

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 16

December, 1925

No. 10

The Metropolitan Newspaper

THE NEWSPAPER GROUP

Echoes from the Oxford Conference

Next Issue

CHICAGO

A Special Library Center

Edited by the

Illinois Chapter

Contents

ARTICLES

Echoes from the Oxford Conference	398
Illinois Chapter Achieves Success. By Rebecca B. Rankin...	408
The Metropolitan Newspaper. By Louis Wiley	395
The Newspaper Group. By William Alcott	402

NOTES

Bibliographic Work in the Department of Agriculture	419
National Budget Bureau...	413
Safety Education	409
Study of American Markets	401
Wachovia Reading Club. By Gilbert T. Stevenson	397
Writings of Henry George	409

DEPARTMENTS

Associations	414.
Events and Publications	418
Personal Notes	417
Research Activities	407
Science and Technology...	410
We Do This	412
World of Business Print...	416

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The Metropolitan Newspaper

By Louis Wiley, Business Manager, New York Times

IT is a privilege to come before a group of special librarians and attempt to give information about the newspaper. Although my point of view may not be wholly unbiased, I think that your association is doing a wise thing in devoting a meeting to a discussion of the newspaper. The right kind of newspaper, properly used, can be a most valuable work of reference in any library, containing much information not available elsewhere.

A librarian should feel a real inspiration in the thought that she or he helps to unlock the treasure-house of books to those who come seeking knowledge. The profession ranks with the noble calling of the teacher. I assume that your especial task is to make available for the current needs of a particular business the assistance of a selected library. From the letterhead of your association one learns that your president is connected with a leading financial and business statistical organization; that other officers are with a well known advertising agency, a great life insurance company, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Probably that is a fair cross-section of the membership; it gives to an outsider convincing proof of how important and practical your labors must be.

It is reasonable to assume that one of your problems in these special libraries is to have at hand for whoever asks for it the latest current information. Business deals primarily with current information. There is much of profit to be learned from books of whatever age; but business makes its decisions upon the day's or week's news, and I am sure that the latest reports of the Department of Commerce are more often called for in your libraries than Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill's political economy.

PROVIDES CURRENT INFORMATION

It is in supplying that need for current information that the newspaper which prints all the important news fills a significant place in the reference library. Doubtless you librarians are familiar with the wealth of information to be had in the columns of the newspaper. The average layman is not, even though he is a faithful and intelligent reader.

The newspaper is the greatest single source of information upon our business, financial, economic, political, intellectual and social life. The historian acknowledges his debt; if you will read that interesting and scholarly work of Lucy Maynard Salmon, "The Newspaper and the Historian," you will understand clearly how the scholar who chronicles an era, though he may turn to official files for certain documents, studies popular opinion upon the great issues, customs, the trend of business, through the columns of the newspaper. The footnotes of that great work, James Ford Rhodes' history of the United States from 1850 to 1877, are filled with references to newspapers. And today our leading quarterly on foreign affairs devotes several pages to a list of sources of current documents upon international relations; at least half, and probably more, of these references are to the columns of newspapers.

The newspapers of today are more worth the librarian's serious attention than ever before. They are a more practical source of reliable current information than at any time in the history of the press. The publishers of newspapers which appeal to the intelligent and thoughtful do not regard their labors as merely the assembling and printing of casual, accidental news, which the sensation of the next day or the superseding edition will efface. Such publishers

¹ An address before the New York Special Libraries Association, November 30, 1925.

gather the news of permanent value; and they regard themselves as the day to day historians of our world.

COVERS WORLD'S NEWS BETTER

Metropolitan newspapers today have available larger and better trained staffs than those of any other generation; they bring into play mechanical means of communication which grow more marvelous daily, transmitting words and pictures by telegraph, cable and wireless; and they put in type and print the great volume of news they gather with the aid of marvelous machinery. But the most extraordinary part of their achievement is not the physical, the mechanical. The true wonder of our great newspapers today lies in the ability with which the editors organize and plan to assemble the worth-while news, to have it reported accurately and impartially. These editors have their fingers upon the pulses of great political, economic and social movements. When the unbiased history of the prohibition movement in this country comes to be written, for example, to what source will the chroniclers go for the great body of information? Without doubt to the newspapers. The record of the struggle for woman suffrage is told best in the files of newspapers.

The reference value of newspapers is shown in what is called the morgues of newspaper offices—envelopes of clippings kept over a period of many years, filed under the names of persons concerned, or under subjects. If all of you are not familiar with this feature of newspaper offices, I suggest that you investigate it. I am sure that Miss Welland would be glad to arrange for a special inspection of this department of *The Times*, where fourteen persons are occupied. I cannot think of a business which would not find use for a morgue in its library, even though it be on a very modest scale. It is no secret, too, that newspapers have special libraries. Perhaps some persons believe that newspaper men, especially editorial writers, are omniscient, of un-failing retentiveness of mind and have no need for reference books. Such is not the case. The general reference books, the documentary shelves, and most of all the files of newspapers are used more

frequently and thoroughly than in any other profession.

An index of a daily newspaper is the best proof there is of the practical value of the information in its news columns. For many years the old *Tribune* published an index, which it abandoned, I believe, in 1906. The *New York Times*, under the publishership of Adolph S. Ochs, whose conception of a newspaper is that it should gather and print the important news so fully and accurately that its files constitute a great public record, began the publication of the quarterly *New York Times Index* in 1913. I shall not attempt to dilate on this theme for fear of talking too much about *The Times*, a subject upon which I am hardly an unprejudiced witness. But an hour's careful study of the columns of that *Index* will reveal more thoroughly than any words of mine what a wealth of reference material is in newspaper files.

From the first page to the last the newspaper contains information of interest and value—and what is especially important—the latest information. Speeches, documents, statements, official announcements, statistics, inventions, discoveries, scientific news, business news, are in the day's news.

Daily in the newspaper are records of indispensable value to business men: The stock, bond and other security tables, of course; reports of corporations' earnings showing current conditions in any industry; commodity prices, indices of prices and trade. It would astonish you if you knew how many persons keep year in and year out their own records of the stock and bond averages which *The Times* compiles and prints daily.

ADVERTISEMENTS GIVE NEWS

The advertisements of today are also valuable for the information they contain. It would be difficult to conceive now of a world in which there was no advertising. Few of us are aware how greatly we are influenced by what we learn from advertising, how much we absorb from the columns in which modern businesses describe their products or services. If a corporation has in its library a person reading the newspapers and other periodicals much as an exchange editor does in a newspaper office,

that person is missing opportunities unless the advertising is read too. Advertisements today are business records of very great value, not only in listing prices, but in setting forth the progress of our industries in the improvement of their products. The story of the automobile can hardly be more briefly or dramatically told than by comparing an advertisement of a car of 1905 with one of 1925.

One quality the newspaper has in its capacity as a work of reference which is not equaled by any other. That is its scope, its universality. The trade magazine of any business may bring weekly or monthly a great deal of material strictly applicable to its field of interest. But no business lives unto itself, any more than any man lives wholly unto himself. Our economic and social life is more closely interrelated than ever before. We cannot do business intelligently if we do not know how the other half is faring. No aspect of so-called big business today is more striking than the way in which those responsible for management keep informed of what is going on in every field of human activity which can remotely effect them. Business decisions are but interpretations of the news; as businesses grow larger the scope of news which touches and influences their affairs becomes greater. Executives of vast corporations welcome and find use for what might be called an editorial interpretation of the news bearing upon their affairs. I offer the suggestion that the preparation of such a digest might be one of the tasks of a special librarian.

To sense accurately that broad sweep of human progress which carries us all and our businesses in its tide; to learn from the experiences of others, to gain suggestions of immense value from sources which lie outside the channels of our own special interest, I point you to the newspaper. Read it intelligently, thoughtfully, and it will repay you in your library work. Learn to take from its daily record of the world's affairs the great volume of news of permanent value, to assemble it, correlate it, bring it into relation with the needs of your profession or business. The best newspapers are published to serve the interests

of their readers. It will make us happy to know that they fill, as they can do, the real needs of such intelligent readers as the members of your Association.

The Wachovia Reading Club

By Gilbert T. Stephenson, Vice-President,
Wachovia Bank and Trust Company,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Wachovia Reading Club is composed of twelve young men, most of them officers or heads of departments of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company.

In the beginning a committee of the club selected thirty-six books on banking, finance, trust business, and investments and submitted the list to the members of the club from which each member selected and purchased the book of his choice.

The books selected for the present year were Brewster, *Analyzing Credit Risks*; Forgan *Recollections of a Busy Life*; Kane, *Romance and Tragedy of Banking*; Frederick, *Book of Business Standards*; Fisher, *Nature of Capital and Income*; Lebon, *World Unbalanced*; Phillips, *Bank Credit*; McCarthy, *Lawyer Looks at Banking*; Moulton, *Principles of Money and Banking*; Scroggs, *Century of Banking Progress*; Beck, *Constitution of the United States*; Kirshmann, *Principles of Investment*.

Each man read his own book and at the beginning of the next month passed it on to the next man in alphabetical order. Thereafter the first of each month the member of the club passed on the book he had just read to the next member in order.

Within the year each member of the club will have read twelve books on banking, finance, trust business, and investments. Then, it is contemplated, a new set of books will be selected and the routine will begin again.

While the club does not hold meetings to review or discuss the books, the fact that twelve men connected with the same institution are reading during the year the same series of books inevitably leads to informal discussions that broaden the intellectual horizon of the members of the club.

Echoes from the Oxford Conference

IN the November issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* we gave space to the papers by Major Coulson, Mr. Gorrie and Miss Rankin and mentioned by title several other interesting papers. In this issue we are featuring a few of the high points in some of the other addresses at the meetings of our British colleagues.

