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We publish in this issue a list of associations composed of state, municipal and other government officials, compiled by the Library of Congress. This class of organizations is of recent development in a large way, although at least one organization, the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, covers a period of over forty years. In several cases associations have been included which, while primarily for public officials, yet include the membership of private individuals such as the International Tax Association.

The value of these associations and their publications can hardly be over-estimated. The men composing them are administrative officers who come in contact every day with the problems which they discuss at their meetings. The bringing together of the administrative experience of men from all parts of the country on a particular subject is of exceptional value in the solution of current problems.

The reports of these associations have been badly neglected in the past. It is doubtful if any library has a file of the reports anywhere near complete.

If this list, incomplete as it may be, serves to bring the association to the attention of librarians, it will have served its purpose.

LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

R. H. JOHNSTON, Librarian.

The Bureau of Railway Economics, with principal office at Washington, D. C., was established by a Committee of railroad presidents consisting of Messrs. W. C. Brown, of the New York Central Lines, E. P. Ripley, of the Atchison, W. W. Finley, of the Southern, Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Darius Miller, of the Burlington, and B. L. Winchell, of the St. Louis and San Francisco, and representing nearly all of the railways of the United States. It is under the direction of Mr. Logan G. McPherson, whose work in railway economics has principally been known through his publications as Lecturer on Transportation at Johns Hopkins University.

The purpose of the Bureau is the study of the general economic relations of the railways, the collection of information, and the analysis and exposition of facts and figures in regard to such relations that are of interest to the railway companies in common. In carrying out this object the Bureau publishes a monthly bulletin of the revenues and expenses of the railways, and from time to time issues bulletins embodying the results of the study of a particular subject. Such as these have been "A Comparative statement of physical valuation and capitalization," "The Conflict between federal and state regulation of the railways," "Railway wage increases for the year ending June 30, 1909," "Retrenchment in the railway labor force in 1911," and "Capitalization and dividends of the railways of Texas, year ending June 30, 1909." The Bureau expects to serve as a clearing house of information upon matters of economic interest to the railways, to obtain data requested by its members and to make special research as circumstances may demand.

As an adjunct to this work the Bureau proposes "to build up a complete railroad library," which is to be free of access to the general student of transportation. The importance of the special library and its place in the commercial field has thus been recognized by the railways of the United States.

The necessity for such a library is amply demonstrated by an inspection of the various collections now existing, several of which are noteworthy, but in none of which

—nor even in all combined, can the student of railway economics or especially the student of the history of transportation find all the material necessary for definitive work. The first procedure of the library of the Bureau was to obtain information as to the material available in the larger libraries of the United States. This attracted wide interest, many libraries heartily co-operating with us and our Check-List now comprises some 20,000 entries not including articles in periodicals, or analytical references to the railway content of works on other subjects. It shows the content of the Hopkins Railway Library, Interstate Commerce Commission Library, the John Crerar Library, the Library of Congress, the libraries of Columbia University, Harvard University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, and the library of the Bureau.

It had been planned to print this compilation as a basis for further checking and as a foundation on which to build a classed bibliography of economic railway material, including periodical literature and the literature to be found in foreign libraries. But in the absence of any indication of the railway literature available to the student within the borders of the United States the question has arisen whether greater service would not be rendered by the Bureau, pending the completion of the larger project, in foregoing the publication of the Check List and in printing, on the basis of the entries so obtained, a Union Catalogue of Economic Railway Material available in the principal libraries of the United States, classified upon such broad lines as were employed by Mr. F. G. Teggart in his excellent work on the catalogue of the Hopkins Railway Library, in 1895.

The establishment of the Bureau in the city of Washington renders it unnecessary for the library to maintain a large collateral collection. But the close relation of transportation to production and consumption demands that we have on hand for immediate reference the general federal statistics as well as recent state statistics which relate to labor and finance. We also find it necessary to have sets of the Manual of Statistics, the Moody Manual service, and a set of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle from 1873 to date, fairly complete sets of the publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Economic Association, as well as such partial sets as can be obtained of the more important economic journals. We are also interested in the reports of the various chambers of commerce and boards of trade whose committees on transportation

furnish valuable material relating to railways. The library has also the usual general reference works, such as almanacs, biographical and bibliographical works, to be found in the smaller libraries. We are able, through the courtesy of the Library of Congress and the other government libraries, to secure the use of general works as well as access to a considerable amount of foreign railway material needed by the Bureau in the prosecution of its work and which the library does not feel called upon to purchase or which it has been unable to acquire during its fourteen months' existence. As an aid in seeking this assistance we have prepared and keep up to date by the use of its printed cards, a classed catalogue of the transportation material in the Library of Congress.

