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Newspaper Libraries

Their History, Function and
Methods: a Symposium by
Librarians in Various Parts of
the Country.

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Special Libraries

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Index Department of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

By Mrs. D. A. Hartman, *Superintendent*

The "Morgue" of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is one of the liveliest departments of that paper. It contains one million five hundred thousand clippings, seven hundred and fifty thousand photographs and eighty-five thousand cuts, which are in constant use.

The files of clippings contain all news items which have appeared in the Eagle for the past twenty years, as well as numerous articles from other newspapers, and biographical material gathered from all sources. Whenever an article is to be written for the paper, the clippings are consulted, so that the story when it appears may be complete in every detail. Hundreds of biographies of prominent men have been written and filed for future use. Many of these are already in type in the composing room for instant use in case of a sudden death.

The Eagle was a pioneer in this important work of indexing, and the Eagle Morgue is considered one of the most complete and best arranged in the country. Many newspapers all over the United States have adopted the Eagle system which is simple, logical and effective. The items in the paper are classified under their proper headings, cut out and placed in thin envelopes on which the headings have been typewritten with the date, page and column of the paper. These envelopes are then filed in one alphabet for both miscellaneous and personal items. Numerous guide cards, minute classification and many

subdivisions simplify the work and make the information easily available.

The Eagle Index is primarily for the use of the news and editorial forces of the paper and its use by these departments keeps a staff of six clerks busy eight hours a day. Occasionally, however, the courtesies of the department are extended to outsiders with the proper credentials.

The picture section includes photos of all prominent men and women, politicians, authors, artists, local celebrities and foreign notables, and famous buildings and scenes from all over the world. This section has increased amazingly in recent months since the newspapers are devoting so much more space to pictures. The cuts or plates are of all sizes made of type metal ready for blocking on type high bases for immediate use in the make-up of the paper. For instance there are perhaps thirty cuts of President Coolidge, from one-half column to four columns in size, which can be in the forms in five minutes' time.

During the World War this department of the Eagle kept a separate military card index record of the one hundred thousand men in service from Brooklyn and Long Island, and this has proved of great value, particularly to patriotic societies and for memorials.

Numerous books, biographical encyclopedias, American and foreign Who's Who, medical directories, club year books, and almanacs supplement the wealth of information in the index files.

Reference Department, Service Is Public

By Joseph F. Kwapil, *Librarian*, Philadelphia Public Ledger

The newspaper office, in its daily mail, receives a large amount of material. There is a constant influx of newspapers from all parts of the world, periodicals of every description,

pamphlets, government reports, documents, catalogues and books—all of which passes through various departments, and eventually land in the Reference Department for final

disposal by the librarian in charge. The material saved, covering the complete range of human endeavor, is carefully preserved and catalogued for future reference.

The librarian is constantly on the lookout for new sources of reference. That ready service may be given, he has on file the latest college catalogues, telephone directories of large cities, reports, and directories covering almost every industry, year books and almanacs, besides the many "Who's Who." Dictionaries of almost every language and books on poetry, classics, biography, finance, law and art, run into the thousands. The library averages from fifteen to twenty thousand volumes.

The modern newspaper librarian, in order to give accurate, up-to-the-minute information on government, local, state or national affairs, must have such material always available. A complete file of municipal reports, messages of the mayors, texts of bills pending and passed in council or state legislature, as well as Congress, are kept. He is on the mailing list for all government documents and reports. The Congressional Index is subscribed to, and cards on matters congressional are received daily, so that definite and accurate information almost up to the hour is always available.

The newspaper librarian keeps a complete index of the day's news. He clips from newspapers from all parts of the country, preserving all data on history-making events. Thousands of clippings are filed and cross referenced each week, available on a moment's notice.

There is also a constant flow of photographic material from all parts of the world, into the library. Many reference departments have filed more than a million photographs, and are prepared for almost any emergency.

The modern newspaper is a semi-public servant, and its library contains reference material which cannot be procured from any other

source. The public at large knows this, and when seeking facts, calls on the newspaper to supply its wants. Hence, the newspaper best equipped for such service, adds to its prestige in its particular community, and soon acquires that invaluable asset—good-will.

About ten years ago the Public Ledger Reference Department was completely reorganized with this purpose in view. Mr. John C. Martin, business manager of the Public Ledger, thought that such a department could and should advantageously serve the public at large, as well as the newspaper itself. Consequently most comprehensive plans, unlimited as to expenditure for material and equipment, were laid, the one thought being "service to the public and the newspaper itself."

Although the fact that this service was free to the public was never extensively advertised, the work has grown far beyond that of a department of a newspaper, and letters asking information are received from all parts of the United States, as well as from abroad.

Locally, we supply information for railroads, street railways, gas and electric companies, insurance companies, municipal bureaus, chambers of commerce, real estate, board, investigating and detective agencies, department stores, business men's associations, manufacturers, bonding companies and banks. And we handle daily hundreds of phone calls. We do not, however, encourage school questions, nor supply debating and thesis material for students, endeavoring only to answer all bonafide queries of the average person or concern. Sporting results are never given over the phone.

This department has given service for ten years and the demands have grown yearly, so that at present about 40 per cent of its activity is for the public. It has filled a big want, and its advertising value alone is inestimable to the newspaper.

Newspaper Library Material Is Private

By William Alcott, *Librarian*, Boston Globe

At the conference of newspaper librarians held last May in connection with the annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, at Atlantic City, the chief characteristic of the newspaper library came into prominence. It is that the collection of material in a newspaper library is private, and is for

the exclusive use of the newspaper collecting it. In other words, the newspaper library, rather than the editorial office, is the journalistic sanctum sanctorum, and the most conspicuous thing about it is its exclusiveness.

A social visit to a newspaper library may be a welcome thing, but nothing would be more

unprofessional and unethical than for a newspaper man to call upon a rival newspaper, in time of disaster, for the purpose of consulting matters pertaining to the disaster, or to inspect or obtain library material. The newspaper library is the newspaper's main line of defence. It is there that most efforts for preparedness of editorial material are made. The material cannot be given away, or loaned, or inspected. It is a case of the parable of the ten virgins and the oil.

Five groups of things are filed in newspaper libraries, beside the bound volumes of

Before that time a small collection of reference books had been kept in the room of the editorial writers, and a former city editor, with a bent for Sherlock Holmes's features, had made a collection of clippings, devoted largely to criminal mysteries, which were turned over as the nucleus for a newspaper library.