Cataloging Temporary Material

L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Manchester, in opening his address states:

"In the type of special library in which, I suppose, most members of this Conference are particularly interested, *i.e.*, the library collected primarily for supplying current facts in applied science, industry and commerce, the books take a secondary place; and the periodical, the pamphlet, and the leaflet become the main sources of information. These by-products of literature, so far as they are collected at all by the ordinary library, are kept for their permanent value as historical records; the special library wants them for current use, and only exceptionally for permanent stock.

"The problems they present, therefore, to the special librarian, both as regards storage and cataloging, assume a somewhat different aspect, and demand a somewhat different treatment. To catalog every individual newspaper clipping or trade circular is to waste time, material and labor, and even if these are forthcoming, I imagine the circumstances must be very exceptional in which this application of them would be justified. Yet the material must be immediately accessible and organized, and adequate keys provided, or there would be no point in collecting it at all."

It is of interest to note that Mr. Jast keenly appreciates the field which the special library occupies.

Space will not permit a detailed story of Mr. Jast's method, which is entirely confined to card forms, because much of the material is illustrated by cuts of the various cards. For the purpose, indexing of the Manchester Library is cut down to the minimum, an enlarged and modified Dewey classification being utilized. Clippings are stored in folders in a vertical file. The empty spaces on the fronts of the drawers, on either side of the handle, are occupied by oblong cards, fitting into a beaded frame attached to the face of the drawer, on which the subjects covered by the folders in the drawer are listed alphabetically. A drawer front will enable some seventy-two headings to be conveniently displayed, and such a running key to the contents, on the front of the file itself, is the best general guide, rendering reference to the catalog largely superfluous.

Miscellaneous pamphlets are boxed as a classified unit and given to the reader as a collection. Trade catalogs are filed alphabetically under systematic subject arrangement.

In conclusion Mr. Jast refers to the subject index as follows:

"I think it is objectionable, for many reasons, to employ the printed index to the Dewey tables, and again, I dislike having any record to consult other than the catalog. In our case, the index cards are incorporated with the name catalog—so-called in preference to author catalog, because it contains names of authors, of books in certain instances, and of subjects. It combines, therefore, the advantages both of the dictionary and of the systematic catalog, differing from the former in that the subject entries do not collect titles, but refer the reader to the corresponding cards in numbered order. I first saw this system of indexing at the John Crerar Library, in Chicago, and I regard it as easily the most valuable "notion" I brought back from America when I visited there in

1904. I adopted it for the catalog of the Croydon Public Libraries, and since at Manchester; it works admirably, and is so simple and convenient that I cannot understand why so many librarians continue to perpetuate the cumbrous and misleading dictionary system, particularly now, when most people have at least a bowing acquaintance with modern systems of book classification."

Efficient Filing

Mr. R. Borlase Matthews in his address defines efficient filing as:

"economically commercial filing that ensures the prompt finding of papers when required. The main features of any system to attain this end are the elimination of card, book and similar indices, which have to be entered at the time of and before filing, whether it be of correspondence or of technical data. This desired end is attained by appropriately filing multiplicate copies of all letters sent out."

He adds that the general correspondence file of a business should be considered as a special library. It should be name, subject and geographic cross-indexed by means of the multiplicate copies to which reference has just been made. For this purpose he recommends an alphabetical-decimal system based upon the international decimal system.

In his introduction Mr. Matthews states:

"To paraphrase a well known saying 'Any fool can file, but it takes a wise man to file and find again.' If a filing system is sufficiently elaborate, and if enough skilled time and care is expended upon it, it can be made fool-proof and effective. However, it would rarely be the case that such a system would justify itself. In other words, though it might be accurate, it would not be commercially efficient.

"Success in business is largely dependent upon efficient organization, and this latter factor results from

the careful planning of a good system. The underlying merits of a good system are simplicity, direct aim, finality, efficiency and economy. The soul of an efficient office and library organization is its method of filing. If there is chaos here, it spreads like sleeping sickness over the whole business, enveloping the whole in its lethargy. The basis of every business is its documents, its correspondence, its data and other records. At every turn the immediate production of papers is the *sine qua non* to successful negotiation—delay is a disturbing element. What is needed for most purposes is a quick, simple system of filing, not requiring much work, that will ensure things being found when required, and that eliminates the usual form of indexing, whether in books or on cards—in other words, 'Efficient Filing'."

In his general story Mr. Matthews refers to the inspection of the excellent filing correspondence system of the Royal Dutch Oil Co. at The Hague which has been organized by a trained librarian who is also in charge of the special technical library.

We regret that we cannot reprint the voluminous paper which is replete with valuable suggestions.

Co-ordination of Technical Intelligence

Major W. E. Simmett, in his article printed under this title, gives a description of the special libraries serving the field of mechanical science. He describes the library of the Institution of Civil Engineers in some detail, showing the vast accumulation of official publications of all sorts and the mass of current literature contained in the transactions and proceedings of scientific and technical societies throughout the world. He adds:

"Observe, however, the influence of literary tradition, the tyranny of the book, upon these technical collections, which, properly speaking, are not libraries in the ordinary sense at all, but 'tool stores.' The bound book is still regarded as the library

unit, and its title page as the basis of the catalog. The Civil Engineers' Library is housed in magnificent, but from the practical working point of view, not very suitable premises; it is press-marked on the obsolete collegiate plan, and is roughly classified, so far as physical limitations permit, partly by subject and partly according to form and size of publication. Its catalog is comprised in a series of separate author and subject indexes, compiled and printed at intervals of years, only the current additions being maintained on cards. There is, however, the less objection to this in that it has been said that the larger part of Engineering information ten years old is already obsolete, the essence of permanent value having been precipitated and preserved in current text-books and compendia. This, it is true, would seem to be an argument for decennial weeding-out, a controversial subject into which we need not enter here. The important point is that the greater and, perhaps, more valuable portion of this library, the contents of periodical literature (using that term in its widest sense), is not indexed at all."

Major Simnett refers to an attempt to co-ordinate the principal engineering societies which was interrupted by the outbreak of the war and he refers with "mixed satisfaction" to the success of a similar attempt in the United States. He refers to his own work in connection with the establishment at the War Office of a Technical Intelligence Service which undertook the co-ordination of official and external sources of Engineering information, not only on behalf of technical branches of the army, but also at the request of other government departments. He pointed out the progress that had been made since the Armistice and suggested that a representative body should be formed on the lines of the British Engineering Standards Association to undertake technical indexing on a large scale. He also suggested the formation of a central information office

which would keep in touch with the principal societies and their libraries.

In conclusion he states:

"Looked at from a larger point of view, the advancement of technical knowledge is a matter of national importance; we see its implications in such questions as the scientific utilization of our coal resources. It is, or should be, the concern of our public departments, our scientific and technical societies, our manufacturing industry, and the community generally. The basis of such advancement must be the efficient utilization of all our resources for research, and for this reason, the subject of Technical Intelligence is one that merits the closest attention, not only of this Association, but of all who are interested in scientific and industrial progress."

Transport Intelligence and Publicity

Major Simnett also presented at the conference an address on "Transport Intelligence and Publicity." The address is really worthy of a complete report. Major Simnett, at the outset, reviewed the relation of the transport system of Great Britain to the industries of the country and the necessity of keeping in close touch with improvements and developments in transport methods, equipment and technique. Speaking chiefly about the railway systems, he noted two aspects of the question: the collection and dissemination of information for the technical benefit of the transport undertakings themselves, and the organization of publicity as between the transport service and the public. He also referred to the lack of organized means, apart from the technical press, of obtaining or distributing information on railway operation.

Major Simnett organized an Intelligence Department in the Ministry of Transport working in close co-operation with other departments of the government and in transportation questions with the League of Nations. A Transport Library was created and connections established through the Foreign Office with transport undertakings in other parts of

the world. A Transportation Index was started and a weekly intelligence bulletin compiled. Drastic changes in the Ministry of Transport reduced the personnel of the department and changes made the library a departmental collection. It was suggested that the Transport Intelligence Service be operated under control of the railway companies, but at that time the railway companies were passing through amalgamation changes and could not undertake the task.

Major Simnett suggested various ways to inaugurate the service and referred to the great development of official and unofficial organizations relating to railway news in the United States. In conclusion, he referred to the growing habit of travel and suggested that the British railways were not doing all in their power to cultivate this habit.

Patents and Special Libraries

Mr. H. E. Potts, in a scholarly paper on "Patents and Special Libraries," discussed searching and indexing for the purpose of patent investigations. He showed the relation of publication as it affects patents, the requirements of the patent investigator and in conclusion discussed the broad field of indexing. He noted the manner in which the various patent offices had dealt with the problem of indexing and referred to the unusually fine system in the British office. He suggested that the Association ascertain the methods of indexing in use in the patent offices of Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Sweden and the United States.

Translation of Technical Literature

H. I. Lewenz in a comprehensive manner discussed some of the difficulties concerning the translation of technical literature, with special reference to engineering terms. He stated that he noted that expressions based on Greek or Latin words are approximately the same in all western European languages and that some of these terms are actually regulated by an International Convention. He

noted: (1) the use of national terms, (2) those used throughout a country, (3) local phraseology and (4) special names of things or processes. He also referred to novel terms invented among nations where the technical concept is something entirely new. He referred to the exactitude of rendering as of first importance in translation and the difficulty in finding in one person the rare combination of technical expert and linguist. He presented interesting examples of the use of technical terms in certain languages and in conclusion suggested a register of competent translators with a detailed record of their individual qualifications and experience in the different branches of technology.

These excerpts well illustrate the high caliber of the addresses before the Association at Balliol College. We regret that we have not space to discuss at some length the valuable addresses by General Mowat on "The Institute of Mechanical Engineers and Its Library;" by H. J. Jeffrey on "The Work of the Imperial Institute Library;" by Professor Sandbach on "The Library Co-operation Committee and Its Inquiry Office;" by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell on "The World List of Scientific Periodicals;" by M. Paul Otlet on "L'Institut International De Bibliographie;" and by B. N. Langdon-Davies on "The Publisher and Research Libraries."

