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The Business World and the Special Library

By Fred C. Zeisberg, Technical Investigator, Development Dept.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

MANY, on noting the above title, may be inclined to ask "What does the business man want with a special library?" A smaller number might even be inclined to wonder what a business man wants with any library, remembering that many business men's routine reading is confined to the daily paper, with special emphasis on the sports page; and that their more serious reading carries them no further than deep into the pages of the Saturday Evening Post.

But such a judgment, however true it may have been in the past, would not be correct today. Business needs library facilities, in most cases special facilities, and is increasingly waking up to that fact.

There was a time when most libraries were connected with the church, or rather with monasteries or abbeys supported by the church. Many of the books in those monasteries dealt with medicine. As the mass of knowledge on medical matters increased, and medicine began to assume the rudimentary aspects of a science, its practice began to be concentrated in the hands of individuals who devoted their whole time to it. This resulted in the gradual accumulation of a medical literature, one devoted wholly to medicine, and as it grew the desirability of segregating that literature into libraries devoted wholly to medicine made itself apparent. Today we see further subdivision of medical libraries into those devoted to some specialty, such as surgery, pediatrics, toxicology or endocrinology. And the surgeon or physician would be quite lost without the facilities these libraries afford.

The legal profession, with its necessity of following the well trodden path of precedent, could not be practiced without the aid of highly specialized libraries, in which the established general principles of the law are set forth in textbooks of recognized authority and the more directly authoritative decisions of the various courts of last resort, applying and extending those principles, are recorded.

The practice of the more scientific professions of engineering and chemistry, with their well organized knowledge, could hardly be imagined today without the constant use of libraries devoted to their particular needs.

In every one of these cases the gradual growth of a literature, its organization into a coherent and systematized whole, and the practice of the particular profession in question by those who give their whole time to it followed much the same line of development.

While these developments were taking place in the professions mentioned, and in similar professional activities, business was still being carried on in a more or less empirical way. It was not recognized that commerce, manufacturing and banking are subject to laws just as fundamental and just as general in their application as the law of the conservation of matter and energy. Such recognition is a
matter of rather recent development. But once recognized, schools of business administration, such as the Harvard School of Business Administration and the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, began to be started; and more recently a voluminous literature devoted wholly to business is being produced. Of the journals devoted to that subject Business Week, Forbes Magazine, Economic Forum, Magazine of Wall Street, Sales Management and Executives Service Bulletin are typical examples.

With the recognition that business and economics have a scientific basis, imperfectly understood as these sciences are, and with the development of a vast and increasing literature devoted to them, capable of being organized, it also began to be recognized that libraries devoted to the needs of business in general, and to the special needs of particular lines of business, would be a powerful aid in the proper conduct of business. The collection and classification of such literature, except in a few cases where a city was largely occupied in one kind of manufacture, or where the city was sufficiently large to justify the expense, could hardly be undertaken by public libraries. Hence there arose the need of the private special library, devoted to the requirements of the particular industry which it served.

What can such a library do for business, and what has business a right to expect from such a special library? No general answer can be given to this question — it depends entirely on the nature of the business.

An equipment manufacturing concern would be interested in the materials used in the construction of its equipment, the source of their supply, their properties, and the properties of new possible substitutes. It would be interested in the activities of its competitors and would hence want to follow the issued patents in its field and to keep an up to date file of its competitors' catalogs and sales literature. It would be interested in the use to which its customers put the purchased equipment and would hence want to follow the technical literature so as not to overlook possible uses in lines which had developed without the use of this particular equipment, but which might be able to use it to advantage.

An investment trust would have different requirements. It would primarily want information about municipalities whose bonds it might contemplate purchasing, about corporations whose securities might be desirable investments, about political situations whose ebb and flow might affect securities held, about the volume and trend of production in various productive fields.

A bank, with money to loan, would have still different requirements. If the loans were predominantly to going concerns, that is, "commercial paper," then information about the particular concern and about the general field in which that concern is active, would be needed. If loans were frequently made to finance new undertakings, as in the form of bond issues, then a much more comprehensive collection would be needed, in order that the chances of the proposed new venture could be accurately estimated, and a decision reached as to the possible risk attaching to the proposed loan.