Clippings were originally filed in heavy manila envelopes, 4x9 inches in size, and placed in open document cases on wooden shelves. In the course of the next generation a tremendous amount of material was collected with corresponding value. But with

Library Material Wanted by MANAGING EDITOR

Please Write Name and Check the Item Desired

Subject

<input type="checkbox"/> Folder	<input type="checkbox"/> Book	<input type="checkbox"/>Col. Cut
<input type="checkbox"/> Photo	<input type="checkbox"/> Catalog	<input type="checkbox"/> Proof..1-Col. Cut
<input type="checkbox"/> Obituary	<input type="checkbox"/> Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Proof..2-Col. Cut
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Material	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper File	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo Print
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Stereo
<input type="checkbox"/> Map		

Signed.....

Do Not Write Below This Line

Date	Date
delivered.....	returned.....

the newspaper itself: 1. Reference books and atlases; 2. newspaper clippings; 3. photographs; 4. cuts; 5. negatives. Little uniformity prevails in this respect, however. Some libraries contain only two of the groups, and few contain all. The Boston Globe Library has the first four groups. The library occupies five rooms and employs a staff of ten. It contains about thirty-five hundred volumes and two thousand pamphlets. About one hundred and fifty thousand folders, containing some five hundred thousand clippings, are in the biographic index. The subject index has about fifty thousand folders with some one hundred and seventy-five thousand clippings. Photographs number perhaps one hundred and thirty thousand. Cuts filed, about thirty-seven thousand.

Material is charged on a slip like the sample card above.

The library dates from May 1, 1887, when the Globe moved into its present building.

the passing years the envelopes and the clippings became brittle and dusty. Names on envelopes, at the upper edge, broke off or became illegible.

Fifteen months ago a reorganization was begun under the direction of Willard L. DeLue, new features were introduced, steel cabinets with drawers that were practically dust-proof, a folder more convenient and more economical of space. The folder adopted is 5x8 inches, open at the top and right side.

In the Globe library clippings are filed in two divisions—biographic and subject. Biographic matter is filed alphabetically. Subject matter is filed on a system based largely on the A.L.A. subject index, modified to conform to a newspaper library in Boston. New steel equipment was provided throughout.

Very few papers file, as in the Globe library, clippings and photos together. In practice we find that our 5x8 folder will receive 95 per cent of all photos. One too large for the

standard folder, is filed at the end of the case in a 10 x 15 folder, and indexed from the standard folder.

The Globe is one of the few newspapers in the country to standardize its portrait cuts. One-column cuts are 2 x 2 inches, two-column cuts, 4 x 5 inches. This makes their filing a comparatively simple problem. A numerical system was formerly used but they are now filed vertically and alphabetically. No case is higher than fifty-two inches from the floor, and the work of issuing and filing is easier and quicker.

The library helps the newspaper of which it is a part, to serve the public in many ways. The departments which answer questions have constant recourse to it. Through correspondence and mail daily and almost hourly, and for editions, almost momentarily, the library is functioning for information and accuracy. When earthquakes and volcanoes convulse the earth, when storm or fire brings disaster, when a patrolman or a President goes to his reward, the newspaper library is expected to function instantly and to aid materially in the service which a modern newspaper gives to the public.

New System Installed After Thorough Study

By Warren A. Rogers, *Librarian*, Providence Journal

Every library has its own conditions peculiar to itself, but they are, I believe, fundamentally the same.

The newspaper library can be made the source of unlimited information if properly organized. I do not believe in too much system, but I do advocate a simple and workable

period of several months. With this knowledge of requirements and observation of the material constantly flowing in, a system was devised which is producing good results.

There are four principal branches of a newspaper library, namely: pictures, cuts, obituaries and news index. In this library, pictures,

FAUNCE, William H. P.				Educator		Prov. R. I.																					
CUTS		COL. & FILE NOS.		PHOTOS		NUMBERS																					
3/9/15		A-4006				8167																					
6/15/22		B-2894		* see below																							
COPY MATERIAL IN MORGUE				REFERENCES & NOTES:																							
				* R. I. Genealogy Vol. 1, P-155																							
				Picture and sketch of life.																							
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(Sample card used in Providence Journal Library)

system that is easy for the novice to understand.

Here in Providence a thorough study was made of the existing conditions and a record kept of all demands upon the library over

cuts and obituaries are listed upon one card, forming the main index.

These cards show the serial number of each picture and cut with a check indicating clippings and obituaries. They are standard 3 x 5,

and are filled alphabetically with surname guides for groups of similar and common names such as Abbott or Adams, about every forty cards.

We try to eliminate the use of initials and to find if possible the Christian name, together with the address or vocation, because of the similarity of initials.

Pictures of persons are cut and mounted on 5x8 cards and filed numerically. On the back of each card is given name, address, vocation, date received, and date first used.

Topical pictures are filed separately in Carterian envelopes, alphabetically and sub-classified when necessary, such as Aircrafts, Kind, etc.

Geographic pictures are filed in Carterian envelopes, alphabetically by countries and states. Large cities and towns are segregated. Providence pictures are classified as Buildings (Public), Buildings (Office), Churches (separated by denomination), Colleges, Hospitals, etc.

Cuts are cleaned on the back with emery cloth and permanently marked with acid, with the number, name and date used or made.

The cut numbers are prefixed with A for 1-column, B for 2-column, etc. All cuts are filed numerically by sizes. One-, two-, three- and four-column cuts are filed in strong manila envelopes. These envelopes are marked the same as the cuts and are not removed from the drawer except to make notations. Five-, six- and seven-column cuts are filed without envelopes.

By filing pictures and cuts numerically we avoid rearranging file drawers to accommodate some letters which under the alphabetic system expand more than others and cannot

be accurately estimated. When a picture or cut becomes obsolete it is thrown out and the number recorded to be used again.

All pictures and cuts removed from the files, if not for immediate use, are charged over the borrower's signature to the department to which they are loaned.

Obituaries and clippings are filed in 4x9 manila envelopes, alphabetically, thus obviating the necessity of consulting cards and under the above methods two to three minutes is ample time to produce all pictures, cuts and obits upon demand.

A separate index is kept of all books of reference. Four classifications based on Dewey are used instead of his ten:

100—General Works, including bibliography, general cyclopedias

200—Sociology, including statistics, political science, political economy, law.