Study of American Markets

A new organization, calling itself "The 100,000 Group of American Cities, Inc." has recently issued *A Study of 81 Principal American Markets*. A prominent newspaper in every city exceeding one hundred thousand population co-operates in this publication. Each city is given adequate space and the particular merits of the community featured in the write-up. A sketch map of the city and surrounding territory accompanies each descriptive article. Graphic captions, such as "The World's Rubber Center," "The Pittsburgh of the South," "Heart of the Lone Star State," and "America's Collar-making Center," tell their own stories.

The Newspaper Group: Its Origin and Purpose

By William Alcott, librarian, Boston Globe

The early history of the newspaper library and the newspaper librarian, like the early history of the human race, is shrouded in mystery. Just when and where the first newspaper library was founded, and by whom, seems to be somewhat in doubt. Miss Florence Woodworth of the New York State Library is authority for the statement that the first newspaper morgue was begun in Chicago in 1869. In the chapter on "Pamphlets and Minor Material" in the *A.L.A. Handbook of Library Economy* published in 1917, she writes:

"From the days of the first scrapbook, appreciation of the value of clippings seems steadily to have grown. Newspaper men early saw the worth of an up-to-date file of information not to be had from books, and the first "morgue" was begun in Chicago in 1869."

If that be so, then the newspaper morgue or newspaper library passed its fiftieth anniversary in 1919, and is now in its sixth decade.

As to their numbers today no complete statistics are available. The recent *Special Libraries Directory*, which came off the press this year, lists only thirty-eight, with some of the best known newspaper libraries unlisted.

But just as "him who makes shoes goes barefoot himself," so the newspaper library, which is conserving information on all other subjects, has little if anything on file about itself.¹

Charles Stolberg, of the editorial department of the *New York Sun*, in writing of the early morgues, says:

"What undoubtedly has passed as the earliest effort to keep systematized records for editorial reference use in a newspaper office was carried on and instituted by the late Robert Bligh of the Gordon Bennett *Herald* in New York city.

¹ Since the preparation of this paper Mr. Julian S. Mason, managing editor of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, has contributed specific data bearing on the beginning of some newspaper libraries, which definitely antedate the year named by Miss Woodworth as the beginning of the so-called newspaper morgue Mr. Mason writes:

"Distinguishing between library and "morgue," our people tell me that the *New York Tribune* library was started between 1846 and 1849, by George Ripley. In 1874, in the new Tribune Building a large room was set aside for the library. At that time it had grown to about 5000 volumes.

"The *Tribune's* biographical morgue, however, was started about 1860, being used solely for writing obituaries.

"The *Tribune* book index of matter printed in its issues day by day, was started in 1875.

"The start of the *New York Herald* library is somewhat vague, but in 1870, they had a library index of books which showed a collection of about 8000 volumes. Our Librarian guesses from this that *The Herald* probably started accumulating an editorial library about 1845. *The Herald* morgue was started about 1862, and its news index in the same year. At that time they went back over the files of the paper to 1831, and indexed the principal news items in its entire history up to that time. This index, one of the most remarkable things of its kind, was continued up to the time that Mr. Munsey bought *The Herald*."

"At the time of Mr. Bligh's death in 1922, the obituaries referring to him recounted his long and varied journalistic career and recalled also this phase of his newspaper activities. The *Sun* of December 27, 1922 and the *Herald* of December 28, 1922—also the *Brooklyn Standard Union* in a feature story, April 10, 1921—mentioned this work of Mr. Bligh. The *Sun* stated:

"One of Mr. Bligh's chief accomplishments on the *Herald* was the establishment of the *Herald* Index. In 1860 he established the *Herald* Index Bureau at Mr. Bennett's direction, starting with the first issue in 1835 and indexing all subject matter of interest and importance. He indexed the paper up to the year 1880, managed the *Weekly Herald* from 1872 to 1876, was librarian from 1870 to 1874, compiled and published the *Herald* Almanac from 1872 to 1878."

"Mr. Paul Drane, who had charge of the entire *Herald* Reference Library, including the index and biographical collection, for a number of years following Mr. Bligh and right up to Mr. Munsey's purchase of the old *Herald*, tells me that the *Herald's* biographical (clipping) collection bore evidence of having been systematically cut from the dailies and filed for reference in envelopes as far back as the seventies. He adds that it had always been quite generally conceded that the *Herald* of Bennett (the elder) had been first in establishing what came in time to be known in the business as a morgue."

D. G. Rogers, librarian of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, says:

"I understand the *Herald* started their book index about 1860, but at the same time had principal articles in volumes back

to 1835 indexed. They started their clipping morgue about 1878 or 1880.

"The *New York Tribune* started a book index in 1875. Their clippings go back to about the same date."

Miss Jennie Welland, editor of the *New York Times Index* contributes this bit of information to the discussion:

"With regard to newspaper morgues previous to 1869, I find there is a dearth of accurate information here, but these facts I gleaned:

"One of our men, who has been with the *Times* since 1872, tells me that Mr. Raymond, who died in 1869, had put some material in our morgue, and that the morgue was here when this man came in 1872. This would indicate that it was in existence previous to 1869. The present custodian of the morgue can find no clippings as far back as that, yet I do not consider that as evidence that the morgue was not then in existence.

"We have a hand-written index to the *Times* as far back as 1851, the year when the *Times* began publication, so it is reasonable to suppose that clippings were also preserved then. This same man who tells me of the *Times* morgue being in existence in 1872 also tells me that the *Tribune* had a morgue at that time. He does not know, of course, how far back the *Tribune* morgue extended."

A little later Miss Welland discovered the claim of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, which is printed in John P. Young's history of *Journalism in California*, in which the late Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, gives to that newspaper certain prioritys. Mr. Young says: "The late Whitelaw Reid, who was much interested in the details of newspaper methods, on the occasion of his frequent visits to San Francisco, was in the habit of dropping into the *Chronicle* office, and invariably took a look through the library, which he complimented as the best arranged in the country, and it is on his authority that the statement is made that the *Chronicle* was the first to apply the principle of the index card system to a newspaper office." No date is given for this beginning, but it sets up another claimant to the honor of priority in the newspaper library field.

Frederick Hudson, author of the first comprehensive history of journalism in the United States, covering the period from 1690 to 1872,

in a work of nearly eight hundred pages, makes no mention of a newspaper library, or of a morgue, or index, or catalog.

The earliest reference I have been able to find of the newspaper library in the proceedings of the A.L.A. is when H. M. Utley told what Detroit newspaper publishers had done in depositing their bound volumes in the Detroit Public Library for safe keeping and public convenience. That was in 1887.

In the *Library Journal* for April, 1889, George J. Hagen of Newark, N.J., speaking on "Newspaper History in the Library," said:

"If you read your daily newspaper with care, clip judiciously, date properly, and then arrange the accumulated clippings so that you can put your hand on a given one at a moment's notice, you will have the best cyclopedia in the world—the best because the fullest and latest collection of information it is possible to obtain."

He recommended two divisions of the material, one of biography, and the other of subject matter.

I. D. Marshall, in Vol 1, of *Newspaperdom* for March, 1892, suggested that every newspaper office should have a reference library.

Florence Woodworth, in her bibliography, published in 1917, lists eighteen articles dealing with newspaper clippings, the earliest of which was by H. J. Carr, on the "Preservation and Use of Clippings," published in 1901.

The only item listed in the Boston Public Library under the heading of "Newspaper Libraries" is the book prepared by Gustav V. Linder, formerly of the *New York Herald*, issued in 1912, under the name of *Newspaper Library Manual*.

The *Springfield Republican*, founded in 1824, did not begin to systematically file clippings until about 1888.

The *New York World* department was started in 1889.

The *Hartford Courant*, the oldest daily newspaper in the United States started its library in 1903. Charles Hopkins Clark, the veteran editor, says:

"It has always accumulated books of record, state, municipal and Federal documents, but card indexing and filing of pictures began in about 1903."

James Hodgson, in an article published in *The Fourth Estate* on September 10, 1921, entitled, "The Morgue Is a Newspaper's Memory," attributed to the use of illustra-

tions the development of the present newspaper reference library. On this point he says:

"In the early days of Journalism, when society was much less complex, and the demands for accuracy of information and breadth of knowledge on the part of the editor less insistent, the small collection of books in the editor's office was often all that was necessary. With the introduction of illustrations it became necessary to preserve the cuts for future use. In the same fashion, the morgue, as it is now developed, has added to its store, mats, obituaries, and pictures for reproduction."

The era of the illustrated newspaper began in the early '50's, with *Leslies*, and *Godey's* and a few other publications.

As a sidelight on the age of newspaper libraries listen to this account which appeared in *Editor and Publisher* of July 5, 1924, headed, "Gotthart's 'Morgue' Called Best Newspaper Library in the Country":

"Back about 18 years ago Gotthart . . . began to devote his spare moments to clipping virtually all items appearing in Chicago newspapers, and filing them under an elaborate cross-reference system.

"This was in those days before newspapers realized the advantages of morgues as they do today—the day when reporters obtained the background for stories from their own memories or from veteran members of the staff. But too often was memory proved fallible, and so Gotthart began to compile something far more tangible and dependable. Now he has what he declares to be the best newspaper reference library in America, including everything worth while published in the Chicago dailies since 1906."

Even Miss Lucy Maynard Salmon in her notable work on "The Newspaper and the Historian," mentions but few times the newspaper library, but among the items is a compliment to our worthy chairman of the Newspaper Group, where, on page 275, in a footnote she says:

"An exceptionally good account of the 'morgue' is that of J. F. Kwapil, 'The Morgue as a Factor in Journalism,' in *Library Journal*, May 15, 1921, vol 46: p. 443-446."

In the library of the *Boston Herald*, which was established in 1876, and now includes the library of the former *Boston Journal*, are

many clippings of the early '60's. This does not prove that the first morgue was not established in Chicago in 1869, but it does seem to make it worth-while to raise the question as to where and when the first newspaper library was established.