Among the material in the collection of peculiar interest to the railways are the early Windom and Cullom reports, the later Senate and House hearings and a considerable number of the federal documents, including fairly complete files of the publications of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Bureau also possesses the rather unique collections compiled by Uriah A. Painter of the debates in Congress on the Pacific railroad bills, on the original Interstate Commerce Act and the railway debates subsequent to its passage up to 1895. It also possesses a two volume (separately printed) collection of the speeches delivered in Congress in the debate on the various bills to amend the Interstate Commerce Act which preceded the adoption of the Hepburn bill. In addition to the federal documents the Bureau has a good collection of the reports of the state railroad commissions or other bodies regulating railroads, several special reports of specific railway investigation undertaken at the instance of state legislatures, notably the New York investigation of 1879, commonly termed the Hepburn report, and certain compilations of the state laws relating to railroads. A few railway law treatises and digests of railway decisions are included as well as quite a number of briefs in state and federal railroad cases, and a complete set of the reported decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The collection of works relating to railways in general and to those of the United States in particular includes the common treatises in considerable number. Several technical treatises published in the late '20's and early '30's have been included as having direct bearing on the historical side. Among such are Tanner's Canals and Railways of the United States; Chevalier's *Historie des voies de communication aux Etats Unis*; Gerstner's *Die Communication*

der Verein-Staaten von Nordamerika; Wood's and Lecount's Practical Treatises on railways; David Stephenson's Civil engineering in North America; Tredgold's Railroads and carriages, and de Pambour's Locomotive engines.

The Bureau has also a number of histories of the individual American railways as well as a fair collection of their annual reports. Especial effort is made to secure these reports for years prior to the period when reports from the companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission became obligatory. Leaflets, the older time tables, train rules, etc., are also preserved as well as maps which indicate the extent of railway operation at stated periods. Poor's Manual of the Railways, commencing in 1868, and of which we have a complete set—as well as the History of the Railways and Canals of the United States, 1864—supplements the collection relating to the individual companies.

The library also aims to secure complete sets of the publications of railroad organizations and some advance has been made in this line though the change in officers and the shifting of headquarters renders the task rather difficult. Of the reports of the American Railway Association we have a complete set and this is approximately the case with the publications of the more important railway clubs.

In economic railway material of foreign publication the collection is far from what we might wish for comparisons of the American with foreign conditions. The Bureau possesses a few histories of individual English companies, reports of certain companies for from 10 to 25 years, and a few of the later reports of the British Board of Trade and the Railway and Canal Commission. In addition to a few general works relating to the railroads of France the library has a fair set of the Statistiques des chemins de fer from 1881. For information as to railroads of other foreign countries we have only the most recent official reports of the various governments.

In the matter of securing files of periodicals, the difficulties due to its late arrival in the library world are such that the Bureau has centered its efforts, for the present, on the completion of the American Railroad Journal, the Railroad Gazette, the Railway Age, and the Railway Age Gazette, for American history, and the Revue generale des chemins de fer, and the Archiv fur Eisenbahnwesen, for foreign history. Of the Gazette and Age Gazette we have a fair file, lacking the earlier volumes; of the Archiv we lack the scarce volumes 1 and 2. We subscribe, however, to a number of class periodicals and efforts to secure complete sets will be made from time to time.

The Bureau also subscribes to, or purchases special numbers of, general magazines which give attention to railway matters. In the case of such magazines as Moody's, of which we have a complete file, where such attention is fairly continuous, the numbers are retained consecutively. As a rule, however, the articles relating to railroads found in the general magazines are cut from the number, and filed in consecutively numbered jackets. The Bureau also subscribes to a clipping service and to a number of metropolitan daily newspapers. A few articles of first importance are filed in the same manner as the articles from periodicals in the numbered jackets. The remainder are roughly classified under such topics as Valuation; Taxation; Long and Short haul; Railroad Companies' preliminary reports; Efficiency; Retrenchment; etc., and preserved in boxes which are examined from time to time with a view to the elimination of out of date material.

The serviceability of a special library is determined in greatest measure by the use which is made of its material, through the development and elaboration of methods to increase its availability. In dealing with this phase of our work we must be permitted to refer to what we hope to accomplish. In the more general matters of classification, cataloguing, and shelf-listing, we follow the Library of Congress methods, with some few deviations. It is a pleasure to note how readily the sections of the scholarly classification of Mr. Martel, which relate to our subjects, aid in the availability of our collection. When preparing copy for the Card Section of the Library of Congress our cataloguing is in absolute accordance with its rules but for our own catalogue we find that entries under the name of the author are more useful than, for instance, the ordinary document entry, and that the old notation of size as octavo, twelve mo, etc., conveys a clearer idea than the centimeter description. Our shelf-list is kept on cards.

Our articles from periodicals, newspaper clippings of permanent value, and pamphlets whose condition is such as to preclude their being placed on the shelf, are placed in a vertical file in consecutively numbered jackets but are classified in the same manner as books, the number of the jacket taking the place of the call number on the book. In this file we also place manuscript studies, papers and miscellaneous material of permanent value whether prepared by the Bureau or sent to us by correspondents.

In addition to this more customary treatment of books, pamphlets, and newspaper clippings, the Bureau has begun an index to the material of all classes which it pos-

sesses. By means of this index, we trust to render available much material which would not be brought out in classification or subject headings. We would be greatly pleased to know how such an index can be combined with the catalogue.

