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Where the Special Library is a Necessity

The scientific spirit is always that which seeks to learn all the facts on any one subject and when they are found strives to formulate laws based on the facts and to put these laws into operation. It is a mark of the truly scientific spirit that it is impatient with those who assume a truth from a part only of the facts; or who initiate practice without that thorough comprehension of the laws of the subject which can only be had when all the facts are known and their relations determined. The advocates of what is now popularly called "Scientific Management" assert that they aim to learn the truth concerning factory production in all its varied phases and to base upon such study a practical system of standard industrial operation

—Honorable William C. Redfield,

The Legislative Reference Bureau as a Factor in State Development

By Addison E. Sheldon, Director of Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau

(Read at meeting of National Association of Conservation Commissioners at Washington, D. C., November 17, 1918.)

"A clearing house for information upon public affairs" This is one definition of the legislative reference bureau. Another definition which we have worked out in Nebraska is that the legislative reference bureau is an institution which gives condensed, comprehensive, impartial, accurate information on any subject under the sun upon five minutes notice. This is a large contract to fill.

Legislative reference department work began at New York State Library in 1890. It appeared in improved and enlarged form at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1901. There are now legislative reference libraries in thirty-four states. There are municipal libraries working upon practically the same plan in a dozen cities. There are several scores of similar libraries now supported by the large corporations and private institutions of this country. There must be a reason.

The world is wide. Knowledge is of universal value. Experiment never ceases. To the possibilities of human progress based upon human experience, no prophet dare set a limit. Rational social progress in every field, from simple mechanics to superfinite philosophy, proceeds upon the lines of experiment, recorded results, criticism, reasoning, further experiment. The primitive oil lamp which the valley of the Euphrates gave to the valley of the Nile and which the valley of the Nile gave to Greece; the illuminating torch which Greece gave to Rome and Italy passed on to the nations of northern Europe; the electric beacon which flashes today from Europe and America around the world have one uninterrupted line of ancestry and inheritance and were fed from one enlarging fuel-reservoir—the accumulated, classified experiment and experience of the human race.

There are nearly a billion and a half of living souls upon the surface of this planet. There are three thousand spoken languages. There are not far from a thousand separate governments. There are probably a hundred thousand local political units, having in some degree independence and initiative in social and political experiment. These are really a hundred thousand laboratories of social and political science. Their recorded efforts and results have a value,—a widely varying value,—to every human society.

Aristotle set the style for the modern legislative reference bureau two thousand years ago when he assigned his students the task of compiling and comparing the constitutions and customs of all the Grecian cities. For fifteen hundred years Aristotle's books were the texts and the inspiration of learning in the western civilized world. Little wonder that Aristotle held such pre-eminence. He and his students brought together for human study the greatest collection of human political experience that had ever been gathered. The mistake which the afterworld have made was in thinking that inspiring experiment ended with Aristotle. The modern legislative reference bureau is Aristotle up to date.

Democracy is the key word of modern social life. Beyond democracy,—faintly seen through the mountain mists of the higher human levels,—is co-operation, child of democracy. Hitherto democracy has expressed her will and enforced her mandates through chosen delegates representing the people. However widely pure democracy, action by the entire mass of the people, may spread, whether upon the model of the ancient, open tribal assembly to which every free man was bidden, or upon the present day model of the open ballot box, to which every free man (and sometimes free woman) is invited, there must always be, so far as we now can see, some form of representation in government, some delegation of power, some committee chosen from the whole assembly by the voice of the assembly, to act in its stead and submit its findings of fact and its judgments of action for the approval of the assembly. Parliaments and legislatures are the dominant forms of such chosen committees selected from the general popular assembly in Europe and America to voice the aspirations of democracy and write her will in statutes, ordinances and resolutions.

The chosen committees, large or small, upon whose report modern democracy must in large measure base her judgment and her steps in the path of social progress, ought to be well informed,—accurately, broadly, reliably informed. The spirit of the people who chose them, the sound reasoning of their own minds, the certainty of popular debate upon the final adoption of their report as a permanent part of the

program of social progress, may and must be trusted for a fair report when full information is present.

In the preparation of its report to the people, parliament and legislature, council and commission, are beset with four great fundamental difficulties:

- (1) The number of subjects to be reported on.
- (2) The mass of material connected with the different subjects.
- (3) The narrow limitations of time.
- (4) The contentions, representations and misrepresentations of those interested in preventing, delaying or dominating the report.

The number of propositions upon which a present day legislature is asked to report is too vast for deliberative action. In the life of a single American Congress covering two years, over twenty thousand bills and resolutions are introduced. The total number of bills introduced in the 1913 session of the New York legislature was 4081; in California 3922; in Pennsylvania 2726; in Wisconsin 1759; in Illinois 1608 and in Nebraska 1346. Many of these bills are complex. Some of them involve a hundred separate propositions upon which both information and discussion might be desired. The reason for the multiplication of legislative subjects is a topic by itself which I can only touch upon. Some of the very patent causes may be briefly mentioned. Society has become more complex. Industry is differentiated. Improved commerce and transportation have brought the world together. Business and social relations are multiplied. The rules and regulations of human life and the demands for redress of grievances through the Legislature are correspondingly increased. Whatever the causes, the very numbers, the rapidly increasing numbers of propositions before the people's legislatures call for a new force and a new method in their disposition. The legislative reference departments are a response to that call.

The mass of material upon any one of the prominent propositions before the present day legislatures is multitudinous. Upon all of them it is mountainous. The volume of public documents alone pouring from the presses of the civilized world is sufficient every year to fill a freight train. Publications of a single one of our larger states make a small library every biennium. Besides these official publications, paid for out of the public purse, there are the thousands of institutions, societies and individuals contributing from their own mind and their own means to the world's stock of knowledge in theory, in criticism, in experiment. Much of this mass is words. Much of it is mere literary stubble fit to be turned under by the plow of progress; much of it has merely local worth and ap-

plication. But scattered through it all are the ripe, hard grains of valuable human experience and reasoning fit to be ground into flour for the bread of human living. Now, no one man in any legislature, not even the wisest and best, can thresh out all this stack yard of straw and find the grain in it.

Most of the members of any legislature will always be fairly representative citizens of their own calling and locality, familiar with some of the occupations and demands of their own district; with some general knowledge of events of general interest, but with no specific, definite grasp upon either the facts or the theories relating to nine-tenths of the subjects upon which they are called to act and no training whatever to direct them in their search for truth in the vast libraries filled with the stores of human experience. For a reasonable and intelligent law upon any legislative proposition of today there is needed a safe source of accurate, impartial information reduced to its lowest terms. "Boil it down" says the man with the blue pencil. "The reason I wrote a long editorial on that subject," said Editor Bowles of the Springfield Republican, "is because I did not have the time to write a short editorial." This is the call of today in the work of the legislatures. Boil it down. Cut out the padding. Condense the essentials. Tell where the rest may be found. Give the principal facts, the leading arguments and authorities on a single typewritten sheet of legal cap paper. The modern legislative reference department is a response to this call.