300—History, including geography and travels, biography, modern Europe, United States, etc.

400—Miscellaneous, including art, literature, religion, etc.

This index also shows the location of the books throughout the building.

The newspapers are bound, two months to a volume and filed in steel cabinets equipped with roller shelves.

Specially built cabinets are used throughout the library. Card cabinets are standard. All cards are locked by rods.

An alphabetic information file is kept containing data on subjects such as archaeology, communism, textiles, etc.

All indexing is carefully cross-referenced to provide for every possible interpretation of any subject.

“Without Form and Void”

By Harry Pence, *Librarian*, The Cincinnati Enquirer

To apply such a term to the occupation with which one has long been associated may seem a bit pessimistic, but, as a matter of fact the condition is not so bad as it used to be and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

Time was when newspapers were rather organs of opinion than vehicles of information and it made little difference whether they were generally well informed or not.

There is, of course, wide difference of opinion as to what is news of the kind that a newspaper should publish. Some papers are

sensational. They are indifferent to the sorrow they may occasion persons whose intimate doings they chronicle and equally indifferent to the uplifting or demoralizing effect of the matter they print. Other newspapers are so conservative that their pages are dull and uninteresting.

Between the two extremes all gradations exist, but the main thing is the fact that newspapers exist to inform the readers about what is going on in the neighborhood, the county, the state, the nation and the world—they may

also employ men to write editorials advising readers what they should think about political, social and economic problems, but their first and most important business is to be a *news-paper*.

For this reason their province is information: First, as to happenings, and second, to explain or interpret the significance of happenings. A great many papers of the "bulletin sheet" type pay little attention to the second, which is sometimes the more important duty of the newspaper.

When great men die, when disaster takes place, when international conflict occurs or threatens—it is then that the newspaper librarian is called upon for information, maps, charts, descriptions and pictures which will give the reader a fuller comprehension of the significance of the event, and for these contingencies the newspaper librarian must prepare as best he can. He is never as well prepared as he would like to be but he is able frequently to assist the editors to make a paper that is better and more satisfactory to the readers than it would be without his aid.

Newspapers, of course, do not all employ and encourage librarians of the proper type. Nor do editors always co-operate with the librarian in a manner that procures the best results. That is why, at the outset, I remarked that at present the vocation is "without form and void" in that so responsible a cog in newspaper making is without standardization.

Editors there are galore. They come and go and when they go their places can be refilled. Librarians are different. Most of them have had to blaze their own way. They have established systems of their own which are all much better than no system, but they have not established any settled practice, any generally accepted lines of usefulness. They are coming to it. They will get there. The newspapers feel increasing need for their services and when they are ready to pay for them and give those who render them the relative standing and consideration their labors entitle them to the difficult problem will be more than half solved.

Photographic Morgue Recent Development

By Maurice Symonds, *Librarian*, New York Daily News

Many years ago, journalism throughout the country was of such a nature, that the use of photographs, maps and pictures to illustrate the stories was left to a few publications which specialized in that work, but since the war things have changed. Whenever a story breaks that will interest the public, photographers are sent along with reporters to get the picture end of the story and an important happening is always illustrated, either by a diagram, an illustration or a true photograph of the occurrence.

This endeavor has caused the growth of the photographic "morgue," and the photograph department is now considered just as important as was the clipping department several years ago. *The Daily News*, *New York's Picture Newspaper*, in the field only a little over four years, has a collection of four hundred thousand photographs. At times they are purchased, some are supplied by photographic agencies and many come gratis from people who are seeking publicity. They are properly scrutinized, identified and filed.

The growth is never ceasing, and the libra-

rian of this department must have a thorough acquaintance with news as well as a thorough knowledge of the general filing system. Torn, obscure or incomplete pictures should be eliminated. The file system in a newspaper office should be standardized.

Photographs in this department are divided into Personalities, Geographical and Miscellaneous, yet the simplest way is one general alphabetical arrangement, which should be properly supplied with guide cards. Insertion and removal of material should be carefully considered. Because of the similarity of names, it is of importance that each picture filed should also tell something about the person.

A photographic morgue must always be kept up to date. Even with all the service agencies supplying miscellaneous photographs, or theatrical concerns sending in their wares, it seems that the picture wanted, or the person happening in the news, although sometimes prominent, is not available. One of the many ways of keeping this department up to the last minute, is to clip from books, magazines, pam-

phlets and any conceivable document pictures of persons who sooner or later may appear in print. It is sometimes surprising how an obscure picture clipped from some out of town newspaper or magazine meets an emergency.

While the growth of a picture morgue makes a steady headway, and at times clogs up the file cabinets, there are methods, which if properly employed, would keep things down to a proper level. With strict attention to this work, the accumulation only means a proportionate growth, and eventually additional cabinets to ease the crowded files. A daily check

on people who have died is one way in which to ease the situation, where there are from ten to twenty photographs, they could be reduced one-third at the death of a person. Hundreds of photographs filed today are of no use five years hence. While people do not resemble a photograph taken several years ago, it is not advisable to dispose of the old photographs because you can never tell when your paper may want the earlier portrait. It is for such reasons as this that the librarian must know how to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Evolution of the Newspaper Library Is Striking

By Charles R. Maugham, *Librarian*, St. Louis Post Dispatch

The evolution of the newspaper morgue during the past twenty-five years, from a drawer in an editor's or reporter's desk, where were kept odds and ends of things that might be of use, to the present day department, as completely organized as any other division of the office, is one of the striking features of newspaper development.

The first work of this character with which I had any connection involved twenty-six expansion envelopes in which were kept in alphabetical order, clippings, cuts and photographs indiscriminately. This grew beyond capacity in due course and then three divisions were started, one for photographs, one for cuts and one for clippings, twenty-six envelopes of each arranged alphabetically. It was not long before this system became too cumbersome for the capacity of a desk, and it was felt that things were being revolutionized when a filing cabinet was procured and the process of putting things away individually was commenced, each cut, each clipping, and each photograph under its own name or classification.

Amplifications and elaborations have gone on till, in recent years the offices with which I have been identified, have had in use some hundred filing cases and shelving for several thousand volumes of reference works.