On account of the close connection between the economic and the technical phases of some railroad questions we preserve and arrange by subjects the printed cards of the Library of Congress which relate to technical material and clip and mount such titles from the Bulletin of the International Railway Congress and the Engineering Index. We do not attempt to represent this work as a complete record of even the current technical material but we do find that it is occasionally useful.

The periodical articles indexed in Poole and other sources have been listed and are at present arranged under the name of the magazine in which they were published and in this form serve us as a want list. It is intended, however, by the use of a colored card, to list these articles, or the more important of them, in the regular catalogue as an assistance in quick preparation of classed lists, the colored card to be replaced by the regular white card as soon as the item comes into our possession.

The library also indexes the correspondence of the Bureau. The subjects used are similar to those employed in the regular catalogue and where warranted, references are made in the regular catalogue to the information contained in the correspondence, though the correspondence record is a separate file.

While it is difficult within the necessary limits of this talk to describe the service of the library it should be stated that much of the work that ordinarily falls to the lot of the special librarian is taken care of in the Bureau of Railway Economics by a Statistical Department headed by Professor Frank H. Dixon, of Dartmouth College. Research work is taken care of by the Director, either in person or through designated assistants. Accordingly one of our main problems is to provide material, or references to material, in advance of the various studies undertaken by the Bureau and to place this material at the disposal of its staff. Lists of references, more or less complete, have been made in response to inquiries from correspondents on such topics as private car lines, state regulation of the railroads, railroad accounting, the Hepburn law, the Classifications of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Freight Claims, the Handling of Freight, Railroad Freight Rates, Government Ownership of Railways,

etc. We keep in close touch, by telephone, with the bibliographical division of the Library of Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission library, and the government departments. Our rooms are open to all inquirers and we have rendered service to a goodly number of visitors who have been interested in railroad questions.

The Bureau also maintains exchange relations with all the larger libraries in the United States and with the London School of Economics, and aims to act as a medium of exchange between libraries in economic railway material. It offers to accept all duplicate material of this character from libraries on open account and issues from time to time typewritten lists of duplicate material on hand. It also makes special efforts to provide libraries with specifically requested railroad items and solicits want lists from exchanging libraries.

The library force consists of the librarian and three assistants; one in charge of the cataloguing and classification; a second in charge of the periodical articles and index; a third in charge of the filing of correspondence, serials and the conduct of exchanges. We have also the advantage of part service from three other members of the Bureau personnel. This assistance frees the regular library workers from the writing of labels, pasting of clippings, preparing periodical articles for the file, repairs and rudimentary binding and general typewriting. It is a pleasure to put on record an expression of appreciation of the enthusiasm and application with which the assistants in the library have devoted themselves to the work of building up and caring for the collection.

While the cataloguing and classification is for the most part completed, the work on the index is but begun. It will be our endeavor to make this index as inclusive as possible of our present content, even to the point of postponing the increase of our collection. We also hope, as this work progresses, to begin the publication of a monthly bulletin in which we may include lists of references, including index references, to material relating to railroad topics of current interest.

It is the aim of the library to be as helpful as possible. Whatever shortcoming it may have, none of unwillingness or lack of effort may be laid at its door. The members of the library force, through service in the Library of Congress, have imbibed the spirit of co-operation which has made of that Library, under Dr. Herbert Putnam, the National Library of the United States.

BOSTON CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAU

In the issue of Special Libraries for February, 1911, a description of this Bureau in its initial stages was given. One of its aims is to supply in a local way what the Special Libraries Association does in a national way, i. e., to help one another through a central clearing house or registration office. It may perhaps best be described by quoting the preamble to the constitution.

"(A) To render available to the members a knowledge of the resources of the community, both in literature and in persons, that may be regarded as sources of information; whether the use of these resources be by purchase, loan, gift or employment; whether incidental knowledge or facility, or whether stock-in-trade.

"(B) We believe that the terms of membership should involve no essential expenditure of money, because, to have the resources as far-reaching as possible, the barrier of membership fee should not stand in the way; membership consisting, rather, in the readiness to do for others, or the stating what one may do and under what conditions.

"(C) It is recognized that money will be needed for stationery and other incidentals, to raise which we propose the publishing of a bulletin of information; this bulletin to consist largely in the accession list of new resources, recorded at the headquarters. Furthermore, subscribing members should receive a statement of the resources collected prior to the publication of the bulletin; so that for using the Bureau they will be largely independent of the headquarters. (Subscription rate to be fixed upon by the organizing committee.)

"(D) We believe that to make far-reaching and duly proportionate the registration of resources in any given department, it will be important to have sponsors, i. e., persons who will see to the rounding out of the registration in their respective departments. Thus a civil engineer would be called upon to see that the sources of information regarding water were ample; a banker or political economist that the resources on finance were ample; so also a landscape architect or sociologist with regard to the resources on city planning; and an importer on the complete sources of information with regard to tea and coffee. Thus would be amplified and brought up to date what might be obtained, in a fragmentary way, by circular letter or general inquiry.

