

Special Libraries

Vol. 8

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 10

Russian Scientific Literature*

By RAPHAEL ZON

Chief of Forest Investigations, Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It is rather hard to talk on a literature which is so little accessible to the majority of you. Only three or four Russian writers have been properly and at all completely translated into English, so you will have to take my word for a great deal of what I am going to say.

Russian scientific literature is, in many ways, not unlike the scientific literature of other countries, yet it possesses certain distinguishing traits which may be of interest to you in understanding and handling it. In common with all other scientific literature of the world, it embraces a comparatively smaller number of books than of pamphlets and articles. This is natural and is in keeping with the growth and progress of all scientific work. Great discoveries in a science come only once in a long while, and are the guiding posts in its general development, marking the successive stepping stones in its forward progress. Between these stepping stones there are, as a rule, tedious journeys, during which only small, seemingly insignificant facts are added to the knowledge of the subject, or ideas already discovered are further expanded, approached and developed along a little different line, or expressed in a little different language. Most of these new facts are scattered throughout a large number of periodicals, and therefore scientific literature, as you know, is a much more difficult subject to handle than general literature.

Much of the scientific work that is being done reminds me of a little story, which undoubtedly most of you know, by Washington Irving, called, I believe, "The Art of Book Making." Washington Irving once visited a library. He watched the people there poring over volumes, and writing rapidly. Notes were made from one book and then another, and as fast as other volumes were brought in, the writers would again transfer to their papers something

from them. Washington Irving fell asleep and had a vision. He dreamed that the ghosts of the old writers whose books the present writers were using and from which they were copying to make new books, all stretched out their arms threateningly and accused them of stealing their works.

There is no doubt that much of so-called scientific literature consists largely of copying into one article facts contained in many other publications, and that the actual new ideas that are being discovered are often very few. It is very exasperating, when one wants to consult the literature on a certain subject, to have to go through 50 or more books only to find that most of them are merely developing the ideas of some one man who has really added something new to the subject.

I have often wondered if some way could not be found by which librarians, in cataloging scientific literature, could boldly state after each title whether it really contained original ideas worth looking into, or was merely a recapitulation or rewording of old ones. I am afraid, however, that no librarian would be bold enough to add such comments to his catalogue. The next best thing towards making available the scientific literature of a subject, is, of course, to have bibliographies prepared, leaving it to the investigator himself to decide which articles have actually added to the knowledge of the subject.

Now this is true of Russian scientific literature and is probably true of that of any other country. There is one advantage, however, in Russian literature. Although the country is enormous, having a population of nearly 180 million people, the institutions of learning are comparatively few, all centered at the few big universities. It is comparatively easy, therefore, to follow the scientific literature within a certain field. Take, for instance, forestry, in which I am personally interested; there are only 4 or 5 places where one needs to go in order to get a complete survey of all that has been written and done in this field,

*A talk before the library staff of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,

Perhaps a brief description of Russian forestry literature would be of interest to you. The first book on this subject in Russian appeared in 1766 under the title "Description of the Naturally Growing Forests in the Northern Provinces of Russia." For one who can read Russian, there are very ready means of securing a complete bibliography of the forestry literature of the country, because there are several indexes prepared to both books and periodical articles. Thus in 1878 there was issued by two professors of the Imperial Forest Institute at Petrograd a systematic index of standard books on forestry published in Russian up to that year. This index has since been revised twice, and in 1903 there appeared as an appendix to the 5th issue of the Transactions of the Imperial Forest Institute a large work entitled "Russian Forest bibliography of the 18th and 19th Centuries," which comprises all books on forestry appearing during these two centuries. In this list are found 1599 separate books. This is quite a creditable collection, but I doubt if there is any library in the world, not excluding the public library of Petrograd or the library of the Imperial Forest Institute, which has a complete collection of them.

There are at present in Russia two periodicals devoted exclusively to forestry, and a number of others devoted to agriculture and forestry, in addition to the transactions of the several forest institutes. The oldest of the periodicals is the Forestry Journal (*Lyesnoi zhurnal*) which first appeared in 1848, and has been running continuously ever since, with an interruption of only four years, between 1855 and 1859. During those four years its place was taken by another magazine called the Journal of Forestry and Hunting.

For one who wishes to make use of the articles which have appeared in the Russian periodical literature several very good indexes are available. Thus in 1851 there appeared an index to the Journal of Forestry from its inception until that time. In 1899 there appeared systematic indexes to the Journal of Forestry, the Journal of Forestry and Hunting, and to the other forestry periodicals that had been issued from time to time. There is also an index to the articles in the Journal of Forestry for the period between 1871 and 1895. In 1891 another systematic index to all of the articles contained in the magazine of the Department of Public Domains between 1841 and 1890 appeared. On the whole, therefore, one can very readily orientate in the forest literature of the country, both as regards books and periodical articles.

In the field of agriculture, there are probably not more than half a dozen publications, mostly official, which it would be necessary to read in order to keep entirely

up to date on all of the agricultural work that is going on in Russia. Moreover very good bibliographies and indexes are available for the agricultural literature.

Another characteristic of Russian scientific literature is its rather universal character. This is brought about by the large number of translations which one finds in the periodicals, thus insuring a remarkable record of the scientific literature of the world. I doubt if the people of any other country translate so much from foreign languages in every field of knowledge as do the Russians. Practically every Russian scientific magazine has a separate department devoted to translations. The Russians have the knack of finding out a good article, no matter in what language it is, and having it translated and made available for scientific men. I have heard on several occasions statements by scientific workers to the effect that the best surveys of the literature of their subjects were to be found in Russian scientific articles.

This universality of Russian scientific literature may be ascribed to a number of causes. First, the need for keeping in touch with the scientific discoveries of the world, makes it essential for every Russian engaged in science to know the foreign languages. After all, the bulk of the scientific work is still being done in western Europe, and unless the men of science in Russia know of the advances being made in the different fields of research in other countries, they will naturally cut themselves off from the rest of the scientific world. Second, special emphasis is laid in Russian training, both in the high schools and colleges, on foreign languages. There is, therefore, always available a large number of people who can read foreign literature. One of the most common occupations of college students, both boys and girls, is translating into Russian from some foreign literature, generally scientific, to help pay their tuition, just as in this country many students earn their livelihood by waiting on table in boarding houses or by tending furnaces.

Furthermore, the Russian language lends itself particularly to translations from other languages. Its richness in words is astounding. "Many a word which stands alone for the expression of a given idea in the languages of western Europe has in Russian three or four equivalents for the rendering of the various shades of the same idea. It is especially rich for rendering various shades of human feeling. Its pliability for translation is such that in no other language do we find an equal number of such beautiful, correct, and truly poetical renderings of foreign authors. Poets of the most diverse character, such as Heine and Beranger, Longfellow and Schiller, Shelley and Goethe—to say nothing of that favorite with Russian translators, Shakespeare—are equally

well turned into Russian. The sarcasm of Voltaire, the rollicking humor of Dickens, the good-natured laughter of Cervantes are rendered with equal ease."

Moreover, owing to the musical character of the Russian tongue, it is wonderfully adapted to the rendering of poetry in the same metres as those of the original.

Longfellow's "Hiawatha" (of which there are two different translations, both admirable), Heine's capricious lyrics, Schiller's ballads, the melodious folk-songs of different nationalities, and Beranger's playful *chansonnettes*, read in Russian with exactly the same rhythms as in the originals. The vagueness of German metaphysics is quite as much at home in Russian as the matter-of-fact style of the eighteenth century philosophers; and the short, concrete, expressive, and terse sentences of the best English writers offer no difficulty for the Russian translator.

One of the last messages which Turgenev addressed to Russian writers from his death-bed was to implore them to keep in its purity "that precious inheritance of ours—the Russian language." He who knew in perfection most of the languages spoken in western Europe had the highest opinion of Russian as an instrument for the expression of all possible shades of thought and feeling, and he had shown in his writings what depth and force of expression, and what melodiousness of prose, could be obtained in his native tongue.

Another characteristic of Russian literature is the greater comprehensiveness of most of its scientific articles. It is seldom that you find an article in which only some fragmentary, detached description of a new fact is given. There is always an attempt to connect a new fact, no matter how small in itself, with other facts within the same sciences, or even to trace its relation to other sciences. In other words, there is a more philosophical atmosphere and a broader aspect to most of the Russian literature than one usually finds in that of western Europe.

This is due again to several causes. First, the number of scientific men in Russia as compared with the enormous population is very small. Quantitatively, therefore, the men of science in Russia do not present a large number. Qualitatively, however, they are, on an average, much superior in training to other scientific workers. The high schools, the gymnasiums, and later the universities, demand a more comprehensive fundamental training to begin with, and a much broader knowledge of general subjects before a student is allowed to specialize. The scientific specialists, therefore, as a rule, have a much better foundation upon which to build than the average scientific worker here or in Europe.

Second, the channels for scientific activity and for expressing one's talents in Russia

are very limited. Until very recently public and political life were practically closed to men of talent. The best men of Russia, therefore, could only find an outlet for their ideas in science, literature, art, and music. This explains why Russia, with a comparatively low average standard of culture, has produced leaders in painting, in music, in science, and particularly in literature.

Still another characteristic of Russian scientific literature is the large number of splendid popular scientific books. This country and Germany probably lead all others in the number of books of this character. There is this difference, however, between the popular scientific literature of Russia and that of most of the other countries. Such books in this country for instance are seldom written by the scientific men themselves. Our scientists depend to a large extent on popularizing their work through the newspapers, by writers who often do not understand the significance of the discovery they describe, exaggerate certain phases of it which are of little value, and overlook points which are of real value. Many of our popular books are written by people who have rather a sentimental attitude toward nature than a thorough understanding of it, or any special training in observing it. In Russia most of the popular books are written by the men of science themselves. This popularizing of scientific work usually comes from a desire to do something toward uplifting the lower classes, and improving the lot of those less fortunate than themselves. It is a kind of social service which scientists feel they owe to the community as a whole.

One of the chief characteristics of the literature of Russia in general, and also of its scientific literature, although possibly to a lesser degree, is the human stamp on it. The desire to solve by its means all the troublesome problems which confront man in his relation to his fellowman, to God, to nature, and so on. Some of the arguments of scientists as one finds them in literature run something like this:

Every community has a great deal of work to perform. Some of this work is of a mental character, such as digging ditches, paving roads, building railroads, etc., work which, when it is done as a permanent source of livelihood, tends to brutalize a man, reduces him almost to the state of an animal, and deprives him of the possibility of enjoying life in its broadest sense. Now this work is absolutely essential to the community and somebody has to do it. Those who by force of circumstances are obliged to carry on such work, and therefore be deprived of a great deal of the enjoyment of life, provide at the same time an opportunity for other men, those engaged in science, for instance, to live in a higher

(Continued on page 170.)