Each type of business has different fundamental requirements and added to these are the special requirements, sometimes little more than whims, of the executives carrying on the particular business. For that reason it is impossible to generalize, but it is possible to say that business has a right to expect much of the special library, and the alert special librarian will do all that is expected, and will go even further. To go further she will need an active imagination, otherwise she will not rise above the level of
being just another technician. The requirement of imagination in this line of work is not surprising, considering the value of controlled imagination in many lines of human endeavor.

In my own particular work, which has to do with the investigation of new processes and products which my company might be interested in taking up, the emphasis is on three things: general chemical engineering, patents, and statistics of chemical production and trade. I therefore look to the library to have on hand such standard reference works as Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry, Beilstein's Handbuch der Organischen Chemie, International Critical Tables, Dammar's Encyclopädie der Technischen Chemie; and to subscribe to all current periodicals in chemical engineering, chemical marketing and chemical use. I expect to have brought to my attention, through patent bulletins, all new patents in the fields in which I am interested, and to have ordered for me, upon request, copies of such patents as I want to study more fully. I expect that all statistics on the production of chemicals, wherever appearing, will be collected and kept readily at hand, and that information on what these chemicals cost and how they are used and in what amount, in so far as that information is available, will also be filed. If articles on subjects in which I am interested appear in periodicals other than those which regularly come to my notice, I expect to have them called to my attention.

These are my routine expectations. In addition, from time to time, questions outside the regular routine come up which I expect the library to answer more or less promptly, usually more. If they cannot be answered with the material at hand I expect that the information or the material will be secured from one of the other company libraries, or from some outside library which cooperates with ours. It is only just that I add that these expectations are generally more than fulfilled.

What I have said gives a high spot picture of the expected use business can make of the special library. But unexpected by-products flow from the existence of special libraries. I call to mind a story told me by the president of one of our smaller corporations. His company originally manufactured equipment for the mining industry. He decided to start a special library and engaged a young engineer to put in charge of it. This man conceived the idea that the equipment designed specially for mining might be used in other industries, and so, as his library duties permitted, he studied the whole chemical industry, found places where his imagination conceived a possible application for his company's equipment, and finally wrote a report on his study. The president was so impressed with the report that he had it printed as a sales manual and distributed it to his sales force. Thereupon the sales manager decided that he wanted the author of the report on his sales force, and the result is that the special librarian is now one of the promising salesmen of this corporation, which has now extended its products into many fields outside the mining industry in which it started.

In another special library, the librarian had occasion to deal much with patents in a rather narrow field. He finally became a recognized authority in this field and was so much in demand that he resigned and is now a successful consulting engineer. This was undoubtedly a loss to the company for which he was librarian, but was a gain for the industry as a whole.

Doubtless there are many similar cases. The ones cited just happened to come to my attention, and illustrate, incidentally, that the opportunities in your field of
library work are just as broad as you choose to make them. But aside from these by-products, valuable as they may be, the principal duty of a special library is to collect, file and make readily available every scrap of permanently useful information bearing on the business which it serves. How best to do that I do not know, even though for years I have had a special library of my own.

My work has always required a great amount of reading, even more in the past than now. For years, therefore, I have made it a practice, when I have read an article in which I am interested, to make a reference of it on a 4" x 6" card, and to add a few sentences of summary, or certain significant figures when the subject is capable of quantitative expression. These cards are filed away under a classification that suits my personal needs, but would probably cause a librarian to throw up her hands in horror. One use of this catalog of information repaid all of the effort I put into it, so I cannot refrain from telling of it.

I was testifying in a patent suit in New York and stated that a certain practice had been used in nitric acid manufacture prior to 1914. The opposing attorney on cross examination asked me to produce a published record to substantiate my statement. I was not sure I had seen such a record, though I knew of the practice from personal observation, and so asked for time, which was granted. A search in the very excellent Chemists Club library, in the similarly complete library of the Engineers Club, and in the public library in New York City revealed nothing. On my return to Wilmington a similar search in our own special libraries was equally fruitless. Then I did what I should have done in the first place; looked in my own catalog. And in three seconds I turned up a complete reference, in the discussion accompanying an article published in 1908. The triumph with which I completed my testimony was not lessened by the fact that the statement I quoted had been made by an expert witness frequently employed by the opposing attorney who had cross examined me.