"(E) We believe that there will be

many difficulties of operation on the part of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, who have accepted the invitation to be the managers, and have offered their Boston office, 120 Boylston street, as headquarters; and we therefore desire that they be relieved of as many details as practicable, so that they may perfect their part of the undertaking as far as possible. We expect of them a readiness to answer calls by the telephone or in person during the usual office hours (9-5, Saturdays, 9-1), with also the maintenance of registered resources, so that they can refer to these with the least delay.

Furthermore, as there are necessarily so many problems ahead unforeseen, we are prepared to hold neither Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons nor ourselves bound to any agreement beyond a reasonable effort to carry out the spirit of this co-operative undertaking."

The first annual meeting took place January 10th, at which the following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; vice-president, Paul P. Foster, Librarian, Youth's Companion; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Lee, Librarian, Stone and Webster, and editor of Bulletin, Thomas J. Homer, Social Law Library. According to the constitution, there are ten sponsors for the ten general divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification, eight of whom have been selected, viz:

(000) General Works. Paul Foster, Youth's Companion.

(100) Philosophy. Dr. Benjamin Rand, Harvard University.

(200) Religion. Miss Mary M. Pillsbury, General Theological Library.

(300) Sociology. Charles Belden, Librarian, Massachusetts State Library.

(400) Philology. Berlitz School of Languages.

(500) Natural Science. Guy E. Marion, Librarian, Arthur D. Little, Inc.

(600) Useful Arts. Dr. R. P. Bigelow, Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

(700) Fine Arts. H. G. Wadlin, Librarian, Boston Public Library.

(800) Literature. C. K. Bolton, Librarian, Boston Athenaeum.

(900) History. Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society.

The headquarters for telephone inquiry is the Boston Office of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons. G. W. Lee.

January 12, 1912.

**List of Societies of State, Municipal, and
Other Governmental Officials**

Compiled under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress.

The name of the secretary and his address is given in all cases where it could be determined.

The list of publications is not necessarily complete. Only those are referred to of which we could find some definite trace.

If no date is given, the secretary was elected in 1911.

American Association of Instructors of the Blind. Proceedings, 1871—date.

American Association of Law Libraries. Franklin O. Poole, secretary, 42 W. 44th street, New York, N. Y.

American Association of Medical Milk Commissions. Dr. Otto P. Geier, secretary, 1910, 124 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, O. Proceedings, 1907—date.

American Association of Museums. George A. Dorsey, secretary, 1907. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. Proceedings, 1907—date.

American Association of Park Superintendents. F. L. Mulford, secretary, Harrisburg, Pa. Bulletin, 1906—date.

American Association of Public Accountants. T. Cullen Roberts, secretary, 56 Pine street, New York, N. Y.

American Association of State Weather Services. James Berry, secretary, 1903. Washington, D. C. Report, 1893-96.

American Hospital Association. W. L. Babcock, secretary. The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Transactions, 1906—date.

American Medico-Psychological Association. Charles G. Wagner, secretary, medical superintendent, Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.

American Prison Association. Jos. P. Byers, secretary, Randall's Island, New York, N. Y. Proceedings, 1886—date.

American Public Health Association. W. C. Woodward, secretary, 1766 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C., 1910. Reports and papers, 1873—date.

American Public Works Association. William H. Flint, secretary, 1907. No address given.

American Society of Plumbing Inspectors and Sanitary Engineers. Thomas J. Claffey, secretary, Chicago Health Dept., Chicago, Ill.

American Water Works Association. J. M. Diven, secretary, Charleston, S. C. Proceedings, 1903—date.

Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. J. L.

Hills, secretary, 1910. Burlington, Vermont. Proceedings, 1885—date.

Association of American Government Accountants. E. S. Hobbs, secretary, 1910. Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C. The Government accountant, a monthly magazine, 1907—date.

Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland. E. H. Castle, secretary, 1906. Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. Minutes, 1904—date.

Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons. Proceedings, 1876-1889.

Association of Medical Superintendents of American institutions for the Insane. See American Medico-Psychological Association.

Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States. See Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Major Charles Lynch, secretary, 1910. Washington, D. C. Proceedings, 1892—date.

Association of Municipal Electricians. Clarence George, city electrician, Houston, Tex.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, secretary, Washington, D. C. Proceedings, 1885—date.

Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America. W. L. A. Johnson, secretary, 1908. Topeka, Kas. Proceedings, 1885—date.

Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments. R. M. Allen, secretary, 1907, Lexington, Ky. Annual convention, 1901—date.

Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Charles Thaddeus Terry, secretary, 1909. 100 Broadway, New York. Proceedings, 1901—date.

Conference of Immigration Land and Labor Officials. Miss Frances A. Keller, secretary, 22 E. 30th street, New York city. This society of state officials was organized in Washington, D. C., December, 1911. The Proceedings are now in press.

Governors of the States of the Union. William George Jordan, secretary, 172 W. 81st St., New York, N. Y.

International Association of Factory Inspectors. Formerly called National Association of Factory Inspectors of North America. W. W. Williams, secretary, St. Louis, Mo. Proceedings, 1893—date.

International Tax Association. Mary C. Snyder, Secretary, 1908. Board of Trade building, Columbus, O. Proceedings, 1907—date.