The Library of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.

By SHIELDS WARREN, Editor of the Boston University Beacon.

Biology is a science which grows so rapidly that there are few books on the subject that do not soon go out of date. Consequently, a library for biologists must be one of periodicals in the main, if it is to be of any considerable value to its users. Also there are so many highly specialized branches of the science that no one is cognizant of what is being done in all lines, and so a working library can be developed only through the co-operation of specialists in the various branches.

The library of the Marine Biological Laboratory fills to a remarkable degree these requirements, through the foresight and energy of Professor H. McE. Knowler, of the University of Cincinnati, the librarian and Miss Mary E. Scott, his assistant.

In its present form the library dates from 1914. Previous to that time it was housed in a portion of a wooden building where the fire risk was considerable and where room for expansion was practically unobtainable. Early in 1914 the library was moved to the new fire-proof building of the laboratory, where it occupies the front portion of the second floor. More than one general library would have reason to envy this library for biologists, with its fire-proof housing, modern equipment, and ideal location, free from dust and noise, looking out over the harbor and the waters of Vineyard Sound.

The number of volumes has kept pace with the increase in physical equipment. Before the new quarters were available, there were 3,300 volumes and 1,500 reprints. Today there are in the neighborhood of 10,000 bound volumes and 5,000 reprints.

Of these bound volumes but few are textbooks. There is but little need for them, since the majority of investigators are doing such advanced work they would have no use for them. As there are a number of students at the laboratory each summer, it is necessary to have a few, however, which for the most part have been presented to the library authors and publishers. The books are grouped on the shelves by subjects.

The most important part of the library is the collection of biological journals. These come from all parts of the world and deal with almost every branch of biology. Of course since the war many of these have been suspended, but a large number are still being published and reach the library. One of the most valuable features of the collection is the number of journals whose files are complete. Few things will make a biologist madder than finding, after he has ploughed through volumes of the "Zoological

Record" for a reference, that the number of the journal which contains the desired paper is not in the files. These journals are nearly all bound, which adds greatly to the convenience of handling, and are readily accessible, being arranged in alphabetical order on the shelves.

A great deal of scientific literature is published in the form of the transactions and other publications of universities and museums. The most important of these are received regularly by the library and form no inconsiderable part of the collection. In arranging these, they are first grouped according to the countries in which they are published, and each group is then arranged in alphabetical order.

Reprints of various articles have been presented by the authors, many of whom are members of the laboratory, and have great value in making readily accessible the complete work of an investigator. There are about 5,000 reprints at present in the library, filed under the names of the author. The reprint boxes are made in the laboratory carpenter shop and assembled and covered in the library.

A part of the library which is of special interest to visitors to the laboratory is the collection of mounted photographs of the various biological stations throughout the world and their equipment. These photographs are mounted in swinging panels and kept on exhibition in the corridor. Another interesting collection, especially necessary to biologists, is the set of maps and charts which cover the entire region near Woods Hole.

The most striking features of the management are the extent of self-service and the method by which a would-be reader can trace a book not on the shelves. There is at present only a card index by authors, but a subject index is being prepared, which will meet the special needs of the laboratory investigators. This will be ready for use in the coming summer, and will add greatly to the value of the library, as in the sciences, particularly biology, the subject and not the author is the important thing.

Direct access is allowed to the shelves, and if a book is taken from the library the borrower signs a card and turns it in to the librarian. A corresponding card is made out by the librarian, giving the title of the book and the name of the borrower, and filed on the central reading table. Thus if an investigator is in pressing need of a book not on the shelves, he need not wait

(Continued on page 170.)

Co-ordination of Business Information in the Library of Northwestern University School of Commerce

By MILDRED JOHNSON, Librarian.

A library which has been wholly organized for only one year is not in a condition to claim perfection or even approximate completion of its plans. It is only justified in announcing the scope of its business before that business is running with the smoothness got of time and experience, on the ground that publicity will not only hasten its completion, but be of service to the public. To quote Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, in the *Library Journal* of April, 1917, it is "in a particularly good position to enlist the co-operation of the specialist in preparing for such service."

Since business is undergoing constant changes, and new standards of efficiency are continually being introduced into every phase of business practice, the literature of business feels more keenly than other literature the demand for the up-to-date. The user of a business library will not wait until book committees weigh and pass upon the merits of each publication, he cannot afford to lose time in acquiring late information in his field of inquiry. Very often the business man does not require the actual presence of material in a library, but rather the information that such material exists and may be obtained in a certain definite way. If material of value to his particular line of business is on the press and will be off at a certain date, that direct information is of greater value to him than an opportunity to call later and have unspecified materials collected for him. In other words, the business man can and often prefers to purchase his own materials, and that service of which he stands most in need from a business library is that of information of existing and forthcoming literature in his field.

The object of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University is to train business executives. With that object in view the school is located at 31 West Lake Street, in the heart of Chicago's business district, and its library is accessible reciprocally to business men, special business libraries, and the larger Chicago Public and John Crerar Libraries. Much duplication of material and work is avoided by a co-ordinate bibliographical index of business subjects, referring the inquirer to the nearest source of business information both within and without the walls of the School of Commerce. This index is to be completed in card form, but is at present largely in the manuscript stage.

While documentary reports and investigative data are always at hand for general business research, there is a vast amount of very specialized information which the library aims to index but not to acquire. It maintains this bibliographical index under constant revision, for all fields of business information, without any limitation as to location or accessibility of material. The final object of the index is complete authoritative reference to all information existing or announced on any point of business inquiry. The location of material in other libraries is being attempted through close co-operation with them.

The School of Commerce has opened its library not only to its students, but to any business man who desires to avail himself of its privileges. It is a free reference library in general business research. In the special business fields its services are chiefly those of co-ordination and analytical reference. To the 1076 students enrolled in 1916-17, the library offered guidance, even more than resources.

The amount of material housed in the library is small compared to that made accessible by co-ordination of other special agencies in Chicago and elsewhere. Its immediate resources include good working collections in industry, commercial organization and finance. Much of the accountancy literature of the state will eventually be concentrated here, as the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants maintains a collection in the Commerce Library quarters, and steps are being taken to make the accountancy collections of other accountancy associations and institutes available for parallel consultation. In the field of finance, files are kept of market letters, current security offerings, and financial reports. The collection of general corporation financial reports includes all of the important companies in the United States whose reports are available; the reports of each company generally cover a period of five years. The immediate reference collection, also covered by the co-ordinate index, includes a periodical list of nearly seven hundred, which is most valuable in business inquiry.

For the past year the library has placed at the disposal of any bona fide business man in Chicago, free of charge, the service of the co-ordinate business index, for consultation in person or by telephone or mail.

The Commercial Library

By S. A. PITT, City Librarian, Glasgow.

Previous to the outbreak of the war the question of establishing special commercial libraries in this country had seldom been seriously discussed, and certainly no effort in this direction had materialized in the shape of a public library. The best of such examples as we possessed were private, semi-proprietary, or auxiliary departments of academic institutions. But the coming of war and the consequent severance of all trade relations with enemy countries created conditions favorable to the establishment of commercial libraries. Unable to obtain raw materials and manufactured goods from the usual sources, manufacturers, traders, and others found themselves in possession of orders which they were unable to fulfill. During a short period, when the dislocation of commerce was greatest, what valuable service commercial libraries might have rendered. And though the need for such provision may not now be so urgent as then, it is more sustained and demands our most careful preparation for future requirements.

Object and Equipment:

The object of the commercial library is to collect, index, arrange, and distribute such information as may be serviceable to those engaged in the business of manufacture and mercantile affairs, it is, in fact, the logical corollary to the scientific and technical library. Completely equipped, it would supply the manufacturer with information regarding the sources and nature of raw materials, means of transport, methods of management, cost of production, markets and agents for distribution, tariffs and all other particulars incidental to the successful conduct of home and foreign trade. If the nation's capacity for production and the disposal of its merchandise and manufactures are to be developed by the most efficient and economical methods, something better than individual and spasmodic effort is essential—all our resources require to be carefully reviewed and organized.

During recent years the Commercial Intelligence Department, Board of Trade, has shown increasing interest and activity in collecting information, much of which has appeared in its official publications; and by the payment of a small contribution subscribers can obtain the confidential information available only to those entered in the special register of the Department. Much of the intelligence collected by the Board has been brought to the notice of those who have been associated with chambers of commerce; but the lessons of the war point to the necessity for a more general distribution within properly defined limits.

Organization:

For this purpose the public commercial

library appears to offer the best organized and most generally accessible medium. A well-considered scheme in keeping with the resources of the library and the needs of the locality will, more especially at the present time, appeal to the public library committee, the local Press, and business men, enlisting their interest and practical support. Where considerations of accommodation or staff prevent the allocation of a special building or apartment solely to this purpose, the commercial section should be given a prominent and convenient place in the reference library. It would include:—Directories; code books; reports of Boards of Trade, Agriculture and Fisheries; tariff lists, postal, shipping, and railway guides; encyclopaedias of banking and accountancy; tables of foreign exchange, works on business methods, advertising, and special local trades and industries; gazetteers, atlases, and maps; Consular and company reports, Parliamentary and official publications relating to trade and commerce, statistical and other year-books; reports of Chambers of Commerce; standard books on commercial and industrial law; dictionaries of technical terms, and those of foreign languages; trade and technical periodicals; public Acts (including Emergency Legislation), and information regarding treaties in operation with foreign countries; manufacturers' and trade catalogues; leaflets and cuttings from newspapers and periodicals; special trade supplements, such as those issued by leading newspapers, and periodicals; and a carefully selected series of quick reference books intended primarily to assist those engaged in every department of trade, commerce, and industry.

To these could be added such other publications as experience would suggest.

Useful Features:

Two of the most useful features of the commercial library established in Glasgow and opened to the public in November last are the Register of Business Firms (arranged alphabetically by names of articles which the respective firms produce or in which they trade), and a Register of Translators, including an index of printers fully equipped for the production of catalogues and trade lists in foreign languages. The specifications of patents and all journals relating to patents and patent law also form part of the Glasgow Commercial Library as a matter of convenience.

By careful observation it has been ascertained in Glasgow that about 37 per cent of the inquiries received at the library have been satisfactorily answered from the collection of geographical and commercial directories, so that by a liberal provision of

(Continued on page 170.)

"IN THE FIELD"

Miss Corinne Aldrich, formerly of the Detroit Public Library, has been appointed engineering librarian of the Iowa State College.