Regarding the *Boston Herald* Library, this interesting point is to be mentioned. In 1878 the *Herald* moved into its new building at 255 Washington Street, and to commemorate the occasion in a worthy manner, a history of the newspaper and a description of the new building was published in bookform. A newspaper librarian looks for mention of the library, and sure enough he discovers that it is mentioned twice. Describing the editorial floor, the article says: "These rooms, located on the second floor of the rear buildings are—exclusive of a library, 19 by 8 feet in area—nine in number, and connect with the room of the editor-in-chief, E. B. Haskell which has a private office attached. . . . Beyond this room are two double and three single rooms, and on Williams Court extension, a library and two department rooms." That is all. No description whatever of the library, but an assumption that all would know what the library was and contained!

The *Herald* building, erected in 1878, is now owned and occupied by the *Boston Post*.

Now in strong contrast to the meagre information concerning newspaper libraries in general, is my own library, the *Boston Globe* library, which was established May 1, 1887, when the *Globe* moved into a new building at 244 Washington Street and assigned a room for library purposes, and painted on the door the word "Library," and the department has been known as library in our office ever since.

The superintendent of the new *Globe* Building, Thomas Downey, who assigned the room for the library; the exchange editor, William H. Hills, who turned over to the infant library a collection of newspaper clippings he had accumulated for some years; Managing Editor Arthur A. Fowle, who appointed the first librarian; and Edson W. White, the man so assigned as librarian, are all today with the *Globe* organization, after a lapse of thirty-eight years. So it is possible in our office to write authoritatively of the beginnings of the *Boston Globe* library.

In 1912, Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Columbia Law Library, visited seven newspaper libraries in New York City, and he wrote an account of his visit which was printed in the *Educational Review*. He gives

a description of each library visited, and while he mentions none by name, it is easy to tell that at least five of the libraries were those of the *World*, *Herald*, *Times*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, and *Evening Post*. Mr. Hickson was most impressed with the strange development of the newspaper library. And it has been a strange development. It has been a development in isolation. Although established six years earlier than the A.L.A., the newspaper library has rarely attracted the attention of the parent library association in America.

John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library, has pointed out that previous to the organization of Special Libraries Association in 1909, the special library was an isolated phenomenon, and its importance was recognized by few persons.

Here are a dozen dates in American library history that tell something of its progress:

- 1638—Harvard College Library established.
- 1731—Franklin's subscription library established in Philadelphia.
- 1800—Library of Congress established.
- 1852—Boston Public Library, first free municipal library, in the United States.
- 1853—First conference of librarians in the world, held at New York, with attendance of fifty-three. Card catalog first presented to group of librarians.
- 1876—New library movement born: American Library Association founded; *Library Journal*, first of its kind in America, founded; Dewey's decimal classification system appeared; second library conference held, with attendance of one hundred and three.
- 1877—First international conference of librarians held at London.
- 1885—First local library association formed at New York.
- 1887—First library training school established at New York.
- 1909—First association of special librarians formed at Bretton Woods, N.H.
- 1923—First conference of newspaper librarians held in United States at Atlantic City.

The development of the special library in the professional and industrial field led to the formation of the Special Libraries Association in 1909, and since then these special libraries of all types have been coming, slowly but surely, closer together. The newspaper library, among the oldest of them in age, was the last to emerge from its isolation and identify itself with the growing movement.

It was Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, who seems first to have caught the vision of an association of newspaper librarians for mutual interest. In April, 1923, he sent out a circular to many newspaper librarians to meet together in conference at Atlantic City, and form an association. In that circular letter he said:

"The object of the association would be for the interchange of ideas and experiences on methods and systems of newspaper libraries and morgues. Part of this work would be to appoint a committee to make a thorough study of this problem for the purpose of establishing a standard system of classification covering every phase of newspaper work.

"The results of this would be a system of classification that would mean to the newspaper librarian a standard similar to what the Dewey system of classification is to the members of the American Library Association.

"At present there is no established standard system of classification for the newspaper morgue; and as a consequence there are no two newspaper morgues and libraries conducted along the same lines, and many of them in the way of efficiency, are not what they should be, due to this lack of an established standard of classification."

One of the circulars came to my desk. I was new in the work, and was feeling very much the need of just such a conference, and my office was glad to have me attend.

The result of the call was a meeting at Atlantic City of five persons interested in newspaper libraries—two from Boston, one from New York, one from Philadelphia, and one from Washington. Not until the agreement was reached that the material in each library was sacred and was for the exclusive use of the organization which collected it, was a ground of common interest discovered. But when that fact was recognized, it was easy to proceed to a discussion of methods, and it was found that there was much of profit to be learned by each. Librarians went home from the little conference with a new vision of library work.

I came home convinced that the conference method offered immense opportunity for good to every newspaper librarian, new or old. It offered the opportunity to destroy the isolation that encompassed newspaper librarians

from the beginning. It was an answer to the need for fellowship and co-operation that is in the heart of every social being. It was an expression of the same desire that in these days brings together every week a quarter million of business and professional men for a midday luncheon through the Rotary, Kiwanis and other clubs, and gives to them what Dr. A. E. Winship has described as a "democratic thrill."

In the call for the second conference, also issued by Mr. Kwapil, and at his own expense, he stated the objects of the movement among newspaper librarians, to be as follows:

"To make it possible for newspaper librarians to get better acquainted with each other as well as with their problems.

"To be able to study the different methods and practices of other newspaper libraries.

"To assist each other whenever possible and when consistent with the rules of the management.

"To organize a committee on standardization for the creation of a system of newspaper reference practice, thus furnishing guidance to those contemplating reorganization or establishing reference departments of their own."

When the newspaper librarians met at Saratoga Springs in 1924, a great stride forward had been made. The attendance was larger, and stretched from Boston to Milwaukee and from Buffalo to Washington.

Specimens of office forms were exhibited. Office systems were explained. Classification systems were discussed. It was a red letter day in the history of newspaper libraries.

Since that conference twenty-one newspaper librarians in various parts of the United States, have joined the Newspaper Group.

And now what of our purpose as we face the future?

The underlying reason for the existence of such an association, is that hereby co-operation is possible. Others can help you. You can help others.

He that is ignorant of foreign languages knows not his own, says Goethe, and we may add that he who knows not other newspaper libraries knows not his own.

The dream of a standard and perfected system of classification is always before us. May we not look forward to the coming of a genius who will do for the newspaper library what Melvil Dewey did for the public library and for librarianship the world over?

The barrier of isolation which has separated us in falling down. Insofar as the members of this Newspaper Group are concerned the spirit of co-operation has started as leaven in the bread. A readiness to consult and to learn of others is growing. Improved methods and more efficient service seem bound to result, with greater satisfaction in our work for ourselves and for the organizations we serve.

Let us learn more of ourselves and our profession. Let us work together to devise a more efficient system of classification than has yet been discovered. Let us help each other to correct the defects in our classifications and to elevate the standard of our work.

The fact that so little is known of our beginning ought to stir the professional pride of every alert newspaper librarian. We ought to know our own birthday, and what our library history is.

For over thirty-seven years I have been identified with a newspaper which has been dominated by one whose philosophy of life was to help make the world happier because he had lived. Last Monday (June 22, 1925) was the fourth anniversary of the death of General Charles H. Taylor, editor of the *Globe*. In the obituary was printed this brief statement of his philosophy of life:

"My aim has been to make the *Globe* a cheerful, attractive and useful newspaper that would enter the home as a kindly, helpful friend of the family. My temperament has always led me to dwell on the virtues of men and institutions rather than upon their faults and limitations. My disposition has always been to build up rather than to join in tearing down. My ideal for the *Globe* has always been that it should help men, women and children to get some of the sunshine of life, to be better and happier because of the *Globe*."

He tried to be fair to all. He believed the way to advancement lay in the effort of the employee to do a little more than he is paid for, and to be loyal and enthusiastic. This philosophy is not the exclusive property of my organization, but is also shared more or less by yours.

The purpose of the Newspaper Group is that each of us may render to the organization by which we are employed the very best that it is within our power to give in service.

"To know what to do is wisdom,

To know how to do it is skill;

To do it as it should be done is service."

Research Activities

In this department there appears from time to time items about the Research Field.

Valuable Research Publication

A recent publication, entitled *Industrial Trade Associations and Research* has been issued as a new publication of the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is an unusually complete study of research in industry. Many phases of the work are touched upon, such as the scope of the effort, the manner in which the studies are conducted, methods of selecting subjects and reporting results, laboratories used, co-operating agencies, cost of research, and methods of financing. In addition, detailed accounts are given of four outstanding association research programs, namely: paint and varnish, canning, baking and printing. In an appendix a register has been compiled giving the actual research studies conducted by eighty different groups representing many lines of industry. The purpose of this publication is to briefly chronicle the extensive research efforts being carried on in industry through trade organizations and to present data on various aspects of the work which would be of interest to those in production.

Druggists' Research Bureau

The Committee on Education of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association presented a report at the fifty-first annual meeting, entitled "The Need and Opportunities for a Retail Druggists' Research Bureau." The committee made an extensive investigation, corresponding with leading merchandising, research, statistical and sales authorities throughout the country. The committee reached the conclusion that there were no accurate facts or figures on the independent retail drug business in the United States, that the number of retail drug stores in the country is listed at 52,304, with an annual volume of sales estimated to exceed \$1,250,000,000; and that 6 per cent. of the drug stores belong to chains doing approximately 16 per cent. of the total volume of business. Competing methods of distribution are house to house salesmen, mail order houses, department store counters and the chain store development.

The report also shows that there are over twenty-four hundred travelling salesmen employed by the wholesale drug trade and that much retail merchandising information could be furnished the retail druggists through this channel.