League of American Municipalities. John S. McVicar, secretary, Des Moines, Ia. Proceedings, 1899—date.

Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States. J. W. Paul, secretary, 40th and Butler streets, Pittston, Pa.

National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions. Biennial meeting of the Assembly, 1908—date. J. T. Doyle, secretary. U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Attorneys-General. Proceedings, 1907—date.

National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada. Harvey O. Carr, secretary, 1897. Grand Rapids, Mich. Proceedings, 1897—date.

National Association of Letter Carriers. Ed. J. Cantwell, secretary, 945 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. The Postal record; a monthly journal, 1898—date.

National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers. Howard C. Beck, secretary, 1906. Deputy City Comptroller, Detroit, Mich. Proceedings, 1906—date.

National Association of Demurrage Officers. A. G. Thomason, secretary. Scranton, Pa.

National Association of Grain Inspectors. Alf. Anderson, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

National Association of Postmasters. F. C. Withoft, president, Dayton, O. Miss Addie Vester, secretary, 1907, Nashville, Tenn. Minutes, 1905—date.

National Association of Post Office Clerks. Wm. F. Gibbons, secretary, Scranton, Pa.

National Association of Railway Commissioners. Wm. Connolly, secretary, Washington, D. C. Proceedings, 1889—date.

National Association of Shellfish Commissioners. Swepson Earle, secretary, Baltimore, Md.

National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments. See Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments.

National Association of State Librarians. Asa C. Tilton, secretary, 1909. Document Department, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wis. Proceedings, 1898—date.

National Association of Presidents of State Universities.

National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. Care Auditor of State Bank, Des Moines, Ia.

National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons. Wheelock Rider, secretary, 1903, Rochester, N. Y. Transactions, 1903—date.

National Association of United States Revenue Officers. Charles Webb, secretary, Federal building, Detroit, Mich.

National Child Labor Conference. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary, 105 E. 22d street, New York City, N. Y.

National Conference of Charities and Correction. Alexander Johnson, secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind. Proceedings, 1876—date.

National Conservation Congress. 1st, Seattle, 1909. T. R. Shipp, secretary, Irvington, Indianapolis. Addresses and proceedings, 1909—date.

National Education Association of the United States. Irwin Shepard, secretary, 118 W. Wabash street, Winona, Minn. Journal of proceedings, 1858—date.

National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. H. R. Cunningham, secretary, Helena, Mont.

National Education Association of the United States. Department of Superintendence. John F. Kealing, secretary, 1910. Pueblo, Col.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks. Geo. F. Pfeiffer, secretary, 187 Burleigh street, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Federation of Store-keeper Gaugers.

National Firemen's Association. Capt. Bert Fisher, secretary, 1252 E. 46th street, Chicago, Ill.

National Good Roads Association. J. Roundtree, secretary, Birmingham, Ala.

National League of the Postmasters of the Fourth Class Offices. C. Young, secretary, Oakwood, Ill.

National Playground Association. Jas. Williams, secretary, 69 Lafayette boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

National Probation Officers' Association. Roger N. Baldwin, secretary, 3018 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

National Pure Food Commissioners.
National Railway Mail Association. Geo. A. Wood, secretary, Portsmouth, N. H.

National Rivers and Harbors Congress. J. F. Ellison, secretary, 204 East Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Proceedings, 1901—date.

National Rural Letter Carriers' Association. Bert B. Child, secretary, Nevada, Iowa. R. F. D. News, 1903—date

National Second and Third Class Postmasters' Association. H. A. Hopkins, secretary, St. Clair, Mich

National Teachers' Association. See National Education Association of the United States.

Naval Militia Association of the United States. Lieut.-Commander G. L. Weymouth, secretary. Naval Reserve of Maine, Portland, Me Transactions, 1904—date.

State Fire Marshalls' Association of North America. Chas. A. Ellison, secretary, Charleston, W. Va.

January 8, 1912.

CURRENT REFERENCES

Accounting—Uniform. Two volumes of great value have recently appeared from state departments of accounts. 1. Financial Statistics of Municipal Finance of Massachusetts, by the bureau of statistics gives the comparative statistics of cities and towns of Massachusetts, with discussions of the problems of accounts. 2. The first report of the state examiner of the State Board of Accounts of Indiana gives the financial statistics for cities, towns, townships and counties and a statement of the operations under the uniform accounting law.

Accounting—Uniform Municipal. The Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics has published a report on the finances of the municipalities of Rhode Island. This is an attempt similar to that made in Massachusetts to get comparable reports of finances and may be the beginning of a uniform system. Providence, 1911, 137 pages.

Accounting—University. A series of three articles by Wm. M. Williams, general manager, Universal Audit Co., Singer building, N. Y., on university organization and accounting, has been published in pamphlet form and copies can probably be obtained from the author. Reprinted from the American College. April, May, June, 1910. 32 pages.

Accounts—Uniform Water. The U. S. Census Bureau has issued a plan for uniform accounts by water companies, prepared in conjunction with the leading water-works associations and experts. Washington, 1911, 44 pages.