Miss Esther H. Burns, W. R. '16, is now with the legislative reference department of the Ohio State Library.

Miss Ella S. Campbell, III, '17, has been appointed to the cataloguing staff of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Miss Marguerite E. Campbell, Simmons '17, is now with the Boston Medical Library.

Miss Elizabeth H. Cass, librarian of the Portland Cement Association, Library, died in Chicago, on October 26, after a month's illness. Miss Cass was graduated from the University of Illinois Library School in 1914. She taught in the Western Reserve Library School, 1914-15, cataloged the Commonwealth Edison Library, winter 1915, and came to the Portland Cement Association Library in September, 1916, where she was librarian until her death.

Miss Eleanor Church has resigned from the Syracuse University College of Forestry.

Miss Elizabeth Clark has resigned as librarian of the Drexel Institute.

Miss Azalea Clizbee is cataloging the private library of W. L. Clements, Bay City, Michigan.

Mr. H. W. Craver, director of the United Engineering Societies Library, has been appointed on the finance committee of the A. L. A.

Mr. Earl H. Davis, Municipal Reference Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, is in the national service.

Miss Mary Bostwick Day, who has been cataloging the Portland Cement Association Library for the past year has been appointed librarian, to take the place of Miss Cass, who died on October 26, 1917.

Miss Emma Dibble, Syracuse, '17, is in the Government service at Washington.

Miss Florence Elsele has been appointed a cataloguer in the Ordnance Bureau, Washington.

Miss Eleanor H. Frick, formerly librarian of the American Society of Civil Engineers Library, before consolidation with the United Engineering Societies Library, has returned to the staff of the former organization.

Miss Audiene Graham has been appointed librarian of Scovell Wellington and Company, Boston.

Miss Louise E. Grant has been appointed assistant librarian of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Miss Jennie Griffin has been appointed

assistant reference librarian in charge of the civics division in the St. Paul Public Library.

Miss Evelyn Hart, Syracuse, '17, is in the Government service at Washington.

Mr. Stanley Haseemeier has been appointed librarian of the American Appraisal Company, Milwaukee.

Miss Flora Hodqe, Syracuse, '17, is assistant librarian of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Miss Margaret Jackson, former editor of the Book Review Digest, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library School.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, librarian of the Women's Education and Industrial Union, Boston, addressed the Simmons College Library School students October 3.

Miss Ursula K. Johnstone, Pratt, '13, is now registrar of the British Consulate in New York.

Miss Esther Kingsbury is indexing in the gun division of the Ordnance Bureau, War Department, Washington.

Miss Emma Kinne, of the Syracuse University Library, is now doing library work in the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

Miss Ethel Knight, of the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, has resigned.

Mr. Clarence B. Lester, of the legislative reference bureau of Wisconsin, has been appointed a member of the public documents committee of the A. L. A.

Miss Estell L. Liebmann, of the Brooklyn Public Library, is now librarian of the National Workmen's Compensation Bureau, New York.

Miss Gladys E. Locke, Boston University '11, is in the cataloging department of the Boston Public Library.

Miss Gladys E. Love is in charge of the new municipal and business branch of the Rochester Public Library.

Miss Helen Luitwieler, of the Somerville Public Library, has been appointed director of the training class and editor of publications.

Miss Jessie C. MacCurdy, librarian of the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, has left library work.

Miss Margaret McVety, of the Newark Library, is now in the Pittsburg Carnegie as reference librarian.

Mr. Joseph F. Marron, legislative reference librarian at the Texas State Library, has resigned.

Miss Charlotte Matson, of Minneapolis, is now legislative reference librarian of the North Dakota Library Commission.

Mrs. George S. Maynard has received an appointment on the staff of the National

Industrial Conference Board Library, Boston.

Mr. H. B. Meek, for the past year and a half editorial assistant on part time for the Business Administration Librarian at Boston University, has received an appointment as chief clerk with the West India Oil Company at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

Miss Edith M. Morgan, librarian of the Colorado State Normal School, Gunnison, has received an appointment in the War Department, Washington.

Mr. O. E. Norman, librarian of the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, Chicago, spoke on "The Human Tie Between the Library and Shops and Factories," at the October meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, of the International Magazine Company, is spending part time in Washington, with the Food Administration, in an effort to obtain closer co-operation with the retail grocery trade.

Miss Ruth Parker, Simmons, '14, has received an appointment in the War Department.

Miss Almee Peters, Syracuse, '13, has resigned from the University Library to enter service in the War Department office.

Miss Maud M. Pugsley, librarian of the National Association of Manufacturers library, New York City, has returned after a six months' vacation.

Miss Octavia F. Rogan, assistant librarian in the Texas State Library, has been appointed legislative reference librarian.

Miss Alice L. Rose has been appointed librarian of the National City Bank, New York.

Mr. Stanley H. Rose, in charge of the New York office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has returned to his former position as export manager of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of Philadelphia.

Mr. J. Peterson Ryder has been appointed librarian of Drexel Institute

Miss Katherine Sears, formerly of the Syracuse College of Medicine.

Mr. George Shortill has been appointed librarian of the factory library of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton.

Mr. Foster Stearns, State Chairman of Massachusetts, is in training at Plattsburg.

Dr. Glen L. Swiggett, assistant secretary general of the second Pan American Scientific Congress, was appointed in November a specialist in commercial education in the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Miss Mary L. Thornton, Atlanta, '13, is organizing the North Carolina Collection in the University of North Carolina Library.

Mr. William Webb, assistant in the New York State Legislative Reference Library now in European ambulance corps work.

Miss Helen Whiting, Simmons, '17, is in the gun division of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Miss Elisa M. Willard, reference librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, has resigned.

Mr. Stewart S. Williams, former legislative reference librarian of North Dakota, is a sergeant in the Q. M. E. R. C., American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library, spoke at the annual conference of the National Tax Association in Atlanta in November, on "Annual Review of Legislative and Constitutional Changes."

Useful Things in Print

An interesting little pamphlet of 54 pages has been issued by Rice and Hutchins, Inc., Boston, titled "A Retrospect, 1866-1916," giving a history of the firm.

A 46 page book "Sheep's Wool and Paderewski" by Thomas Dreier has been published by the American Felt Company, Boston. It describes the careful selection and sorting of wool in the various intricate operations in the manufacturing of high grade felt, part of which is used in the construction of pianos. The booklet contains many illustrations and is a good example of printing. Limited edition, probably not enough for distribution.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has issued its bulletin No. 1, September, 1917, as the fifth edition, revised, of Poultry Culture. The pamphlet contains eight chapters with a bibliography and index. There are 159 pages and many excellent illustrations. The bulletin presents the subject in a very readable manner and several experts contributed to the editing.

The National Bank of Commerce, New York, issued in October, "War Revenue and Federal Income Taxes," 170 pages. Part one contains the text of the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917. Part two contains the text of the Federal Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916, with amendments of October 3, 1917, together with supplementary provisions of the War Income Tax Law and other pertinent sections of the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917.

"Scientific Management and Socialism," by Malcomb Keir, 9p., has been reprinted from the *Scientific Monthly* of October, 1917.

Bankers' Magazine for October contains a two-page description of the work of the Wall Street Division, New York University School of Commerce.

To those who have travelled through the White Mountains and camped in the Appalachian Club Huts, "On the Roof of New England" will be of much interest. This is an excellent descriptive article tucked away in the *Fall River Line Journal* of November 5; address Railroad Building, New Haven.

The *Iron Trade Review* maintains a column devoted to "New Trade Publications" which records and describes briefly, booklets and pamphlets of interest to readers of the periodical.

A recent number of *The Fourth Estate* contains brief descriptive paragraphs of the new home of the *Detroit News*. Among other interesting features is the new quarters of the private library of the *News* containing over 7,000 volumes.

The *Boston Transcript* of October 31 contains a page of statistical data "Ret Dates on Europe's War Calendar," a chronological list of events in the War from June, 1914 to October, 1917. The data forms a very useful addition to on the European War.

"Number Eight," publication of the National City Bank of New York, describes in a recent issue the career and publishes a photograph of their former librarian, Miss Florence Spencer. Miss Spencer who is well known to members of the Association, is now assistant chief clerk of the National City Bank in charge of the women employees.

Harvard's Bulletin in Education number five has been issued under the title "A Descriptive Bibliography of Measurement in Elementary Subjects" Harvard University Press, 1917, 46 pages.

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., Indianapolis, has a new booklet "Turning Waste Into Profit," with 82 illustrations. It shows the possibilities of reclaiming worn out machinery and metal parts for service by the oxy-acetylene process.

"Burt Oil Filters, Exhaust Heads and Ventilators," issued by the Burt Manufacturing Company, Akron, is a 128 page catalogue of value to mill executives and heads of power and engineering departments.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has compiled a directory of paper mills. It lists also the paper mills which use waste papers, jobbers who buy waste paper, and a list of all the Paper Trade Associations interested in news print.

The Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, has distributed "Whiting's Handbook of Wedding Forms," showing correct and ac-

cepted methods of form, type of paper in preparing wedding forms.

"The Balfour Visit," edited by Charles H. Towne, a 97 page pamphlet, has been published in this country by Doran Company, New York.

Alpha Kappa Psi Diary, which is the publication of a business fraternity, is revising its exchange mailing list. Appropriations have been secured so that twenty-five libraries may secure the publication without charge except for postage. The publication includes business articles with special numbers devoted to finance, advertising, commercial education, and accounting. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year, but until the list is full, libraries may receive copies for one year upon receipt of 25 cents for postage and mailing expenses. Address the editor, 525 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

The John Crerar Library has published a selected list of books on military medicine and surgery.

State Service is the title of a new periodical established in Albany which will be devoted to the work of the various state departments.

The Syracuse Libraries Bulletin uses one of the pages in each issue for news notes of other Syracuse libraries.

Two publications of interest by the Du Pont Company, Wilmington, are "The Sport Alluring," something about trap shooting, and "The Giant Laborer," about the use of dynamite on farm lands.

Grits and Grinds, publication of the Norton Company, Worcester, has a feature, "Abstracts from Current Articles Pertaining to Grinding," a descriptive index or synopsis of articles pertaining to the grinding industry that have appeared in recent issues of technical and trade publications.

The division of bibliography of the Library of Congress has compiled a three page list of federal documents especially useful to librarians and citizens at this time.

The Australian Government has recently published four publications containing statutory rules which are based upon war precaution measures. They relate to the Winter Butter Pool, Leather Industries Board, Commonwealth Prices Board and the Government Purchase of Rabbit Skins.