The committee recommended the establishment of a merchandising bureau and outlined its method of operations. It also suggested that the merchandising bureau should be established under the direction of the Babson Institute, to be known as The Retail Druggists' Research Bureau, the financial support of the bureau to be maintained by a schedule based upon approximated annual sales. The report also noted that the retail druggists are being "bombarded" with advertising literature designed to capture their dollars. A druggist in the Middle West received in one month enough literature to fill a medium-sized wholesale drug shipping box.

The committee reached the conclusion that the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer should join together in co-operative research, securing information on the independent retail drug industry to aid in the distribution of merchandise.

Legal Research

A recent editorial in the *New York Times* anent the National Crime Commission noted the lack of trustworthy statistics in the field of criminology. The editorial refers to an address by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School before the Chicago Bar Association in which Dean Pound states the question as follows:

"Were legal research in such institutions endowed as is every other form of research in American universities, were it possible for legal scholars to take time from teaching to devote themselves to the furtherance of justice according to law, by conducting the investigations upon which effective reforms must proceed, we may be confident that the result would be no less far reaching and no less salutary than those which have flowed so abundantly from the lavish endowments of medical research."

Again we find a strong plea for the value of research.

Illinois Chapter Achieves Success

By Rebecca B. Rankin, Associate Editor

The Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association in Chicago was given an unusual opportunity, and the splendid thing is that it grasped the opportunity and made a glorious showing.

The Illinois Chapter has only been organized for six months, and, therefore, the exhibit which it engineered at the Illinois Products Exposition, October 8-17, 1925 for the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, is the more remarkable. Though it is still a chapter of small membership, it has shown itself capable of large undertakings. Pyrrha B. Sheffield of the Portland Cement Association, president, and Mrs. Jennie L. Schram of the Illinois Power and Light Corporation, secretary, were primarily responsible for the exhibit. Ten other well-known special librarians of Chicago assisted in the work.

Judging from the reports of the Exhibit Committee and from the results themselves, an unusual degree of co-operation existed between the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and its individual members, and the Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association who, in turn, secured the active support of all the libraries in Chicago.

The Exhibit Committee issued from time to time *Work Bulletins* and these bulletins are a keen reflex of the valuable aid rendered to the association by many business concerns. For example, the Fleischman Floral Company furnished fresh flowers on various days; the Multiplex Display Fixture Co. supplied equipment for maps and charts; the General Fireproofing Co. loaned the files for use with necessary equipment; the Shaw-Walker Co. printed guides and folders for the special exhibit; the Franklin Desk Co. supplied furniture; Ryan and Hart donated printing; the Chicago Plan Commission loaned their automatic electric display fixtures of Chicago plan; the John Crerar Library sent two drawers from their catalog containing cards on the subject of Illinois; the Chicago Public Library Readers Bureau prepared a reading list on Illinois literature; the Newberry Library furnished a booklet on their library; Mather & Co. loaned posters; the Chicago Historical Society presented a framed poster and literature to use at the exhibition; Chicago Municipal Reference Library sent mate-

rial of value to be used in the exhibit, the Chicago Motor Club presented a guide to roads in Illinois; A. C. McClurg also gave their publication on Illinois; other publishers, such as Encyclopedia Britannica, Rand-McNally Co., Brentano & Co., also extended co-operation; and the Pioneer Fire Place Co. lent an electric fireplace which was placed in the alcove right off the main room used as a rest room and reading place.

The Illinois Chapter planned many interesting devices. It utilized a special electric sign of the sand blast type with colors in blue and orange with the wording "Special Libraries Asso." Pennants and arm bands were supplied in the same colors and carried the name of the association. The chapter also adopted special forms for use during the exhibit, one a follow-up form for anyone wanting more information than could be supplied at the booth; another form to be used by members of the S.L.A. to send material to each other, as well as to send all material on Illinois to the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, this form to be used generally to encourage the exchange of literature and information.

Through the courtesy of Miss Marion Reynolds of Swift & Co., experts from that corporation were assigned the work of trimming and arranging the booth.

During the course of the conference the Illinois Chapter distributed numerous pamphlets and free literature. The following items were distributed in this manner: Sight Seeing Guide—Chicago Surface Lines, 10,000; Illinois Auto Trails in Map Form—State, 1,000; Seeing Chicago the Motor Coach Way, 20,000; Forest Preserve Map, Cook County B. of C., 500; This Week in Chicago, 1,000; Football Schedule, Chicago Tribune, 500; Chicago Daily News Radio Directory, 500; Chicago Plan Commission, 200; Big Business in Illinois, Ill. Farmers Institute, 500; Brentano's Book Chat, 500; Blotters, Fleischmann Florist, 3,000; Newberry Library, Booklets, 500; Annual Report of Mayor Dever, 50; Chicago Historical Society, 500; Gray Line Tours, 500; Railroad Time Tables and many other things not listed here were given out. All material thus furnished bore the designation "Distributed by S.L.A. Illinois Chapter."

The exhibit consisted of a large number of charts and maps on Illinois and its products and manufactures. Many were displayed and more were filed ready for use upon request. Another feature was a series of surveys made of the cities of the state. Resumés of these surveys were distributed free of charge. Twenty-eight publications, some of which were mentioned above, were available to the public in unlimited quantities. These five posters were exhibited:

Dig after the facts.
 Absolutely accurate.
 Look—Learn—Ask.
 How do you do it.
 Learn what you need.

The booth answered about four hundred and eighty questions daily. All of these were answered from material on hand, while the ones requiring more information signed information blanks. The diversity of questions asked and answered was amazing.

Aside from the success of the exhibit, and the help which it gave to those visiting the exposition, and aside from the splendid publicity which these capable special librarians in Chicago have given the Special Libraries Association, there are two outstanding accomplishments of more lasting value. First, this amazing lot of information which they secured in one month's time on the state of Illinois has been located at the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in Chicago as a permanent central index of all sources of information on the state. Second, the methods used in effecting this exhibit and information booth at the exposition have been fully and carefully recorded by the committee, and an official report made to the national association. This will be kept and may be the model for other ventures of a similar nature by the Special Libraries Association. The committee also had an attractive electric sign manufactured bearing the legend, "Special Libraries Ass'n" and this has been turned over to the Association for future use.

The Special Libraries Association is proud of the Illinois Chapter and has expressed its appreciation. The individual members will feel as I do; I am cheated because I was not able to attend the exhibit at Chicago, and see with my own eyes the actual accomplishment which has given us such happiness. It will, undoubtedly, give Special Libraries Association more courage for future industrial and business conventions.

Writings of Henry George

At the expense of the Trustees of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation of New York, the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Company, are making a limited distribution of a special library edition of *Progress and Poverty* by Henry George to libraries desiring this book for their shelves. Librarians desirous of taking advantage of this offer should address Walter Fairchild, Secretary, Schalkenbach Foundation, 15 Park Row, New York.

The late Mr. Schalkenbach was an employing printer, ex-president of the Typothetae, who left the greater part of a considerable estate to trustees to found a non-political educational institution for spreading a greater knowledge of the writings of Henry George.

Safety Education

We get an insight into the work accomplished by New York City's Bureau of Public Safety in *Stopping Street Accidents* by Barron Collier who is Special Deputy Police Commissioner, Police Department. This recent publication gives the history of the bureau and is fittingly dedicated "to those workers in every city whose earnest effort is directed toward the saving of Human Life."

This bureau was created in 1922 and its duties were to make a comprehensive study of the many street accidents, their causes, and to perfect a plan which would curtail the enormous loss of life. After the causes were determined, it was decided that accidents can be prevented only by mass education—hence, the campaign and the important part that publicity played in getting the idea over to the people.

Mr. Collier divides the population into four classifications and describes the campaigns for each of these four classes, the motorists, pedestrians, parents, children.

Chapter VIII is devoted to "Safety Day Parades in New York City" and there are many illustrations which will be helpful to other cities wishing suggestions.

As a result of the work of this bureau, records show that there was a reduction of twenty-eight fatal accidents by vehicles in the streets in 1924 as compared with 1923. This number seems important when it is known that there were 60,304 more motor vehicles registered in the city in 1924 than in 1923, and that the population increased approximately one hundred thousand persons in the year. We may draw our own conclusions concerning the value of mass safety education.

Science and Technology

A. A. Slobod, Department Editor

Crowded columns have prevented the publication of "Science and Technology" since the June number. In future it will be printed every other issue.

Ultra-Violet Light

The medical profession has been giving considerable publicity to the subject of ultra-violet radiations. The therapeutic value of ultra-violet light is unquestioned in one field, namely, as the cure of rickets and tetany. In other fields its value is still under investigation. The chemist, too, is finding numerous applications for ultra-violet light. Below are mentioned some outstanding contributions on this subject:

Ellis and Wells, A. A.

Chemical action of ultra-violet rays. Chemical Catalog Co., Inc. New York. 1925. A very important treatise with numerous references in foot-notes. Includes chapters on sources of ultra-violet light, sterilization by ultra-violet rays, biologic effects and therapeutic applications.

Hull, A. W.

Review of literature on ultra-violet therapy. *G. E. Rev.*, v. 28, p. 790-7. Nov., 1925.

Hall, P.

Ultra-violet rays in the treatment and cure of disease. C. V. Mosby Co. St. Louis. 1924.

Pacini, A. T.

Outlines of ultra-violet therapy. Poole Bros. Chicago. 1923.

Krueger, L. C.

Ultra-violet light, its uses and possibilities. *G. E. Rev.*, v. 25, p. 316-24. May, 1922. Includes a bibliography.

Luckiesh, M.

Ultra-violet radiation; its properties, production, measurement and applications. D. Van Nostrand. New York. 1922.

Plank, T. H.

Treatise on actinic-ray therapy for physicians interested in physical therapeutics. Brown Press. Chicago. 1921.

Buttolph, L. J.

Cooper Hewitt quartz lamp and ultra-violet light. *G. E. Rev.*, v. 23, p. 909-16.

