The students are told that a librarian must be a reader, and that during their apprenticeship they are given the best possible guidance, so that future reading may be well directed.

In addition to the above courses, a certain amount of formal instruction is given in "practice work" to the class as a whole, the individual instruction being in charge of the head of the department or branch in which each student is scheduled. This general instruction deals with the policy underlying our system and rules, especially in relation to our treatment of people. Young women who have never been in public positions before cannot be expected to know by instinct the right attitude toward our readers, nor to choose always the most tactful method of dealing with them. Believing that a sympathetic knowledge and understanding of books and of people are the real essentials in our work, we emphasize these points throughout the course.

Students are marked for their daily work in classes; and tests, or formal examinations are given at the end of each course.

"Practice work" standings are assigned from the written report forms filled out by the head of each department or branch in which a student is scheduled. Each student is scheduled under at least three different people during her apprenticeship.

Students reaching satisfactory standings in class and "practice work" are, at the end of the course, placed on the substitute list from which they are appointed to positions according to their qualifications.

Every student thoroughly understands the difference between apprentice class training and library school training, and knows that she cannot reach the grade of first assistant in the Pittsburgh library without the broader training and knowledge of library affairs which a library school gives. She also knows that the breadth of education which entrance to a library school requires is an asset which we value very highly in a "trained librarian."

If she show adaptability for library work, and a desire to study to enter a

library school, she is given all the help and encouragement possible.

The second paper on this topic was that of Miss ALICE SHEPARD of the City library association, Springfield, Mass. After describing the course of work outlined at the Springfield library for the apprentice classes, Miss Shepard said in part:

Every apprentice is made to feel from the day she enters the class that she is in all practical ways a part of the working force of the library, and that her service is an important and vital element in the whole work of the institution. Effort is made to inspire professional pride and high ideals, and a class spirit is encouraged that often proves helpful to individual members. Honest criticism of work is given, and our aim is to correct faults, of whatever nature, as soon as discovered. No instance has yet occurred of the necessity of dropping any member of the class because of extreme unfitness or "misfit-ness" for the work.

The period of service required without pay is ten months, with an allowance of four weeks during this term for vacation, thus making the actual service cover only nine months. The weekly schedule includes forty-three hours' service, as in the case of the regular staff, of which time about fifteen hours weekly is devoted to study and class work.

Each pupil is given a month's instruction and practice under the supervision of the assistant in charge in each of the main departments of the library.

The main advantages of the apprentice system with us have been proved to be: first, the actual addition in service of several persons to the working force of the library through the busiest months of the year; second, the reflex benefit upon the staff through their work in teaching the class—a by-product of the system; third, and most important, the provision for an eligible list of available candidates for vacancies that may occur in the staff. This list is of double value, in that it is made up of persons, who not only have passed a carefully prepared educational

test, but who have proved by a year of actual experience in our library what is their general working capacity, and to what extent they possess special fitness for library service. We thus are able to eliminate from the risks that a library always takes in making appointments the troublesome one of not having any positive knowledge of the individual under consideration.

Miss MAUDE VAN BUREN, of the Mankato (Minn.) public library, presented the first of two papers dealing with "apprentice classes in small libraries." She gave, in story form, the experience of "Cordelia Works" in dealing with apprentices, and then presented her conclusions as follows:

That a practical knowledge of the technical, the inspirational, the business sides of library work can be acquired in no better way than by actual experience in a small, well administered library; and that the student entering library school without it is woefully handicapped.

That the student will surely learn, in her two or three months of long hours and self sacrifice whether or not she cares to make this her life work. That it is better for her to discover at this stage of her experience whether or not she is adapted to the work, than to assume the expense of beginning her training at a library school with the possibility of failure to adjust herself. That she also discovers much more readily than in class work what particular line of work she is best fitted for, in case the general work of a library does not appeal to her.

That her apprentice course should be taken during the time of year when the most active work of the library is in progress, when clubs and schools are making their largest demand upon the library's resources.

That examinations in the small library seem hardly necessary. The librarian of the small library is in the closest possible touch with each student, and is able to judge of her work much better from observation than by examination, as she herself supervises and revises.

That relative values, and the distinction between essentials and non-essentials, are brought out in the work of a small library to a degree impossible in the library school, unless the instructors have had broad experience in the general work of a library. The gravest mistake a library school can make is to place on its faculty a graduate from school who has not had years of actual experience in the general work of a library.

That the inexperienced graduate is likely to over-emphasize particular phases of the work (picture bulletins, for example) which later she learns are of secondary importance; and that she who organizes an apprentice class immediately upon her graduation from school, has considerable self-assurance, to say the least.

That the work actually accomplished by the short-term apprentice hardly compensates for the time the librarian spends in instruction and revision. After the first three months, a wide-awake apprentice really pays for services rendered; but up to then, the time the librarian spends in teaching and in revision might be devoted much more profitably to the actual work of the library, especially as the patrons are better pleased with the service of one in whom they have confidence than with a raw recruit.

That whether librarians of the small library shall, or shall not conduct apprentice classes is likely to depend upon the point of view. If it is actual service they are after, they can more easily and satisfactorily render that service themselves. If, out of sympathy for the profession, librarians are willing to help the prospective student to become a better student, and eventually a better librarian, and can conscientiously devote themselves and their libraries to the cause for a couple of months, they at least have the satisfaction of knowing that other libraries will receive the benefit; and what benefits one, accrues to the advantage of all to some extent.

That a year's apprentice course in a small library cannot possibly take the place of library school training; with want of contact with teachers and lecturers, the

elect of the profession, it would require several years of practice in a small library to make up for one year in school; but just as surely as school training is desirable for librarianship, practical experience is desirable for school training.

Miss GRACE DELPHINE ROSE, of the Davenport public library, read a paper on:

APPRENTICE CLASS IN THE MEDIUM-SIZED LIBRARY

Public libraries of to-day are all eager to accomplish far more than their funds permit; and, animated by the spirit of the missionary book, seek to reach every corner of their communities, to touch every interest, and even to register every family. This we call "library spirit," and encourage its growth. The support given, however, is seldom sufficient for more than a portion of this comprehensive service, and never yet has it been sufficient for adequate compensation for trained workers in all departments.

Thus it has been necessary for the library economist to train his assistants by the time-honored apprentice system. In the small library this is done in order to gain unpaid labor; and in the large library, to fill subordinate positions at small salaries.

In the very small library, there is seldom prospect of a permanent position, but it is necessary to have an occasional substitute and help during busy days. The training thus received is usually too limited to prepare the apprentice for work elsewhere.

The large library gives positions to all of the members of its apprentice classes, and the classes are conducted with its special needs in view.

Between the very small library, where the librarian with perhaps one assistant constitutes the working force, and the great city library, whose accession numbers require six figures, and whose staff would make a good library club, there is a medium-sized, small city library, with from fifteen to seventy-five thousand volumes. As size is only relative, this library seems large in comparison with the village

book collection, and it is certainly very small when contrasted with the resources in a great city library.

This medium-sized library is the one which we shall discuss in relation to the apprentice class. It has a different outlook from either the very small, or very large library. It is able to employ a small staff, some of whom may be graduates of library schools. The staff is large enough to require a certain organization, to have the work divided into departments, and to hold the heads of these departments responsible for results. If this library conducts an apprentice class regularly, it is unable to supply all of the members with positions; and thus they may become applicants for positions elsewhere.

Is it wise or necessary for the medium-sized library to train workers for the general field? Does the amount of unpaid labor received compensate for the time of librarian or trained assistant given in instruction and supervision? Is the standard of education, usually a high school course, sufficiently high for the best interests of the individual library, or of the library profession at large?

Let us briefly consider these three questions from the viewpoint of the large small library.