Beginning with the November issue of *The Nation's Business*, John Cotton Dana, of the Newark Public Library, edits a page called "A White List of Business Books," telling in a conversational way what is best in dif-

ferent phases of business. The first one is devoted to the export trade

Commerce, a publication of the commerce students of the University of Wisconsin, is now in its second volume.

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for November, called "The World's Food," is a collection of pages from the Conference on the World's Food held by the Academy in September.

Those who were present at the excellent address on "Democracy and World Politics" by Dean Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago Divinity School, at the opening session of the American Library Association in Louisville last summer, will be interested in a new publication, "The Divinity Student," a quarterly edited by Dean Mathews.

The Manual of Style, published by the University of Chicago Press, has recently been issued in its fifth edition.

"The University of Arizona and the War" is the September issue of the University of Arizona Record. It has an honor roll of the students and graduates, extension service, the faculty in war, and the College of Mines and Engineering. 21 p.

A new 85 page booklet from the Merchants National Bank Textile Department, Boston, has recently been issued. This work, "Women's Work in War Time," will be reviewed in the January number. Through the courtesy of the bank, members of the Association members will be sent copies so far as possible.

The "Reader's Guide," issued by the St. Paul Public Library to guide users of the library, contains a page devoted to the libraries of the city.

Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, engineers, managers, Boston, issue occasionally a four page paper of newspaper size called *The Little Journal*.

The library of the Bureau of Railway Economics has issued a list of references on freight transportation by water, trolley and motor trucks—with some comparison with freight transportation by rail—and also a list of references on the cost of transporting freight by water, trolley line and motor truck—with some comparison of cost of cost of freight transportation by railroad.

"Trading with the Enemy" act approved October 6, 1917, has been issued in a pamphlet of 67 pages by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Act governs all commercial relations with subjects of Germany and her allies.

The tenth annual report of the Missouri Library Commission, including a handbook of Missouri Libraries, 1917, contains among other things brief mention of reference libraries in Missouri.

Although vacation time is over some vacation literature issued by the advertising department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad should be of interest. They include: Manual of Summer Resorts, 64 p., The South Shore of Massachusetts Bay; Plymouth; Buzzards Bay; Quaint Cape Cod, Marthas Vineyard; Nantucket, Narragansett Pier; Watch Hill, New York to Bridgeport; Bridgeport to New London; New London to Newport; The Berkshire Hills; Litchfield Hills; and Historic Places of New England.

The Chicago Municipal Reference Library is now issuing an *Information Bulletin* in leaflet form. Volume one, number one appeared in October.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received a number of Russian directories and gazetteers containing the names and addresses of commercial and industrial establishments, country estates of over 270 acres, educational institutions hospitals, physicians and engineers. They are printed in the Russian language and although a few years old are the latest available. On file at Washington office of the Bureau.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union for April contains a feature illustrated article relating to the unedited documents on the administration of Spain in all the Americas.

A description of an exhibition of antique and modern mortars in the College of Pharmacy Library appeared in the Columbia University College of Pharmacy Alumni Journal for July.

The latest annual report of the American Antiquarian Society Library mentions material in the additions to the collection of American journalism and the gift of more rare newspaper files.

The 1917 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—State of North Dakota—contains on page 488 the report of the Grand Lodge Librarian, Miss Clara A. Richards. The work of the year included circulation out of the state, reference work in the reading room, study club work, and an increasing number of clippings. Thirty-six per cent of the requests were for purely masonic study, while the remaining percentage was on general reference subjects.

News Notes

"The Business Library as an Investment," an address by Dr. P. J. Nystrom, at the Louisville Convention of the Special Libraries Association last summer, and published by the Association the first part of July, has caused considerable favorable comment. The latest periodical to make use of the material is the *Library Journal*, which reprints the address in full in the November number.

In a recent bequest to Boston University of \$550,000, from the late Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin, \$50,000 is for a memorial library.

The U. S. Bureau of Education in its new work in regard to commercial education intends to investigate national educational opportunities for business training and to cooperate in the establishment of proper relations between opportunity for training and the needs of business. The work bids fair to hold an important place in the efforts of the bureau and its benefits should be far reaching.

A statistical library has recently been established in La Paz by the Bolivian Bureau of Statistics.

The Liverpool Commercial Library was opened the latter part of last summer. It is located in the Exchange Building and contains directories, atlases, maps, encyclopedias and material on commerce. Besides the library assistants the services of translators have been secured.

The National Board of Historical Service is now compiling an annotated list of the important books on the historical aspect of the war.

Portraits and sketches of President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet, together with the President's war address, have been got together in a brochure which is issued by the Walton Advertising & Printing Company of Boston.

The Rochester Public Library has opened in the Municipal Building a municipal and business branch.

It is said that Russia is taking steps to organize an "Association for the Development and Dissemination of Positive Sciences" somewhat similar to the "Society for the Promotion of National Industry" in France. A like central bureau of information is being advocated in Gt. Britain where the commercial library is actively taking its place in wide-awake cities.

One of the most interesting developments in the special library field today is the library to be established by the International Magazine Company of New York City. It will be under the direction of Dr. Paul J. Nystrom, chief of the Bureau of Merchandising Research, who directed the establishment of the library of the United States Rubber Company the first of the year. Material to be selected primarily will be the publishing business itself and the effect of publishing on business. This will mean data on publishing, printing, advertising, journalism, paper, graphic and printing arts, the mechanics, make-up and marketing of magazines, and a few works on general business and statistics. Utilitarian value will be the main idea of organizing this special business library and material of all sorts will be included whether in book, pamphlet, map, chart or other form. The collection will be used by the Bureau in forming reports and by the company in the administration of its gigantic undertakings.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City a few weeks ago held an exhibition of commercial art and war posters from the collection formed by the library of the museum.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that a permanent exposition will be established in the Museum of Manufactures of the Uruguayan National School of Commerce. Similar exhibits are maintained in the commercial museums of Dartmouth College, Boston University, Oregon Agricultural College, Iowa State University and others.

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland Michigan, are organizing a technical library in their new educational building.

The first regional library of the Chicago library system will be named "The Henry Eduard Legler Regional Library" in honor of the late librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

The advisory committee of the Public Affairs Information Service has authorized the sale of material listed in the last three years. The material for 1915-1916 still remains on hand and includes proceedings, legislative reports, pamphlets and other matter of great reference value. Approximately 32,000 publications were listed during the one year and those remaining unsold can be inspected at the offices of the H. W. Wilson Company, New York City.

The Omaha Court Library has received as gifts all state supreme court briefs from an attorney in Omaha.

In its issue of October 3, 1917, *Business Digest* takes on a new arrangement which is intended to segregate material covering the important business news items of the week from its material covering detailed reports, statistics and general articles which go to form a current business cyclopedia. The news items will be classified so that the banker, exporter, and manufacturer can find at a glance the items vital to his interests. The second section or reference material will be so arranged with cross references with the first section that the details of business progress will be readily available when desired. While the entire arrangement is planned to assist the busy reader in getting at just the points he wants, the whole magazine contains matters of sufficient interest to be well worth the examination of all well-informed men.

The U. S. Government has engaged Mr. J. W. Sanger, and he has already sailed for South American ports, to conduct an investigation of advertising methods under the auspices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Those who desire to receive information contained in Mr. Sanger's reports may be placed on the mailing list of the Bureau for this purpose.

There is a new landmark in the sky line of New York known as the Bush Terminal International Exhibit Building the opening of which will mark a new era in the history of American manufacturers. It is here that buyer and seller will meet and all the comforts of a well appointed club may be enjoyed. Conveniences will include domestic and foreign sales experts, stenographic and clerical help, telephones, telegraph and cable communication, and last but not least library and reading room containing current periodicals and a complete collection of reference books. A reading room will occupy the entire Forty-first Street end of the mezzanine floor of the structure. Reference works including encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, trade catalogues and government publications will be on hand. Theories, facts and figures of every industry will be kept up to date by a clipping service, standard works on buying, selling and general business, trade and technical journals, and all the new business books will be constantly added to the library. A trained library staff, together with a corps of sales experts, completes the equipment which, while merely a part of an enormous plant, means much to the successful culmination of important business deals.

Further information in the case of Mr. Keiser, of the Tacoma Public Library, states that although the city stated that it would appeal to the Supreme Court for a review of the decision of the Superior Court, and though the preliminary steps in the appeal were taken, the city attorney ultimately withdrew the appeal and the decision of the Superior Court obliging the Mayor to sign the warrant awarding interest stands as law.

It might be noted that although the expense was incurred under written instructions from the library board, under the law the suit had to be brought in the name of the librarian in whose favor the warrant had been drawn, and the library board could not legally pay the attorney's fees involved in the case, so that although the money was paid out on the written instructions of the board the librarian was obliged to bear the expense of the suit merely to reimburse him personally.

The Brooklyn Public Library has issued a short bibliography on "Book helps for munition workers," "The ship builders' library," and "National defense."

"The Technical Book Review Index was first published in April and July, 1915, by the Index Office, Inc., Chicago, and consisted of a record of technical book reviews furnished by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Carnegie Library for March, April and May of this year included the first three issues of the Technical Book Review Index, as issued by the library itself. As the number of books to review is large, and as the value of such an index has been made evident by the demand for the three numbers already published, it has been decided to issue it separately as a quarterly, the other two numbers to be published in October and December. The price of the Index is fifty cents for the year, this to include the three numbers published in the *Bulletin* and the three separate numbers."

"Public libraries have been maintained, but they once were threatened. Now the tendency is to make greater use of them, especially in the direction of increasing their use to the trading and commercial community. Already some authorities have added commercial sections to their libraries. Owing to labor difficulties many branch libraries have been closed. Many libraries have ceased purchasing fiction, and some have closed the fiction departments."—From a discussion of the effect of the war on various municipal activities in *The Modern City* for October.

"The great consulting-room of a wise man is a library."—George Dawson.

Special Libraries

PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE-HALL, INC.,
FOR THE

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Monthly except July and August.

Publication Office, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Editorial Office, Boston University, 525 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Entered as Second Class Matter, November 16, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscriptions (10 issues)\$2 00 a year
Single copies25 cents

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

President.....C. C. Williamson
Municipal Reference Library, New York
Vice-President.....John A. Lapp
Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information,
Secretary-Treasurer...Ralph L. Power
Boston University College of Business
Administration

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer,
Guy Marion, 27 State St., Boston, and
Elizabeth V. Dobbins, American Telephone
and Telegraph Co., New York.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Editor-in-Chief Ralph L. Power

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

H. H. B. Meyer Daniel N. Handy
R. H. Johnston Ethel M. Johnson
Maud A. Carabin Helen Norris
Eleanor Kerr

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

During the recent controversy over the appointment of the Librarian of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to the position of Massachusetts State Librarian, library publications, with the exception of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, were profuse in the airing of their views. It may be well at this time for us to add our comment on the matter, especially as the gentleman in question is now "in the service" and the much discussed State Library seems apparently to be "running itself."