The limitations of time in modern legislative work may be illustrated by the concrete case of my own state. The Nebraska legislature, convened last winter, was in actual session for 75 days of 5 hours each, a total of 375 legislative hours. There were before it for consideration, 1346 bills. Therefore there were about 18 minutes for the first, second and third readings and roll call required by our constitution for each bill. If you reply that not nearly all the bills were considered, and many of them were introduced for buncombe purposes and never intended to be considered, I rejoin that 263 of these bills were actually passed and signed by the Governor, an allowance of one hour and twenty-five minutes each for three readings, committee of the whole discussion and roll call. If you still make reply that most of the work upon these bills was delegated to and done by smaller subcommittees and the results of the subcommittees' work accepted by the Legislature without debate, I respond that the subcommittees usually met at night, wearied with the day's regular work, beset with much importunity from special interests, and needing even more than when in regular session the advantage of organized and di-

gested data upon the bills which they have to consider. For such a call, whereby is made available the results of weeks and months of special research by persons trained to familiarity with the sources of knowledge and skilled in the art of impartial scientific condensation and presentation, has arisen the modern legislative reference bureau. Its well digested brief is like the report to the court of a master in chancery or the head of a bureau to the president of the United States—a basis for action by an enlightened judgment,—an arsenal of fact which may not be disputed.

The clamor of contending interests encompasses legislative halls and committee rooms. Their paid representatives not only besiege the session but even occupy seats among the members. The most eloquent speakers of the republic loosen the silver oratory of golden throats in their behalf; the most adroit managers of men, the most talented phrase makers who ever touched typewriter for the public press are in their employ. No important legislation in the interest of the general public has passed Congress or any legislature in these states within the memory of any man or woman which has not been opposed as impossible in theory and ruinous in practice by some of the ablest intellects and most forceful debaters of the time wherein it was enacted. In nearly every one of the instances just cited the recorded facts related to the case have been openly denied and flagrantly falsified before the people's representatives by persons paid for that work.

Let me give a concrete case from the Nebraska experience. Four years ago there came to the Nebraska legislature a man from an interior county who had been a farmer and was the manager of a co-operative grain elevator. He brought with him a newspaper clipping purporting to be a law of one of the states of the union, designed to secure fair and honest weights to the grain shipper in car load lots. He had the clipping typewritten and introduced as a bill. In due time the bill found its way to the committee charged with the consideration of that class of subjects. There appeared before that committee at that time eminent men, drawing the largest salaries paid in Nebraska for any service, public or private. These gentlemen assured the committee upon their word as scholars and their honor as members of a profession that no such law as that proposed existed on the statute book of any state in the union or any country in the civilized world. And they further assured the committee that the proposed act was absurd in its conception and would be ruinous in its operation. To these solemn assurances of this learned and distinguished company the introducer of the bill replied that he knew his bill was a copy of a law

in force in some state of the union. He was not sure which state, but he knew it was so, because he had clipped it from a farm newspaper. There was a general laugh at the authority cited and after some further discussion the committee agreed to report the bill for indefinite postponement on the next day. About thirty minutes before the legislature met on the next morning the farmer member came to the legislative reference bureau for help in finding his law. A dozen trained assistants were at once put upon the task of locating the missing statute. Just as the speaker's gavel fell the statute book of one of the largest and most influential states in the union was placed in the member's hand with the page cited where the act was found. Instantly taking the law book in his hand to the chairman of the committee, by much persuasion, he was induced to withhold the report and give the bill another hearing before the committee. Since, the member argued, the learned advisers of the committee were mistaken as to the fact of the law's existence, they might also be mistaken as to its effects. After a struggle, votes were changed in the committee, the bill placed on general file and, after another and fiercer struggle, the bill passed the house, reached the senate and was referred to the senate committee upon that subject.

There appeared before the senate committee the same group of eminent gentlemen, drawing the highest salaries paid in Nebraska for any service, public or private, with some additions to their number. These gentlemen informed the senate committee that while it was true such a law was upon the statute book of the state where it had been located that it was there a dead letter, wholly and completely ignored, and that no attempt at its enforcement had ever been made, its manifest absurdity and impossibility in practice being responsible therefor. When the most eminent, eloquent and highest priced authorities in the state had concluded their advice to the committee the farmer member handed to the chairman of the senate committee a half dozen letters on official stationery from the departments in the state in question charged with the administration of the measure. These letters had been secured by the legislative reference bureau. They stated that the act in question had been in force for many years in that state, that there was no opposition to its enforcement and that its effects were generally approved and regarded as salutary by all persons having an interest in its operation.

From this single incident which I might multiply many times from experience in my own state, it will sufficiently appear why the most eminent talent engaged at the highest salary by the largest interests, may not be implicitly relied upon as ad-

visors to the peoples' legislature and may add one more valid cause why a call has arisen for competent, scientific source of accurate information upon all subjects coming before the peoples' representatives for consideration and report. The answer to that call is the creation of legislative reference libraries or bureaus in thirty-four states and the pending bill and reports now before Congress for the creation of such a department here at Washington. The ideal aimed at in these bureaus is that each people's representative in the legislature shall have free of cost at his command all the information in usable form which the high priced representatives of special interests have—and more.

What is the relation of the legislative reference bureau and library to state development, more definitely to the problems of conservation which this association is assembled to discuss? If I have mastered the purposes of the Conservation Congress from its constitution as "a place designed to frame policies and principles affecting the wise and practical development, conservation and utilization of resources;" if I have sensed the spirit of state development in my own and sister states during the past forty years then I may aptly discuss the relation of the reference bureau to the soil, to the improvement of its quality and the increase of its product; to the waters, their preservation in quality and volume, their fullest possible use for the benefit of man; to the rocks and minerals which lie beneath the soil and their highest economic utilization; to the people, physical, intellectual, spiritual and their highest possible perfection in each of these phases; to social progress arising from the conjunction and co-operation of all the fundamental substances and processes upon this planet for the elevation of mankind and the glory of God. This is a large text to preach from and I shall submit some specific citations, asking your imagination to step lightly with mine from one hill top to another and from the broad prairie land like that of my own state where the common people toil to produce the physical necessities of human existence to the mountain peaks where the poets and dreamers of a social state dwell.

The basis, the fundamental thing in your conservation movement, in our state development, is co-operative social action. Lord Dundreary in the person of the older or younger Sothern stalks the stage and stutters in plaintive accent as he reads the familiar maxims "Birds of a feather flock together! H-h-how c-c-can one b-bird f-flock by himself alone?" How can a conservation or state development idea flock except in groups? Group action may be through the political machinery of the state or outside it. Hardly any cause of

importance gets anywhere now without political action and legal sanctions. Sooner or later every social movement of consequence knocks at the legislative door. So the whole range of conservation issues and every cause connected with state development is already indexed in our reference libraries and is covered by our card catalogs.

Take the cause which lies at the bottom of all social questions—the soil and its conservation. At its very threshold are questions such as these:

What are the rights of a land holder? May he skin the soil ad libitum and turn the bones over to his heirs and assignees? May society, justly and for the common good, tax and take away from him its increasing value in whole or in part? How shall improvements and original land values be separated in the ledger account of society with the title holder and what difference in treatment shall be accorded to these items? The first, the fundamental, item in your conservation program opens the flood gates of controversy and ten thousand years history of human experience in land tenure and land taxation must be classified, catalogued and condensed as the first step toward rational legislative action dealing with land.

Suppose the issue is the public health. What are the rights and duties of the individual and the community in its preservation? How have other states and cities dealt with contagious diseases? How far may the medical profession be trusted to act in the general public interest? What are the data of the controversies between rival medical schools? Is it possible to drive disease out of the world? What will it cost to do it? Who says so and what are his claims upon our confidence? Volumes of vital statistics; records of medical reports and criticism, keen, common sense comments from common people upon theories and situation; the accepted, indisputable facts showing the ration of epidemic small pox to vaccination, the declining rate of typhoid in certain cities and the accompanying sanitary measures, the relation of fleas and wood ticks to fevers and of diphtheria to antitoxin. Here is a continental battle field stubbornly fought over for centuries and with conflicting reports from the conflicts in different quarters to be sorted, sifted and set forth so that the reason of the average legislator, acting for the average public intelligence may act wisely and with the support of the public which he represents. This single task is a stupendous one yet it must be done effectively if the general public movement is to keep within hailing distance of the latest scientific discoveries.