First, Is it wise or necessary to train workers for the general field? Much may be said in favor of the man who has learned his profession or trade from the bottom up; and reams might be written on the value of practical, *versus* scholastic training. There are distinguished examples in every profession of those who are broader than any school and wiser than any system. The exceptional person will always succeed, but we may not have the foresight to select and advance the right ones. The practical-experience path to the top is also a much longer and harder trail than the well-graded roadway that has been laid out by the schools. Each outlook must be gained step by step, and often years pass before the broad and comprehensive view of the whole field is reached.

There are opportunities in libraries of this size for assistants to work into ex-

ecutive positions; and each librarian, employing one of his own apprentices, or one from another library, should appreciate his responsibility in training his successors. He should urge such assistants to obtain the best and broadest preparation possible—perhaps attend a regular library school—and should make them realize that they will have to meet the problems of the future, if they seem to think that to-day's problems have been satisfactorily solved.

There is also no doubt that these home-trained workers are keeping the salaries of all library assistants below the figures which would commend librarianship to more educated people. As prices increase, salaries advance slightly; but, in order to raise them to the scale where they should be, in view of the quality of service demanded, every librarian is in duty bound to raise the requirements for admission to the apprentice class, and to urge assistants to further study and training.

When only the person of educated mind and special personal qualifications will think it possible to enter library work, and the librarian has a recognized position in the professional world, then all workers will be paid according to service and responsibility. Until this Utopian period is reached, it is perhaps wise to train only such assistants as are needed for the work of each library, and even to consider carefully whether that may not be better done by people with more technical training.

This brings us to the second question: Does the amount of unpaid labor received compensate libraries for the time of librarian or trained assistant given to instruction and supervision?

The apprentice class in our medium-sized library consists of from one to three members. They receive regular class instruction five days a week for three or four months, and the remainder of the term is filled with practical work. The instruction covers a thorough drill in the decimal classification, work of the circulating department, general reference books, and simple cataloging. Lists of required reading are given in both adult and children's books. In this library, the departments

are closely related, and the assistants must be able to interchange at times, and often regularly relieve each other for meal-hours and half-holidays. The cataloger may supply for the reference librarian, and the latter may at times be found at the circulating desk; and either of them is able to take charge of the children's room in an emergency. The smaller the staff, the more general the character of the work; and, while each member has definite duties, there are often no understudies except the apprentices. Thus we see that the training must be thorough, and may take a great deal of time that could be used to advantage in other lines.

It has been our experience that the amount of help given by apprentices just out of high school does not compensate for the time their instruction requires; while several apprentices who were college graduates were reliable assistants long before their term was over. This question, however, must be left for each to answer according to individual needs and conditions, and we will take up the third question which has been touched upon in considering both of the others.

Is the standard of education, usually a high school course, sufficiently high for the best interests of the individual library, or of the library profession at large?

Librarianship is one of the professions or occupations that requires both special training and general education. Mr. Crunden once said that "the training of all librarians should begin with a liberal education. That is a cardinal doctrine." It is the practical, sometimes humdrum, actual work of the library that must test the value of the general education, but we all know how little time there is for study or culture after we have begun our work. It is, therefore, necessary that the general education be gained first.

The love of reading which often attracts to the library, seldom means scholarship or literary taste, and these should be sought in our apprentices. The average high school graduate is not ready for general library work after taking the apprentice course. This is especially true

in the medium-sized library, for patrons do not distinguish between grades of service, and accept any one who is temporarily at the desk as representing the library, and form their opinion of its value from the character of the assistance received.

In the small city, where the high school student may be well known, further study and a few more years are also desirable that she may be given the respect and confidence due her position.

If we raise the standard of education, we shall lose some of the eager enthusiasm of youth, but in return gain maturity of character, a virtue that stands high in Miss Hitchler's list. We shall also make the public library a stronger force in each community.

In the discussion of this paper, by Arthur L. Bailey, he read a sketch prepared by JOHN GRANT MOULTON, of the Haverhill (Mass.) public library, in which conclusions were drawn by Mr. Moulton as follows:

As to an apprentice class without pay, I cannot speak from actual experience, but I should not want one. Such service would be of a low grade, and worth little to a library.

As to formal training classes for the general field, they do not seem within the province of any public library, either large or small. The public funds are appropriated for local library service, and not for running a school. Better training can be obtained at the regular library schools; higher standards can be maintained, and better workers can be trained who can command higher salaries. If the multiplication of library schools leads to lower standards in efficiency and salaries, a further multiplication, through training classes in libraries, of the number of library workers who are looking for situations lowers still more the standard of salaries. Better reduce the number of schools than increase the number of training classes, and thereby increase the number of library workers who are doomed to disappointment in finding positions with living salaries. Each year I have applica-

tions for situations from people who have attended training classes in libraries, for whom there seems a small chance of getting a decent situation. The salaries they have demanded have usually been out of proportion to what we could pay here, and the training they had received I know would not come up to our standards.

If training classes are needed in large libraries, let them limit their classes to those whom they can employ at respectable salaries.

Let the medium-sized and small libraries train only those assistants they actually need, by whatever method is cheapest and best for that particular library.

Leave training for the general field to the accredited library schools.

By a unanimous vote, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chairman, Phineas L. Windsor, University of Illinois library school; Secretary, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa summer library school.

The following By-laws were adopted:

Name. This section shall be called the Section on professional training.

Object. Its object shall be the discussion of questions pertaining to preparation and qualification for librarianship.

Membership. There shall be two kinds

of membership, active and associate. The following classes are eligible for active membership, including participation in the business of the section: 1) All persons belonging to the faculties of library schools, or lecturers for regular courses of three or more lectures, in such schools. 2) Instructors giving three or more lectures in regular training classes.

All members of the A. L. A. interested in the object of the Section are eligible for associate membership, which admits to the meetings and to discussions but not to participation in the business of the Section.

A register shall be kept of each class of members.

Officers. The officers of the Section shall be a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary, who shall be chosen from the active membership, and who shall serve for one year.

Committees. There shall be two standing committees, one on membership, and one on program; and the officers, with the chairmen of these committees, shall constitute the Executive committee.

The membership and program committees shall each consist of three persons appointed by the Chair, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; one member thereafter retiring and being replaced at the end of each year.

Meetings. The Section shall meet at the time and place of the Annual conference of the A. L. A., and may hold executive sessions at such other time and place as the Executive committee may appoint.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

FIRST SESSION

Saturday, July 2, 2:30 P. M.

The first session was called to order Saturday, July 2, at 2:30 p. m. by the Chairman, James I. Wyer, Jr., Director of the New York state library. In the absence of Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of experiment stations, U. S. Department of agriculture, who was to have delivered the first paper on the program, Mr. WYER gave a brief opening address on

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES

A notable feature of the last ten or fifteen years in American library develop-

ment is the growth of what have come to be called "special libraries." These are libraries on one subject—engineering libraries, legislative reference libraries, libraries of professional schools, collections of books used in scientific laboratories, in investment brokerage houses, in large factories, and in a great variety of industrial enterprises. Another phase of this specialization is the growth and emphasis, within great libraries, of special departments, such as law, medicine, theology. This is especially the case with large reference libraries or with university libraries in which the special library has grown up in connection with the development of a separate school or college.

We are met to-day to discuss some of the problems peculiar to agricultural libraries. Of these there are several distinct types which have grown with the growth of agricultural research, education, and popularization in this country:

1 Those in colleges of agriculture. These may be either (a) Experiment station libraries for research use by members of the staff of one of the United States or State experiment stations, or of a private experiment farm such as those at Rothamsted or Biltmore. This type of library does not contemplate use by undergraduate students, and exists when the station is not in close connection with a college of agriculture.

(b) General libraries serving at once the student body of an agricultural college, its faculty, and the research staff of an experiment station either immediately connected with the college or in its vicinity.

2 Government agricultural libraries. Typified above all by the library of the Department of agriculture at Washington, with its many branch or subordinate libraries in such Bureaus as Entomology, Chemistry, and others. Considerable agricultural collections are growing up in many of the state departments of agriculture. These are usually unorganized, miscellaneous collections of books, most of them received in exchange for the publications of the state department, and many of them remotely related to agriculture. There will be a great growth within the next ten or twenty years in the classification, arrangement, weeding out, and utilization of these libraries in the state departments.