Most journals disapproved of the appointment. The assumption involved in this opposition was that the appointee's previous experience had been wholly confined to the special library field and that therefore he was not qualified for the enervating and nerve-racking duties connected with the state library position. This position is false. The special librarian is not a person of narrowed view and limited experience. The administration and organization of most specialized libraries is such that the head of the department not only has to formulate policies but also take it upon his shoulders to plan and execute the work. This without doubt, originated in the beginning by reason of the extremely small staffs of special libraries. It has developed to a point where the complexity of the subjects covered and the thoroughness with which they are handled necessitates usually

a special knowledge of several branches of human knowledge. This has made it still more an absolute necessity to have a skilled person in charge.

While we do not presume to know intimately the work involved in the conduct of a state library we are under the impression that it does not compare in responsibility and breadth of operation with special libraries which are acquainted with.

VOLUME NUMBERING.

In taking over the editorial work of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, beginning with the September number, we did not at first notice that, through an unaccountable slip the volume number was erroneously changed with the issue of April. We discovered it, however, in time to make the correction on last month's issue. This explains the difference in the volume numbering of the 1917-1918 volume which starts out as volume eight, changes to volume nine for six issues and lapses back to volume eight. The entire issue for January to December 1917 inclusive should comprise the complete volume eight.

The January number of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* will be devoted chiefly to material on women in war and women in industry. Several articles with a complete bibliography of women in war will be included.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO

MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

The principal activity of the *SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION* is the publication of its official journal "*SPECIAL LIBRARIES*." The publication of a monthly magazine with no financial support other than the \$2.00 received from each member and subscriber is necessarily a very difficult task. To this task the editor and his associates are giving a great deal of time and hard work. If their efforts are to result in any measure of success, the members must rally to their support. The officers of the association will do everything they possibly can to make of the magazine what they believe the members wish it to be, but they can do nothing at all unless the members do their part.

A serious financial condition now confronts the Executive Board. It is the hope and expectation that the members will not permit this condition to continue when once they are made acquainted with it.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1917, as shown by the Secretary-Treasurer's books:

Balance on hand July 1, 1916	\$ 24.70
Receipts:	
Subscriptions	707.63
Advertising	85.25
Sale of back numbers	75.53
Miscellaneous	33.56
Total	\$ 926.81

Expenditures:	
Printing	748.10
Postage and express	40.94
Miscellaneous	92.64
Balance on hand June 30, 1917	45.13
Total	\$ 926.81

Against the balance on hand of \$45.13, bills amounting to \$85.60 were outstanding on June 30. About \$25 on the 1916-17 advertising account was uncollected and may still be realized. It was hoped that a considerable amount of unpaid subscriptions and dues for the past few years could be collected, but a systematic effort to collect these accounts shows clearly that nothing at all can be realized from that source. Moreover, the effort to collect unpaid dues has resulted in the elimination of fifty or sixty names from the membership list. These are nearly all of persons who have left library work or for some other sufficient reason have ceased to be interested in the magazine and the Association.

Consequently, the new editorial and publishing management began its work with the September issue confronted by an actual deficit of between \$75 and \$100 and a smaller membership than had been assumed. Printing bills and other expenses are and must continue to be heavy. If, therefore, the magazine is to be kept up and improved from month to month, as it should be, **EVERY MEMBER MUST DO HIS PART**, first, by paying his subscription for 1917-18 at once; second, by getting at least one new subscriber; and third, by sending to the editor items of general interest to special librarians.

Don't wait for the Secretary-Treasurer to send you another bill and then follow it up with a letter. Send him your check for \$2.00 TODAY, and send him the name of at least one new member.

C. C. Williamson, President.

(Continued from page 162.)

these a very useful service can be rendered to the business community.

An Assured Success.

There is ample evidence that even in these early days the future of this library is full of promise. The staff has already dealt with nearly 10,000 inquiries, and in the comparatively few cases in which the technical information and resources of the department have proved unequal to demands made upon them, it is gratifying to be able to state that both the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade and the Imperial Institute have responded immediately and successfully to our requests for assistance.

In several of the large American towns excellent commercial libraries have been in existence for some years, and in Germany one of the most recent developments is a proposal to establish for public use a

very complete technical and commercial library at Frankfort-on-Main.—From *Municipal Journal*, August 31, 1917.

(Continued from page 159.)

intellectual and spiritual plane, and, through the cultivation of their minds and souls, partake of life in a much larger way. Is it not, therefore, the duty of the scientists, who are thus enabled to develop themselves and enjoy life, to repay as far as possible the men at whose expense this is made possible.

Russian scientific literature, therefore, contains real gems of a popular character, books in which the scientific accuracies are retained, combined with the utmost simplicity and clearness of presentation. If any of you are familiar with Huxley's writings or the writings of the great English physicist Tyndall, (I recall particularly his ten lectures on physics prepared for the working men in Whitechapel), you will have a very good idea of the Russian popular scientific literature.

Russian scientists occupy a prominent place in the fields of pure mathematics, theoretical chemistry, physics, and many phases of botany, particularly plant physiology. They lead especially in the science of soils. Russians have established the natural classification of soils which is now being adopted practically all over the world. A member of the Bureau of Soils who has just translated a Russian book on soils from German into English, considers it one of the most valuable contributions to this science of which he has any knowledge.

In conclusion let me say that in no other country in the world does literature occupy so influential a position as in Russia. Nowhere else does it exercise so profound and so direct an influence upon the intellectual development of the younger generation. Its large number of simply written but thoroughly accurate scientific books and pamphlets form in a sense a sort of University extension, eagerly absorbed by the working masses, many of whom would surprise you by the depth of their understanding of Darwin's theory of evolution or Haeckel's monism.

(Continued from page 160.)

until it is returned, but he can turn to this file and find who has taken it out. Since the books cannot be taken from the laboratory buildings, he is able to look up his reference without delay.

The circular of the laboratory states "the library depends for its growth largely upon contributions from the friends of the laboratory." The fact that the library has grown 300 per cent. in the last three years shows how its friends feel toward it.

Women's Vocations

Some Reading Lists prepared by Ethel M. Johnson, Librarian of the Women's Educational Union, 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Agriculture as a vocation for women..	1913
Architecture and landscape gardening as a vocation for women.....	1912
Bacteriology as a vocation for women..	1912
Business as a vocation for women....	1912
Business proprietorship as a vocation for women	1915
Chemistry as a vocation for women....	1913
Dietetics as a vocation for women....	1917
Dentistry and pharmacy as a vocation for women	1916
Domestic science vocation opportunities	1917
Gardening as a vocation for women...	1912
Interior decorating, designing, commercial art for women.....	1916
Interior decorating, lists of schools...	1915
Institutional management as a vocation for women	1917
Journalism as a vocation for women..	1916
Juvenile delinquency	1914
Law as a vocation for women.....	1916
Library work as a vocation for women	1915
Lunch rooms and lunch room management as a vocation for women.....	1917
Medical gymnastics	1913
Medical social service as a vocation for women	1914
Medicine as a vocation for women....	1916
The ministry as a vocation for women.	1916
Nursing as a vocation for women....	1917
Photography as a vocation for women.	1916
Probation work as a vocation for women	1914
Public health service as a vocation for women	1915
Public school teaching as a vocation for women	1917
Publishing house work as a vocation for women	1916
Religious work as a vocation for women	1915
Secretarial work as a vocation for women	1917
Social service as a vocation for women	1917
Social service fellowship for women..	1917
Some hospitals in Boston and training schools for nurses.....	1917
Tea room management as a vocation for women	1916
Telephone operating as a vocation for women	1914
Fellowship in American Colleges open to women and having special requirements as preparation.	1916
Opportunities for women in department store work....	1917

There is a charge of 10 cents to cover typewriting on 1916 and 1917 lists. Single copies of earlier lists are supplied free while supply lasts.

Reprints of the one-page printed lists are 5 cents a copy.

Among the news of commercial exhibits and museums comes the information of arrangements for a display of Dutch East Indies' products in a suite adjoining the Netherlands consulate in Sydney. A line of Japanese products is also on exhibit in Sydney.

The October number of the *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumni* has an article on "Women in Libraries" by the chief of the economics division, New York Public Library. The writer says in part: "There is not in the library school curriculum of today sufficient specialization" and asks why must one give valuable time to cataloguing if one has no natural aptitude or ability. There are others who also believe that the library schools do not specialize extensively enough and some who believe it is not within their province. But it seems a trifle absurd to state that one should not become familiar with cataloging, or words to that effect. There are few librarians in public or special libraries who do not know the rudiments of cataloguing and their practical application even though they do not themselves do cataloguing work. Nearly two of the seven pages are extracts from Mr. Brush's paper printed in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* last June.

The Magazine of Wall Street seemingly falls in line with the new *Forbes Magazines* and establishes a Business Woman's Department.

The committee on classification of personnel in the Army is taking a census of drafted men as they arrive in the cantonments. The work involves a detailed account of practically a life history of every man, such as his education, business experience, etc. It is a gigantic undertaking and will form eventually a card catalogue of immense size.

Thomas E. Wilson and Company, Chicago, are establishing a library for the use of the officials in the organization.

The Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., are organizing a library to be used by their 14,000 employees, over 60 per cent. of whom are foreign born. The library work will include two distinct features, namely, a technical or research division for the executives and a general reading division for the employees.

The Reclamation Service in Washington has a library in its engineering section containing material on various construction work being operated by the Service. It is fairly complete and includes, besides books, many photos, maps, blue prints, drawings and charts.

New Business Branch

This library was opened October 1st. There are two items of special interest connected with this opening. First, it took place at the same time with the dedication of the magnificent new Chamber of Commerce building. In the auditorium of this building is this fine quotation from the inaugural address of Jonathan Child, the first mayor of Rochester: "In the intercourse of social life and on all occasions involving the interests of our young city let us forget our politics and our party and seek only the public good." This would be a good motto for the library, too. It expresses exactly the spirit of the institution.

The second point of interest is the fact that this library occupies the same building and the identical room where the old "Central Library" was located for thirty years, a library which at the height of its activity circulated 136,054 volumes in one year. It is, therefore, in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that this room should be rededicated to books.