In the Post-Dispatch at the present time there are carried in the neighborhood of three million clippings and pamphlets, about five hundred thousand photographs and five thousand cuts. A recent survey of the office brought out the fact that the Reference De-

partment contained material that could not be replaced for several hundred thousand dollars, and when it came to figuring the reproduction cost of the collection the investigators found that it could not be entirely reproduced at any cost.

In this development the newspaper office morgue, reference department, or library, by whatever term it is called, has become an office clearing house through which every other department passes more or less in the course of the day's work.

The detail of the work involves a knowledge of every other department of the paper and the retention of a great deal of general information from within and without the office,—in other words experience on the part of the staff. The day's work consists of making a detailed index of yesterday's paper, covering precisely all the material printed, classified in such a way that it will fit into the files with previous material on the same subject, so that at any time there will be available for reference not only the individual stories as published from day to day, but the complete histories of each case. To the uninitiated this would appear an intricate problem but when the index has been worked out thoroughly, it finally resolves itself into five different forms of classification, which of course run into many different divisions. The classifications which are made in this office are: Personal, Titular, Geographic, Official and Subject. The paper is marked and passed on to typists who place on a special envelope the index title and a brief summary of each item, together with

its page and column in the paper. The item itself is similarly marked and is stamped with the date of its appearance. It is then clipped from the paper and placed in the envelope indicated. After the index has been completed in this way, from the last edition of yesterday's paper, the other editions of the paper, of the same date, are gone over and anything that did not appear in the last edition is clipped from them. Where the last edition carried anything on the same subject the item from the other editions, if different, is simply used as filler and placed in the same envelope as the other story, with a notation as to the edition in which it appeared and the character of the story as differing from that in the last edition.

A similar process is followed in relation to the other papers published in town. Anything they have amplified that was printed by us is taken and filed with our story. Where they have something of an informative character that we did not have we also cull that. A like process is followed, through the cooperation of the exchange editor, in relation to papers over the country, and in addition the department receives a special file of New York and London papers which are searched carefully for material that may prove of value all of which is prepared for immediate use at any time in the future.

The photographic file of the office involves the care of about fifty new pictures a day. They are filed in individual envelopes by name of individuals, geographically, or by classification (for the non-descripts). Each photograph is dated before it is placed in the file and where it has been used in the paper the subject matter with which it is used is pasted on the back. Group pictures are cross indexed.

In the cut section we aim to file only for emergency use standard one- or two-column cuts, as it is the office practice to make a new cut whenever time will permit. The cuts are

kept in individual envelopes, on the outside of which is pasted a proof of the cut as it appeared with the date of its appearance stamped on it.

In the book section we aim to keep only standard works of reference and volumes of an informative character, (with no fiction whatever) classified according to the Dewey Decimal system and indexed on Library of Congress cards.

With the rapid accumulation of material under such circumstances, there must also be a process of elimination so as to make room for new matter and still to keep the plant within the capacity of the space allotted to it. We are endeavoring to solve this problem by making a manifold copy of the index, which is to be eventually used as the basis of either a monthly or quarterly printed index. This will permit the discarding of the greater portion of the clippings for the period covered, as the bound files can then be used.

As to personnel there are an even dozen people employed in connection with the department, three being outside advisers, the lawyer, the doctor and the dentist in connection with the "Answers to Queries" column. The inside office force devotes itself to the index during the morning but each member is assigned to a division of the office so that in case of a call for material in that division it may be procured with a minimum of interruption and by one who is familiar with the section.

The department is considered an invaluable asset and saves many times its cost each year by having available for immediate use material that would otherwise have to be procured anew. In the course of the day's work the department files an average of three hundred pieces of reading matter, fifty photographs and a dozen cuts. The calls for material already in hand average two hundred pieces of reading matter daily, a dozen photographs and a half a dozen cuts.

Has Both Library and Scraparium

By Lee A. White, *Chief Librarian*, of the Detroit News

It is rather extraordinary that the pioneers in special library work have not more frequently forced their way into the newspaper offices of this country. No type of institution has greater need of resources of fact, so man-

aged as to be instantly accessible and serviceable; and no type of institution is compelled to discover and disclose facts and arrive at substantial and defensible opinions under greater time-pressure. As a result, and with-

out suggestion or assistance from librarians, the newspapers have been forced to develop their own library technique, each one for itself.

It was the common need of instantly available biographical data, chiefly for obituary notices, that first occasioned the development of reference departments; and it was in keeping with the dry wit of the newspaper fraternity that these departments should receive the name "morgues."

An obvious method of making the contents of the newspaper available for reference purposes is an index; but only the New York Times publishes an index, and that unfortunately is no index at all to locally important news in other papers. So newspapers resorted to the expedient of clipping and preserving in some orderly fashion that part of newspapers and magazines which is likely to be of future value. Clippings are filed in envelopes, alternative containers having proved of questionable value. But though the directors of scrapariums (as we call ours) are usually agreed upon this, agreement ends there.

At the last inventory our scraparium contained six hundred thousand clippings, touching eighty thousand subjects; one hundred thousand relatively new photographs; fifty-seven thousand cuts; twenty thousand photographic negatives, and thirty-eight hundred pamphlets. A normal month's filing includes eleven thousand clippings, three thousand photographs, seven hundred and fifty cuts, five hundred photographic negatives and fifty pamphlets.

During the year ending July 1, 1923, the scraparium staff successfully responded to fourteen hundred and two requests for cuts, thirty-three hundred and seventy-three for photographs, fourteen hundred and ninety-eight for clippings and two hundred and two for pamphlets, a total of sixty-four hundred and seventy-five requests for service, chiefly from the news room. In addition it answered thirty-one hundred requests for clippings and pamphlets from the Answers Editor, who serves readers by mail, telephone and newspaper column, as well as in person when they call. Thus the scraparium attained a grand total of ninety-five hundred and seventy-five requests responded to.

There is not space to go into the details of classification. Suffice it to say that the only division of material is on the basis of its physical character, i. e., cuts, clippings, photo-

graphs and negatives. Within these individual groups, all matter is filed alphabetically, whether concerning person, place or thing, as in encyclopedias and dictionaries; and with like cross indexing. The directors of our scraparium have found no more occasion for employing any other method than have the editors of these works of reference. Enameled steel filing drawers, six hundred in number, house all material; and with the exception of pamphlets, everything is in envelopes.