There is the cause of scientific money and rational exchange of commodities.

Nothing surely can be more important to the business welfare than these. And there is here no question that the state must act. It is in action now; it cannot cease to act. Whether to have one central bank, or twelve or four regional reserve banks; whether, within the realm of state legislation, banks shall be compelled to insure each other's deposits or whether the survival of the fittest here, as in zoology, leads to the best results? What are these thousands of pamphlets and endless acres of disputatious reasonings and imaginings? Are there no sane guides to state legislation in the field of finance and exchange? Is the lamp of human experience which Patrick Henry held to light his pathway here put out? The very statement of these issues stirs old prejudices and latent passions in the mind of this audience and of any other audience before whom they may be mentioned. The answer of the legislative reference bureau and of every scientific mind is that here, as well as elsewhere, there is a way out of the maze of controversy and confusion, and that this way must be found by reason based upon the record of human experience.

The relation of the legislative reference bureau as a collector and organizer of information to the cause of state development and conservation must be reasonably apparent from these examples. As a mere keeper of books and digester of documents its functions are important,—nay, they are essential to sound political action and timely social progress. I believe, however, that there are required other qualities in the conduct of reference bureaus than those of the cataloger and the condensation kettle. Such are the qualities of social leadership, and the possession of social ideals. The men and women who do this work must believe in things to be of much value to their generation. They must hold beliefs and cherish theories. Else they would be of no more worth in seeking for social truth than a chemist who should seek to discover a valuable chemical combination with no theory in his head of the untried chemical reactions he was about to use. The beliefs and the theories of every truly scientific man, whether engaged in the social or physical sciences, will always be held subject to the actual test of experiment. In their contact with the public mind all the evidence and all the arguments so far as known by them will be impartially presented. For in the examination and criticism of all the material by many minds is founded the best hope of discovery and progress I believe, however, there will always be held by every man and woman fit to lead in any cause certain fundamental faiths—"evidences of things not seen,"—as inspirations to effort,

things believed but not yet proven. Such beliefs and ideals for example as these:

- That war may be abolished.
- That waste may be reduced to the vanishing point.
- That disease may be exterminated.
- That labor may become more efficient and be more adequately rewarded.
- That wealth may be more justly distributed.

That the world may, by human design, become better and wiser throughout the generations without limit.

Let me speak yet more frankly about personal beliefs. This is no platform for politics and no place to wave a party flag for gain or office. Yet the history of every social reform is inevitably united with the story of some political association. It would do no harm and would raise no protest were I here to speak of the free soil party of sixty years ago and its movement culminating in the free homestead act and the emancipation proclamation. Let me speak of some politics nearer to us in time than the civil war. It was my great honor and good fortune to be chosen a delegate to a national political convention which met 21 years ago last fourth of July in the city of Omaha. I shall not mention the name of the party because you probably have forgotten it. No political party in the history of our nation had more slop buckets emptied upon it from political back windows than the party there formed. None was ever more derided as a collection of bewhiskered lunatics and addled brained anarchists than that convention. I read anew the declarations of our platform as I wrote this address. It sounded to me like a pretty good conservation document. We declared, first of all political parties in the United States, that "The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes." We declared for a national currency loaned direct to the people at a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum. This proposition was greeted with one wild guffaw from Passamaquoddy Bay to Puget Sound. Yet I notice now it is seriously proposed by the most noble statesman of the modern stripe that a system of farm credit at a rate a little higher than that proposed at Omaha may safely be established in this country, based upon the experience of Europe. We declared that "Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people, likewise the telephones and telegraph." Well, that proposition is still under debate but the man advocating it is not so generally regarded as a proper candidate for the position recently vacated by Mr. Harry Thaw at Matteawan, N. Y., as

he was twenty years ago. We declared for a postal savings bank and a graduated income tax. Nearly everyone seems to be on our side of those questions now.

We commended to the favorable consideration of the people the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum. It was my privilege in conjunction with a fellow member to introduce into the Nebraska legislature of 1897 the first initiative and referendum bill, which ever became a law in the United States. Since then I have lived long enough to hear Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from the public platform in my own city tell the people that the initiative and referendum was all right, because we had to have new weapons to fight the people's battles under changed conditions. There are several more things we declared for, including the direct election of United States senators by the people, but you have not time to listen to them all now. Nobody is now running for office on the ticket of the party we organized that day at Omaha but most of the progressives in all parties, including the conservation congress, are busy these days carrying home chunks of the platform we chopped out of the rough wood on the frontier that 4th of July, 1892.

So I return to my text,—conservation, state development and the relation of reference bureaus to them. We are finding out some things as we go on with this work, co-operating with one another, to get the greatest results in our lifetime and the greatest hopes of what shall come after we are gone. We are finding out that it is not enough to gather all the material upon a subject and then sift it to get the best of that material, and then catalog it so that we may know where to find it, and then organize it so that a busy man may quickly grasp the meaning of its contents—to do all this for the benefit of members of the legislature and a few other public officers. We have found that for the cause of true social progress we must get back of the office holders to the great body of the people. We must give them the facts fitly organized in briefest form, in simple language. So the great reference bureau in Wisconsin under Dr. Charles McCarthy has published for general distribution some thirty pamphlets upon important public questions putting the results of months and even years of research into a dozen or twenty pages which any citizen will read with eager interest. The reference departments of New York, of Indiana, of Ohio, of the Dakotas, of Pennsylvania, of Rhode Island, of Michigan are doing the same thing upon a different set of subjects.

In Nebraska the Legislature of 1911 wrote the Magna Carta of our legislative reference bureau and put in it these words defining our field of action:

"To carry on research in subjects of special public interest, to publish the same and in every way to promote the diffusion of accurate and reliable information upon questions connected with the development of civic life in Nebraska."

Under another section of the same act our bureau is placed under the government of the board of regents of the state university and provided with a home on the university campus. During the sessions of the legislature we occupy rooms in the state house convenient for members. Accurate knowledge of the history of one's own state is indispensable to sound legislative reference bureau work. So our bureau teaches university classes in Nebraska history, and directs research work and publication in that field. We work in cooperation with other departments in the university, calling on them for special information in the scope of their activities. A grant of three thousand dollars was made by the last legislature for the printing of bulletins and the Nebraska blue book soon to be issued from our Bureau. This latter volume aims to give live information on every subject connected with Nebraska's development likely to be of service to members of the Nebraska legislature or to any thinking citizen. It will not be a mere roster of Nebraska office holders.

It may occur to some of you that the very extent and efficiency of this work may lead to over-legislation, to the introduction of too many bills, to the passage of too many laws. Let me say that there is a reference bureau plan, wisely and strongly made and now in action, to secure less legislation and of a sounder sort. The plan is that important matters shall have the right of way and that all important legislation in each state shall be prepared by an unpaid commission or legislative committee working through a period of two or more years and using the legislative reference bureau for its assistant. Public hearings will be held and general discussion for two years or more will precede the enactment of a law. Under this plan in Nebraska we have threshed out a workmen's compensation law during the past two years. We have now at work a legislative committee on reform of legislative procedure and the state budget. We have other committees at work upon reports relating to the conservation of water power in Nebraska, to changes in the state's system of taxation and to a revision of our school code. For each of these the work of gathering material, indexing and organizing it in the most available form is done in the Library of the legislative reference bureau.