What I have done in a small way with my catalog, and in the one instance I have cited, can be multiplied a hundred-fold for a business by a properly conducted special library. But better yet than the turning up of long forgotten facts, what a special library can do, and what in my estimation is much more important, is to assist business in keeping abreast of the times. Business today is so competitive and there is such an avalanche of published material, much of it worthless per se, and still more of it of no possible application to the business concerned, that the busy executive simply cannot begin to make use of the really important material which does appear. This is where the special librarian, acting as a selective medium to sift out the worth while and the relevant, can be most valuable.

This activity requires a considerable amount of cooperation on the part of the executive. While there are many subjects of perennial interest, the rapidly changing complexion of modern business, the effect of half considered and suddenly passed new legislation, the prospects of rapid expansion of the business into new channels, make it obligatory upon the business man, if he expects the most from his special library, to work closely with the librarian and keep her informed of his changing interests. Without such cooperation, while he probably will get his money's worth, he will not get the fullest and best use that a special library can give when there is the proper sympathy of understanding between the librarian and the executives she is trying to serve. Cooperation is much easier in a business whose activity is rather closely confined
to one line. If a business is complex, and there are many not very closely related lines of activity, then it is far more difficult, principally because of the time required, for the librarian to come to know the numerous executives and their special problems and personal peculiarities as intimately as is necessary for the smoothest functioning.

A special library is a costly undertaking, and the question naturally arises as to what is the minimum size of business that can afford one. That depends upon the nature of the business. A consulting engineer, working by himself, for example, would be justified in having a special library operated by the part time of his stenographer. This would not contain a large collection of books, or even of bound journals, especially if there were available the facilities of an engineering library, as there usually are in the larger cities where consulting engineers congregate. But it should contain a complete card index, similar to the one described for my own personal use, and facilities for filing clippings, reprints, trade catalogs, and similar material directly connected with the consultant's work.

But as contrasted with this, the very largest individual steam laundry, for example, would hardly be justified in incurring the expense of even a modest special library. In a case like that much can be done through trade associations. By a relatively small assessment on each member funds can be raised to equip and staff a special library, preferably located in a larger city where plentiful reference facilities exist. The principal duties of such a library would be to keep up with new developments in the detergent art and to bring these promptly to the attention of the members of the association through periodic abstract bulletins. When a trade association exists equipped with a centralized library, even a very small company engaged in that business can avail itself of the facilities of a special library by taking a membership in the association. The fee for this is but a fraction of the cost of an individual special library.

One of the noteworthy facts about special libraries which has impressed me as a business man, if I may call myself one, is the spirit of cooperation that seems to exist among special libraries. In my own company there is a great deal of mutual borrowing and other examples of making use of their various facilities by the half dozen or so special libraries in different branches of the organization. That, you may say, is not surprising, but it is surprising when contrasted with the attitude of various departments toward each other, when, for example, the transfer of a commodity from one department to another is under consideration, and the subject of the transfer price raises a fierceness of controversy far greater than would the sale of the same commodity to some outside cash customer. This spirit of cooperation which excites my admiration is, however, not merely an internal matter, but according to my observation obtains generally among all special libraries. It is wholly commendable and could be imitated to advantage by business in general.

The special library owes its existence largely to business. Its development and expansion have come about through a greater recognition by business of the value such an institution possesses. While, therefore, it may have been true in the past to say that the special library needs business, I believe the time has now come to say that business needs the special library.
The Frick Art Reference Library

By Ethelwyn Manning, Librarian

The Frick Art Reference Library was founded in 1920 by Miss Helen C. Frick, Director, to further the art interests of her father, Henry Clay Frick, who left to New York City his great collection of paintings. It is a reference library for the free service of all serious students of art in the fields of European and American painting, drawing, sculpture and illuminated manuscripts, on which subjects we have collections of over 200,000 reproductions of works of art, and over 45,000 books, periodicals and catalogues.

The Library was housed in the basement of the Frick mansion from 1920 to 1924. From 1924 to 1934 it occupied a building erected by the Trustees of The Frick Collection at 6 East 71st Street. It outgrew those quarters and in January 1935 we moved into the new building erected at 10 East 71st Street.

As is true of all New York City property, because ground space is so precious, the building on our 50' x 100' lot was carried as high as the city laws permit, with six main floors, four mezzanine floors in the book stacks, a penthouse, a basement, and subbasement, making thirteen floors in all.

The building is of Indiana limestone, French Renaissance in style to harmonize with The Frick Collection buildings. It is built on a vertical axis plan. That is, elevator, book conveyor, stairs, telautograph, house telephones are all placed to the center of the building in order that they may be as accessible as possible.