At the opening of this business library, Mayor Edgerton was introduced as the "Father of the Rochester Publication Library." He expressed his gratification over this new extension of the library's activities. Corporation Counsel B. B. Cunningham spoke briefly on the educational opportunities of the library. Kingman Nott Robins, author of the "Farm Mortgage Handbook," spoke for the business men of the city, emphasizing the fact that many people are working on the same problems and that books make it possible for us to profit by this experience of others. Librarian William F. Yust outlined the scope of the library.

It is the aim of this library to provide a working collection of material helpful to business men in their daily work. Ultimately it will cover all of the important industries and occupations in the city. Specifically it includes political science, political economy, capital and labor, banks, finance, credit, interest, production, business law, commerce, trade, transportation, engineering, accounting, business methods, advertising.

On the municipal side it deals with history and organization, municipal finance, public utilities, sanitation and public health, public improvement, public safety, education and social welfare.

There are many books and pamphlets on commerce and transportation of special interest to the busy business man. There are many books dealing with production, insurance, accident prevention, government ownership and vocational education.

There are many maps and atlases showing trade routes, good roads, postal routes,

railroads and express lines.—From the *Rochester Commerce*, October 18, 1917.

The library of the Bureau of Railway Economics is sending to such libraries as will make good use of them two copies of the stenciled cards it uses in cataloguing articles in the *Railway Age Gazette* and *Railway Review*. This service commences with the current volumes of these two publications and is intended, quite naturally, only for libraries in which railway subjects are important.

Mr. Eugene F. McPike has a plan similar to that of Mr. George W. Lee of Boston. Mr. McPike, it will be remembered, first came to the attention of the Association in 1914, when he was scheduled to appear at the Washington Convention to speak on "Methods Followed and Results Achieved by 'International Notes and Queries' and Similar Enterprises." Although Mr. McPike did not appear, his paper was printed in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* for June, 1914, under the title "Intercommunication; National and International." Mr. Lee's plan of "Sponsors for Knowledge" relates partly to the sources of knowledge so as to register the location thereof and make it more accessible or available. As distinguished from this plan, Mr. McPike's proposition might be considered as being more nearly in behalf of the "Seekers of Knowledge," to the end of promoting or increasing the demands for knowledge. Mr. Dana writes as follows: "My feeling about this whole matter is somewhat to the effect that what is needed to distribute information is not a method of distribution, but a desire on the part of human beings that it be distributed. The machinery is in existence, the information is obtainable. Few want it, therefore few get it." Two reprints from the *Illinois Central Magazine*, dated July and September, 1917, give one an idea of the entire matter.

In September a new School of Commerce and Finance was established in Washington University, St. Louis. Due to the constantly increasing demand for scientific training in business new institutions and departments are appearing every day. Announcement also appears of a new school of commerce at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

"British Universities and the War," a paper covered book of 94 pages published by Houghton Mifflin Company, contains a record of sixteen English universities in war time and the efforts made by them to help their country. The number of men in the service is included.

THE CALIFORNIA LIBRARY PLAN

In order to make as complete use of the existing machinery as possible, all the libraries in California are being gathered together into an arm of the Defense Council work.

The State Library has assisted in organizing County Libraries in thirty-six counties, and in the remaining counties there are independent libraries that are working under the following plan:

1. A Library is designated in each County to work with the County Council of Defense. (Where possible, it is suggested that the Council have its headquarters near the local library.)

2. The State Library prepared popular lists of materials, suitable for all libraries on subjects germane to Defense Council work, covering two general classifications, *Food Conservation* (including Diet, Home Economics, Crops, Gardening, etc., etc., and *Economic Problems*, including Labor—especially Women's Industry—Americanization and their work, etc.)

3. Libraries designated to assist the Councils have on file material in the State Library "popular lists" and in addition all other books, pamphlets and clippings that the Council or Writers and Speakers in the communities can use, the Librarians holding themselves in readiness to assist in selecting material for short speeches and articles and in locating statistical data. (The Four-Minute Men are directed to their own home library.)

4. When the office of the Council is not near the Library building, the library will furnish a small working library for the office, consisting of the Agricultural Year Book, the Monthly Crop Report, Index to the publications of the Department of Agriculture, U. S. Official Bulletin, published by the Committee on Public Information, also their Four-Minute Men Bulletins, and such pamphlets and clippings as relate to the administrative work of the Council of Defense.

5. It is suggested that libraries designated place all literature necessary to Defense Work in one part of their collections.

The idea was not to duplicate any of the State collections already established, but to gather together periodical and occasional literature devoted to the very limited field of preventive medicine with which the laboratory is concerned.

That scholars and students need books has never been questioned, but it is only within a comparatively few years that public libraries have been scattered in every direction over our land, and that not only educational and professional institutions, but each sort of industrial or technical business aspires to have a "library." *It is suggestive to note that it is precisely the hustling, materialistic trades and manufac-*

turing concerns that have appreciated most keenly the need of knowing what others were doing in their lines of business, and have spent most liberally in buying reference books and in having their mass of current and trade literature put in order, indexed, and managed so that the man who needs certain information has it immediately at hand.

LABORATORY LIBRARY

Presumably, scientific and professional workers are not subject to such sharp competition as their brothers in business who frankly consider money-getting the sign of success. But from another point of view it is even more necessary that the scientific worker in a laboratory or the man engaged in any line of research, should know what improvements have been made in methods of procedure and technique, what discoveries are reported, and what questions are now engaging the attention of the scientific and economic worlds.

The aim and scope of the library is given in the annual report for 1916, that "the duty of the librarian or scientific secretary is not chiefly to keep the very small library in order, but to bring together the literature on the various subjects under consideration; to consult foreign journals as well as those of this country for material which may be of use to the laboratory; and to prepare in reputable form whatever bibliographies and abstracts are needed. By this arrangement the time of the technical experts is saved, and the work of compiling bibliographical data is done in a satisfactory manner."

A library in any institution is always one of the means for bringing individual workers in touch with each other: and in the case of the laboratory library there is no reason why it should not also be made a means for bringing the workers in the different laboratories in the State nearer together—especially at this time when everyone is willing and eager to unite for service—From the *Monthly Bulletin* of the New York State Department of Health, October, 1917.

Among important bibliographies which SPECIAL LIBRARIES will publish soon will be: women in war work; list of references on the organization and work of trade associations, 93 titles; textile industry in three parts—raw materials and manufacturing, woolen and worsted manufacturing, and bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc.; list of dictionaries of commercial commodities and other books descriptive of the materials used in the arts, manufacture and commerce

Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof and obtain access for himself and family to some social library. Almost any luxury should be sacrificed to this—William Ellery Channing.

List of References on Textile Industry

Compiled by ERNEST L. LITTLE

Secretary, Textile Department, Merchants National Bank

- RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING.
1. Abbee, R. Weaving, a New England Village Industry. *Craftsman*, Vol. 2, Syracuse, N. Y.
 2. Adams, Alfred E. Ring Spinning. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham. April 25, 1900.
 3. American Cotton Company The Round-lap Bale at the Mill. New York, 1902.
 4. American Printing Company. *Fabrics We Are Printing and How We Do It*. Published privately. Fall River Mass.
 5. American Sheep Breeder. Chicago, 1881—.
 6. Ashenhurst, Thomas R. Cloth Construction Tables. *Journal Printing Company*, Jamestown, N. Y.
 7. Ashenhurst, Thomas R. *Design in Textile Fabrics*. Cassell & Company, London, 1883.
 8. Ashton, Frederick T. *Theory and Practice of the Art of Designing Fancy Cotton*. Henry Carey Baird & Company, Philadelphia, 1874.
 9. Atkinson, E. W. Improved Methods of Combing Cotton. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Oct. 16, 1900.
 10. Atkinson, Edward. *Fibre of Cotton*. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham April 26, 1899.
 11. Atkinson, Edward. *Injury to Cotton Fibre by Manufacturing Processes*. *Textile World*, Boston, September, 1878.
 12. Ayer, George A. Humidity in Cotton Manufacturing. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, April 27, 1904.
 13. Baird, Robert H. *The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide*. A. Hart, Philadelphia 1851.
 14. Bagnall. *History of the Textile Industry in the United States*. Cambridge, 1893.
 15. Baldwin. A. A. *Self-instructor in Textile Designing*. A. A. Baldwin, Brasher Falls, New York, 1890.
 16. Barker, Alfred F. *The Study of Textile Design*. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, 1903.
 17. Batchelder. *Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States*. Boston, 1863.
 18. Bates, Daniel Moore. *Waxes in Warp Sizing*, New England Cotton Manufacturer, Sept. 29, 1903.
 19. Baumwoll-Industrie, Baumwoll-Spinnerei, Zwirnerei, Weiss and Runtweberei, Bleicherei, Appretur. *Schweizerische Landesausstellung*, 1883.
 20. Bayley, A. M. C. *Spinning and weaving* (In *Woman's Library*. v.4,p. 217-59- 1903.
 21. Bennett, Frank P. *Cotton Fabrics Glossary*; containing instructions for the manufacture of every known grade and variety of cotton fabrics. Frank P. Bennett & Company, Boston, 1907.
 22. Bennett, Frank Pierce, Jr. *Cotton Process and Wool Process*. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Vol. 80, Boston, April 25, 1906.
 23. Dischoff. *History of the British Woolen Manufacture*. London, 1842.
 24. Bishop. *History of American Manufactures*. Philadelphia, 1864.
 25. Boyer, B. F. Company. *Yarn tables and calculations for worsted, woolen, cotton, linen and silk*. Camden, N. J., 1905.
 26. Boyers, Thomas, *Student's Assistant to Practical Cotton Spinning*. London, 1894.
 27. Broadbent, James Thomas. *A Cotton Manual for Manufacturers and Students*. Lord and Nagle, Boston, 1905.
 28. Bronson, J. and R. *Weaving and Dyeing*. J. and R. Bronson. New Hartford, New York, 1817.
 29. Brooks, Christopher Parkinson. *Moisture in Cotton and Cotton Yarns*. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Boston, Sept. 21, 1904.
 30. Bryers, Thomas. *Practical Cotton Spinning*. Abel Heywood & Sons, Ltd, Manchester, 1898.
 31. Bryers, Oliver. *Practical Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer*. H. C. Baird, 1851.
 32. Bullard, W. Irving. *The Quest of the Long Staple Cotton, 1917*. A descriptive booklet on the long staple cotton fields of the world. Authentic 42 pages. 1 map.
 33. Bullard, W. Irving. *New England Mill Stocks as Investment Securities*. National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Report, Vol. 84, page 163.
 34. Bullough, John. *Warpers and Sizers*. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Wright & Potter, Boston, 1870.
 35. Burgess, Robert. *Cotton Combing*. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n., Vol 79 Boston, Sept. 20, 1905.
 36. Butterworth, John. *Cotton and its Treatments in the Various Processes of Opening, Carding and Spinning*. Hirst & Rennie, Oldham, England, 1881.
 37. Butterworth, John. *A Guide to Universal Manufacture; or the Web Analyzed*. Manchester, 1801.