Sixty years ago the Italian patriot Mazzini asked the question "How is a progressive, a social reformer, a radical, a dreamer

if you choose, ever to know that his dream is true and that his idea is right?" And he answered it by saying that he could know it when a majority of all the people approved his vision and ratified his plan. This Conservation Congress and all kindred associations seek to change the existing constitution of things. Some of us are idealists and some of us are dreamers and some of us, perhaps, are lunatics still at large. How shall we ever know that we are right and the fellows who like things just as they are or just as they used to

be are wrong? In a democracy when we get a majority of people on our side of the issue, working with us on a plan we may consider with Mazzini that we are right. And it is the privilege and the duty of the legislative reference bureaus in the several states to systematically collect, organize, index, and edit for presentation to the people all the pertinent facts and arguments relating to the issue so that, whatever a majority of the people decide, the decision shall be made in the full sunlight of a complete understanding of the case.

Notes Concerning the Library of the Geological Survey, Canada

While usually called the Geological survey library, this is really the library of the Department of mines of Canada of which the Geological survey is now a branch. The name, however, so far as the library is concerned, has persisted in spite of the change in organization, made a couple of years ago. The library, with the rest of the Geological survey offices and the Museum is located in the Victoria memorial museum, McLeod St. The library is under the direction of a committee of three members of the staff of the Survey, and under the immediate direction of Miss Marion Calhoun, who has three assistants. The members of the committee referred to are the following:—Stuart J. Schofield, M. A., B. Sc., (Assistant Geologist); Chairman, Lawrence M. Lambe, F. G. S., F. R. S. C., (Vertebrate Paleontologist); Wyatt Malcolm, M. A., (Compiler of Geological Information).

The library is devoted to natural history in general, including geology, biology, ethnology, anthropology, and so forth, and including applied sciences, such as agriculture, mining, etc. The library consists of some 20,000 volumes, many of these being bound bulletins, pamphlets, etc. All pamphlets are bound as soon as possible after receipt, so it is scarcely necessary (if possible) to enumerate them. The library takes about 300 magazines. Books are loaned, on application, to the members of the staff of the Department of mines for a period of two weeks. If the books are not returned, a second card is sent, signed by the Director of the Survey, which invariably has brought back the book. Spe-

cial books not in general demand (e. g., a specially technical treatise) are allowed to be kept out for six months or more, but no longer than a year, though they may be taken out again immediately after they are returned and recorded. The general public is allowed to consult books within the library itself; indeed, the staff is very glad to have outsiders do so. No special library material is published, though there are many publications of the Survey itself.

The library is maintained from the appropriation of the Geological Survey.

The classification used is a modification of the Cutter system. Books are indexed by author and title, also analytically where necessary. Preparations are now being made to take in charge of the library the collection of photographs owned by the Department of mines. Clippings are not subscribed for, or made, in the library. The Director of the Geological survey, however, receives clippings from one or two bureaus, sending to any member of the staff specially concerned clippings on his subject. The Department has a large collection of maps, which are to be handled by the Library. Shallow drawers of special construction will be used to store these. Special magazine racks are used for the display of the latest issues of magazines, drawers beneath being used for the storage of earlier issues of the year. A special case is provided for new books. After being received, accessioned, etc., new books are placed in this case for the inspection of members of the staff, after which (and only then) they are allowed to be taken out by the members of the staff.

Recent References on State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction

(Supplementing a list published in Special Libraries, April, 1911)

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 Contents: The sources of revenues of Iowa state institutions as compared with those of other states, by Murdock Bannister; State institution revenues, are they adequate? If not, why not? by Max E. Witte; Suggestions as to how state institution revenues and needs may be made to balance, by Henry W. Rothert.
- Jenks, Jeremiah W.** Government action for social welfare. New York, The Macmillan company, 1910. 226 p. (American social progress series.) HN64.J5
- Kentucky.** Laws, statutes, etc. Laws and decisions of the commonwealth of Kentucky pertaining to insanity and the charitable institutions. [Louisville? 1911] 85 p.
- Minnesota.** Laws, statutes, etc. Minnesota laws relating to the State board of control and institutions under its management or supervision; also miscellaneous provisions pertaining to certain powers and duties of the Board. 1911. [Minneapolis, Syndicate ptg. co.] 1911. 123 p. HV75.M61A3 1911
- Missouri.** Committee on state institutions. Report...[on] state institutions located elsewhere than at the seat of government, to the 46th General assembly. Jefferson City, The Hugh Stephens printing company [1911] 46 p. HV86.M84
- National conference of Catholic charities.** 1st, Washington, D. C., 1910. Proceedings... Washington, D. C. Catholic university of America [1911] 432 p. HV88.A47 1910
 Contents: The State in relation to charity;
 The state and private institutions, by David F. Tilley;
 Recognition of the religion of dependents, by Paul Fuller;
 Natural rights of dependents, by J. W. Melody.
 2d, Washington, D. C., 1912. Proceedings... Washington, D. C., Catholic university of America, 1912. 393 p. HV88.A47 1912
 Contents: The government in charity, by Thomas Mulry, p. 39.
- National conference of charities and corrections.** Proceedings... 38th annual session, held in Boston, Mass, June 7-14, 1911. Fort Wayne, Ind., The Fort Wayne print. co., 1911. HV88.A3 1911
 Contents: State supervision. Report of the committee, by Francis H. Gavisik; Fiscal control of state institutions, by Henry C. Wright; State supervision of private charities, by William S. Friedman; Supervision of public charities by a State board, by Allan D. Conover; Supervision of public charities by a Board of state charities, by Robert W. Kelso; Supervision of private charities from the viewpoint of an official board, by George S. Wilson, Supervision of private charities from the viewpoint of a private charity, by Richard D. Biederman.
- New York (State) Board of charities.** Annual report for the year 1911... Albany, 1912. 3 v. in 4. HV86.N76
 V. 1: Text and appended papers. Appendix. Statistics.
 V. 2: Directory of poor law officers and charities.
 V. 3: Manual of laws and rules of the board.

- Legislature. Joint committee on financial administration of state institutions and departments. Report... Dated Albany, N. Y., March 9, 1910... Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1910. 12 p. (Legislature, 1910. Senate. Doc. 46.) HJ606.A4
- Report.. Transmitted to the Legislature, March 15, 1911. Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1911. 226 p. (Legislature, 1911. Senate Doc. 36.) HJ606.A4 1911
- Salary classification commission. ...Schedule of salaries and wages in the state charitable and reformatory institutions, including all changes to December 31, 1910 Albany, J. B. Lyon company, printers, 1911. 105 p.
- Pennsylvania.** Board of public charities. A digest of the laws relating to the Board of public charities of Pennsylvania and to the various subjects within its jurisdiction ..to which is appended an appendix containing brief descriptions of the several state penal, reformatory and charitable institutions...and a list of all private hospitals and charitable institutions therein... Harrisburg, C. E. Auginbaugh, printer to the state, 1910. 148 p. HV75.P5 1910
- Reed, Mrs. Anna Y., and May B. Goldsmith.** Report of conditions in the state institutions of Washington together with recommendations for needed changes in administration and legislation... Olympia, Wash., E. L. Boardman, public printer, 1912. 92 p. HV86.W3R3
- Rhode Island.** Laws, statutes, etc. An abstract of the general and public laws of the state of Rhode Island. Relating to the powers and duties of the Board of state charities and corrections. Rev to January 1, 1911. Howard, R. I., Sockanosset school print [1911?] 76 p. HV75.R4A5 1911
- Sherwood, Grace M.** State boards of control. Notes on current legislation. American political science review, Aug. 1912, v. 6; 426-428. JAL.A6,v.6
- State charities aid association, New York.** Annual report...to the State board of charities of the state of New York. 1st-date; 1873 to date. New York [1873-date.] 37 v. HV88.N75
This annual report is also issued as Appendix I to vol. 1 of Annual report of the State board of charities for the year 1911...
- Proceedings of the 12th conference, New York, 1911. 323 p. Sixth session. Oct. 19, 1911, Report of the committee on public institutions, by Hon. Robert W. Hebbard; "Treatment of defective delinquents," by Orlando F. Lewis; Discussion
- Whipp, Frank D.** Accounting systems in public institutions. National association for the study of epilepsy and the care and treatment of epileptics. St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1911. [St. Louis, Mo., 1911] 6 p. HF5686.C3W6
- Wright, Henry C.** Report of an investigation of the methods of fiscal control of state institutions in New York, made for the State charities aid association. New York city, United charities building, 1911. 353 p. HV40.W92

Bibliographies

Asia—Flora.