The scraparium occupies about two thousand square feet of floor space, exclusive of the bound files room which is under its jurisdiction. Filing cases are of uniform height, and low enough to permit use of the top drawers without climbing or tiptoeing. The director is a newspaper man of long experience and the first assistant is a trained librarian. The staff consists of eight full time and three part time employees.

The new library was a matter of great curiosity to the staff. For two years Mr. George Catlin, scholarly veteran of the editorial department, and a trained librarian who was his assistant, had combed the country for books which might best serve the publication as a supplement to and check upon the common sources of information.

This library so justified every expectation as to its value as a working instrument of journalism that its free expansion was permitted. Like the scraparium, it grew out of bounds, and the generous management provided new quarters. In the case of the library, these quarters are the finest in a plant famous for its beauty. The room is ninety feet long and thirty feet wide, beautifully wainscoted in Elizabethan style, with leaded and stained glass windows, and special lighting fixtures suspended from an arched, modeled ceiling. The books are in oak stacks ranged in deep alcoves, each fitted with attractive table and chairs. There are now more than seventeen thousand volumes, and room for a considerable additional number.

Here, as in the scraparium adjoining, not inventory but use is the test of merit. Emphasis is laid upon fact books. General literature constitutes about 10 per cent of the library and is carried mainly for its cultural value to the staff. Acquisitions range from one hundred to one hundred and fifty a month. All books are indexed both for subject matter and illustrations.

Books are loaned to members of the staff for home reading; and under rare circumstances to responsible persons not associated with the paper. A typical monthly report shows six hundred and fifty-nine books loaned to employees, chiefly of course to members of the editorial staff. In addition, fifteen hundred and eight reference calls were answered for members of the staff, as well as ten hundred and twenty-eight for the general public through the Question and Answer Department, which operates within the library. The staff of the library numbers six full time and three part time employces. Of these, two have had extensive public library experience of varied character, and have imparted much of their technical knowledge to their col-

leagues, who are for the most part products of the newspaper rather than the library field.

A very important element in the success of the reference department is close cooperation between library and scraparium.

This full description of our equipment is justified only if it indicates to what lengths a newspaper may go in extending its reference department, with complete justification in the record of utility. There is in our office no tendency upon the part of the management to withdraw from its advanced position; in fact, the tendency is rather toward increase of staff and facility; which is sufficient indication of the successful functioning of the department as an adjunct to the news room and the editor's office.

A National Business and Financial Library

An announcement concerning a National Business and Financial Library made by Mr. Carlos C. Houghton, Vice-President of Poor's Publishing Company, at the last meeting of the New York Special Library Association came as a great surprise to those present—first to those who had heard nothing of such a plan, and second to those who, although they had heard that such a library was under deliberation, had no idea of the progress already made.

Mr. Houghton first reviewed briefly the various steps which brought about this new undertaking and ended with a few definite statements as to its present status.

As a later number of SPECIAL LIBRARIES will contain a full account of the proposition, I will state here just a few facts to show that this is not only a proposed National Business and Financial Library but that it is a reality.

Land has already been given for a building—but that is not all, the building itself has been donated. In other words, Mr. Roger W. Babson is to give a building which will cost \$100,000. Mr. Houghton stated that the architects have been busily at work on plans which have just been O K'd and that all is in readiness for the breaking of ground this spring.

The building, which is to be situated in Babson Park near Wellesley Hills, Mass., will be of the colonial type with two large wings. The center portion facing a court, will house the largest map in the world, now being constructed at a cost of over \$48,000

Mr. Houghton ended with the statement that everything would be done in the right way from the very start and to prove this he announced that Miss Alice L. Rose had been chosen as librarian and that she is even now busily at work on the proposition.

Miss Rose was asked by the president of the association to stand and was given a rousing vote of confidence by prolonged hand-clapping.

I am sure we will all await, with interest, further developments in this very important undertaking which can do much to strengthen special libraries in general, as well as to promote the welfare of the special librarian.

REBECCA B. RANKIN.

Special Libraries

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EDITORIAL

For the procuring of the leading articles for this month we are indebted to Mr. Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and chairman of our Newspaper Group. For their thorough and efficient editing to Mr. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe. The editing of articles in a symposium is no sinecure. There is much overlapping, much similarity, especially in giving statistics, and even some disagreement, as witness Mr. Alcott's own ideas of service to the public as compared with some of those expressed in other articles. It is well, however, to have all viewpoints and we have endeavored to preserve these as far as possible.

Another article which we had saved for this number, and which because of the close inter-relationship of those in the symposium, and the fact that they fill all our available space, it has seemed best to hold still another month, is a most interesting report on the processes of preserving newspapers, made by the production manager of the Christian Science Monitor.

The proposed Constitution was printed in the December issue and it is hoped that considerable comment on it may have reached the committee by the time this appears. We cannot, however, have too many suggestions, so, in case you have not already done so, please send yours. How do you like the provision for the four classes of membership? Do you feel that it will tend to make libraries join in the names of their librarians rather than as institutions with the larger dues? Do you think it will tend to increase or decrease the sum total of the dues?

What about the sections dealing with the local associations? Do you believe in the division of dues with a local? Will such an arrangement increase our membership sufficiently to make up for the amount of dues returned? Is it wise to decrease the income from membership in this way, if it will decrease it, when there are so many things needing to be done by the association? Should the Constitution limit the amount per member to be returned to the locals, or should this be left to the by-laws, or to the Executive Board?

The columns of SPECIAL LIBRARIES for the next three months are open to discussions of any points which you may care to bring up. It has been requested that criticisms be sent to the committee, but if you prefer to do so they may come direct to the editor for publication.

Committees

Directory

The chairman of the Directory Committee is working hard on the second and revised edition of the Directory. It is her expectation to include some useful features not in the first edition.

- (1) Names of reference librarian and cataloger, as well as librarian.
- (2) An index of individuals by name.
- (3) An alphabetical index of all libraries.
- (4) An analytical subject index of collections in the libraries.
- (5) A complete alphabetical list of all members of the national Special Libraries Association.
- (6) Complete lists of all the members of the local Special Libraries Associations and Special Library Sections in state associations.
- (7) Full personnel of committees and groups in the Special Libraries Association
- (8) An introduction containing a history of the development of the association.

The manuscript goes to the press soon. This is the last notice to libraries which have not sent in information to Miss May Wilson, Merchant's Association, Woolworth Building, New York City. The committee wishes to include all special libraries in the country which wish to be listed in a Directory. None will be published unless the information is secured first-hand. Please be sure your library has filled in and returned the questionnaire.