3 The agricultural collection or department in large scientific and technical reference libraries. While these in a way are not separate libraries, they may be considered legitimate for our purpose. They are very rigidly special; they are not always homogeneous, because of the limitations of a system of library classification as applied to an entire library. They are composed of agricultural books in a much stricter sense than a library which is entirely devoted to agriculture, and whose

classification groups around agriculture all of the very many related subjects and sciences.

All of these libraries are concerned solely with the literature of agriculture in the broadest sense, for agriculture has a great and a growing literature—a reference literature, a periodical literature, an official literature, even a *belles lettres* (Warner's "My summer in a garden"), and, as fiction, the numerous books with titles like "\$10,000 a year on the farm."

Speaking strictly and within narrow limits, we should perhaps omit consideration in such a program or meeting as this of the slender agricultural departments in city or village public libraries. The rural public library likewise scarcely comes within our field. In them, while the literature of agriculture is an incident, still it is present, and, as a social question, it is quite proper that the place of agricultural literature in rural communities and the methods of disseminating it should be discussed here.

It is interesting to note how the scope of a special library has broadened and constantly tends to broaden. In no subject is this more true than in agriculture. Chemistry, physics, economics, zoology, veterinary science, transportation, and a host of other miscellaneous topics, all have distinct agricultural relations; and the agricultural library, no matter how restricted may have been its original plan, is bound to expand in scope to include a large collection of literature on related subjects.

This raises at once the question of the classification of such a library, and suggests the general observation that the classification of any special library should be one which should place in the center of the scheme and magnify to any extent the particular subject of the library, and which should group round this subject, intimately connected with its different branches by arrangement or notation, all the literature of the various auxiliary subjects.

The subject "Popularizing agricultural literature," was represented on the pro-

gram by two papers. The first, by Charles B. Galbreath, Librarian, Ohio state library, was read at the second session, as Mr. Galbreath was unable to be present at the first session, and was entitled:

TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR FARMERS

The second paper on the general subject was by Miss LUTIE E. STEARNS, Chief, Traveling library department, Wisconsin free library commission, and was entitled:

AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The popular interest in agricultural literature may be said to be a growth of the last twenty years, the first great impetus being given by the United States government through the raising of the Department of agriculture in 1889 to an Executive department, with its head a member of the Cabinet.

The further recognition of farm life through the appointment by President Roosevelt of the Commission on country life and the tour of the country by the Commission thus appointed, aroused an interest which is still being felt, notwithstanding the fact that the Commission itself was killed by some Tawney opposition.

The replies to a circular of inquiry concerning agricultural collections in public libraries recently sent to libraries north, south, east, and west, give abundant proof of the increasing popular interest in the subject.

Indeed, so keen has the interest become in popular books, it is reported that such works as St. Maur's "Self-supporting home," and "The Earth's bounty," originally published and read by hundreds of thousands of readers in "Good housekeeping," together with Bolton Hall's "A little land and a living," and "Three acres and liberty," have to be constantly duplicated and rebound. Other books, such as Butterfield's "Chapters in rural progress," Card's "Farm management," Meline's "Return to the land," Morris's "Ten acres enough," Masse's "Practical farming," Powell's

"Country home," Roberts' "Farmstead," and Streeter's "Fat of the land," have come to be almost as popular as novels. Bailey's "Cyclopedia of agriculture," the most scholarly and comprehensive work of that nature yet published, finds many interested readers, particularly the fourth volume of the work, which deals with farm life and its possible uplift.

In the circulation of the books given, it should be noted, however, that the readers of these books are almost wholly city folks. It is usually only the farmer who has graduated from some agricultural college, or taken a university course in farming, and who does it on scientific principles, who is interested in books on the subject. The result of the symposium on the subject shows that the most popular subject of all is poultry raising. Many libraries make a practice of advertising their books on farming.

The library at Portland, Ore., has gone so far as to publish a splendid little manual of 28 pages which is issued free of charge, containing a list of books on agriculture. The books on agriculture are used as much as, and even more than, the engineering collection.

Bloomington, Ill., reports that "early in the spring, so early that the farmer has two months before he can get out into the country, we begin to advertise our books on farming."

The Buffalo public library has books on agriculture in the stacks, open shelf room, and sends them to the branches. The library has taken the two latest and best bibliographies which could be found of some 60 or 70 books each, and has purchased copies in duplicate of all the books.

Des Moines, Iowa, uses the agricultural bulletins and reports constantly, and the collection of material on agricultural subjects is in great demand. The library keeps the farmers' bulletins, experiment station bulletins, and those of the experiment station record on file where they are accessible until a sufficient number have accumulated to form a volume, when they are bound and indexed by subject on cards. The government index to the farmers' bulletins is found a convenient tool in the library.

The Detroit, Mich., library reports that there are no official publications of any sort used to anything like the extent to which the agricultural bulletins are used.

Eau Claire, Wis., reports that it has found that "the list of publications of the U. S. agricultural department, 1862-1902, with analytical index, is a very useful book," and is anxious that the Department should be persuaded to keep it up to date, as it does away with the need of cataloging the multitudinous pamphlets.

Janesville, Wis., reports that it keeps and uses the farmers' bulletins most extensively, having them bound on tapes with stiff covers, 25 bulletins to a volume, which are pocketed and issued as books. It also makes great use of the University of Wisconsin experiment station reports.

Oconto, Wis., finds that great use is made of the agricultural collection by the county teachers who are required to teach the first principles of agriculture; part of the examination for teachers' certificates consisting of questions on agricultural subjects.

Galveston, Texas, makes great use of books on garden fruits and domestic animals, and reports the Bulletins of the United States Department of agriculture of great value.

Indianapolis, Ind., secures through the local Congressman, duplicates of farm bulletins when special ones that prove desirable are issued. Miss Browning writes, "If we have a good bulletin on poultry-raising, we get duplicates, and put each in a Gaylord pamphlet cover, and circulate them. When other bulletins are received on the same subject, such as the building of poultry houses, or relative value of breeds of chickens, we bind them together, thus making a first rate poultry book. Indianapolis is a city of spacious grounds, with beautiful flower gardens. The children are taught gardening in the schools, while a vacant lot society borrows vacant ground that is not to be built upon during the current year, has the heavy plowing done, gives the seed, and starts the idle and unemployed making gardens. All this keeps the books in the library in demand all the time."

Jacksonville, Fla., tries to secure everything possible relating to agricultural conditions in the South and especially in Florida. The bulletins of the Florida agricultural experiment station find use, as do some of the farmers' bulletins from Washington, and the "Yearbooks" of the Department of agriculture, but most of the literature is not suited to local conditions.

Newark, N. J., has practically all of the reports, bulletins, and circulars issued by the United States government. In the springtime flower and seed circulars are secured in quantities, and distributed free from the tables. For Arbor Day, the library secured many copies of the bulletin re-

lating to trees, their growth and protection. These were distributed to teachers through the Board of education, and students were invited to the library for copies of the books about trees.

Oklahoma City has the United States publications, together with the Oklahoma State agricultural department biennial reports, which are greatly used, as is everything about Oklahoma's crops and soils in encyclopedias, atlases, local newspapers, and almanacs.

Omaha, Neb., reports that it has many agricultural publications but that although it is in a farming district, and the city almost entirely maintained by farmers, yet the farmers are not supplied with literature, as the distance is too great to do so without some system of traveling libraries. Many of the farmers receive the agricultural reports directly from the government.

The Philadelphia free library reports that next to the Patent office "Gazette," the agricultural reports are used more than any other.

Topeka, Kan., states that the state library, which is a depository, furnishes all the bulletins and agricultural reports that are needed by the community.

The foregoing papers provoked much interesting discussion on farmers' reading, participated in especially by those connected with state library commissions.