A recent "Bibliographical contribution" from the Lloyd library of Cincinnati (No. 11, July, 1913) is devoted to a Bibliography relating to the flora of Asia, embracing Botanical section T of the Lloyd library. 29 p.

Children—Anthropometry.

A pamphlet issued in 1911 by the Department of child helping of the Russell Sage foundation, "An investigation into the growth in height and weight of dependent children," by M. A. Gershel contains a bibliography on anthropometry, p. 27-8.

Civil service reform.

A third edition of its "Bibliography on civil service reform and related subjects" has been issued by the Women's auxili-

ary to the Civil service reform association. 72 xxvi p. 1913.

Commission government.

The Kansas City Public library has issued "A reading list on commission government" in pamphlet form. The list is based on the bibliography compiled by the Library of Congress. The entries are grouped under: Books; Periodicals; Favorable; Opposed; In countries. Nov., 1913.

Co operation—New England.

James Ford's "Co-operation in New England, urban and rural" (Russell Sage foundation) contains a bibliography of titles of accessible books, pamphlets and magazine articles dealing specifically with some phase of co-operation in New England. p. 217-9. 1913.

Engineering—Railroads.

The Proceedings of the 21st annual convention of the Traveling engineers' association, Chicago, Aug. 12-16, 1913, contains a list of "Past presidents and subjects discussed during their administration" covering the years 1893 to 1913, which forms a bibliography of the problems confronting locomotive engineers. p. 9-23.

Fire prevention.

The National fire protection association has issued in pamphlet form a list of "Publications on the subjects of fire prevention and fire protection available in the files of the National fire protection association," correct to June 1, 1913. 70 p.

Home economics.

A "Bibliography of home economics literature", dealing with food, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation and education and social work, may be found in the October, 1913, number of the Journal of home economics. p. 350-4.

Jewish bibliography.

The University of Illinois Library has recently issued a twenty-page bulletin entitled "Books of Jewish interest in the Library of the University of Illinois" This list, compiled by Dr. D. S. Blondheim of the Romance department and prepared for the press by the library staff, contains some five hundred titles and is intended mainly to help those using the University library who may be interested in Jewish literature and history. A very good beginning of a collection of Jewish books has been made.

Labor.

Part 2 of the Annual report on the statistics of labor for 1912, of the Massachusetts Bureau of statistics, consist of a "Labor bibliography" for 1912, in which are listed the important titles, either books or in periodicals which have appeared in 1912 on the subject of labor. The titles are grouped in 30 sections. 71 p. July, 1913.

The U. S. Bureau of labor statistics issue in monthly installments in typewritten form, references to recent magazine articles relating to labor in all its different phases, the titles being selected from some 800 magazines and weekly papers of this and foreign countries. This necessarily includes many periodicals not indexed in the Readers' guide.

Schools—Moral training.

"A brief bibliography on moral training in the schools" may be found on p. 158 of the October, 1913, number of "The gospel of the kingdom" which is issued monthly by the American institute of social service (Bible House, Astor Place, New York).

Teachers—Pensions—Great Britain.

In Bulletin, 1913, no. 34, wh. no. 544 of the U. S. Bureau of education, "Teachers' pensions in Great Britain" by R. W. Sies, there is a two-page list of references on the subject of the Bulletin.

Probation.

A list of "Literature published by the State probation commission" may be found on p. 243-5 of the Manual for probation officers issued by the New York State probation commission, 1913. As the list includes, in addition to the official publications of the Commission, many valuable and pertinent reprints, it forms a selected bibliography on the subject of probation.



MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES AND DOCUMENTS

The following tabulation of municipal ordinances and documents prepared by Frank G. Bates of Indiana University and the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information is intended as a tentative statement of the present status of the publication and distribution of municipal documents in cities of the United State of more than 25,000. Information was not forthcoming from all of the cities and in certain cases, the information is not complete. It is published as a chart of present progress in municipal publications. Out of the inadequacy of methods here disclosed should come a movement for betterment.

Name of City	Title of compiled volume of ordinances	Date of last revision	Price if sold	By whom sold	Manner of publication of new ordinances	Rep'ts issued how	Title of collected reports	By whom documents distributed
ALABAMA								
Birmingham (a)								
Mobile	Code of the City of Mobile.	1907	6.00	o. p	newspaper	col.	Mayor's Message and Annual Reports of Officers and Commissioners.	City Clerk
Montgomery	Code of Ordinances of the City Council of Montgomery.	1902	sold	o. p.	newspaper and pamphlet	sep		City Clerk
ARKANSAS								
Little Rock	City Code.	1902	free		newspaper	not pub		City Clerk
CALIFORNIA								
Berkeley	General Ordinances of the City of Berkeley.	1911	.50	Commr of Public Supplies M. L. Germain	leaflets	sep.	Annual Reports of the Mayor and Council.	Commr. of Public Supplies
Los Angeles	Penal Ordinances of the City of Los Angeles.	1910	2 00		not pub.	sep.		City Clerk
Oakland	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Oakland.	1910	free	newspaper	not pub.	City Clerk		
Pasadena	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Pasadena.	1905	free	leaflets	sep.	City Clerk		
Sacramento	General Ordinances of the City of Sacramento.	Revision in progress 1911	1.00	City Clerk	pamphlet			
San Diego	Ordinances of the City of San Diego.	1906	.50	City Clerk	newspaper	col.		
San Francisco	Book of Ordinances.	1910	free	Clerk, Board of Supervisors	leaflets	sep.		
San Jose	Not published.				newspaper	not pub	Clerk, Board of Supervisors	
COLORADO								
Colorado Springs	Not published. (Compilation in progress).				monthly pamphlet	col.	Monthly Report of Council Proceedings	City Clerk
Denver	Municipal Code.	1906	sold	Smith, Brooks Printing Co. City Treasurer	leaflets	sep.		Commr. of Supplies
Pueblo	Ordinances of the City of Pueblo	1908	1 00		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk

CONNECTICUT									
Bridgeport	Charter and Ordinances of Bridgeport.	1906	free		Annual Municipal register	col	Annual Municipal Register.	City Auditor	
Hartford	Compiled Charter and Revised Ordinances of the City of Hartford.	1908	free		pamphlet	sep. and col.	Municipal Register	City Clerk	
Meriden	Charter and By-Laws of the City of Meriden	1900	free	o. p.	pamphlet	col.	Municipal Register	City Clerk	
New Britain	Charter and Ordinances of the City of New Britain.	1912	free		newspaper	col.	Municipal Record	City Clerk	
New Haven	Charter and Ordinances of the City of New Haven.	1905	free	o. p.	pamphlet	sep.		City Clerk	
Norwich					pamphlet	col.	Journal of the Proceedings of the Court of Common Council.	City Clerk	
Stamford	Charter and Ordinances.	1909	free		leaflets	sep.		City Clerk	
Waterbury	Charter and Ordinances City of Waterbury.	1895	free		pamphlet	sep. and col.	Municipal Register.	City Clerk	
DELAWARE									
Wilmington	Charter, Laws and Ordinances of the City of Wilmington	1910	10.00	City Clerk	not pub.	sep.		Departments	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA									
Washington	Published in parts by subject.		.50 each	Secretary and Commissioners of Dist of Columbia					
FLORIDA									
Jacksonville	Code of the City of Jacksonville.	1911	2.00	City Treas.	leaflets	sep.		City Treasurer	
Tampa	Revised Code of the City of Tampa	1908	1 00	City Clerk	newspaper				
GEORGIA									
Atlanta	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Atlanta Code of 1910.	1910	3.00	City Clerk	pamphlet	sep and col.	Municipal Reports	City Clerk	
Augusta	Not published.				in yearbook	col.	Yearbook of the City of Augusta.	Clerk of City Council	
Macon	Code of Ordinances	1907	5.00	City Clerk	newspaper	not pub.			
Savannah	Code of the City of Savannah	1907	5.00	City Clerk	annually with reports	col.	Annual Reports.	Mayor	
ILLINOIS									
Aurora	Revised Ordinances of the City of Aurora.	1889		o. p.	pamphlet	sep.		City Clerk	
Bloomington	Laws and Ordinances of the City of Bloomington	1901	free	o. p.	pamphlet	col.	Proceedings of the City Council	City Clerk	
Chicago	The Chicago Code of 1911.	1911	8.00	Callaghan and Co.	pamphlet and annual proceedings of the city council	sep		Departments and Statistician	

Name of City	Title of compiled volume of ordinances	Date of last revision	Price if sold	By whom sold	Manner of publication of new ordinances	Rep'ts issued how	Title of collected reports	By whom documents distributed
Danville	Revised Ordinances of the City of Danville	1912	2 00	City Clerk		sep		City Clerk
Decatur	Commission Form Law of Illinois and Ordinances and Resolutions of the Council of the City of Decatur.	1913	2.00	City Comptroller	not pub.	not pub		
East St. Louis	Revised Municipal Code of East St. Louis.	1908	3 00	Comptroller	newspaper	sep.		City Comptroller
Elgin	Revised Ordinances.	1907	free		pamphlet	sep.		City Clerk
Joliet	Charter and Revised Ordinances.	1902	free		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk
Peoria	General Ordinances of Peoria	1910	5 00	City Clerk	not pub	sep		City Clerk
Quincy	Revised Ordinances of the City of Quincy.	1913	free		pamphlet	sep and col.	Official Council Proceedings	City Clerk
Rockford Springfield (a)	Not published.				newspaper			
INDIANA								
Evansville	General Ordinances of the City of Evansville	1907	free		newspaper	sep		City Controller
Fort Wayne	Revised Ordinances of the City of Ft. Wayne	1913	sold		annual pamphlet	col.	Council Proceedings.	City Clerk
Indianapolis	Revision of Laws and Ordinances of the City of Indianapolis	1910	free		pamphlet	col.	Annual Reports.	City Controller
South Bend	Laws and Ordinances of the City of South Bend	1905 1909	sold free		newspaper			
Terre Haute								
IOWA								
Cedar Rapids	Revised Ordinances.	1906 Revision in progress			pamphlet	sep.	Council Proceedings, (monthly)	City Clerk
Clinton Council Bluffs (a)	Revised Ordinances.	1900		o. p	newspaper	sep		City Clerk
Davenport	Revised Ordinances.	1911	2 00	City Clerk	pamphlet	sep		City Clerk
Des Moines	Revised Ordinances.	1900		o. p	pamphlet	sep		City Auditor
Dubuque	Revised Ordinances.	1901						
Sioux City	Revised Ordinances.	1911	3.00	City Treasurer	pamphlet	sep		Supt of Accounts and Finance
Waterloo	Revised Ordinances.	1902 Revision in progress		o. p.	newspaper	col	Reports.	City Auditor
KANSAS								
Kansas City (a)								
Topeka	Compiled General Ordinances	1909		o. p	newspaper	col		City Clerk
Wichita	Ordinances of the City of Wichita	1908 Revision in progress	3.00	City Clerk	newspaper	sep.		City Clerk

KENTUCKY Covington	Compilation of the Ordinances and Municipal Law of Covington.	1910	3.00	City Clerk	newspaper	not pub		
Lexington	Revised Ordinances of the City of Lexington.	1910	free		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk
Louisville	Bicennial Compilation of General Ordinances	1911	free		newspaper	col.	Annual Reports.	Comptroller
Newport	Laws and Ordinances.	1905	2.00	City Recorder	not pub	col.	Reports of the City of Newport.	City Recorder
LOUISIANA New Orleans Shreveport	Flynn's Digest. Ordinances	1896 1909	10.00 3 60	Flynn o. p.	newspaper not pub.	sep. sep		Departments Departments
MAINE Lewiston Portland	City Ordinances. Charter and Ordinances of the City of Portland.	1898 1911	free sold	City Messenger	newspaper not pub.	col sep	Lewiston City Report.	City Clerk City Auditor
MARYLAND Baltimore	Baltimore City Code	1906	6.00	City Librarian	Annual volume	sep. and col.	Annual Reports.	City Librarian
MASSACHUSETTS Boston	Ordinances of the City of Boston.	1905	1.00	City Messenger	leaflet	sep and col	City Documents.	City Messenger
Brockton	Revised Ordinances of the City of Brockton.	1899	free		pamphlet (annual)	col	City Report.	City Messenger
Brookline Cambridge	By-Laws and Regulations. Revised Ordinances of Cambridge	1905 1892	free	o p.	not pub. pamphlet (annual)	col. col.	Annual Town Reports. Cambridge City Documents.	Town Clerk City Clerk
Chelsea Chicopee	City Ordinances. Revised Ordinances.	1909 1907	free free		newspaper in city register (annual)	col. col.	Chelsea City Documents. City Register.	City Messenger City Clerk
Everett	Revised Ordinances of 1903. City of Everett	1903	free		newspaper and pamphlet	col	City Documents and Year Book.	City Clerk
Fall River	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Fall River.	1904	free		pamphlet in city register	col.	City Documents.	City Clerk
Fitchburg	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Fitchburg.	1912	free			col.	Annual Reports.	City Clerk
Haverhill Holyoke	Revised City Ordinances.	1911 1897	free		not pub. newspaper	col. sep. and col.	City Documents. Municipal Register.	Mayor City Clerk
Lawrence	Ordinances, Rules and Orders and Laws relating to city affairs.	1890 Revision in progress				col.	City Reports.	City Clerk
Lowell	Charter and Ordinances Supplement in Municipal Register, 1911.	{ 1894 } { 1911 }	free					
Lynn Malden	Charter and Ordinances. Charter and Revised Ordinances of the City of Malden.	1907 1911	free		not pub. pamphlet	col.	City Documents.	City Clerk City Clerk
New Bedford	Charter and Ordinances.	1904 Revision in progress	free		pamphlet	col.	City Documents.	Clerk of Committees