It is also equally important that your annual membership dues be paid. The committee is anxious to include your name in the membership list which is to be printed as an appendix. *Join now!*

Membership

"It ain't the guns or armament
Or tunes the band can play
But it's close co-operation
That makes us win the day.
It ain't the individual
Nor the army as a whole
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every blooming soul."

California State Board of Health Bulletin.

Methods

We are glad to report quiet but steady progress in our committee work. Local sub-committees are being formed in different centers

to carry on intensive study of specific problems and prepare material for publication. Mr. Lee has joined forces with the committee and has already organized his sub-committee in Boston which is at the same time, the Methods Committee of the Boston local association. They are hard at work on several topics chosen by themselves. Miss Louise Keller is organizing a similar group in Philadelphia with the sanction of the Special Libraries Council there and another is forming in Chicago. Other communities have been invited to take up this work under the leadership of members of the national committee and we hope soon to report seven or eight groups actively at work.

At the risk of becoming repetitious, let us urge you to send the committee samples of your forms.

Technology Group

The group announces as of December 21 the following sponsorships, progress reports on which are expected to be in the hands of the chairman February 1, in order that the members of the group may then begin systematically to be useful to one another and formal preparation may be undertaken for a session at the annual meeting of the association:

- F. E. Cady, National Lamp Works, Cleveland: *Interlibrary Loans.*
- Helen M. Craig, Western Electric Co.: *Library Methods.*
- Ellen A. Hedrick, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: *Agriculture.*
- Geo. W. Lee, Stone & Webster, Inc.: *Building Codes.*
- Mrs. J. K. Leister (M. Coplin), Phila. F. L.: *Public Documents.*
- Edith L. Mattson, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago: *Radio.*
- Mary C. McMahan, Westinghouse Lamp Co.: *Illumination.*
- Alma C. Mitchill, Public Service Corp., Newark: *Gas.*
- Miles O. Price, Patent Office: *Patents.*
- Carolyn R. Schantz, Phila. Rapid Transit Co.: *Electric Ry. Service.*
- Edith L. Shearer, Western Union Telegraph Co.: *Telegraphy.*

Ray Simpson, Miss, Brooklyn Botanic Gardens: *Botany*.

The complete list so far is thirty-three. Of this number two have notified the chairman that it would not be practicable for them to be active in committee work this season; therefore there remain nineteen more spon-

sorships to be accounted for when the assignments have all been made or accepted. It is hoped that by February 1st the sponsorship list will be complete.

Our reference in the November number should have been to October not September.

Associations

American Library Association

At the risk of some repetition we are print in full the following excellent summary of the work of the A.L.A.

A glance over A.L.A. events and activities of 1923, brings several points into relief.

The constantly increasing volume of work done by committees has been most noticeable. The association now has about fifty active committees. With the growth of the association's responsibilities has come the need for more committees to interest themselves in special fields of library endeavor. The new committees appointed in 1923 are:

- A.L.A. Headquarters Building
- Bibliography
- Books for Europe
- Committee to Co-operate with Institute for Government Research
- Fiftieth Anniversary
- Oberly Memorial Fund
- Reprints and Inexpensive Editions
- Temporary Library Training Board

For many years there have been recurring discussions as well as recommendations regarding the development, stabilizing and "professionalizing" of library training. The Council, believing the time had come "to make effective the policy already approved" voted that,

"A temporary Library Training Board be appointed by the Executive Board to investigate the field of library training, to formulate tentative standards for all forms of library training agencies, to devise a plan for accrediting such agencies and to report to the Council."

The Board, appointed at Hot Springs, has held three meetings. Its work so far has been largely the investigating of the present facilities for library training, and preparing to issue a preliminary outline of its report for the criticism of all training agencies, commis-

sions, and other interested institutions and individuals.

A grant of \$10,000 was made by the Carnegie Corporation which enables the board to function as it should. Florence R. Curtis has been on a brief leave of absence from Drexel Institute Library School to give valuable assistance for a month.

The personnel of the board is: Adam Strohm, chairman; Sarah C. N. Bogle, secretary; Harrison W. Craver, Linda A. Eastman, Andrew Keogh and Malcolm G. Wyer.

Another important work has been made possible by the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to the American Library Association of \$5,000 for the preparation of a text book. This will be under the supervision of the Editorial Committee, with the co-operation of the Temporary Library Training Board. As a culmination of the library work in France, done so creditably by Jessie L. Carson, a new and important step was undertaken in the field of library training. A summer library course was conducted at the American Library in Paris under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France, and under the direction of Sarah C. N. Bogle. The American Committee for Devastated France has since granted \$50,000 for two years (\$25,000 for each year) to the A.L.A. for the continuation of the school in the summer and winter of 1924, and during 1925. Miss Bogle will supervise the school, which will have a resident director and an adequate French and American faculty.

For the work of the American Library in Paris the Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of \$15,000 to the American Library Association, \$7,500 each year for the next two years. Other gifts amounting to several thousand dollars, have been made to the Paris Library through the efforts of the Home Committee which has been appointed to raise further necessary funds in America for the support of the Paris Library. President McCracken of Vassar College is the chairman.

The Union List of Periodicals is now assured by the grant of \$10,000 by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and by the advance subscriptions of libraries. The Committee on Library Service has made notable progress in its plans for survey, though sadly handicapped by lack of funds.

The collecting of American books for libraries of Central Europe, which have been unable to procure them during or since the war, has been carried on with some success, and a special committee has been organized to administer the fund of \$10,000 given for the purchase of books for European libraries by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Service of the A.L.A. for the Veterans' Bureau has been terminated and hereafter the library service to Veterans' Hospitals will be maintained by the government. The A.L.A. continues to supply books and magazines to ex-service men in institutions where they are not afforded library service. In the spring of 1923 a survey of typical penitentiaries and jails in a given territory was made by Miriam E. Carey. As a result, the A.L.A. now makes books available through the proper authorities to ex-service men in penal institutions.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Committee, which held its first meeting at the Hot Spring Conference, with C. B. Roden as its chairman, hopes to make the celebration in 1926 an event memorable and worthy of its importance to library history and to the history of American education. The splendid new library building in Philadelphia will be completed in time for the A.L.A. celebration. The celebration, according to present plans, will have three main features: An international conference, the production of certain important publications; and an exhibition.