Nov., 1920. Short list of references, p. 916.

Bernstein, R.

Ultra-violet rays in modern dermatology. Manovia Chem. & Mfg. Co. Newark, N. J. 1918.

Electric Welding of Cast Iron

A report of the Sub-Committee on the Arc Welding of the American Welding Society was published in their *Journal*, v. 1, p. 47-69. Aug.-Sept., 1922. This includes a bibliography of twenty-six references, p. 69-71. Additional references are mentioned below:

Acetylene and Weld. *Jour.*, Lond. Dec., 1923.
Am. Weld. Soc. Jour., v. 1, p. 13-28. Jan., 1922.
Am. Weld. Soc. Jour., v. 2, p. 44-7. Mar., 1923.

Welding thin sections.

Am. Weld. Soc. Jour., v. 2, p. 5-8. July, 1923.
 Cast-iron enameled ware.

Am. Weld. Soc. Jour., v. 2, p. 17-19. Sept., 1923.

Auto. Ind., v. 52, p. 533-4. Mar. 19, 1925.

Autog. Metallbearb., v. 16, p. 263-5. Nov. 1, 1923.

Coal Age, v. 26, p. 806, 842, 853-4. Dec. 4-11, 1924.

Holstag, C. T.

Arc welding handbook. McGraw. New York. 1924. Has chapters on welding cast iron and thin sections in cast iron.

Giesserei-Zeitung, v. 21, p. 417-23. Oct. 1, 1924.

Iron Trade Rev., v. 74, p. 1632-3. June 19, 1924.

Machinery, v. 30, p. 199-200, 392. Nov., 1923, Jan., 1924. Arc welding without preheating.

Weld. Engr., v. 7, p. 19-22, 40. Mar., 1922.

Weld. Engr., v. 8, p. 21-3, 29. Aug., 1923.

Weld. Engr., v. 9, p. 22-3. Apr., 1924.

Werkstatts Technik, v. 18, p. 637-40. Nov. 15, 1924.

Superpower in the United States

The literature on this subject is quite extensive, and only books, pamphlets and reference lists are mentioned:

American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Giant power: large scale electrical development as a social factor. The Academy. Phila. Mar., 1925.

- Bonbright & Co., Inc.
Bonbright prize awards. The report of the judges and the three winning papers The Company. New York. 1925.
- Pennsylvania—Giant Power Survey Board.
Report of the Giant Power Survey Board to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, Pa. 1925. An extensive report with a bibliography, p. 389-409.
- Beman, L. T., comp.
Superpower. Reference Shelf, v. 2, no 9. H. W. Wilson. New York. 1924. Includes a bibliography.
- Tripp, G. E.
Superpower as an aid to progress. Putnam. New York. 1924.
- Baum, F. G.
Atlas of U. S. A. electric power industry outlining suggested regional electric power districts and proposed constant potential transmission systems for the United States of North America. McGraw. New York. 1923.
- National Electric Light Association—Great Lakes Division.
Electric power survey made by the Power Survey Committee. Report on area A. The Association. Chicago, Ill. 1924.
- Northeastern Superpower Committee.
Superpower studies for the Northeast Section of the United States. Federal Power Commission. Washington, D.C. 1924.
- Murray, W. S. and others.
Superpower system for the region between Boston and Washington. U. S. Geological Survey. Professional Paper No. 123. Superintendent of Doc Washington, D.C. 1921.
- Phototelegraphy and Television**
- Books*
- Jenkins, C. F.
Vision by radio; radio photographs; radio photograms. Jenkins Laboratories, Inc. Washington, D.C. 1925.
- Martin, M. J.
Electrical transmission of photographs. Pitman. New York. 1921.
- Martin, M. J.
Wireless transmission of photographs. Wireless Press. New York. 1919
- Important Articles*
- A. I. E. Jour., v. 41, p. 811-18. Nov., 1922. History and some modern methods.
- Bell System Techn. Jour., v. 4, p. 187-214. Apr., 1925. Apparatus and methods.
- Jahr. der Draft. Tel. und Tel., v. 25, p. 56-61. 1925. Doubts the possibility of developing in the near future a commercial apparatus for television
- Onde Electrique, v. 1, p. 271-83. May, 1922. Apparatus and methods.
- Pierucci, M.
Telautograph. (In Italian.) Elettrotecnica v. 10, p. 702-4. Oct. 15, 1923. Chiefly a summary of progress made in the telegraphic transmission of pictures and writing. Includes a large number of footnote references.
- Radio Broadcast, v. 7, p. 19-28. May, 1925. Review of the existing methods and the Cooley system.
- Soc. Fr. des Elec. Bul., v. 4, p. 185-202. Feb., 1924. Belin's experiments.
- V. D. I. Zeits., v. 69, p. 1267-70. Oct. 3, 1925. Review of main methods used and description of the Berthold method.
- Western Soc. Engrs. Jour., v. 30, p. 211-28. May, 1925. Process of the Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.
- Other Recent Articles*
- E. T. Z., v. 46, p. 306-7. Feb. 26, 1925.
- Elec. Wld., v. 83, p. 1223-4. June 14, 1924.
- Elekt. Anzeiger, v. 41, p. 537-8, 545-6, 553-4, 561-4. June 28, July 1, 3, 5, 1924. Proposed Voss system.
- Elekt. Anzeiger, v. 41, p. 763-4, 769-70, 777-8. Sept. 2, 4, 6, 1924. Mihaly's apparatus for television.
- Engr. Lond., v. 137, p. 385-6. Apr. 11, 1924. Swinton system
- Engng., Lond., v. 119, p. 661-2. May 29, 1925. Baird apparatus.
- Engng. Progress, v. 6, p. 309-13. Oct., 1925. General review.
- Génie, Civil, v. 82, p. 365-70. Apr. 21, 1923. Belin telestereograph.
- Popular Radio, v. 7, p. 125-8. Feb., 1925. Color pictures by radio.
- Popular Radio, v. 7, p. 407-11. May, 1925. Barthlanc system.
- Radio News, v. 6, p. 1872-3, 2000. Apr., 1925. System of Walton and Stephenson.
- Radio News, v. 7, p. 278, 384-7. Sept., 1925. Moore-Jenkins machine for television.
- Wireless Wld. & Radio Rev., v. 14, p. 305-7. June 11, 1924. History.
- Wireless Wld. & Radio Rev., v. 17, p. 161-4. Aug. 5, 1925. Ranger system.

We Do This

Margaret Reynolds, Department Editor

Liquid preparation for pasting. We are very enthusiastic about a liquid preparation that we have been using lately for pasting clippings. It is called Pure Rubber Cement and is manufactured by the New York Belting and Packing Company, at 91-93 Chambers Street, New York, with offices or branches in several other large cities, such as Boston, etc. The cement has somewhat the same consistency as glue and it has a very peculiar odor. It holds fast, but the remarkable thing about it is that it will release the clipping at any time with a little manipulation without injuring either the clipping itself or the surface upon which it is pasted. I understand that this is true after a period of years, although we cannot vouch for that. Because of this easy removal, the pasted clippings will naturally not stand hard usage, but when they are not in constant use, or are protected as in a scrapbook, that point is not an important one.

A second advantage is that it is clean. If any of the liquid should ooze out on to the page every trace of it can be removed by simply rubbing the sheet. The rubber in the cement curls up and disappears, just as when one uses an eraser. The cement is used constantly by our Drafting Room in their chart work. The draftsman pointed out that he can use the paste on a temporary label on his chart when he does not wish to put in permanent lettering at the time, as, for example, when a curve is just beginning at one side of the chart and in later months will extend right across the sheet. He also suggested another use in making photostats from books. It is often desirable to repeat the title of the book and the volume number at the top of each photostate copy of the page. A temporary label containing this information can be affixed to each page with rubber cement and later be removed without leaving a mark on the book.—MARGUERITE BURNETT, *Federal Reserve Bank of New York.*

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Monthly accession lists. Monthly accession lists, mimeographed to be distributed freely are my favorite time and labor saving device. But to librarians who have never used them, they seem to be an impossibly time-

taking task. I welcome this chance of a public defense of my accession lists.

In our library we keep a "day book," a simple loose leaf note book in which is entered every book, with its accession number in a left hand column, important pamphlets and other material exactly as received. At the end of the month the two or three or four pages of this book that have been filled during the month are checked over, and every important item collected in the library or accounted for in their proper places. A slip is typed for each with author and title, place and date of publication and number of pages. In the majority of cases a few lines of comment are added as a guide to those who will receive the lists. These slips are then shuffled into their appointed places and the stencil typed directly from them.

My assistant and myself do this list in odd moments over a period of perhaps a week, checking off in the day book each item as it is attended to so that either of us can pick up the work without confusion, or work on it jointly if necessary. As nearly as I can reckon, three consecutive hours of one person's time makes the slips, and handles the material to and from the shelves. Probably another hour does the mechanical labor of cutting the stencil and running it off and seeing to its distribution. This is done outside the library. The finished list now goes by office boy and mail to about one hundred and forty people, of which the mailing list accounts for about fifty.

By means of this monthly list I review and fix firmly in my mind all new material as I can't always do as it comes in. I also fix it on the shelves or in the files before it has had time to be lost in an officer's desk. It is now a well-recognized fact that the library must have new material back for this monthly checking, the results of which appear in tangible form, not in mere satisfaction to a librarian's supposed fondness for red tape. Before the books go out again, Library of Congress cards received for them can be checked and the books numbered.

The officers and employees go through these lists quickly and pick out all the new material that concerns each one without the li-

brary having to keep a long and complicated "notification list." Many pamphlets that might never otherwise find a reader, in this way are brought to someone's attention.

The Federal Reserve Bank librarians interchange these lists among the various libraries of the system where they are of special use. But I send my lists also to special libraries round about. In return I get back only a few scattering exchanges. But from those few I can see how valuable a widespread exchange of accession lists might be.