Agriculture—Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has prepared a special report on her agricultural resources, advantages and opportunities with a list of farms for sale. Boston, 1911, 169 pages. This report is a fine summary of agriculture in the East. It is of great interest to those who have been thinking of Massachusetts as a place of abandoned farms.

Air Navigation—Law. The August number of Case and Comment (Rochester, N. Y.), price 10 cents, is largely devoted to articles on the law of the air. This is a matter of immediate importance due to the rapid advance of flying. Two governors, Foss of Massachusetts, and Baldwin of Connecticut, made recommendations this year to their legislatures for such legislation.

Alarm System—Fire and Police. Bulletin No. 2 of the Bureau of Economy and Efficiency of Milwaukee gives a plan for consolidation of fire and police alarm systems. Milwaukee, 1911, 24 pages.

Charities and Corrections. The Decem-

ber, 1911, bulletin of the Ohio Board of Charities and Correction contains the proceedings of the annual state conference of 1911. Columbus, 1911, 121 pages. Several important present day questions were discussed.

City Planning—Pittsburg. The main thoroughfares and downtown districts, by Frederick Law Olmsted, is the subject of the city planning report published by the Pittsburg Civic Commission, Pittsburg, 1911, 169 pages. Price \$1. This is a worthy companion of the many city plan reports of various cities.

City Planning—Rochester. The Rochester Civic Improvement Committee has published a city plan prepared by Frederick Law Olmsted, A. W. Brunner and B. J. Arnold. The chapters are devoted to "Center of the City," "The Street System," "The Park System." Rochester, 1911. 30 large pages with maps. Fully illustrated. Another creditable production.

Civil Service—Retirement. A plan for retiring superannuated civil employes was presented in Senate document No. 745, 3d session, Sixty-first Congress, by Herbert D. Brown. This document reviews the necessity, the principles, mathematical basis, cost, minor provisions, and investment of funds features. Washington, 1911, 225 pages.

Conservation. Each chapter in Gregory's "Checking the Waste," (Bobbs Merrill Co., Indianapolis, \$1.35), is followed by a short suggestive bibliography. The chapters with bibliographies are: Soil, forests, water, coal, other fuels, iron, other minerals, animal foods, insects, birds and health.

— The second annual report of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission gives a clear discussion of many of the conservation problems of Wisconsin. The rapid establishment of state commissions of conservation makes these reports timely. Madison, 1911, 75 pages.

Drainage. A preliminary report on drainage reclamation in Georgia has been made by the State geologist in co-operation with the U. S. chief of drainage investigation. This report reviews the conditions and suggests and discusses legislation. Atlanta, 1911, 123 pages. Copies may be secured from state geologist on payment of postage.

Education—Agricultural. Bulletin No. 14 of the New York State Department of Agriculture contains the papers of the seventieth annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. These papers are quite largely on agricultural education by educators from the state college and schools of agriculture and repre-

representatives of agricultural societies. Albany, 1910, 209 pages.

Education—General. The report of the Illinois Educational Commission covers the whole field of education with recommendations for reform. Springfield, 1911, 126 pages. A valuable summary of the laws of all states on taxation systems for schools is given.

Education—Industrial. A good description of the new phases of industrial education in Cincinnati was given in a pamphlet published by the local committee of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, November, 1911. This pamphlet describes briefly the various schools and special phases of their work. Cincinnati, 1911, 15 pages.

The most informational work on industrial education in this country yet produced is the recent report of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, which constitutes the 25th annual report of the commissioner. This report reviews the work of all schools and agencies for industrial education in this country in all their phases. A selected bibliography of literature on the subject in many countries and states is given. Washington, 1911, 822 pages.

Employers' Liability. The Missouri legislature had a special report on employers' liability presented at the session of 1911. This is contained in a special message of Governor Hadley. Jefferson City, 1911, 18 pages. Contains draft of bill.

Employers' Liability Insurance. A report of a committee was made to the National Metal Trades Association at its meeting, April 12-13, 1911, on employers' liability insurance, and a proposed law prepared. William Butterworth, chairman, Moline, Ill. The report consists of 97 pages and the bill, 15 pages.

Employment Offices. A special commission in Massachusetts appointed in 1910 to investigate employment and intelligence offices of all kinds, reported to the legislature of 1911. Boston, 1911, 130 pages with tables. This report goes quite extensively into the function of public employment offices. They recommend especially that public offices be devoted to unskilled workmen.

Franchises—Electrical Corporations. An exhaustive report of electrical franchises in Greater New York has been made by Commissioner Maltbie. This report covers the history of all such corporations in the city with maps and plans. Reprinted from annual report of the commission. New York, 237 pages.

Game Laws. "The Game Laws of 1911," is the title of a compact tabulation of the provisions of the game laws of the states

and legislation of 1911 by the biological survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is an annual publication of great value. Washington, 1911, 52 pages.

The October issue of *Case and Comment*, Rochester, N. Y., has several pertinent articles on the game laws past and present. Price 10 cents.