The next paper on the program was by CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, Librarian, The John Crerar library, on

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE IN A REFERENCE LIBRARY

When the plan for the organization of The John Crerar library was drawn up, in 1895, the subject of agriculture was intentionally omitted from the list of subjects to be covered, and it was stated that the Directors would await the expression of a demand before attempting to supply it. Contrary to their expectations the demand was immediate, persistent, and urgent. It did not come from the farmers; the Directors were quite right in supposing that the farmers who visit Chicago would have other things to do. It did come, however, from the general public as well as from certain special classes of readers.

Typical cases are as follows: the city

man who wishes to get "back to the soil"; the amateur who wants general books on kitchen gardening, poultry raising, and once wanted books on the Belgian hare; the city tree owner who wants information on the extermination of tree pests; and the advertisement writers for development companies, who want material such as railroad folders, commercial club publications, and some state publications.

Other classes of readers make demands less readily met: the practical gardener wants more extended reading and on a much larger range of special topics; indeed sometimes he or she wants information that has not yet been made accessible in print, as was the case until quite recently in regard to raising frogs for the market. The prospective investor wants to know whether the statements of agents are correct in regard to a commercial venture, or is looking for a home, and wants especially the official literature on climate, resources, special industries, and new methods. Absentee landlords, manufacturers, and investors, ask for information in regard to farm machinery, farm buildings, etc. The growing class of teachers of agriculture needs not only the works on the teaching of agriculture as a science, but general and special treatises.

Finally two classes of readers require, or should require, a most extensive collection of scientific and technical material in all languages and on all branches of agriculture and related topics. One of these is the scientific investigator, and the other the writer for agricultural periodicals. According to the "American newspaper annual" 52 agricultural papers are published in Chicago, while New York has 30.

To meet these demands the library has accumulated over six thousand volumes classed between 630 and 639 in the Decimal classification. How much related material is classed elsewhere cannot be stated. This collection contains nearly everything of importance published since 1896, and some of the older material. The annual increment is now some 600 volumes at a cost of nearly \$700 for books, and \$120 for the 80 periodicals currently received.

While the amounts which different libraries can spend profitably on the subject will vary very greatly, yet perhaps this review of the experience of one library may be of service, to use an appropriate metaphor, in determining the extent of the field and the results which may be expected from its cultivation.

The last paper of the first session was presented by Miss ANNA M. SMITH, Librarian, Department of agriculture, University of Minnesota, the subject being:

THE INSTRUCTION OF STUDENTS IN THE USE OF AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

In view of the fact that so many of the better class of normal schools of the country have inserted in their curricula courses for the instruction of students in the use and management of libraries, the more general phases of the question need little discussion at this time.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota now offers a course of instruction in the use of the library, which course is required in the sophomore year in the Department of home economics, and is given as a junior elective in the Department of agriculture and forestry. This course includes three lectures and three laboratory periods each week for eighteen weeks. The subjects discussed are:

- 1 History of libraries.
- 2 Relation between the library and the schools.
- 3 The parts of a book.
- 4 Classification and Arrangement of books.
- 5 The Catalog.
- 6 The making of indexes.
- 7 Magazine indexes, including bibliographies and reference work.
- 8 Reference books, including bibliographies and reference work.
- 9 United States, state and city publications, including bibliographies and reference work.
- 10 General bibliographies of subjects pertaining to home economics.
- 11 Book selection and book buying.
- 12 Study of books etc. on Home economics.

13 Scope and methods of library administration for school libraries.

An interesting discussion followed as to courses in the use of the library for agricultural students in various colleges, including the University of Illinois, Agricultural college of Utah, Ohio State university, and Massachusetts agricultural college.

Adjourned until Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.

SECOND SESSION

Monday, July 4, 1910, 9:30 A. M.

The first paper read at the second session was by C. B. Galbreath on "Traveling libraries for farmers," as stated before. This was followed by a paper by CHARLES R. GREEN, Librarian, Massachusetts agricultural college on

THE RELATION OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION LIBRARY TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

In discussing the relationship of the experiment station library to the college library, it is my idea that we must go back to the fundamental basis upon which agricultural colleges were established, namely: first, teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts to the students assembled at the college; second, to carry out various lines of investigation work at the experiment station; and third, to teach agriculture in every other legitimate manner wherever opportunity affords, such as short courses during the summer and winter, farmers' institutes, special railroad trains, correspondence courses and in any other manner which would come under the generally accepted term of extension work. So far as I have been able to learn, the libraries of the agricultural colleges have not been noted for their activity in any one of these phases of work. At the present time, however, they are coming to a realization of their opportunities along the first or most important line, namely: that of teaching agriculture to students at the colleges. As far as being of service in extension work, the libraries of the agricultural colleges have been of little or of

no service, and concerning the relation of the college library to the experiment station work I am unable to find that there has ever existed any relation at all, so that when considering this subject it seems that I am treading on forbidden, or at least unbidden, ground.

I am rather inclined to think that a great many of the experiment station libraries have been built up, or rather have come into existence, under a rather "hit or miss" fashion, and just because of this lack of organization, are libraries of the agricultural colleges able to find an opportunity to render valuable service. I think I am safe in saying that in the majority of cases the experiment station libraries are not libraries at all; rather that they are merely small, haphazard collections of books which have accumulated in the headquarters building, quite as much through gift as through premeditated purchase, and in consequence we find that a great many of the experiment stations throughout the country are in possession of nothing worthy of the name of a library, or which can be considered to be of much value as a vital working force in the work of the experiment station.

Now no matter what conclusion we may reach in this discussion, we must strive for a better spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation in all the persons concerned. This is fundamental; it applies equally well to every phase of college work, and is absolutely essential in whichever course we decide to pursue. There has always been a sense of remoteness when considering the experiment station. It frequently exists at some distant place on the campus, or in the town or state. This may account for its being left severely alone—aloof from the regular ordinary college activities, but this idea must give way to one of closer relationship.

Having in mind, then, our desire to be of the greatest assistance to the experiment station people in this library matter, I am inclined to think that we can be of the greatest service only when we consider the experiment station as one of the departments of the college, just as much

as we consider the botany department, or the department of veterinary medicine integral parts of the entire institution. Granting this departmental relationship, and remembering the supervision exercised by the college Board of trustees, college president, and college treasurer, it seems only fair to assume that the college librarian should exercise that same authority over all the books bought by or for the experiment station proper. Working under this scheme, all the books in the experiment station department should be considered as belonging to the main college library, and under the supervision of the college librarian. He should be considered the custodian—the caretaker, the careful keeper, of them all. All books should be purchased by the college librarian upon request from the proper experiment station officer. These books, as they are delivered at the college library, would go through the various processes similar to those of any other book coming to the library. They would be properly accessioned, classified, shelf listed, and cataloged, and then assigned to their particular office. If necessary, duplicate cards could be made, so that in addition to the main library catalog, a card catalog could be kept either at the department headquarters, or in the office of the particular department. But on cards, in the main library catalog, there should be added sufficient information to designate the present abiding place of those volumes which have been assigned to the experiment station, or any other department, as the case may be. This process, it seems to me, would facilitate matters immensely in every respect; books could be bought cheaper, accounts could be kept easier, and every transaction and operation could be carried on in the best possible form; and then, too, every user of the catalog could see at a glance whether the book he is anxious to secure is in the main college library, or in some department library. In discussing this matter with some people I have heard one objection only, and that is the lack of suitable headquarters where a department library could be established and be

of equal assistance to all the working departments in the experiment station. This is really not an objection worth considering, because the experiment station botanist, for instance, can have his assignment of books, and in the majority of cases they would be in or near the working library which he has at his command as botanist of the regular college staff. It would be the same way with the chemist, or the entomologist. As long as the books belong to the college, and as long as the proper designation has been made on the proper library cards, books can go wherever they may be of the most service. In connection with this point about properly designating the abiding place of these particular volumes, I think it would also be a wise provision to make some particular designation in every volume so removed from the main college library. Either a particular bookplate could be used, or perhaps a rubber stamp could be used in addition to the regular college library bookplate.