In Boston we are trying to establish a Union Catalog. How else can we keep it up to date?—MARY A. EATON, *Federal Reserve Bank of Boston*.

* * *

Union catalogue. We have this about their *Union Catalogue* and why it was established.

The DuPont Company is so large and so scattered that it was necessary to have a number of libraries. Besides this library, there is one at Jackson Laboratories for dyes, one at Eastern Laboratories for high explosives and one at the Experimental Station for analytical and experimental work. There are also collections at Redpath Laboratory and at other plants.

In order to concentrate this material and make it available to everyone in the company, an inventory of each library was made and author cards inserted in the author catalog at the Technical Library. This is kept up-to-date by copying entries from the monthly bulletins of each library. We have a separate author and subject catalog. I enclose samples for illustrations. The author catalog includes bound periodicals and serials. We also have compiled a union list of current periodicals which includes, besides the above mentioned DuPont Libraries, the local public library, the university, two other local business libraries, various departments of the DuPont Company and nearly all of its plants in various parts of the country. The current list is kept up-to-date as much as possible and corrected every year.—ESTELLE L. LIEBMANN, *Technical Library*.

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The Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University uses catalog-size cards headed SOURCES OF INFORMATION for general topics. There is a space for the subject, the sources selected, the person compiling these cards, the date and re-

marks. The cards are arranged alphabetically by subject. Then they have a letter-size sheet which is used for requests for information for a specific book or a magazine article. This sheet contains the heading REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION. Blanks are left for the name of the questioner, the date, whether the request was made by telephone, personal visit or another way, the subject and the answer and a space for the name of the person answering, the time required and the sources of information. These sheets are filed under the headings by which the books are classified. They now have enough cards and sheets filed so as to save hours of work in looking up queries. In other cases a few minutes will bring a list of books up to date.—MARGARET A. JAMES, *Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University*.

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A bank official at the Financial Exhibit brought to the attention of Miss Burnett an interesting method of the annotation of books. The various readers of the book used different colored pencils and underlined pages that attracted their attention. Then on a blank page at the end of the book under his name, each reader listed the pages containing the references that had appealed to him. By the time the book had passed around a circle it was quite minutely annotated from the point of view of items of interest to that particular department.

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"If we can't answer your questions off hand, we will tap outside sources which are always ready to help."—F. A. MOONEY in *Library Review* published by Dennison Manufacturing Co.

National Budget Bureau

General Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, has made the fourth annual report of this bureau to President Coolidge. This report of two hundred pages covers the various activities of the Budget Bureau. A large part of it is taken up with the reports of the chief co-ordinator and the co-ordinating boards and agencies, and departmental economies brought about through changes in the methods of handling government business. In the front of the report is a summary statement of the year's work of the Budget Bureau.

Associations

Reports from the local associations are occupying more space. Southern California must be delayed in transmission, but will probably report next month.

Boston

The Special Library Association of Boston held its monthly meeting on November 23. After an extremely pleasant supper hour in the new private dining room of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the association adjourned to Perkins Hall where an informal reception was given Mr. C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association.

Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, librarian of the Social Law Library and delegate of the Massachusetts Library Clubs gave a brief talk on the American Library Association convention in Seattle in June 1, 1925.

Mr. C. F. D. Belden made his remarks very informal, discussing the relations between the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association, the next American Library Association convention to be held in Atlantic City the week of October 4, 1926 and the progress of work on "Adult Education" as carried on by public libraries.

Because of his knowledge of future plans, he was able to give the Special Libraries Association of Boston a very intimate picture of and enthusiasm for the coming convention, for the exhibit which it is hoped the American Library Association may build up in case there is an exposition in Philadelphia in 1926 and for the possibilities of usefulness of the public libraries in adult education through reading.

Plans for the December meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston were made public by the President, Mr. Alcott. The meeting is to be held at the offices of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., 50 Oliver St., on December 28 at 7:45. There will be an opportunity for the members to inspect the industrial welfare library, the engineering library and the unusually fine filing system of the Telephone Co. An illustrated lecture on "The Latest Developments in Telephony" will be given by Mr. John F. Scott.

New York

The New York Special Libraries Association held their monthly meeting on the evening of November 30 at the Town Hall Club. One hundred fifty special librarians gathered at dinner and afterward listened to addresses by James Melvin Lee, director of the Department of Journalism of New York University, Louis Wiley, business manager of the *New York Times*, and William Alcott, librarian of the *Boston Globe*. The subject was "Journalism" and we print in another column Mr. Wiley's address.

Mr. Lee stated that a newspaper must be judged by the tastes of its subscribers rather than the tastes of its editors. He continued:

"We are much inclined to criticize certain types of newspapers, but some of these newspapers are just as carefully edited as those which appeal to a thoughtful, intelligent public. Most editors realize that it is the taste of the fish, and not of the angler, which determines the kind of bait to be used. The newspaper man must decide, however, what kind of fish he wants to catch. Of course, some would rather catch trout than suckers."

Asking his hearers to read the newspapers carefully, thoroughly, and "between the lines," Professor Lee said, "If you could have read between the lines three years ago you would have known who committed the Hall-Mills murder out in New Jersey. The newspapers tried that case well, but the authorities in New Jersey did it very badly."

After the meeting the group visited the Times Annex on West 43rd Street, paying particular attention to the department where clippings are filed and to the editorial reference library on the tenth floor.

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The New York Special Libraries Association has prepared tentative plans for the monthly meetings during the coming year. The November meeting is devoted to "Journalism;" January is a joint meeting with the New York Library Club; "Advertising," "Commercial and Industrial Libraries" and "Public Utilities" are the subjects for the three successive monthly meetings. The May meeting will be the usual annual meeting.

The Employment Committee of the New York Special Libraries Association, Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, chairman, is trying to organize a real employment bureau. Registrations are filled on a "Personal Information Blank" and librarians, or other persons in charge of employment, are urged to inform the chairman of the committee when and where openings in the special library field occur. Miss Rankin, in a communication, appealed to every member of the New York Association to assist the committee.

Philadelphia

For the second time in its history, the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity held one of its meetings in Wilmington, and so well did the Wilmington librarians play host and hostess that the day has been marked on our calendar as a red letter one. A special invitation had been sent to the Baltimore members of the Maryland Library Association and a general invitation issued to librarians in the vicinity.

Miss Liebmann, acting head of the Program Committee for this meeting, had interested the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, and both seconded the invitations sent out.

The meeting was held in the Lecture Hall of the Wilmington Institute Free Library at 3:30 P.M. Saturday, November 7th.

Mr. Gerrish Gassoway, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed us and told many interesting facts of Wilmington's industrial life.

Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Free Library, gave us an account of Wilmington's educational activities and the part the library paid in lending books and encouraging reading among both children and adults.

The final address by Dr. A. W. Kenney dealt with library research work at the Experimental Station of the duPont Company.

Dr. Kenney had brought with him several reports illustrating the extensive and intensive work performed by the "Intelligence Department," and lightened his scholarly address with touches of human interest and humor. Dr. Kenney was generous in acknowledging the work of other libraries and referring to the use of Baltimore and Philadelphia sources.

A trip to the Experimental Station Library ended the formal program, after which most of the company had supper together at the Rodney Square Tea Room.

Informal visits to the Free Library, the Library of the Hercules Powder Company, and the Technical Library of the duPont Company rounded out a most pleasant and informative day.

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The December meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia was held at the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce Building on the evening of Friday, December 4. Mr. John C. Haynes discussed "What Is a Well Bound Book."

San Francisco

The San Francisco Special Libraries Association has just completed its first year as an organized branch of the Special Libraries Association, with an active membership of twenty-five. So great has been the interest in the work of the association that the monthly meetings have been held throughout the summer months, with an average attendance of about twenty members.

Interesting reports were brought back from the A.L.A. Conference in Seattle by Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of Italy and Mr. W. A. Worthington of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Several papers presented at the conference formed a basis for discussion at subsequent meetings of the local association.

At the October meeting the subject of filing equipment was discussed by Miss Mary Romona Bean, manager of the Library Department of the Library Bureau.

It has been announced that the library of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is to be completely reorganized following a recent fire in the rooms of that body.

Chicago

The organization meeting of the Illinois Chapter was held September 1. The October meeting took the form of a dinner given to the members of the Chapter by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in appreciation of the services which the Chapter rendered in connection with the Illinois Products Exposition.

The November meeting was a trip to the plant of the Universal Portland Cement Co., the largest cement plant in the country.

The January meeting will be a round table discussion of "How the Chicago Inventory Was Made." The Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce will have charge of the meeting.

World of Business Print

Ethel Cleland, Department Editor

It is interesting to watch, in a business library, how more and more business men and women, as well as formal students of business, are reading economics. In fact, "applied economics" is fast becoming as popular a library commodity as "applied psychology" has been for several years. So, in resuming for another season, this brief survey of new books of use and interest to business, the natural starting point seems to be the basic one of economics.

In general economics, a ninth edition of a familiar work, Taylor's *Principles of Economics*, Ronald, has appeared. From last seasons publications, three volumes should be especially recalled on account of the established authority of their authors—*Economic Interpretation of History*, by E. R. A. Seligman, Columbia University press; *Economy of Human Energy*, by T. N. Carver, Macmillan; and *Economics for Helen* by H. Belloc, Putnam—the last most poorly titled until one understands its purpose—the presentation of the established theories of economics and the newer conclusions in such a simple form that a young girl can readily follow them. A volume that will serve excellently as supplementary reading for the student and equally of interest to those watching closely modern economic developments is *The Trend of Economics*, edited by R. G. Tugwell, Knopf, and made up of thirteen separate treatises by such authors as W. C. Mitchell, F. C. Mills, J. M. Clark, S. H. Schlichter. Notable are the two Appendices, I, Guide to the History and Previous Work of the Contributors; II, an extensive bibliography. The book itself is a fine example of the art of the book maker. From the Dixie Book Shop, compiled by R. L. Smitley, comes a complete *Bibliography of Books on Business Economics*, which, in reality, constitutes the latest survey of business books of all kinds and includes a brief review of the evolution of business literature.