Gas—Rates. A report to the Chicago Council Committee on gas, oil and electric light has been made by Edward W. Bemis, on the recent report by Mr. Hagenah, Chicago, 1911, 31 pages. The report is a study of Hagenah's conclusions and is to the effect that an even lower rate than 77 cents given by Hagenah would be remunerative to the companies.

Opinion and order of the Public Service Commission of the First District of New York, in the matter of rates charged by Queensborough Gas and Electric Light Company. Discusses gas and electric rates and establishes a schedule of rates.

Health—Infantile Paralysis. The July number of the monthly bulletin of the New York State Department of Health is devoted to a discussion of infantile paralysis. On pages 183-184 is a valuable medical bibliography on the subject.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall. The November issue of *Case and Comment*, Rochester, N. Y., is devoted to articles by authorities on the initiative and referendum and recall, including articles by Senators Bourne and Root and Woodrow Wilson and Martin W. Littleton. 30 pages devoted to the subjects. Price 10 cents.

Insurance—Casualty. The proceedings of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters (F. H. Kingsbury, U. S. Casualty Co., New York, secretary), contains besides the addresses, a report of the legislative committee for 1910 (p. 96). This report classifies the bills introduced relating to casualty insurance in every state showing those introduced and their disposition.

Labor—Garnishment of Wages. The Milwaukee bureau of economy and efficiency has issued and the Wisconsin Department of Labor (now Industrial Commission) has published a study on garnishment of wages. Madison, 1911, 27 pages. Gives a tabular digest of state laws and references to statutes.

Labor—Occupational Diseases. Bulletin No. 95, July, 1911, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, is devoted to lead poisoning under these titles: "Industrial Lead Poisoning in Europe," "White Lead Industry of U. S.," and "Deaths from Industrial Lead Poisoning in N. Y." A compilation of laws relating to reports of occupational diseases is also given. 288 pages are devoted to these articles.

Libraries—Artisans. The November-December, 1911, issue of the Wisconsin Library bulletin contains an article by Paul H. Neystrom, of the University of Wisconsin, on "How to Reach the Workmen." 4 pages.

Liquor—Prohibition. The Kansas State Temperance Union, 701 Mills building, Topeka, has published several informing pamphlets on the prohibition law of Kansas, including an address with documentary evidence by Governor Stubbs in support of prohibition. Price 5 cents for each pamphlet.

Milk. Milk and its relation to the public health is the title of an extensive work published in 1909 by Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, of the U. S., Washington, 1909, 834 pages. This is an exhaustive study of all phases of the milk problem by different authorities and is carefully indexed.

—The Philadelphia milk show is described in a comprehensive report giving a great amount of educative material. The purpose stated is to "enlighten not to frighten." Edited by Arthur E. Post, of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Philadelphia, 1911, 123 pages carefully indexed.

Milk Supply. The milk supply of Chicago and Washington is the title of a bulletin from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Bulletin No. 138, Washington, 1911, 40 pages.

Navigable Waters. Exhibit 15 in Part 1 of the report of 1910, of the Wisconsin Special Legislative Committee on water powers, forestry and drainage, gives the constitutional provisions of the various states relating to navigable waters.

Oregon System. The Oregon System of Popular Government, is the title of a pamphlet compiled and distributed by Senator Bourne, giving a discussion of the progressive laws on primaries, registration, elections, initiative and referendum, corrupt practices and recall of Oregon. Washington, 1911, 61 pages.

Parks—Chattanooga. The Park Commission of Chattanooga, Tenn., has issued a report on park development in Chattanooga by John Nolan, landscape architect, Board of Park Commissioners, Chattanooga, 1911. 27 pages with maps. A bibliography on parks and on city planning is given.

Plumbing and House Drains—Inspection. Bulletin No. 10 of the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency issued December 15, 1911, is a survey of plumbing inspection in Milwaukee with suggestions for reform. Milwaukee, 1911, 34 pages with tables.

Police—Chicago. The preliminary re-

port of the civil service commission of Chicago on police conditions is a concise document on vice conditions and police responsibility. It proposes a reorganization of the police. Chicago, 1911, 44 pages.

Public Health and Sanitation. A report recently prepared by Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane for the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, gives a survey of the sanitary conditions of the state, including water, sewers, street sanitation, garbage, smoke, milk, meat markets, schools, housing, almshouses, jails and public health administration. Published by Minnesota Board of Public Health, St. Paul, 1911, 240 pages. The same author has prepared similar surveys for several cities, including Rochester, 1911, 119 pages; Erie, Pa., 22 pages; Saginaw, Mich., 42 pages; Nashville, Tenn., 24 pages.

Public Utilities. State regulation of public service corporations in the city of New York is the title of a review of the by the assistant secretary. Published by work of the New York City Commission the commission, New York, 1911, 59 pages.

Public Utilities—Sliding Scale. Exhibit 9 in Part 1 of the report of 1910 of the Wisconsin Special Legislative Committee on Water powers, forestry and drainage, is a brief on the sliding scale of returns to public utility corporations and contains a three-page bibliography on the subject.