In summing up this matter, it seems to me that we cannot help returning to the old and much-discussed question of department libraries, and here again we must take our stand according to our particular opinions, but I do not hesitate to think that this department library idea must prevail in the experiment station, just as much as it does and will prevail in every other live and active department. The experiment station people cannot get along without their books—books of research and reference. It is simply a question of ministering to them along the best and most approved lines; and so we must return again to the original proposition. There must prevail a spirit of interdependence, mutual helpfulness, and cooperation which is essential without question in the working of the library with every other department of the college.

While this question of books has become the most important one in considering the relation of the experiment station library to the main college library, there is another phase of the situation which must not escape attention. In particular, I wish to speak of the large number of re-

ports and pamphlets, and the periodical literature which the experiment station receives in enormous quantities in exchange for the bulletins and reports which it sends broadcast throughout the country. This material sometimes receives attention at the hands of some clerk in the headquarters building, but I do not believe that it ever receives all the consideration which it deserves. Some of the experiment stations maintain a reading room where a good deal of this material is either shelved, or piled upon the table for the inspection of the station workers as they happen to frequent that building. Quite often this material is free to any of the station staff who may care to appropriate it, all of which is a very haphazard and a very unbusinesslike way of doing things. I think the experiment station people should see to it that printed matter sent to them in exchange for bulletins and reports is mailed direct to the college library. In that way, a uniform check list could be maintained, a check list which would show everything received by the library, either by gift or purchase; and also in this way would the librarian be able to keep his files more complete.

In return for all of this miscellaneous material from the experiment station the college library should keep on file in the experiment station such periodical literature as is deemed essential by the experiment station workers. The experiment station library would then consist of a goodly selection of books and periodicals adapted to the special needs of its particular line or lines of work.

I feel quite sure that in working along some such lines as those suggested above will we approach nearer to our ideal of service.

The next paper was by W. P. CUTTER, Librarian, Forbes Library, on

THE CLASSIFICATION OF AN AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

What is an agricultural library? I take it to be, in the broadest sense, such a library as will furnish information on

every subject which is of interest to the student of agriculture. But the student of agriculture is the student of human life, and in treating of literature which he may use, I know of few branches of human knowledge that may not in some measure be included.

An agricultural library is far from being merely a library of agriculture; a classification made for such a library would include many more subjects than could by any stretch of the imagination be connected closely with agriculture. But each of these must touch the life of the live farmer more or less, and therefore must be included. Transportation, sociology, statistics, political economy, natural history, medicine, architecture, engineering, domestic economy, politics—all interest the farmer to-day. The farmer will rarely read a library made up entirely of agricultural books.

As for the subject of agriculture itself, there is slight choice. The two existing American classifications leave little to choose. The "Expansive" uses a classification made by me. The new edition of the "Decimal" is, I understand, to use one based on mine, but expanded and adapted by Mr. J. I. Wyer. There is, in the main, little difference between them. The notation, differing in the "Expansive" and the "Decimal," renders some difference in arrangement necessary.

The difference in the natural sciences and natural history is much greater. The "Expansive" classification is far more detailed, and is more modern in its nomenclature. This is to be expected, since it is of much more recent preparation. In the domain of non-agricultural technology, I speak with more diffidence, for two reasons. In the first place, the work is not complete. In the second place, it happens to be my own work. I have, naturally, tried to make it better, and I hope it is. I should expect the new "Decimal" to be better than mine, were it not for the avowed disinclination to make radical changes. The "Decimal classification" has the great advantage that its index is finished.

That is as far as I care to go in my characterization of the two classifications, except that I naturally believe the "Expansive" to be the more scholarly and more logical, and to have the more usable notation.

A reference library needs a closer classification than one of more popular use; especially if it is to have open access. If it is to have closed shelves, it needs classification only as a convenience to the librarian and assistants, and this may be broader. Of course, in either case, the catalog should be one containing, not necessarily great detail of collation, but surely great detail in subject work, especially subject analyticals. Above all, it needs assistants of college education, with a good knowledge of languages, and a knowledge of recent agricultural development.

There are other systems than those I have mentioned, but few which have any general use. The classification of Mr. J. Duff Brown is singularly deficient in many respects. The classification of the Department of agriculture is not logical, being made years ago, and subdivided from time to time as occasion arises. The French adaptation of the "Decimal" to agriculture, published by M. Vermorel, is unnecessarily detailed, and is hysterical in its notation. Mr. G. E. Morton's adaptation of the "Decimal," published in the 16th annual report of the Wyoming Agricultural experiment station and designed as a system of filing clippings, is no improvement on Mr. Wyer's scheme.

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Miss E. L. Ogden, Librarian of the Office of experiment stations, U. S. Department of agriculture, then read a paper entitled "Guides to recent agricultural literature," which is to be published later in the form of an annotated list. As a contribution, to the subject of indexing agricultural literature, Mr. C. H. Hastings, Chief of the Card section, Library of Congress, described the various printed catalog and index cards prepared by the Library of Congress, and the Library of the U. S. Department of agriculture, and called attention to the complete set of cards for the Department of agriculture publications, which was on exhibition at the meeting. Mr. Hastings was followed by a discussion of the cards prepared by the Office of experiment stations, indexing State experiment station literature, a partial set of which was also on exhibition.

The final paper by WILLIAM M. HEPBURN, Librarian, Purdue University, was read by William H. Powers and was entitled:

AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS, THEIR SELECTION AND PRESERVATION

The short time allowed for the preparation of this paper, and the press of other duties have prevented that complete and systematic study of the practice of the various Agricultural colleges and experiment stations which was at first intended, and which should be made as a basis for action on this subject of the selection and preservation of agricultural periodical literature. For it is certain that no one institution, not even the Library of the Department of agriculture, without great expense for storage space, clerical labor, and binding, could hope to procure and preserve all of the agricultural journals

that have been, now are, and hereafter shall be printed. Many of these journals are of small value, or of local interest only, or important for statistical purposes chiefly; and there is no good reason why each separate school of agriculture or experiment station should keep complete files of all of them on their library shelves, even if they could obtain them. Co-operation and co-ordination of effort is necessary, and a study of the practice of all of the active agricultural libraries must be made as a basis for this concerted action.

This paper therefore is merely preliminary and general in its nature.

It will be quite unnecessary to emphasize the importance of periodical literature to the librarians of agricultural libraries. It is safe to say that in all of them, from one half to two thirds of the annual accessions are serial in character, including the bulletins and reports of societies, state boards, and stations, together with the regular periodicals dealing with agriculture and related subjects.

I. Of first importance to an agricultural library are the journals representing those sciences which underlie agriculture or are closely related to it. These include the biological sciences, anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, botany, and zoölogy with their subdivisions, together with geology, physics, and chemistry. In fact, hardly a science exists which may not at some point yield matter of value to the agriculturist. If the School of agriculture is part of a university, most of these journals, being of interest to other departments of the institution, will naturally be in the general library. In most cases it is enough for the agricultural library that they are on the campus, either in the main library, or in one of the department libraries where they can be made available to the agricultural student and professor. Here is a place where the general college library, and the libraries of the School of agriculture and the Experiment station, if all three exist, may co-operate with good advantage, by seeing that all the valuable scientific periodicals in English and in foreign languages are subscribed for by

one or the other of them. No library can have too many of these reputable journals, the supply being limited only by space, cost, and the ability of the faculty to use them.

It is necessary to secure these by purchase, very few being available gratuitously to any one library. It goes without saying that all should be bound. The money spent in a subscription is practically wasted unless the volumes are preserved complete and in useable form, and this can be done only by binding them.

Included in this group should be mentioned the engineering periodicals, a selection of which should be included in every agricultural library, or be otherwise available to it. The chief engineering topics of interest to agricultural students at present are cement and concrete, the building arts, farm machinery, road making, the gas engine, irrigation and drainage.