Starting with the top floor and coming down, the penthouse is given over to staff rooms: two rest rooms, one a late seventeenth-century pine-panelled room, the other an early eighteenth-century American room opening off a cafeteria equipped and decorated in modern style. A terrace runs around two sides of the penthouse.

On the sixth floor next below are the cataloguing, typists' and bindery rooms, airy and well-lighted. The walls and ceiling are of sound absorbing plaster, the floors are of cork. In the cataloguing room is a dexigraph copy of the main book catalogue, made by Remington Rand. From this floor messages can be sent by telautograph to the main reading room and throughout the stacks. Bookcases for the reference books for the cataloguers and research workers run along the walls under the windows. The shelf list is housed in a fire-proof safe to meet insurance requirements.

On the fifth floor is the Photographic Department, off which is a room in which are stored in metal files the negative collection. There is one large, light room where fairly large objects could be photographed, though at present it is not the policy of the library to bring objects from the outside to the building to be photographed. The photostat machine stands in this room.

The remainder of this fifth floor with mezzanine, the fourth floor, and mezzanine, the second, part of the first, both with mezzanines, and part of the basement are given over to book stacks. Snead & Company put in the shelving, lights and book conveyor, which last runs from the sixth floor to the basement. None of the stacks are more than 7' 2" in height. As the building was planned for the present collection of books and photographs and space for twice this number, the collections are arranged to the center of the stacks and can be spread...
to the outlying regions as they increase. Having plenty of stack space for many years to come, we have arranged the folio volumes on open bar horizontal shelves below the octavo books in their class. On one of the stack floors are four cubicles for use of advanced students, where books may be reserved and typewriters used. The floors are of light green, bordered in darker green asphalt — good to look at but hard to take care of.

The two reading rooms, card indices room, a small conference room, Librarian's office and secretary's office are on the third floor, midway between the stack floors. Of the two reading rooms, the larger is for the general public. This is furnished with a telautograph transmitting and receiving station, and a desk telephone. It is panelled in a soft greyish Italian walnut, behind which are shelves for reference or reserved books. The door frames of the room are of a beautiful pinkish Famoso marble, its doors are of red leather and its floors of red tile.

The second and smaller reading room is for advanced students and for meetings of graduate courses of New York University and Columbia. This room and the small conference room next it are panelled in unstained oak. There are shelves behind these panels for the books reserved for students. There is a series of colored drawings by Millet in this room and the adjoining conference room. On the east wall of this smaller reading room there is a series of mezzotints of eighteenth-century English portraits.

I am the fortunate occupant of a delightful Jacobean oak-panelled room, behind which panels is generous shelf space. When I suggested bringing in my old steel 3 x 5 card file for desiderata, there was great consternation. So a wooden file was built into one of the Jacobean cupboards. The ancient paneling is a beautiful background for the old gold window hangings and upholstered desk-chair, and two paintings.

The main entrance on the first floor is of tavernelle-fleuris marble, with doors of oak. A very beautifully lettered tablet on the right as you enter bears this inscription: "The Library was founded in loving memory of Henry Clay Frick by his Daughter in 1920 and was here housed in 1934 by the Trustees of The Frick Collection." A bulletin board is to be placed on one side of this lobby where the public will be able to read notices of current exhibitions and art news while waiting for the elevator to carry them to the third floor reading rooms.

Another very important part of the equipment of the Library, to be added when the auditorium next door is completed, is the air-conditioning system of the Carrier centrifugal refrigerating machine, to be installed by the American Blower Corporation. This will keep the building at a temperature of 72°F and a humidity of 48%. When that time comes, our dust problem which has been serious, especially in the stacks, will be solved, there will be no draughts and colds, and no more sweltering from summer heat!

As I have been describing to you the various parts of our building, in my mind's eye I have seen the staff and public at work there. On the staff of 30 we are building up a group of enthusiastic experts in certain schools of art and, from the pages up, many members of the staff continue their art studies by taking courses, and visiting art exhibitions on their own initiative, and in their own time. Without their loyal cooperation, and intelligent planning, the difficult move into our new building could never have been accomplished so smoothly.