November sales of publications amounted to \$6,384.16, the largest on record for a similar period.

Pronounced tendencies in special fields of library endeavor have had their influence on the work required of A.L.A. Headquarters, notably: library training; school library work; hospital library work; library publicity; the use of exhibits; library extension, particularly in the south; and the work in adult or voluntary education which is rapidly assuming more and more importance.

Eastern College Librarians

The eleventh annual conference was held at Columbia University on December first. The

first topic was "Teaching Bibliography to College Students." A discussion of the Williamson report followed centering about the distinction between professional and non-professional workers. Dr. Wyer reported for the Committee on Degree of the American Association of Library Schools, finding a practical uniformity for the schools.

A full report of the meeting was published in the Library Journal for December fifteenth.

Chicago

Fifteen persons were present at the meeting of December 6, representing libraries or statistical departments in the following organizations: A. W. Shaw Co., Illinois Power and Light Corporation, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago Trust Co., United Typothetae of America; The Indexers; The Continental and Commercial Bank, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Federal Reserve Bank, The International Harvester Co., the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, and the Abbott Laboratories.

Four librarians spoke briefly and answered questions on the organization and service of their libraries. They represented widely different types of libraries. Miss Virginia Savage outlined the work of an investment library, such as she has organized and brought rapidly forward within the last year and a half at Halsey, Stuart and Company. Miss Edith Matson told of the service in a technical library, of the Commonwealth Edison Company, which possesses one of the oldest libraries in the city, its beginnings dating back to 1899. Mrs. Christine Bruer gave us an insight into the variety of work done in a typical business library such as that maintained by A. W. Shaw Company. The medical and chemical collections of the Abbott Laboratories were described by Miss Lottie Ingram where a most interesting library development is going on under her direction.

The meeting was very informal and many questions were asked, bringing out helpful ideas. These four librarians are representative of the best developments in the special library field, and show what can be done under the guidance of competent librarians.

Philadelphia

The December meeting took the form of a pilgrimage to Wilmington, Delaware.

The visitors were met at the Wilmington station by Miss Noyes, Miss Fairbanks and Miss Liebman, who took them first to the

Technical Library of the Hercules Powder Company. This library, with Miss Fairbanks as hostess, was very interesting in its fine collection of books and magazines on chemistry, explosives, and allied subjects. It also gave from its windows an inspiring and beautiful view of the harbor and city of Wilmington.

The parade from Philadelphia then marched a short distance to the library of the Du Pont de Nemours Company. Miss Liebman showed us here an especially fine collection of bound sets of chemical magazines, both foreign and American. There were details of classification and other matters of interest enough to make the hour very full and insufficient; but the new Wilmington Public Library was expecting the party, so the procession moved on and inspected the entire building.

Those who really ought to see this building are the trustees and architects who plan other libraries.

At six-thirty the Council gathered at Miss McConnell's Tea Room for a delightful dinner meeting.

Southern California

The November and December meetings were combined in a stunt party held at the home of Dr. Power on December third. Dinner was served at half-past six. The stunts included a reading by LeRoy Armstrong, librarian of the Universal Pictures Corporation; original verse by Mrs. Irish and a report by Miss Scheck, librarian of the First National Bank Library. There was a general jollification.

News from the Field

The British Foreign Office, which contains about thirty thousand volumes on diplomacy, international law and allied subjects, will issue a catalog of its books if sufficient subscriptions are obtained in the immediate future. Those wishing to subscribe should write to Robert Wilberforce, British Information Library, 44 Whitehall Street, New York. Subscription price will be £2, price after publication £3.

The library of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau has been discontinued.

A memorial apicultural library dedicated to the memory of Dr. Charles C. Miller, a pioneer beekeeper of Marengo, Illinois, has been established by the University of Wisconsin in connection with the agricultural college library. The *Experiment Station Record* for October, 1923, gives the following account of the library:

Funds of over \$1,500 have been subscribed by beekeepers from various parts of the world, and the interest from this sum will be used for making additions to the library. Several hundred volumes of journals and books have also been donated by beekeepers and scientists, and it is the plan of the committee in charge to develop one of the best apicultural libraries in existence. The library was dedicated at the fifth annual conference of beekeepers at the university during the week of

August 13th and was followed by a pilgrimage by automobile from Madison to Marengo, where the dedication was completed and a memorial tablet placed in the local church.

The Library School of the New York Public Library offers a course in Special Library Work Wednesdays beginning February 8th.

This course is planned to show those features which make special libraries distinctive. Various types are included. The development of the library as an integral part of its organization will be stressed, and the sources of business literature which are peculiarly the tools of each type of library will be surveyed and evaluated. The lectures will be not merely descriptions of individual libraries but inspirational discourses on a special library, typical in its own field and properly placed in the background of the business which it serves. The course is intended for persons who wish to be informed and to have a survey of the special library field and its possibilities, and also for all those now engaged in special library work who may gain a more complete background through attending these lectures.

Advertising: Miss Mary L. Alexander, in charge of Research Dept., Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York.

Financial: Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Librarian, Standard Statistics Company, New York.



Insurance: Miss Florence Bradley, Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

Industrial: Miss Elizabeth B. Wray, Librarian, U.S. Rubber Company, New York.

Railway: Mr. Richard H. Johnston, Librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C.

Technical: Mr. George Winthrop Lee, Librarian, Stone and Webster, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Legal: Miss Gertrude D. Peterkin, Librarian, Legal Dept., American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York.

Civic: Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Chief, National Civics Bureau, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Washington, D.C.

Legislative: Mr. William E. Hannan, Legislative Reference Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, New York.

Business: Miss Linda R. Morley, Librarian, Business Branch, Free Public Library, Newark, New Jersey.

What may be the future for Special Libraries: Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, Ex-President, Special Libraries Association.

Personal

Miss Anna Burns has resigned the librarianship of Haskins and Sells, after six years of work which has called forth a most flattering notice in their *Bulletin*. She will spend this winter in southern France.

Miss Josephine B. Carson's connection with the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau has ceased with the closing of its library.

Miss Ruth Eliot, librarian of the Borden Milk Company, New York, has resigned to accept a position with a private library in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Miss Marie Kelly, once librarian for J. Pierpont Morgan, controls one of the largest fur trading posts in Siberia. She runs a trading store, owns a steamer and operates a coal mine. Her profits last year were reported to be over \$5,000.