For the most part the information contained in this class of journal is available to the searcher by means of indexes, annual or consolidated, and this fact supplies another argument for their binding and preservation.

II. A second group of journals of interest and value to students of agriculture are the trade journals of the various manufacturing industries associated with agriculture, to which agriculture supplies raw materials, or which have a reflex influence on agriculture from the nature of the demand which they make for certain types of product, or because the farming population is a large consumer of their product. These may, or may not be, of interest to other departments of an educational institution with which an agricultural library may be associated. And here again is a field for the fullest co-operation between the various interests involved. These journals are devoted largely to the commercial side of industry, as related to the production, distribution, and consumption of the great staples or of manufactured articles. There is a very great variety of these periodicals, hardly a trade or industry being unrepresented. The selection therefore must be determined by

local needs and conditions, consideration being given to the industries of the state, the courses given in the School of agriculture, or the experimental work carried on by the Station. It would be absurd for an agricultural library, as such, and apart from any definite need for them, to attempt to cover the whole of this vast field even by a representative of each trade or industry. Very few of these journals are provided with an annual index, and they are usually not included in any of the consolidated indexes, so that their use as reference material is difficult. Also their bulk far outruns their real reference value, so that binding is an expensive matter. If bound, they should be covered with a material that will last well in an undisturbed state, as after a few years they are likely to be little used. Notwithstanding this, their value for current use is often very high.

III. The third group of journals of interest to the agricultural library are the strictly professional periodicals, the farm papers, of which there is always a luxuriant crop. With few exceptions the profession of agriculture can take but little pride in journals of this class. In many cases they aim to provide all the reading necessary for the farmer and his family, being newspaper and magazine in one, providing him with professional information, amusement, social, political, and religious instruction to the extent of 20 to 30 pages per week, and all for \$1.00 a year. Many of them will, in time to come, provide a fine field for the sociologist who wishes to study rural conditions in a given state or territory. But whatever their value socially or statistically to the student or professor of an agricultural college, it must be admitted that their value is slight.

This is not to be taken to mean that their value to the farming community has also been small notwithstanding their obvious deficiencies. Many of them have had a long and an honorable history. The first agricultural journal, with the comprehensive title "The American farmer," appeared on April 2, 1818. "The New England farmer," still current, although there

are some gaps in the connection, first appeared in 1822. The "Rural New Yorker," "Prairie farmer," "Country gentleman," "Coleman's rural world," and others were household words back in the '70s, all being distinct forces for good on the social and industrial life of the farming community. They did much to prepare the way for the scientific methods of the last quarter of a century. Any library which has files or even odd volumes of agricultural journals dating before 1870 may consider itself fortunate. This early literature, now of historical value, is in a class by itself and no library would think of discarding it or hesitate to acquire it.

In 1872 there were 21 weekly, and 35 monthly or semi-monthly, newspapers and periodicals published in the interests of the farmer and stock-breeder. Doubtless as many more had even at that time been discontinued, for the mortality rate in this group is very high. The number of these journals has largely increased during the last 15 or 20 years. In 1894, the Library of the Department of agriculture was receiving 100 journals of this kind, while in 1909 they were receiving nearly 300. Many of the stations and agricultural libraries receive from 100 to 200 by gift or exchange. In 1904, the "American newspaper annual" listed 420 of these farm journals in the United States alone, while in 1910 the number was 435.

It is manifestly impossible for any one library to receive, bind, and preserve all of these journals; and yet it is evident that practically all of them, for one reason or another, have some claim to immortality. I believe that the libraries of the Agricultural colleges and experiment stations have a duty to perform in preserving the periodical literature of their own state. If the agricultural libraries will not do it, no one will. The scientific journals and the trade journals already mentioned will be preserved, entirely independently of the agricultural libraries. The scientific, and technical, and special libraries will take care of that. Surely the agricultural libraries may be expected to care for the journals in their own special field, al-

though they do not form the most valuable part of their collections from the point of view of study and research. This plan will indeed put an uneven burden upon the libraries. Some libraries would have but a single journal to care for, while others, such as California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and New York would have from 15 to 50 to provide for. It is true, however, that the libraries of these states would be better able to assume the burden than those of less populous and less wealthy states.

The real question, however, as to what are the best of the agricultural journals still awaits an answer. The expert advice of the officials of the various colleges and stations, and of the Department of agriculture, has not yet been taken on this subject, and before it is taken no final answer can be given. About a year ago several of the agricultural college libraries were asked what American farm journals were bound for permanent preservation. Answers were received from five, and the results have some interest in this connection. These libraries bound 7, 10, 14, 18 and 32 titles, respectively. The "Rural New Yorker" was bound by all five libraries; "Wallace's farmer" by four; "Country gentleman," "American sheepbreeder," "Breeders' gazette," "Hoard's dairyman and Jersey bulletin" by three; "American agriculturists," "Farmer's advocate," "Orange Judd farmer," "Pacific rural press," "American fertilizer," "American veterinary review," "Gardening," "Garden magazine," "Irrigation age," and Holstein-Friesian register" by two; while 39 others were bound in one library only, making a total of 54 American farm journals bound by these five libraries. In addition, 10 foreign periodicals were bound.

Much might be said with reference to these foreign journals, with reference to the difficulty of securing volumes of the titles in the third group, the difficulty of completing broken volumes and sets, the

proper materials for binding, and other topics that will inevitably suggest themselves to those who have worked with this class of literature. Without going further into details, however, the purpose of this paper will be fulfilled by suggesting three desiderata in this field.

1. A check list of agricultural periodicals in the three groups mentioned above, giving a complete statement of the volumes existing in the agricultural libraries of the country. Such a list or catalog of one library was issued by the Library of the Dept. of agriculture in 1901 as "Bulletin 37."

2. An agreement by the various agricultural libraries that they will endeavor to secure complete sets of, and to bind all, the agricultural journals of Group III. published within the state.

3. An attempt at the appraisalment, by means of the advice of experts, of the more worthy of the journals, especially in Group III. so that a list of from 20 to 50 might be selected in the various departments of agricultural science, as a guide to the smaller agricultural libraries, and to the public libraries that are beginning to pay some attention to the literature of agriculture.

The subject of the preservation of agricultural periodicals led to the question of indexing them, and Miss Anna M. Smith described a project which is under consideration at the University of Minnesota for the indexing of a limited number of the best agricultural periodicals on a plan similar to the "Readers' guide."

The last question to be discussed was that of permanent organization. After considering the various kinds of organization through which it would be possible to carry on the work begun at these round table meetings. It was voted that the officials of the American library association be communicated with in regard to forming an Agricultural libraries section, and in the event of such a section being formally established, that Miss Claribel R. Barnett serve as Chairman, with power to appoint a Secretary.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES

By position and sex			
	Men	Women	Total
Trustees	2		2
Commissioners	5	8	13
Chief Librarians	98	122	220
Assistants	32	192	224
Library Schools	2	11	17
Commercial agents	21	2	23
Others	9	39	48
Total	173	374	547
Deduct those counted twice	6	9	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	167	365	532

Md.	1	Ore.	1
Mass.	24	Penn.	34
Mich.	74	R. I.	4
Minn.	26	S. D.	1
Mo.	25	Tex.	4
Mont.	1	Utah	1
Neb.	3	Wash.	7
N. H.	2	Wis.	37
N. J.	8	Canada	8
N. Y.	44	Germany	1
N. D.	5		
Ohio	58	Total	532
Okla.	1		

By libraries

Libraries having five or more representatives:

Brooklyn Public L.	6
Buffalo Public L.	5
Chicago Public L.	11
Cleveland Public L.	19
Cleveland Public L.	19
Detroit Public L.	10
Grand Rapids Public L.	10
Illinois University L.	9
Indiana State L.	6
John Crerar L.	9
Library of Congress	8
Louisville Free Public L.	7
Michigan University L.	9
Milwaukee Public L.	7
Minneapolis Public L.	8
New York Public L.	5
Penn. State L.	5
Philadelphia Free Public L.	7
St. Louis Public L.	12

By geographical sections

8 of the 9 No. Atlantic States sent...	126
4 " 9 So. Atlantic States "	10
3 " 9 So. Central States "	38
8 " 8 No. Central States "	319
8 Western states "	18
8 Pacific states "	12
Canada "	8
Germany "	1
Total	532

By states

Ala.	5	Ga.	3
Ark.	1	Ill.	69
Cal.	2	Ind.	24
Col.	3	Ia.	17
Conn.	8	Kan.	1
Del.	1	Ky.	12
D. C.	14	Me.	2

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Abbreviations: F., Free; P., Public; L., Library; ln. Librarian; asst., Assistant; trus., Trustee; Ref., Reference; catigr., Cataloger; Br., Branch; Sch., School.