Our public has had to exercise great patience these last two years both from the noise from building construction, and from the interrupted service when the building had to be closed for several
months at a time. But written requests and visitors continue to come to the Library in increasing numbers from all parts of the world — writers in Spain, France and Italy for material for their books or articles, a visitor from Belgium for assistance in planning an exhibition in one of their great museums, from the state of Washington the owner of a family portrait for information concerning it, staff members of museums for information on paintings which have come to them by bequest — until now our public is double that of last year.

Reference Sources in Medicine

By Mae L. Walker, Reference Librarian

Boston Medical Library

TO QUOTE once more that so frequently quoted gentleman, Samuel Johnson: "Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." The latter type of knowledge should apply forcibly to the reference librarian. It is admittedly impossible for any one individual to retain in his mind all the information in a given field, such as biology or medicine. The competent reference librarian should, however, be thoroughly familiar with the standard reference sources in her field. Thus she is enabled to turn immediately to that index or source book which will at least start her on the road to the information she is seeking. General knowledge of the reference sources in allied fields is also helpful. It is, therefore, from the combined points of view of the reference worker in medicine itself, and the reference worker in closely related subjects, that an attempt has been made to list the standard reference sources in medicine.

The Index Catalog of the Surgeon General's Office is the most comprehensive work on medical bibliography. It is a dictionary catalog, in which authors and subjects are arranged in one alphabet, with an elaborate system of cross references.

This catalog appears periodically, publishing a letter or two in each volume. On the completion of the alphabet a new series is begun and again works through the alphabet, cataloging and indexing the literature that has accumulated since its previous series. The first series of 16 volumes was begun in 1886 and completed in 1896. It covered the whole alphabet, and contains references to medical literature contained in the Army Medical Library from earliest times to the dates of publication of the various volumes. The second series of 21 volumes was begun in 1896 and ended in 1916. This also covers the whole alphabet, and continues the literature contained in the first series. The third series was begun in 1918, and ended in 1932 in ten volumes, likewise covering the entire alphabet. This third series is not as comprehensive as the first and second, as much material has been omitted. Moreover, it does not index any material published after 1925.

In order to compile a complete bibliography on a given subject, one must examine each series under the desired subject, as the series in no way duplicate each other. Moreover, in searching for a book by a given author, all three series must be examined. The entry for the book may be found in the third series, although chronologically it belongs in the first series, due to the fact, apparently,
that it was acquired after the earlier series were published.

The Index Medicus, based on the material accumulated for the Index Catalog began publication in 1879 and ended in 1927, when it merged with the Quarterly Cumulative Index of Current Medical Literature, published by the American Medical Association, to form the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, now current.

Twenty-one volumes of the first series of the Index Medicus were issued from 1879 to 1898-99. It then ceased publication for four years, because of lack of financial support. It resumed publication in 1903, and continued until 1920, issuing eighteen volumes which were called a new series. Both the first and second series were issued monthly, and had an annual index of both subjects and authors. A third series was begun in 1921, and ended with the sixth volume in 1927 when it merged with the American Medical Association Quarterly Cumulative Index. This last series was issued quarterly, and omitted the valuable subject index. Like the Index Catalog the entries are made in the original language, except in the case of the Slavonic and Oriental languages.

The arrangement of the Index Medicus differs from that of the Index Catalog. In the first two series a separate subject and author index are published annually. In the author index one finds the pages indicated on which are entered the articles published by him during the year. In the subject index will be found all the material under one subject that has been indexed for that year. Here the author's name is given, as well as the page where his article may be found. In the third series, beginning in 1921, the subject index has been omitted, a serious handicap in using these later volumes. A synopsis of the new plan is given in the first number for 1921.

During the cessation of the Index Medicus in 1899 to 1902, the Bibliographia Medica was published in Paris. This is by no means as complete as the Index Medicus, but it partially bridges the gap in the latter's continuity. It is arranged according to a decimal classification of subjects, with an alphabetical author index.

In 1916 the American Medical Association began an independent publication, based on the current literature of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which continued until 1926. This index lists subject and author in one alphabet. A total of twelve volumes were issued, and each one from the beginning increased in size and in importance until in 1926 the Index had become a serious competitor of the Index Medicus. This situation led to a merger of the two publications under the title of the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, which is now currently published by the American Medical Association.

The Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, published since 1927, is now issued in quarterly numbers, cumulated half-yearly. The arrangement is like that of a dictionary catalog, all of the entries of both authors and subjects being listed in one alphabet. A list of the journals indexed is given at the beginning of each volume together with the abbreviated form of their titles as used in the index. Here also one will find a classified list of new books, as well as an alphabetical author list. There is also included a list of publishers, with their addresses.

In using the Index Catalog and the Index Medicus it is well to bear in mind their defects. The Index Catalog purports to be a catalog of the medical literature contained in the Army Medical Library at Washington. This is not quite true, as the catalog is made up from selected titles. The first selection is made by the person who scans the periodicals
as they are received by the library, and
much minor and relatively unimportant
material is discarded in this first exam-
ination. A second revision is made when
the cards are prepared for printing the In-
dex Catalog, and the editors arbitrarily
throw out many references which were
originally selected for permanent preser-
vation.
Secondly, only material received by
the Army Medical Library is listed, and
while this library is very large, it is by no
means complete. Consequently the Index
Catalog is not a complete, but a selected
bibliography of medical literature. As
the Index Medicus is based solely on the
material prepared for the Index Catalog,
the same faults are true of this publica-
tion.
There is another defect of the Index
Medicus, which also applies to the Index
Catalog, and which is a serious one, and
must be taken into account when using
these two indices. Dr. Billings, in speak-
ing of the Index Medicus states: "Its
most important defects are those of
omission — that is, the failure to give
under subject headings all the references
to books and articles actually in the li-
brary, which really belong there, and it
requires a little practice to enable one to
get the best results from it." Only one
card is made for a publication or article,
and this one card can only be classified in
one place, when the subject of the article
might easily fall into three or even more
classifications. This fault is also found in
the Index Medicus and Quarterly Cumu-
lative Index Medicus.
The entries of books, monographs, and
pamphlets in the Index Catalog depend
upon the number of such publications
received by the Army Medical Library,
and this number depends on the fluctu-
ations of the government appropriations.
One cannot be sure that even a majority
of the worthwhile and important publi-
cations are included in the catalog. Dur-
ing recent years funds have not been
available for the purchase of books.
The Quarterly Cumulative Index Medi-
cus is primarily a list of periodical titles
classified as to subject. It is very weak
on books, monographs, and pamphlet
literature, and ignores entirely the vast
number of academic theses. This index
is quite out of date when received. For
instance, the last bound volume is com-
plete only through 1934. The first
quarterly volume for 1935 was not re-
ceived until the last of June, being three
months out of date itself, and making the
last bound volume six months old out of
date.
The defects of omission and classifica-
tion cited above make it necessary, when
making a complete survey, to use every
other available bibliographical aid in
conjunction with the Index Catalog, In-
dex Medicus, and Quarterly Cumulative
Index Medicus. If we keep in mind their
limitations there is no doubt but what
they are the greatest extant reference
sources for the medical bibliographer.
For the period 1899–1902 the Bibli-
ographia Medica should be supplemented
by such publications as Schmidt's Jahrbucher
or the Jahresberichte über die
Leistungen und Fortschritte in der
gesamten Medizin; Gould's Yearbook of
Medicine and Surgery, and Progressive
Medicine. The Journal of the
American Medical Association for 1899–1902
contains very good lists of American articles.
The International Catalogue of Scientific
Literature is good for the biological
sciences.
In addition to these the various special
periodicals and serials bearing on the
subject under consideration should be
used, as well as society transactions and
clinical reports of hospitals.
Current medical literature is most im-
portant and at the same time the most
difficult to keep up with. The current
index is from four to six months out of
date and yet there are times when the very latest articles are needed for immediate consultation. The best medium to use at such times is the Journal of the American Medical Association which is published weekly, and lists current references from a large selected list of periodicals.

The abstracting journals form a strong supplement to the indices already described. One of the most important of these is the Chemical Abstracts, which began publication in 1907, and is still running currently. One issue is published each month, and is classified by subject. Annually an author, subject, and formula index is published for each volume. Every ten years a decennial author, subject and formula index is issued. This journal abstracts all the important articles on chemistry and allied subjects.

Biological Abstracts started publication in 1926, and is running currently. This journal appears monthly, and abstracts all important papers in biology and allied subjects. Annually a subject and author index is published. This index usually appears several months after the volume is completed, and hence interferes somewhat with the usefulness of the journal. In fact, the indices for volumes 4 and 5 have not yet been published.