Name of City	Title of compiled volume of ordinances	Date of last revision	Price if sold	By whom sold	Manner of publication of new ordinances	Reprints issued by	Title of collected reports	By whom collected means distributed
Newton	Charter and Revised Ordinances	1912	free		pamphlet	col. and sep. col.	Annual Report.	City Clerk
Pittsfield		1908	free		pamphlet	col.	Annual Reports	City Clerk
Quincy	City Charter and Ordinances.	1909	free		newspaper	col.	City Report	City Clerk
Salem		1912	free		newspaper	and sep. col.	Annual Reports.	City Clerk and Depts. City Clerk
Springfield	Revised Ordinances.	1904	free		newspaper pamphlet leaflets	col.	Municipal Register.	City Clerk
Taunton	Revised Ordinances.	1893	free			col.	Municipal Register.	City Clerk
Waltham	Charter and Revised Ordinances	1909	free			col.	Annual Reports	City Clerk
Worcester	Charter, Laws and Ordinances.	1911	free		newspaper	col.	City Documents.	City Messenger
MICHIGAN								
Battle Creek	Charter and Ordinance Book	1908	1 00	City Recorder	council proceedings	sep.		City Recorder
Bay City	Charter and Ordinances	1907	free		newspaper	sep		City Recorder
Detroit	Compiled Ordinances of the City of Detroit.	1913	2.25	City Clerk	newspaper	sep		City Clerk
Flint	City Charter and Ordinances.	1907	1.75	City Clerk	not pub.	sep.		City Clerk
Grand Rapids	Compiled Ordinances of the City of Grand Rapids.	1907	2 00	City Clerk	leaflets	sep.		City Clerk and City Library
Jackson (a)								
Kalamazoo	City Charter and Ordinances	1899	1 50	Kalamazoo Pub Co	not pub	col. sep.	Annual Reports	City Clerk
Lansing	Ordinances of the City of Lansing	1908	free		newspaper	col	City Reports	City Clerk
Saginaw	Compiled Ordinances	in progress 1908	2.00	Controller	leaflets	sep.		City Controller
MINNESOTA								
Duluth	City Charter, Enabling Acts, Municipal Court Act, Ordinances, Rules etc.	1907	4.00	City Clerk	not pub	sep.		City Clerk
Minneapolis	City Charter and Ordinances.	1905	5.00	City Clerk	proceedings of the city council	sep. and col. sep	Annual Reports.	City Clerk
St Paul	Compiled Ordinances.	1907	1 50	City Clerk	council proceedings (annual)	col. sep		Departments
MISSOURI								
Joplin	Revised Ordinances of the City of Joplin	1903	free		newspaper	sep		City Clerk
Kansas City	Charter and Revised Ordinances	1909	6 00	Vernon Law Book Co and Pipes-Reed Book Co.	newspaper and leaflets	sep		Municipal Reference Library

St Joseph St Louis	Revised Code of St. Louis	1907 Revision in progress	5 00	City Registrar	newspaper leaflets	sep. sep and col. sep	Mayor's Message and Ac- companying Documents.	City Comptroller Municipal Reference Library
Springfield	Revised Ordinances, City of Springfield.	1912	1.50	City Clerk	newspaper	sep		City Clerk
MONTANA Butte	Compiled Ordinances.	1902	free		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk
NEBRASKA Lincoln Omaha	Revised Ordinances Revised Ordinances	1908 1905	2.50 free	City Treasurer o. p	newspaper newspaper- newspaper	sep col. sep	Annual Report of the City Controller.	City Auditor City Controller
South Omaha	Not published.							City Clerk
NEW HAMPSHIRE Manchester	Laws and Ordinances of the City of Manchester.	1909 Revision in progress	free	o p	newspaper	col.	Annual Report.	City Auditor
Nashua	Laws and Ordinances.	1910	free		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk
NEW JERSEY Atlantic City	Ordinances of Atlantic City.	1911	free		newspaper	sep.		City Clerk
Bayonne Camden	Compiled and Revised Or- dinances of the City of Camden.	1906 Revision in progress		o. p	newspaper	sep		Departments
East Orange Elizabeth	Ordinances. Charter and Ordinances.	1904 1900 Revision in progress		o. p. o. p	newspaper pamphlet	col. sep.	Annual Report.	City Clerk City Clerk
Hoboken Jersey City Newark	Not published. Not published. Compiled Ordinances	1904 Revision in progress	sold	Bureau of Statisti- cal Information	newspaper not pub. newspaper	sep sep sep and col not pub	Municipal Reports	City Clerk Departments Bur Statistical Information
Orange	Revised Charter with Sup- plement thereto together with General Ordinanc- es.	1900	free		not pub.			
Passaic	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Passaic	1895	free		newspaper	sep		
Paterson	Charter and Ordinances	1907		o. p.	newspaper	col	City Officers Report	Clerk, Bd. of Finance City Clerk
Perth Amboy	Compilation of the City Charter, Ordinances and State Laws	1910	sold	J. S. Wight	leaflets	sep.		City Clerk
Trenton	Book of Charter and Or- dinances.	1911	free		newspaper	sep		City Clerk
West Hoboken	Not published				not pub.	col.	Annual Report of the Town of West Hoboken.	Town Clerk
NEW YORK Albany	Charter, Statutes and General Ordinances.	1910	2.00		not pub	col	Common Council Proceed- ings vol. 2	City Clerk
Amsterdam	City Ordinance Book.	1900	free		not pub	col.	Proceedings of the Com- mon Council	City Clerk

Name of City	Title of compiled volume of ordinances	Date of last revision	Price if sold	By whom sold	Manner of publication of new ordinances	Rep'ts issued how	Title of collected reports	By whom documents distributed
Anburn Binghampton	Ordinances Passed by the Council	1898	free	o. p.	newspaper leaflets	sep.		City Clerk
Buffalo	Ordinances of the City of Buffalo.	1911	1.00	City Clerk	pamphlet	sep		City Clerk and Departments
Elmira	Penal Ordinances of the City of Elmira.	1907	free		proceedings of common council (annual)	col	Annual Reports.	City Clerk
Jamestown (a)						col.	Mayor's Message and Annual Reports.	
Kingston Mount Vernon	Not published. Charter and Ordinances.	1907	free		leaflets newspaper	sep. not pub.		City Clerk
New Rochelle	Ordinances of the City of New Rochelle.	1910	free		newspaper	col.	Comptroller's Report.	City Comptroller
New York Newburgh	Code of Ordinances Charter and Ordinances of the City of Newburgh	1912 1898	2 00	Law book sellers	newspaper newspaper	sep. sep.		Departments City Clerk
Niagara Falls	Charter and Ordinances of the City of Niagara Falls	1913	free		newspaper	col.	Common Council Proceedings.	City Clerk
Poughkeepsie Rochester Schenectady	Charter and Ordinances. Charter and Ordinances. General Ordinances.	1911 1908 1909	free free free		newspaper newspaper leaflet	col. sep. col.	Annual Reports. Common Council Proceedings and Reports of officers.	City Chamberlain Departments City Clerk
Syracuse	Ordinances.	1907	free		not pub.	col	Common Council Proceedings, Manual and Reports	City Clerk
Troy Utica Watertown	Not published. City Charter and Ordinances	1910	free		newspaper newspaper newspaper	sep sep not pub.		Departments Departments
Yonkers	Second Class City Law Supplemental Charter and Code of Ordinances.	1912	free		leaflets	sep.		Mayor
N. CAROLINA Charlotte Wilmington	City Code Ordinances	1902 1902	free free		not pub.	sep col.	Reports of Officers.	City Clerk City Clerk
OHIO Akron Canton	Revised Ordinances Revised Ordinances of the City of Canton.	1908 1906	free	o p	newspaper newspaper	sep. sep.		Departments Clerk of Council
Cincinnati Cleveland	Codification of Ordinances. Revised Ordinances	1911 1907	free	o p	pamphlet newspaper	sep. col.	Annual Reports.	City Auditor Municipal Reference Library City Clerk
Columbus	City Clerk's Report.	1911	free		newspaper and leaflets	col	Annual Reports.	City Clerk
Dayton	Codified Ordinances	1907 Revision in progress	free		newspaper	sep.		Departments