38. Calico Weaving. By an Overlooker of Thirty Years' Standing. John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester.
39. Carter, H. R. Rope, Twine, and Thread Making. Bale & Danielson, London, 1909.
40. Chapman, Robert. A Treatise on Rope Making. Henry Carey Philadelphia.
41. Christie, Mrs. Archibald H. Embroidery and Tapestry Weaving. Macmillan Company, New York, 1907.
42. Claffin, H. B. Company. Wash Dress Fabrics. H. B. Claffin Company, New York, 1904.
43. Clark, Daniel. Blending of Cotton. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Sept. 29, 1903.
44. Clark, W. A. Graham. Hand looms in India. American Textile Manufacturer. 1907.
45. Clark, W. A. Graham. Swiss Embroidery and Lace Industry. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1908.
46. Clark, W. A. Graham. Textiles from Cotton Waste in Germany. Consular and Trade Reports, Bureau of Manufacturers, Washington, April 25, 1908.
47. Comber. Cotton Combing. Textile World. Vol. 15, No. 5, Boston, 1898.
48. Coombes, J. W. The Indian hand-loom industry. Textile World Rec., Vol. 28, Boston, 1905.
49. Cudlip, John B. Prize Essay on Spinning. Whitinsville, Mass., 1895.
50. Cutts, E. L. Textile Fabrics. 1854.
51. Davis, G. E. Dreyfus, Charles and Holland, Philip. Sizing and Mildew in Cotton Goods. Palmer & Howe, Manchester, 1880.
52. Day, Louis F. Pattern Design. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1904.
53. Dodge. Sheep and Wool, Department of Agriculture Report, No. 66. Washington, 1900.
54. Drown, F. E. New Process of Bleaching Cotton. Pawtucket, 188—.
55. Duncan, John. The Art of Weaving. James Hedderwick, Glasgow, 1867.
56. Edick, George H. Prize Essay on Spinning. Whitinsville, Mass., 1895.
57. Ellison. Cotton Trade of Great Britain. London, 1886.
58. Fisher, Charles H. Humidity Observations in Ring Spinning Rooms. Rand, Avery & Company, Boston, 1885.
59. Foley, E. D. Cotton Manufacturers' Assistant. John Heywood, Ltd., Manchester, 1887.
60. Forbes, Franklin. Cording New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Thomas W. Ripley, Boston, 1866.
61. Forester, E. C. Prevention of Filling Waste New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Boston, Sept. 21, 1904.
62. Foster, A. R. Weaving Mill Management. John Heywood, Manchester, 1909.
63. Fox, Thomas William. The Mechanism of Weaving. Macmillan & Company, London, 1894.
64. French, Gilbert J. Remarks on the Mechanical Structure of Cotton Fibre. Manchester, 1857.
65. Galbraith, George. The Cotton Spinner's Companion. W. R. M'Phun, Glasgow, 1836.
66. Geldard, James. Handbook of Cotton Manufacture. John Wiley & Son New York, 1867.
67. Gill, Augustus H. Moisture in Cotton and Reabsorption. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Rand, Avery & Company, Boston, 1835.
68. Graham, H. W. Kentucky Weaving. Craftsman, Vol. 1, Syracuse, N. Y.
69. Grant, F. B. Waste Winding Spindles. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Rand, Avery & Company, Boston, Oct. 28, 1885.
70. Gulliver, Arthur H. Spinning Fine Yarns on a Frame. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Oct. 6, 1899.
71. Hammond. Cotton Industry. New York, 1897.
72. Hawkesworth, Alfred. Weaving as a Fine Art. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Apr. 28, 1897.
73. Hayes, William. Additional Top Strippers on Revolving Flat Cards The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Boston, April 29, 1909.
74. Hazard. United States Commercial and Statistical Register. Philadelphia, 1840-42.
75. Hedrick, Charles C. Cotton Spinning. Boston, 1902.
76. Hersom, Arthur M. Preparation of Warps. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Boston, Sept. 21, 1904.
77. Heylin, Henry Brougham. Cotton Weavers' Handbook. Charles Griffin & Company, Ltd., London, 1908.
78. Hoguet, Robert J. Textile Testing in Europe and America. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Vol. 85, Boston, Sept. 29, 1908.
79. Holmes, James. Cotton Cloth Designing. Lupton Bros., Burnley. 1896.
80. Holmes, James. Notes on Weaving. Lord & Nagle Company, Boston, Mass.
81. Hutton, W. S. Work Manager's Handbook of Modern Rules. 1901.
82. Ivey, G. Franks. Cotton Weaving. G. F. Ivey & Company, Hickory, N. C.
83. Kaim. Travels in North America. London, 1770.
84. Lanpher, Asael L. Improvements in the Apparatus for Spinning Cotton or other Fibrous Substances. Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Oct. 1834.

85. Leigh, Frederick Allen. English Carding. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Rand, Avery & Company, Boston, Oct. 28, 1885.
86. Leigh, Frederick Allen. Progress in Cotton Carding. F. A. Leigh & Company, Boston, 1890.
87. Lester, J. H., M. Sc. Sampling and Testing. Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, 1903.
88. Lewis. Our Sheep and the Tariff. Philadelphia, 1890.
89. Lincoln, Francis L. Instruction Book on Ring Spinning. 1885.
90. Manufacture of Cotton Threads at the Mills of the Lee Spinning Co., England. Scientific American Supplement, New York, Aug. 6, 1887.
91. Matthews, J. Merritt, Ph. D. Textile Fibres. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1904.
92. Merriam, William. Combined Textiles. 1902.
93. Merriam, William. Cotton Manufacture 1902.
94. Messenger, Frank M. Cotton Mixing. New England Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, April 25, 1900.
95. Monie, Hugh, Jr. Structure of the Cotton Fibre. Abel Heywood & Son, Manchester, 1890.
96. Nasmith, John W. Combing Short Staple Cotton. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Vol. 84, Boston, April 16, 1908.
97. Nasmith, Joseph. The Students' Cotton Spinning. John Heywood, Ltd. Manchester, 1892.
98. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin, Boston, 1869—.
99. Nelson, H. William. Weaving, 1909.
100. Noetting, E. and Lehne, A. Aniline Black and its Application in Dyeing Printing. Heywood & Co., London, 1909.
101. North. History of the New England Woolen Manufacture, in Davis, New England States, vol. 1. Boston, 1897.
102. North. The Wool Book, 1895. Boston, 1895.
103. Oliver, Thomas. Weaving Problems. Kennedy, Hawick, Scotland, 1899.
104. Ornamental Design of Woven Fabrics. Methuen & Co., London.
105. Pead, John W. English Carding on Print Cloth Numbers. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Sept. 25, 1894.
106. Plimpton, E. L. Cotton Spinning. Potter's American Monthly, Vol. 8 Philadelphia.
107. Posselt, Emanuel Anthony. Cotton Manufacturing. E. A. Posselt, Philadelphia, S. Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, 1903.
108. Posselt, Emanuel Anthony. Posselt's Textile Library. E. A. Posselt, Philadelphia, 1900.
109. Posselt, Emanuel Anthony. Wool, Cotton, Silks from Fibre to Finished Fabric, Covering both Woven and Knit Goods. E. A. Posselt, Philadelphia, 1907.
110. Priestman, Mrs. Mabel Tuke. Swedish Weaving. Home Needlework Magazine, Florence, Mass.
111. Proceedings of Meeting of Wool-Growers of Woodstock, Vermont, 1826.
112. Randall. The Sheep Husbandry in the United States. New York, 1881.
113. Randall. The Fine Wool Sheep Husbandry. New York, 1863.
114. Rice, George Damon, Jr. A Fibre of Cotton from the Bale to the Finished Fabric. George D. Rice, Jr., College Hill, Mass., 1891.
115. Roberts, M. E. and Channer, C. C. Lace Making in the Midland. Methuen & Co., London, 1900.
116. Rooney, Elwin Holbrook. Semi-Combing. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Boston, April 29, 1909.
117. Rushworth. The Sheep. Buffalo, 1899.
118. Sadtler, S. P. Vegetable Textile Fibres. 1891.
119. Sail-Duck Cotton Goods Nile's Register, Vol. 37, Baltimore.
120. Schultze, Prof. Paul. Development of Textile Patterns in Former Centuries. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Oct. 16, 1900.
121. Shaw. Sheep Husbandry in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1901.
122. Sherman, W. F. Double American Carding. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry Waltham. September 25, 1894.
123. Silver, Arthur. Designing for Cretonnes and Other Printed Fabrics. London, 1897.
124. Sizing of Cotton. Textile Manufacturer, Vol. 29, Manchester.
125. Southey. The Rise, Progress and Present State of Colonial Sheep & Wools. London, 1851.
126. Southworth, William S. Round Bale at the Mill. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Sept. 25, 1901.
127. Stephenson, C. and Suddards, F. A text Book, dealing with Ornamental Design for Woven Fabrics. Methuen & Company, London, 1897.
128. Stewart. The Domestic Sheep. Chicago, 1900.
129. Strength of Fibres of New Orleans Cotton. Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, June, 1863.
130. Structure of Cotton Fibre. De Bow's Commercial Review, Vol. 18, New Orleans.
131. Taggart. William Scott Cotton Spinning. Macmillan Co., London, 1890.

(Continued on page 179.)

Book Reviews

Hammond's Large Scale War Map of the Western Front, C. S. Hammond & Co., New York, \$100. A new map brought out by the Hammond Company, covering the western front. The treatment of railways, canals, forests and woods, forts, arsenals, etc., is minute. It is on a scale of ten miles to the inch. So-called "War-Tacks" can be purchased for insertion along the lines of battle and changed daily according to the reports from the newspapers. The latest edition contains a complete index of over seven thousand names. This map may be mounted on cloth, or one printed on cloth may be purchased for an additional charge.

A Text Book in the Principles of Science Teaching. By George Twiss, New York. Macmillan, 1917, 486 p., \$1.40. Prof. Twiss, of Ohio State University, has compiled this book for the instruction of those who are preparing for teaching careers in the Natural Sciences. It should be none the less helpful for those already in service. The volume embodies the results of many years study of the Natural Sciences, and attempts to show concretely how Educational Psychology may be applied to the teaching of Science. The first eleven chapters formulate general principles for all science teaching. The others are devoted to the explanation of principles and methods of teaching that are especially applicable to the several sciences of the high school curriculum. The book is exceptionally rich in reference lists. Nearly every chapter has several pages of bibliography on some particular subject.