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OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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NOVEMBER, 1910

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SUPPORT OF THE A. L. A.

Finances are the sinews of library work as of most activities which call for an expenditure of thought and energy. A passive belief that libraries are necessary for the best interests of a people will avail nothing if that belief be not expressed through providing a librarian and books. No librarian will question the wisdom and advantages in a national library organization which effects needed improvements, lessens the labor and expense of library administration and utilizes the combined experiments of the profession in perfecting plans and in solving difficulties. This mere conviction, however complimentary, will accomplish naught. Moral support is desirable but it will contribute little until that support is evidenced in a tangible and material way.

For thirty-four years the American library association has striven for the advancement of library interests in this country and Canada. Most of the benefits secured to librarians and their work can be traced directly to the Association. These benefits have been general and in no wise limited to the library workers enrolled as members of the Association. At the present time the A. L. A. through its committees and Executive office, is bending its efforts to help secure more serviceable book bindings, more definite co-operation of library and school work,

the passage of a bill providing for a parcels post, more satisfactory distribution of government documents, practical co-operation between libraries, and numerous other benefits. In addition, its Executive office is acting as a bureau of information, a distributing center for printed aids to library workers, a publicity office and is serving in an advisory capacity both to trustees and librarians.

During the last three months the Executive office has been pushed nearly to its limit in meeting the demands made upon it. In addition to caring for the business interests of the Association and its Publishing board, editing and distributing publications and giving the usual aid through correspondence, the Secretary has recommended twenty librarians to positions, eleven of whom received appointments; he has been consulted regarding library building plans by five cities and has sent photographs and floor plans of buildings to four cities; he secured one valuable lot of periodicals as a gift to one library; helped select the books for purchase by one of the three U. S. penitentiary libraries, and sent exhibits of library publications to Russia and Germany. The Secretary has represented the A. L. A. at five state library association meetings, gave two library addresses before normal school students and teachers in two states, pre-

sented library topics at library club meetings in two cities, opened one free public lecture course with a library address, participated in the dedicatory exercises of one library building and in the inaugural exercises of one state university president. Requests to assist at two state library association meetings were received in the last two months which could not be accepted and a request is now on file at the Executive office for representation at a library meeting in Arkansas when efforts will be made in January to organize a state library association.

Since the beginning of the present year the Secretary has endeavored to build up the Association membership in order to bring more librarians into touch with that organization and through their financial support to make the Association's work more effective. A year ago the total membership of the Association aggregated 1835. At present the membership is 2018, a net increase of 183. Of the total membership, 279 are institutional members, an increase of 68 during the year. The annual dues of these 68 members alone means an increase of \$340 in the Association's financial resources.

A difficulty in maintaining a large membership is the number of library workers who allow their memberships to lapse after one year. They appreciate the special advantages obtained as members at an annual conference but seemingly fail to realize that some of the greatest benefits received through the A. L. A. come indirectly. The number of library workers who have withdrawn from membership since the A. L. A. was established greatly exceeds the total enrollment at the present time. During those years it was to be expected that death and withdrawal would play havoc with the Association's membership, but in many recent years, the number of librarians who withdrew while continuing in the profession, has been sufficiently large to greatly reduce the net gains. In 1908, the net increase in membership was but two. This year 320 new members joined the Association and while the number who withdrew were 15 less

than a year ago, those who allowed their memberships to lapse numbered 137, although letters urging a continuance in the Association were sent to all of them.

While the work accomplished during the last year has been important, the A. L. A. and its Executive office never can realize their full possibilities unless financial support, more commensurate with the importance of the work is available. Although a membership of 2018 is gratifying, that enrollment is insignificant when compared with the large number of library workers eligible for membership, who are in the 2500 libraries of 5,000 volumes and over in the United States.

More members and more money should be the slogan for 1911 and greater results will be in evidence in 1912.

THE CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE, 1911

By unanimous vote of the Executive board of the American library association, Pasadena, California, has been selected as the place of the 1911 conference. After much consideration as to time, May 18 has been designated as the opening day of the conference. The choice of lower California for the next conference has met with general approval throughout the Association and has aroused great interest in California and the Pacific coast states. Cordial letters of welcome have been sent to the A. L. A. Executive office from many California library boards, chambers of commerce and other organizations.

Not only are the far western librarians anxious to avail themselves of the benefits which the conference will bring them but they desire this conference to redound to the advantage of the A. L. A. Already definite steps have been taken in California to increase in that state the membership of librarians in the A. L. A.

Plans for the trip to and from California are in the hands of the Travel committee of the Association. While details cannot be announced until later, librarians can be assured of a most interesting journey. There seems to be a general wish to stop

at the Grand Canyon in Arizona on the trip to California and to return by way of Denver where a number of librarians wish side trips to Colorado Springs, Yellowstone Park and other points of interest. Other librarians are already planning to visit the Yosemite and Portland before returning east.

THE A. L. A. AT STATE MEETINGS

Gratifying evidences of the interest of librarians in the American library association were shown this autumn in the requests which came to the Executive office for representation of the A. L. A. at state meetings. In some states the desire was for a general address on a general topic, in others definite assistance in library difficulties and in all, a stimulus of interest in the national library organization.

The Secretary of the A. L. A. was its representative at the N. Dakota library association meeting in September. He spoke on the State association and its work, at the normal school at Moorehead, and participated in the library trustees section which met in Fargo in connection with the state meeting. Mr. Hadley opened the Citizens free lecture course in Fargo with a library address and represented the A. L. A. at the inauguration of President MacVey of the University of North Dakota. The A. L. A. was one of twenty-five national organizations represented on this occasion.

At the Minnesota state meeting, Mr. Had-

ley spoke at a public meeting on the Place of the public library in the community, and later presented the question of the affiliation of state associations with the A. L. A. This question was presented also at the Illinois, Iowa and Kansas meetings. In addition Mr. Hadley spoke on the State association of librarians at the Iowa meeting and on the Work of a library commission, at the Kansas library association.

In addition to these meetings, the Secretary of the A. L. A. gave a sketch of its history before the Milwaukee library club, and a library talk before the students and teachers of the Wisconsin state normal school at Milwaukee. He participated in the dedicatory exercises of the Winnetka (Ill.) public library building.

Invitations to represent the Association at the Kentucky and North Carolina library meetings could not be accepted by the Secretary.

Mr. Henry E. Legler was designated to represent the A. L. A. at the meeting of the Nebraska library association where he gave an address on the Rural library.

The question has been raised as to whether the benefits derived from sending a representative to these state meetings justified the A. L. A. in bearing this expense. It may be of general interest to know that the A. L. A. was not put to one dollar of expense in sending representatives, as the various library associations visited believed the benefits received were sufficient to justify them in paying all expenses incident to the attendance of A. L. A. representatives.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Purd B. Wright, Los Angeles Public Library

Secretary—Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago

Treasurer—C. B. Roden, Chicago Public Library

Executive offices—1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW MEMBERS

A. Herr Smith Memorial L., Lancaster, Pa. (Marion S. Skeele, In.) 5014.

Arizona Univ. L., Tuscon, Ariz. (Estelle Lutrell, In.) 5015.