Railroads—Legislation in 1911. Bulletin No. 9, Railway Business Association, No. 2 Rector street, New York city, gives a summary of the legislation of the states in 1911 under the title "Constructive Railway Policies in Many States in 1911." New York, October 28, 1911. 31 pages. The bulletin states that the results of the year are favorable to conservative treatment of the railway problem.

Railroads—Revenue and Expenses. The Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., issues monthly a statistical summary of the revenues and expenditures of the railroads reporting to the bureau. These are made up from the monthly reports of the railroads and represent a great degree of accuracy. The bureau has issued also the following:

No. 11. Comment on decision in the Western advanced rate case. (Out of print.)

No. 15. Conflict between federal and state regulation of the railways. 13 pages.

Railroads—Securities. The report of the special commission appointed by President Taft to report a plan for controlling issues of securities of railroads was made in December, 1911. This report briefly summarizes the problem. Its recommen-

dations are largely for greater publicity. Washington, 1911, 44 pages.

Railroads—Statistics. Bulletin No. 24 of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., gives comparative statistics of railroads in U. S., United Kingdom, France and Germany. Washington, November, 1911, 47 pages.

Railroads—Valuation. A comparative statement of physical valuation and capitalization. Prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics. Washington, 1911, 14 pages. A compact and timely statement.

Reformatory—Adults. A special report of the State Board of Prison Directors of California, is devoted to a proposed reformatory for adult offenders. Sacramento 1910, 102 pages. This report is especially valuable from the comparative material which it brings together from the different states. A tour of inspection was made of the country and a special report on each reformatory visited is given.

Roads. The report of the director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads, reprinted from the report of the Department of Agriculture, is a summary of experimental progress in road building. 48 pages.

Road Materials—Minnesota. The latest summary of state resources for road building by the U. S. Office of Public Roads is for Minnesota, under the title, "Road Material Resources of Minnesota." Washington, 1911, 24 pages.

Short Ballot. The Municipal Association of Cleveland recently prepared a pamphlet on the need of the short ballot in Ohio for the use of the constitutional convention. It summarizes local and state administrative conditions and points out the remedy in the short ballot. Cleveland, 1911, 26 pages.

State Administration—Rhode Island. The legislative reference department of Rhode Island has compiled an excellent index list of all officers, boards and commissions in the state with facts of their history, method of appointment, salaries, etc. It should serve as a model for all the states. March, 1911. 67 pages.

Statistics—Municipal. The U. S. Census Bureau prepared a pamphlet as a guide to their exhibit of municipal statistics at the International Municipal Congress in Chicago. September, 1911. This pamphlet shows the field of work in municipal statistics covered by the Census Bureau. Washington, 1911, 36 pages.

Street Railways—Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad Commission has made an exhaustive investigation of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the same is published by the commission in two volumes. Vol. 1 is the report of the engineers, Ford, Bacon and Davis. Vol. 2 is the tabulation of statistics and exhibit of plans. 1911. Vol. 1, 192 pages.

Vol. 2, 158 pages, with maps and diagrams.

Taxation. The New York Tax Reform Association, 29 Broadway, New York, published recently several bulletins of interest relating to taxation legislation pending or enacted in New York. One bulletin explains the new inheritance tax law and another the new "secured debt" tax law.

Special report of the Joint Special Committee of Rhode Island on taxation laws made to the governor. Providence, August, 1911, 58 pages. This report is a continuation of the report made in June, 1911. It is an inquiry into corporation taxation. A proposed bill is published in the report.

Teachers' Certificates. Bulletin, 1911, No. 16, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, is devoted to teachers' certificates issued under general state laws and regulations, the laws and discussions. Washington, 1911, 269 pages. A bibliography is added.

Telephone Rates. The New York Public Service Commission of the Second District, in an opinion on the investigation of telephone rates in New York city, granted a reduction in some cases. The opinion is a valuable discussion of the issues. Albany, 1911, No. 107, 36 pages.

Trade Mark. "Trade Mark Laws of the World," is the title of a volume published by B. Singer, Security building, Chicago. \$1.75. This volume gives information to guide clients in trade mark matters in all countries.

Tuberculosis. The report of the Rhode Island State Commission on hospitals for advanced cases of tuberculosis was made to the legislature in 1911. Providence, 1911, 53 pages.

Vasectomy. The Legislature Reference Department, of Rhode Island, has prepared a full statement of laws and descriptive material with a bibliography on vasectomy. Typewritten, copies may be borrowed for copying. Providence, 1911.

Vocational Guidance. Finding employment for children who leave the grade schools to go to work. A pamphlet of intense interest today; prepared by a joint committee of three women's clubs of Chicago, and issued by the Chicago school of Civics and philanthropy. Chicago, 1911. 56 pages. Price 25 cents. Contains an excellent bibliography on employment supervision.

Water Supply. Pennsylvania has a State Water Supply Commission, which investigates and deals with public water supplies. Their annual report for 1909, just issued, discusses public water supplies and water rates, and gives water supply statistics and the laws of Pennsylvania affecting water and water companies. Harrisburg, 1911, 239 pages.