Hamilton	Revised Ordinances	1909	free	Clerk of Council	newspaper	sep		Departments
Lima	City Ordinances.	1911	free		newspaper	sep		City Clerk
Lorain	Ordinances	1908	2.00	City Auditor	newspaper			
Newark	Revised Ordinances.	1907	free					
Springfield	Codified Ordinances.	1907	free		not pub.	not pub.		
Toledo	Codified Ordinances.	1907	10.00	Legal News Co.	not pub.	sep. and col.	Manual of the City Council.	Depts. or City Clerk
Youngstown	Ordinances.	1907	5.00	City Clerk	leaflets	col.	Annual Report of City Officers.	City Clerk
Zanesville (a)	Codified Ordinances of the City of Zanesville	1911		o. p	newspaper	col.	Annual Report.	City Auditor
OKLAHOMA								
Muskogee	Not published					col. sep.		Finance Commr
Oklahoma City	Not published				newspaper			City Auditor
OREGON								
Portland	Charter and Ordinances.	1910	6.00	City Auditor	not pub.	col.	Mayor's Message and Municipal Reports	City Auditor
PENNSYLVANIA								
Allentown	City Digest.	1913	3.50	Solicitor	pamphlet	sep.		Departments
Altoona	Not published				not pub	sep.		City Controller
Chester	Digest of City Ordinances	1902	free		leaflets	sep.		City Clerk
Easton	Digest of the Laws and City Ordinances	1898	free		not pub.	col.	Mayor's Message and Departmental Reports	City Clerk
Erie	Digest of Laws, Ordinances and Rules.	1907	1.00	Treasurer	newspaper	sep. and col.	Mayor's Message and Departmental Reports.	Departments
Harrisburg	City Digest.	1906	5.00	City Clerk	newspaper	col.	City Reports.	City Clerk
Hazleton	City Digest.	1905	2.00	City Clerk	not pub.	not pub.		
Johnstown	Ordinance Book.	1897	free		not pub.	sep. col.	Monthly Journal of Select and Common Councils.	City Clerk City Clerk
Lancaster	Not published							
McKeesport	General Ordinances	1909	5.00	City Clerk	pamphlet	sep.		Departments
New Castle	Ordinance Book	1908	3.00	City Clerk	leaflets	col.		City Clerk
Norristown	Borough Digest.	1904	4.50	I. P. Knipe	leaflets	sep.		Borough Clerk
Philadelphia	Philadelphia Digest and Supplement.	1905 1910	sold	L. J. H. Bayne	annual volume	col.	Annual Message of the Mayor.	Mayor
Pittsburg	City Digest	1908	7.00	Dept of Supplies	pamphlet	sep.		Dept. of Supplies
Reading	City Digest	1897	free		appendix to journal of select and common councils	col.	Appendix to Journals of Select and Common Councils.	City Clerk
Scranton	Scranton Digest.	1907	free		leaflet	sep.		Departments
Shenandoah	Not published				newspaper	not pub.		
Wilkesbarre	City Digest	1903	3.50		leaflet	sep.		Departments
Williamsport	City Digest	1900	free		pamphlet	sep.		City Clerk
York	City Manual.	1912	free		pamphlet	col.	Mayor's Message	

Name of City	Title of compiled volume of ordinances	Date of last revision	Price if sold	By whom sold	Manner of publication of ordinances	Reports issued how	Title of collected reports	By whom documents distributed
RIHODE ISLAND Newport	Laws of the State of Rhode Island relating to the City of Newport and Ordinances of the City	1902	free		newspaper	col.	City Documents	City Clerk
Rhode Island Providence	General Ordinances	1910	1.00	City Clerk	pamphlet	col.	Annual Reports.	City Clerk
	Revised Ordinances.	1899	2.00	City Sergeant	pamphlet	sep.		City Sergeant and Depts.
		1904	.50	City Clerk	leaflets	col.	City Reports	City Clerk
South Carolina Charleston (a)	Revised Ordinances of the City of Charleston.	1903						
South Carolina Columbia (a)	Revised Ordinances of the City of Columbia.	1893						
Tennessee Chattanooga	Not published							
Tennessee Knoxville	Code of the City of Knoxville	1893	free		not pub. newspaper and pamphlet	sep. sep. and col.	Ordinances and Resolutions.	Mayor City Recorder
Memphis	Hughes's Digest of the Laws, Ordinances and Contracts of the City of Memphis.	1909	3.00	City Clerk	newspaper			City Clerk
Nashville (a)	Digest of the Ordinances of the City of Nashville	1908						
TEXAS Austin	Revised Ordinances.	1909	free					
	Franchise Ordinances	1909	1.25	o. p.	not pub.	sep.		Mayor
	Civil and Criminal Ordinances	1911	.50	City Secretary	not pub.			
El Paso (a)	Revised Ordinances.	1909	free		pamphlet	sep.		City Secretary
Fort Worth	Charter and Ordinances	1904	1.50				Mayor's Annual Message and Departmental Report.	
Galveston (a)	Charter and General Ordinances.	1910	1.00	Tax Collector	not pub.	col.		
San Antonio	City Charter and Revised Criminal Ordinances.	1911	free	o. p.	newspaper	sep.		
Waco (a)	Revised Ordinances.	1910	2.00	City Recorder	not pub.	col.	Statement of Receipts and Expenditures and Summary of Proceedings of the Commission. Proceedings of the Common Council.	City Recorder
UTAH Ogden	Revised Ordinances.	1903		o. p.	leaflets	col.		City Recorder
Salt Lake	Revised Ordinances.	Revision in progress						

VIRGINIA Lynchburg	City Code and Supplement.	[1905 1912	2 00	J. P. Bell Co	leaflets	col.	Contracts, etc., affecting the City of Lynchburg and City Reports.	City Clerk
Norfolk	City Code	1902 Revision in progress		o. p.	newspaper and pamphlet	sep.		City Clerk
Portsmouth Richmond	Ordinances City Code. Biennial Supplement.	1905 1910	free 3.00	Custodian	pamphlet not pub	col. sep. and col.	Mayor's Annual Message. Annual Reports.	City Clerk City Clerk
Roanoke	Laws and Ordinances.	1909	free		not pub.	col.	Annual Report.	City Report
WASHINGTON Seattle	Charter and Ordinances.	1908	6.00	City Controller	newspaper and pamphlet			
Spokane Tacoma	Not published Charter and Ordinances	1905 Revision in progress	5.00	City Clerk	newspaper newspaper	sep col.	Controller's Report.	City Clerk City Controller
W. VIRGINIA Huntington (a) Wheeling	City Ordinances	1901	free		not pub.	not pub		
WISCONSIN Green Bay	Charter and Ordinances.	1911	50	City Clerk	pamphlet	not pub.		
La Crosse	Charter and Ordinances.	1911	2.50	City Clerk	council proceedings	sep.		City Clerk
Madison	Charter and Ordinances.	1904	free		not pub	sep.		City Clerk
Milwaukee	General Ordinances.	1906	5 00	Purchasing Agent	council proceedings (annual)	sep.		Departments
Oshkosh Racine	Municipal Code Charter and Ordinances.	1911 1906	2.00 1.00	City Clerk City Clerk	newspaper newspaper	sep sep. and col.	Annual Report.	City Clerk City Clerk
Sheboygan	General Ordinances.	1897	free		newspaper	col.	Annual Reports of City Officers.	City Clerk
Superior	Charter and Ordinances.	1908	3.00	City Clerk	newspaper	not pub.		