Davis, Orlando C., In. P. L., Waltham, Mass. 5013.

Dwyer, Bessie A., American circulating L., Manila, P. I. 5017.

Hager, Walter C., trus. A. Herr Smith Mem. L., Lancaster, Pa. 5012.

Jellinghaus, Carl L., Library Journal, 298 Broadway, New York City. 5016.

McIntire, Ella, In. Huron Coll. L., Huron, S. Dakota. 5018.

Missouri Univ. L., Columbia, Mo. (Henry O. Severance, In.) 5019.

Purdue Univ. L., LaFayette, Ind. (William M. Hepburn, In.) 5020.

Rawson, Fannie C., Sec. Ky. L. Com., Frankfort, Ky. 5021.

Sonoma P. L., Sonoma, Cal. (Meta C. Stefan, In.) 5024.

Stewart, Helen G., asst. F. P. C. L., Victoria, B. C. 5023.

Unterkircher, Blanche L., In. F. L., Marshfield, Wis. 5022.

Werrey, Edna, 435 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 5011.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Falling, Mary F., trus. L. Assoc., Portland, Ore. (Address 215, 5th St.) 3248.

Gault, Bertha H., asst. Mt. Holyoke Coll. L., South Hadley, Mass. 4316.

COMMITTEES

Bookbuying

Carl B. Roden of the Chicago public library and Charles H. Brown of the Brooklyn public library have been designated as members of the Bookbuying committee of which Walter L. Brown, librarian of the Buffalo public library is chairman.

Federal and State Relations

The following statement from the Department of Justice has been forwarded me by our U. S. District Attorney. It will be remembered that a preliminary investigation was made by the Department of Justice some months since, as a result of an application by me as chairman of the committee on Federal relations.

"In the matter of the complaint of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, Md., this department has completed an investigation of the operations of the Periodical Clearing House.

In this investigation a great deal of data from various sources has been examined, interested parties interviewed, and contracts and methods of the Clearing House thoroughly analyzed. The only complaints received are from two libraries and that is the only source of assistance furnished the Department at this time. It has been found that while the new scheme of contracts with the agencies results in an increased price to the libraries ordering periodicals in large lots, the actual sub-

scription price to the public or to the agencies or to the libraries individually has not been materially changed. The facilities for procuring periodicals by the general public have not been interfered with. It is clear that at present the operations of this corporation do not comprehend such a direct or important interference with trade in interstate commerce as to justify action by this Department. It is possible that in the course of the next year, when the new contracts go into effect, the interested parties may see their way clear to furnishing more direct evidence to restraint and illegal methods on the part of the Clearing House. For the present, at least, no action will be taken."

BERNARD C. STEINER,
Chairman.

Bookbinding

The A. L. A. Committee on binding has asked the publishers of the forthcoming edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica to bind a number of sets for library use. Librarians throughout the country will materially aid the cause, if, in sending orders for the work, they specify that they prefer sets bound according to the specifications of the Committee on binding.

The Committee has been informed that Houghton, Mifflin Company will bring out A. S. Pier's "Crashaw brothers" and Alice Brown's "John Winterbourne's family" in reinforced bindings. The sample copy submitted to the Committee shows that the specifications for this kind of binding will be strictly followed.

ARTHUR S. BAILEY,
Chairman.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE

(Appropriate current library literature will be noted in this column if sent to the Secretary, 1 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Boston public library. Catalog of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Boston public library. Vol. 2, part 1, 144p. 1910.

Brooklyn public library. Personal hygiene and physical development. A list

of books in the Brooklyn public library. 28p. 1910.

Chase, Mabel J. Public libraries and art education. 21p. 1910. A pamphlet which considers temporary exhibitions, permanent exhibitions or museums, school department, picture collections, lectures and lecture halls, art department. The writer is Assistant supervisor of drawing in the Newark, N. J. public schools.

Eau Claire (Wis.) public library. Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Jackson (Mich.) public library. Twenty-fifth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1910.

John Crerar library. Handbook, 1910. A revision and extension of a sketch prepared by the librarian and published first in Blanchard's Discovery and conquests of the Northwest, Vol. 2, 1902, and later in the Chicago library club's Libraries of Chicago, 1905.

Lowell (Mass.) city library. Ireland. A list of books relating to Ireland in the Lowell city library. 26p. 1910.

Newark free public library. Twenty-first annual report for the year, 1909.

Ottawa (Ont.) Carnegie library. Annual report for the year, 1909.

Pittsburgh Carnegie library. Monthly bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 9. Contains a valuable bibliography of 110 pages on sewage disposal and treatment.

Pratt Institute free library. Report for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Reeder, Charles W. Government documents in small libraries. 9p. 1910. The substance of an address on public documents by Mr. Reeder, Assistant reference librarian, Ohio state university library.

St. Joseph (Mo.) public library. Twentieth annual report. 1909-1910. Contains floor plans of the new Washington Park branch library.

Springfield (Mass.) city library association. Annual report for the year ending April 30, 1910.

Texas library and historical commission. Texas libraries. Vol. 1, No. 2. Contains a description of the new library build-

ing for the University of Texas and a Texas reference collection.

Vermont Board of library commissioners. Eighth annual report. 1909-1910. Contains a colored map of Vermont showing libraries organized with state aid, libraries otherwise organized, traveling library stations and public libraries not free. Also contains pictures of new library buildings, a typical list of books provided with \$100 appropriated by the state, and statistics of Vermont libraries.

Washington (D. C.) public library. Annual report of the Board of trustees and the librarian for 1909-1910.

NOTES AND NEWS

Chicago will be the Mecca of librarians the week of January 1. In addition to the mid-winter meetings of the A. L. A. Council and Executive board, several meetings will be held by affiliated organizations.

The League of library commissions will hold its sessions January third and fourth at the Congress Hotel. Among the topics to be considered will be Rural library extension and the Relation of the library commission to the state library association.

The A. L. A. Publishing board will hold its meetings at the A. L. A. Executive office, January third and fourth, the Council on the morning of January 5th and the Executive board on the afternoon of January 5th. Among the important topics for consideration by Council will be the report of the special committee on Co-operation and a discussion of Net fiction.

College and university librarians will hold two sessions on January 6th in the Director's room, adjoining the A. L. A. Executive office.

Other meetings to be held "library week" in Chicago will be those of the Bibliographical society of America and members of library school faculties.

A reception and dance will be given in honor of visiting librarians by the Chicago library club, on the evening of January 4th at the Chicago art institute.

The League of commissions has selected the Congress hotel as its headquarters and the hotel will grant reduced rates to all library visitors in Chicago the week of January 1. Those wishing to stop at the Congress should write directly to the hotel for reservations and state plans for attending library meetings in Chicago.

SALE, EXCHANGE, "WANTS"

(Any library member of the Association may insert, without cost, a ten line notice of books or periodicals wanted, for sale or exchange.)

WANTED

Cambridge, Mass. Public Library.

Harper's monthly magazine, June 1853, No. 37, v. 7.

Adelaide, South Australia, Public Library
Bulletin 13 (1906) of the Engineering experiment station, University of Illinois, containing an article by N. C. Ricker on "Extension of the Dewey decimal of classification applied to architecture and building."

Springfield, Mass. city library association
Poor's Railroad manual. 1869-70; 1870-71; 1872-73; 1874-75; 1878-79.

Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.

Poet lore, vol. 2. March, May, November and index 1890; vol. 4, January, February, March, April, May, August, September and index, 1892; vol. 5, January, March, April, December and index, 1893; vol. 6, January and index, 1894.

FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Library of Congress has still available for distribution a few copies of the following publication, "A list of maps of America in the Library of Congress; preceded by a list of works relating to cartography, 1901" which may be had upon request by libraries which could put them to good use.

PERIODICAL

Nº 581534

American Library
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