Miss Ruth Metcher's marriage to Edward P. Kroll of Milwaukee is announced. Mrs. Kroll still retains her position as an assistant in the First Wisconsin National Bank Library.

Mrs. A. S. Perkins, librarian of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City, met with an accident on the street on Decem-

ber 17th. She was taken to the hospital where she is slowly recovering from the fracture sustained.

Ralph L. Power writes that he has sold the Pasadena Glen School for Boys, of which he has been director. He does not, however, say what his next venture will be.

Miss Katharine A. Reynolds, formerly assistant librarian succeeds Miss Burns as librarian of Haskins & Sells.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, Milwaukee, spoke before the College Club recently on "Modern Poetry, Anthologies and Magazines." By request the talk was repeated before the Wisconsin Players. She spoke in Sheboygan before the Women's Club on "The Two R's; Reading and Recreation," and at the Lake Park Lutheran Church on December 2d on "Business Libraries." Miss Reynolds' avocation is evidently literature as she will repeat the Sheboygan talk at the Riverside School later and will also give one on "Modern Poets and Poetry."

Miss Elsie M. Rushmore, of the J. Walter Thompson Company of New York, presented the advertisers' point of view of library publicity at the New Jersey Library Association meeting in Jersey City, November 20th.

Things in Print

Public Libraries for December contains certain extensions of the Dewey Classification which may be of interest to the special librarian. These are of 657 office equipment and methods; 658 business; 659 advertising. The

last of these makes cross reference to various specific industries which advertise. They were worked out by the Hackley Public Library of Muskegon, Michigan, from the public library standpoint.

A.L.A. Catalog, 1912-21. 1923. Cloth \$4. Over four thousand titles annotated. Contains list of new editions and a children's list more basic and general than in earlier editions. Subject index and author and title index. Edited by May Masee with the help and advice of many libraries, library commissions, bookshops and publishers. This book puts the book evaluation, experience and judgment of experts of the library profession at the service of any individual. It helps the librarian to answer innumerable questions and it can help patrons in search of material for reading and study to answer many of their own questions.

The Hospital Library. Edited by Edith Kathleen Jones, general secretary, Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education; formerly librarian McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts. 1923. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.25.

Includes chapters on hospital library service and a list of over two thousand books and magazines to meet the needs of hospital patients and nurses. The lists include suggestions for reading aloud and lists of fiction, non-fiction, general periodicals, children's books, besides specialized lists of books and periodicals for the nurses' library and a bibliography of hospital library service. The general lists will be useful in any library.

Report on Designated Depository Libraries, showing conditions on April 16, 1923. . . with list of depository libraries. This pamphlet by Mary A. Hartwell, originally printed in the *Library Journal* for June 1 and July 1923, has been separately published by the Government Printing Office with the addition of two outline maps.

The Report of the Common Council of Milwaukee for 1922 notes that many large business houses are attaching themselves to the public library by installing collections of library books for the use of their staffs. It also notes that the library collection of technical and scientific literature is being made accessible to the technical man.

The National Safety Council, Chicago, has issued free pamphlets on "Benzol Poisoning" (with a bibliography), "Development of Community Safety," "Life Conservation as an Engineering Ideal" and on the "Safety Movement in Relation to the Problem of Educa-

tion." Its Proceedings, Lake Superior Mining Section is sold for 25 cents.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has just issued a Bibliography of Museum and Museology, 98p. of which twenty-two are index. The contents are arranged under the headings: "General; Organization; Scope and Functions; Museum Construction; Special Museums; Periodicals."

The American Gear Company, 1700 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, offers free to libraries a chart showing the internal drive system of an automobile. The chart is 22 x 24 inches and is already in some of the larger public libraries.

Occasional Paper No. 2 of the International Federation of University Women contains an article by Professor Kristine Bonnevie, of the University of Christiania, on the work of the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, of which she is a member. Professor Bonnevie is of opinion that the most fruitful field for intellectual co-operation will be found in bibliography, and she notes that a special committee is investigating systems of cataloging and other questions with the view of facilitating cooperation between libraries of different countries. Another special committee is studying exchanges of professors and students, equivalence of studies, degrees and diplomas, and the establishment of international scholarship funds and international holiday courses. Information is also being collected about the condition of intellectual life and the conditions of life for intellectual workers (typically university professors and artists) in various countries. Particulars are given of the Federations, campaign for raising funds for the acquisition of Crosby Hall as part of an international university women's residential club-house.—*Nature*, June 16, 1923.

The University of Illinois Library compiled for the Vocational Conference of University Women, held at the University November 19-21, a mimeographed list on Vocational Guidance for College Women. There are some twenty-five copies left which may be had for 10 cents each.

Abridged Scientific Publications, v. 6 from the Research Laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company will be issued early this year.

Periodicals of Medicine and the Allied Sciences in British Libraries, by R. T. Leiper

and others. 193p. British Medical Assn., London. 10s. 6d. A contribution to the field of union lists, this contains between four and five thousand titles. It includes serials of learned societies.

Science for December 14, 1923, contains the following note by David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, in regard to the loss of the library of the Imperial University of Tokyo at the time of the earthquake:

"The Imperial University of Tokyo lost its entire library, which, as I understand, though encased in a fire-proof building, had its roof lifted by an explosion in a neighboring medical school. There were between 500,000 and 700,000 volumes, many of them of ancient Japanese literature and irreplaceable.

Professor Kenzo Takahashi is now visiting the universities of America and Europe with a view to securing donations for this library. It is to be hoped that all our universities and scientific societies will respond to this appeal. Any person or institution which may wish to send one

or more volumes may do so either through Professor Takahashi, or by sending them directly to Mr. T. Komatsu, director of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Market St., San Francisco, who will forward them without charge to Japan."

The same issue of *Science* contains also an account of the earthquake by Seitaro Goto of the Imperial University, Tokyo. He, too, makes reference to the loss of the library as follows:

"The central library and the buildings used by the faculties of law, economics and letters, as well as those of physiological chemistry and pharmacology, have been lost by fire, which originated in the laboratory of physiological chemistry immediately after the earthquake. The central library, which contained many works never to be obtained again, and in which were deposited several memorial collections, including the working library of the Sanscrit scholar Max Mueller, is a great loss for the university, and it will take years to have a similar one."

Pages 21-24 deleted, advertising.