Reading courses are in the air at present. A set of twenty-four attractive little volumes edited by G. E. Evans, published by the American Chamber of Commerce, Inc., New York, and entitled *Economics for Executives*, constitutes a most readable and valuable read-

ing course on applied economics. Beginning with a short discussion of economics and the individual, each booklet takes up the economics of some particular field, phase, development or activity of modern business, such as manufacturing, railroads, banking, prices, profits, and rent.

An addition to the discussions on business cycles is the view of them in connection with such questions of population and statistics as births, deaths, marriages and divorces which may be found in M. B. Hexter's treatise on *Social Consequences of Business Cycles*, Houghton, whose text is "the close kinship between fluctuations in phenomena of social life and variations in economic well being."

A new volume added to the growing group of "Readings" is *Readings in the Economic History of Agriculture*, compiled by L. B. Schmidt and E. D. Ross, Macmillan. Both authors are members of the faculty of Iowa State College. Contributed by many writers of note, the selections that make up the book are grouped as follows: Colonial Foundation; Plantation and Frontier; Agrarian Revolution and the Settlement of the Far West; Reorganization and Readjustment. *The Suburban Trend*, by H. P. Douglass, Century—one in the Century series of Rural Life Books—presents both advantages and disadvantages of suburban life, the relation of the suburb to the city, the deliberate decentralization of cities through city and regional planning and attempts to prophecy the future of suburban dwelling in America.

"Whether and to what extent a private income, however large, necessarily includes many of the essential elements of the good or the happy life" is stated as the purpose of *The Relation of Wealth to Welfare*, by W. A. Robson, Macmillan. In their relation to individual wealth and collective public expenditures, such subjects are discussed as health, art, work, education. The book closes with the idea that there is little hope of real economic or social progress until the human race "acquires the mental habit of thinking continuously of material well-being in terms of the non-monetary individual welfare."

A Statistical Index of the Consumer was noted in the Book Shelf for November. Another but quite different treatment of the consumer may be found in Harap's *The Education of the Consumer*, Macmillan, which, while also designed to serve as a guide to the adult consumer, is primarily written to help those who are engaged in constructing school

curricula so that in the course of their education young folks may study intelligently consumption in such lines as clothing, food, housing, household materials, and fuels. "The material in this book," says the author, "cuts across the fields of economics, social problems, arithmetic, science, the household, industrial arts and health."

Personal Notes

Margaret C. Wells, Department Editor

Mr. Ralph E. Parker has succeeded Miss M. Isabella Brokaw as librarian of the Buffalo plant of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc.

Mrs. L. H. Vaile, formerly associated with the Brooklyn Museum of Art, has become cataloger of the Frick Art Museum, New York City.

Miss Francis McGovern, formerly of the Plainfield (N.J.) Public Library, has succeeded Miss Lee at the National Aniline and Chemical Co.

Miss Esther L. Baus is now connected with the library of the Research Laboratories of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit.

Miss Bonnie Stanislawsky has succeeded Miss Isabel Swain as librarian of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Miss Romander, formerly of the Bank of Italy library, is assistant to Miss Stanislawsky.

Rebecca B. Rankin opened the course of lectures on special libraries given annually at the New York State Library School, on October 7th.

Edith Harrell, a graduate of Simmons Library School, has recently joined the staff of the Municipal Reference Library as a reference assistant.

Miss Bertha Greenbaum has resigned from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to accept a position in a high school library. Miss Edith Flagg, formerly of the Sinclair Oil Company, is now connected with that library.

Burton E. Stevenson, well known librarian and author has been appointed librarian of the American Library at Paris succeeding W. Dawson Johnston.

Miss Mildred Lee is now assisting Mr. John H. Parr at Ford, Bacon & Davis, New York City. She was previously on the library staff of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., New York City.

Miss V. Rucker of the Oakland Free Public Library staff is now assistant librarian of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, succeeding Miss Margaret Cox who is traveling in Europe.

Miss Georgie Roberts, some time ago, severed her connections with the library of the Rockefeller Foundation and went to Santo Domingo. She has now returned to New York and is cataloger at the Engineering Societies Library.

Miss Marjorie Robertson, Riverside Library School '25, is assistant librarian in the Bank of Italy in San Francisco. Miss Maxwell has been appointed junior clerk in the same library.

Miss Susan G. Quigley, of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., has recently visited several of the special libraries in New York. Miss Quigley was granted a six months' leave to enable her to study library problems and to observe business libraries in action. She has made a special study of the libraries of the Standard Statistics Company, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library. The Armstrong Cork Company is planning to establish a research department and library and Miss Quigley has been selected as its chief. She has been associated with the company for a number of years and her selection is a tribute to her knowledge of the business and to her efficiency.

Events and Publications

Rebecca B. Rankin, Department Editor

Detroit takes an annual census of its school population. This year, 1925, it was made a general city census. The results are published as *Research Bulletin No. 9* of the Detroit Educational Bulletin issued by the Board of Education of that city.

Conditions of Municipal Employment in Chicago, a Study in Morale, by Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago, is mighty worth-while to anyone interested in civil service.

State Police, by Bruce Smith of the National Institute of Public Administration, is a new book on the subject, a Macmillan publication.

The Day's Work, the house-organ of The Proctor & Collier Co., is an example of unusually good typography. Miss Elsie M. Flynn, librarian of the New York office of the company may put you on their mailing list if requested.

The Editor and Publisher, October 31, 1925 contains an article on survey of "Business Libraries Who have Advertising Data."

"The Library in the Community," by Margaret Reynolds of Milwaukee, appears in the *Independent Woman*, November, 1925.

A new annual of the fur trade industry which contains, charts and statistics not before available in tabulated form, is *Yearbook for 1925* issued by the National Association of the Fur Industry, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Printers Ink is responsible for an "Up-to-date List of House Magazines." It is a compilation of approximately twelve hundred names, arranged alphabetically with a classification system indicating the type of people who receive most of the publications.

The Business Research Bureau of Harvard University continues to issue its splendid bulletins—the latest is *Operating Expenses in Retail Jewelry Stores in 1924*. Another is *Operating Expenses in Department Stores*.

The Exhibit of the Federal Reserve System which was seen at the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City, September 28-October 1, 1925 is described in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

United States Department of Agriculture Library, Bibliographical Contributions No. 10, October, 1925 is entitled *Refrigeration and Cold Storage*—a selected list of references, 1915-1924 and early part of 1925, compiled by Louise O. Bercaw.

India Rubber and Tire Review of October contains an article by J. F. Smith on "Information Service in Rubber Factories." The librarian's part in the service is emphasized.

"Cutting Construction Cost Through Research," by S. S. Steinberg, appearing in *Good Roads*, October, 1925 will be read with interest by special librarians.

The Illinois Journal of Commerce for November contains an illustrated article—"Special Libraries Booth Attracts Many—Nice Display at Exposition."

The Business Branch of the Library at the Providence Chamber of Commerce has broken forth into print Its first bulletin, dated October, 1925, is a classified list of business books well selected, which forms most of the bulletin. A few short editorial notes are suggestive, and a "Guide to Directory Information" completes it.

The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry for November has a descriptive article on the newly discovered liquid, "Ethylene Glycol," which is an anti-freezing solution to be used in automobile radiators.

Automotive Daily News is the first daily newspaper in this field, published by the Automotive Daily News Corporation, 25 City Hall Place, New York City; annual subscription \$12 or 10c a copy. It is still in its first volume, November 18, 1925 is Volume I, No. 59.



Resorts and Playgrounds of America are planning a distribution of its new publication, *Picturesque America*, to a group of libraries under the "donor" plan, carrying with it a library discount of 25 per cent.

The Brookmire Economic Service has recently published a *Farm Income Bulletin*, indicating changes in farm purchasing power in the United States.

The Department of Labor of the State of New York has recently compiled a study of vacation policies in manufacturing industries based upon fifteen hundred replies to a questionnaire.

The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics has prepared a list of references on car ferries covering the entire world. A short description accompanies each entry and indicates the extent to which this adjunct to transportation is utilized by railroads.

The National Americanism Commission of the American Legion has issued a valuable collection of material on Armistice Day. It contains a suggested program for proper celebration and a group of recommended material, including the noteworthy poems of the war, a review of Legion Armistice projects and a brief bibliography on the subject.

Bibliographic Work in the Department of Agriculture

The supplying of bibliographical assistance has been for many years a valuable service rendered by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

In a recent editorial printed in the *Experiment Station Record* for August, 1925, the editor of the *Record* outlines the various bibliographical undertakings carried on by the department. This includes the "Card Index of Experiment Station Literature," begun in 1890 and continued until 1921; the monthly list of new Experiment Station publications issued since 1904; and the vast collection of bibliographical material prepared for the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations and incorporated in its proceedings.

Other bibliographical aids which are noted in the editorial are the bibliographical contributions of the Department Library and the Agricultural Economics bibliography issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, both issued in multigraphed form. From time

to time SPECIAL LIBRARIES has noted these bibliographies as issued. The Bureau of Home Economics has also prepared selected lists on food and nutrition and upon government publications on textiles and clothing.

Another recent bibliography is that of the Bureau of Public Roads on the subject of the effect of soil alkalis on cement and concrete.

Among the projects planned for the future is a list of abbreviations used in the *Experiment Station Records* for titles of periodicals, covering some thirty-six hundred titles, also a new general index of the *Record* for volumes 26-40 and another supplement to the combined list of Experiment Station publications from 1922 to date.

This bibliographical work on the part of the Federal Department of Agriculture is of extreme importance and from time to time we shall in the columns of this magazine refer to bibliographical work performed by other departments of the government.

INDEX TO VOLUME 16 IN VOLUME 17.