The Rolling Mill Industry. By F. H. Kindl, Penton Publishing Co., Cleveland, 1913, 76 p. Cloth \$2; Leather \$3.

Although first published about four years ago, The Rolling Mill Industry still shows a steady sale. The book abounds in statistical tables and illustrations. The historical data relating to rolling mills, their present day classification, and something about the finished products are treated in detail. The remaining chapters take up the wire industry, tube and pipe industry, tin and tin plate industry. The last chapter contains statistical data which would hardly be applicable to present day conditions, but serves for comparative purposes.

Outlines for Advanced Course in Commercial Spanish. By Francisco Zuazaga. Students' Supply Shop, Back Bay, Boston, 1915,, 41 p. 25c. An outline for class work in conversational Spanish used by Professor Zuazaga in the College of Business Adminis-

tration of Boston University. Although published two years ago, it has not been issued for distribution outside the College.

"Boston's Special Libraries." By Ralph L. Power. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1917, 138 p., \$1.00.

The growth of business libraries and their importance in a commercial center is strikingly suggested in a recent volume by Ralph L. Power on "Boston's Special Libraries." The book is much more than a directory of information sources of a particular city. It is a description of various types of business and technical libraries and of the methods they employ. As Boston's special libraries are representative of the field, this gives to the publication wide general interest as well as local value.

To those accustomed to thinking of libraries in terms of public libraries the number and variety of specialized collections comes as a surprise. There are newspaper libraries, public service corporation libraries, engineering, banking, insurance, and chemical libraries, or information bureaus. There are libraries made up of maps and clippings and pamphlets; libraries housed in vertical files; and libraries represented by shelves of directories.—In short there is about every kind of special library as to subject matter, material, and treatment. In all sixty-six different collections are described.

In each case the author gives a short account of the development of the collection, its scope, and the special features that distinguish it, explaining methods employed which are unusual or of particular note. As a business librarian, Mr. Power has the point of view which enables him to recognize the facts of salient interest in the various libraries described. Thus the separate articles while brief are compact with information.

A suggestive list of references on business library methods, care of clippings, and systems of filing and indexing, adds to the value of the book.

In view of the growing interest in business libraries, and in special library training, a publication like this is particularly timely in its appeal. It should be of service not only to libraries and library schools, but to business firms considering the establishment of a special collection.

—E. M. J.

"The Story of Iron," 1914, 212 p. "The Story of Sugar." "The Story of Leather." Penn Publishing Co., Phila., 1914, 1915, 1917,

These three volumes tell in an interesting style of the gigantic industries of iron, sugar and leather. They are not, of course, source books by any means but just readable stories. Each volume deals with an important industry and should have an especial interest to school children. For children's libraries, and school collections these stories are especially applicable.

Notes on Accounting. Theory and Practice. Charles F. Rittenhouse and Philip F. Clapp, Associated Press, New York City, 1917, 85p. \$1.50. A series of notes prepared for students of advanced bookkeeping, it is intended to provide a basis for work on certain phases of accounting not fully covered by standard text books. It would be of little benefit unless used in connection with class lectures and problems. Texts which have been used in accounting classes include Bennett's Corporation Accounting, Kesters Accounting Theory and Practice, Hatfield's Modern Accounting, Bentley's Science of Accounts, Dickenson's Accounting Practice and Procedure, and Montgomery's Auditing.

Exercises in Accounting. By Charles F. Rittenhouse and Philip F. Clapp, Associated Press, New York City, 1917, 117 p. \$1.50. A set of exercises containing 168 problems divided into: Single Entry, Partnerships, Corporations, Financial Statements, Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Consignments, Branches and Selling Agencies, Manufacturing Accounts, Miscellaneous—Including Practical Accounting, and Theory of Accounts.

Elements of Accounts. By Charles F. Rittenhouse, A. D. MacLachlan, Boston, 1915, 115 p. \$1.75. This was written for the students at Simmons College because it was found more practical to present the subject of accounting to young women students in a different manner than to men. Prof. Rittenhouse now uses the volume in his accounting classes for women at the College of Business Administration of Boston University. The treatment is detailed and the material elementary. While it is not to be classed as a high school text, yet it has purposely been made simpler than the average college text book. Particular phases of the subject receive considerable attention, such as accounting for institutions, including libraries, clubs, hospitals, and other organizations, preparation of financial reports; federal income tax; etc.

The British Navy at War. By W. MacNeile Dickinson. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1917, 93 p illus and maps. 75c net. Prof. Dickson of the University of Glasgow has written an extremely interesting story

of the British Navy in the present war. Graphic descriptions of both great and small battles, as well as thrilling accounts of the submarines are given. Some of the material originally appeared in the London Times, Cornhill, and other magazines. In the appendix appear lists of ensignia of rank in the Royal Navy, and a list of German colonial possessions surrendered to the Allies since August 1914. Excellent pictures and authentic maps lend interest to this excellent narrative of Great Britain's navy in action.

The Booklover and His Books. By Harry L. Koopman, Boston Book Company, Boston, 1917, 185 p. \$2.00 net. Dr. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and one who has for many years been noted as an authority on type, papers, and bindings, has assembled a series of over twenty essays on the physical make-up of the ideal book. These are brought together in the Booklover and His Books without systematic order, which has resulted in overlapping. It does not, however, lessen the value of the work. Many of the chapters appeared originally in "The Printing Art," "The Graphic Arts," and other magazines. The author treats of the ideal book, its type, paper, composition, etc. as well as essays on parchment, the value of reading, books, booklovers, etc. Printed from imported 12-point Bodonic type, with uncut pages, excellent binding, and gilt top, the Boston Book Company has embodied in the physical make-up of the volume the ideas expressed by Dr. Koopman.

Commercial Law Notes. By Harold L. Perrin and Harold C. Spencer. Students' Supply Shop, Back Bay, Boston, 140 p. \$2.35. This is the manuscript which Dr. Perrin uses in his first-year law classes at the College of Business Administration of Boston University. It was first used last year, and this is a revised edition. The "case" method is used. Large portfolio size, loose leaf.

"The Rebirth of Russia." By Isaac F. Marcossou. New York, John Lane Company, 1917, 208 p., illus, \$1.25 net.

The writer, author of "The War After the War," has achieved unusual success in the journalistic field in Europe. When the great Slav upheaval began he was in London and immediately started for Russia where he found Petrograd in the throes of freedom. He chronicles a record of momentous events within the past year—since the abdication of the Czar. Mr. McCabe interviewed Krenskey, Lvoff, Milyukoff and others from whom he heard the story of one of the supreme events in the world's history.

"The Romance of the Romanoffs." By Joseph McCabe. New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1917, 390 p., illus., \$2.00 net.

"This is not a history of Russia but a history of its autocracy as an episode; of its real origin, its long-drawn brutality, its picturesque corruption, its sordid machinery of government, its selfish determination to keep Russia from the growing light, its terrible struggle and defeat." Mr. McCabe traces the growth and effect of the Romanoffs from the very beginning to the abdication of Nicholas II. Tragedy and dramatic surroundings, princes and struggling democracy, are authentic and the author has blended it all in his book until it reads like a romance.

Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace. By George D. Herron. Mitchell Kennerley, New York, 1917, 178 p. \$1.25. With one exception the chapters in this publication, and there are six, were originally written for Continental European readers. They are now reprinted into book form. The chapter heads include: Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace, The Man and the President, His Initial Effort, The Pro-German Morality of the Pacificist, Pro-America, Appendix; An Apologia. The volume has excellent inspirational value, and is distinctly a work for the thinking public.

Liability and Compensation Insurance. By Ralph H. Blanchard. Appleton & Co., New York, 1917, 384 p. \$2.00 net. To date thirty-two states have passed workman's compensation laws with a resulting increase of insurance business involving new problems. There is much argument concerning methods of insurance organization, and most of the literature is partisan. Mr. Blanchard's volume presents a logical analysis of the compensation idea, and unbiased explanations of the conditions. Part I. treats of industrial accidents and their prevention, part II. employer's liability and workman's compensation, part III. employer's liability and workman's compensation insurance. Almost every one of the twenty-two chapters closes with a page or more showing the conclusions drawn from the statements of the chapter. The bibliographies scattered profusely through the book are extremely valuable.

One Thousand and One Places to Sell Manuscript. Compiled by William R. Kane. Editorial Company, Ridgewood, N. J., 1917, 332 p. \$1.50. The ninth edition of One Thousand and One Places to Sell Manuscript is similar to previous editions, but a rearrangement of materials adds to the usefulness. More care has been taken in verification of statements, says the preface, although information of this sort is transitory. The table of contents lists publica-

tions alphabetically by groups, the main index alphabetically by names, and the subject index alphabetically under each subject heading.

(Continued from page 176.)

132. Taylor. Agricultural Economics. New York, 1905.
133. Taylor, John F. Cotton Weaving and Designing. Ball & Sons, London, 1893.
134. Thomas, Edward W. Uses of Cotton Waste. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry. Waltham, Oct. 16, 1900.
135. Tompkins, Daniel Augustus. Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations. D. A. Tompkins & Co., Charlotte, N. C., 1899.
136. Tops, A New American Industry. Arlington Mills, Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1898.
137. United States Special Consular Report, No. 55, Australian Sheep and Wool. Washington, 1892.
138. United States Department of Agriculture, Reports, Washington, 1890—.
139. Wells. Wool and the Tariff. New York, 1873.
140. Wetherell, S. J. English Drawing Frames. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. Thomas W. Ripley, Boston, 1866.
141. Whittaker, Channing. Cotton Yarn Preparation of the Lowell Textile School. New England Cotton Manufacturers' Ass'n. E. L. Barry, Waltham, Oct. 27, 1897.
142. Whittam, Arthur. Cotton grading and mixing. American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, 1898. 12, pp. 1186. Also in Textile World, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 1619, Boston.
143. Williams, A. Manufacture of Cotton Goods.
144. Wilson, S. G. A Revolution in Weaving. Overland, Vol. 28, San Francisco.
145. Winchester, William, Eugene. Cotton Yarn Manufacture. Philadelphia Textile School, 1902.
146. Yarn, Uniform Strain on Canadian Textile Journal Toronto, 1908.

(To be Concluded.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

LIBRARY CLERK:—\$40.00 to \$60.00 a month. Minimum age, 18 years. One position in University of Illinois Library to fill now. Examination at various Illinois points, open to citizens of Illinois, on December 15, 1917. For further details and application blank, send 3c stamps to State Civil Service Commission, Springfield, Illinois.