Other important abstracting journals in English are:

- International Abstracts of Surgery, 1913 to date, published monthly in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics.
- Abstracts of Tuberculosis, 1917 to date, issued monthly in the American Review of Tuberculosis.
- Abstract of Literature on Industrial Hygiene, 1919 to date, issued monthly in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene.
- Child Development Abstracts and Bibliography, 1927 to date, bi-monthly.
- National Health Council, Library Index, 1921 to date, weekly.
- Abstracts of Bacteriology, 1–9, 1917–1925, ended.
- Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews, 1931 to date, quarterly.

Physiological Abstracts, 1916 to date, monthly.
Psychological Abstracts, 1927 to date, monthly.

Practical Medicine Series, which is now called "Yearbook" of special subjects, i.e., Yearbook of General Medicine, reviews the work done each year in the special fields of medicine and surgery. It is a reviewing, rather than an abstracting journal, but it contains notations of the more outstanding papers published each year, and is of great value as a quick reference source.

Another excellent reviewing publication is the "Recent Advances" series, published by Churchill. This is not a periodical, but appears in the form of monographs, reviewing the work done in the special fields of medicine. Each one is equipped with extensive bibliographies, and new editions constantly appear to keep the series up to date.

A paper on medical reference sources would not be complete without mention of such standard works as:

- Lewis Practice of Surgery. 12 volumes, W. F. Prior Co., Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland.
- Frederick Tice, Practice of Medicine. 10 volumes, W. F. Prior Co., Inc., New York.
- Oxford Monographs on Diagnosis and Treatment. Edited by Henry A. Christian. 10 volumes, Oxford University Press, New York.

These loose-leaf systems are kept up to date by supplementary pages, sent periodically by the publishers, which are inserted in place of the older material on a given subject. Nelson also publishes periodically a review of medical and surgical literature to be used in conjunction with the systems.

The following should also be included in the above list, although they are not loose-leaf systems:

- Bickham, W. S., Operative Surgery, 7 volumes, W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

Now, landsmen all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
If your soul isn't fettered to an office stool,
Be careful to be guided by this golden rule —
Stick close to your desk and never go to sea
And you all may be Rulers of the Queen's Navee!

Well, we didn't mean to get into Pinafore. What we meant to do was to tell you about Governor Curley's appointment as yet unconfirmed to the vacant job of State Librarian of Massachusetts. On April 19th, he agreed to submit to the Council for approval the name of a lady (the vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee) whose qualifications she herself sets forth in an inimitable style. "I'll be frank to confess I don't know much about the office of state librarian. . . . But I am one of those women who can handle anything that means work. Of course I don't mean by that that I'm superhuman or anything like that, but an intelligent woman can handle any kind of job if she fits herself for it."

Handels der experimentellen Pharmakologie.
Biologie und Pathologie des Weibes. Ein Hand-  
buch der Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe.

These, like Bickham and Piersol are published in bound volumes, but new volumes are constantly being added to the active sets, keeping them up to date. All of the systems mentioned above are invaluable for the minor type of reference question with which one is daily encountered. For this type of question the standard textbooks in the specialties are also valuable. A list of these would, however, be too long for this paper.

Snips and Snipes

Newspapers, civic organizations, S. L. A., A. L. A. and the State Library Association are protesting the lack of professional training which the vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee brings to the new job, but only Governor Curley knows the answer and he's not telling it — yet. . . .

Changes and Chances. . . . Edward H. Redstone, Librarian of the Massachusetts State Library for 17 years, resigned his position on May 1st to become Supervisor of Special Reference Departments at the Boston Public Library. Mr. Redstone has been a librarian for 34 years: at Harvard Law School, at the Social Law Library, and at the Massachusetts State Library. . . .

B. I. S. C. . . . Or the Business Information Study Committee met in the Board Room of McGraw-Hill on May 29th and then lunched in state in the Executive Chambers. Editor Manley promises us that we'll be hearing more about their activities before long. While we're on the subject of business reading,
did you see the article in *Nation's Business* for April, "Market Sentries of Small Business," by Mark H. Woodlinger, and the one in *Printer's Ink Monthly* of the same month, "The Business Man's Books" by C. B. Larrabee?

**Round About.** . . . Rose Vormelker will be in Richmond for the A. L. A. Convention. She's speaking at the Business and Technical Section on investment services for public libraries. . . . Mortimer H. Davenport, Librarian of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, is off on the *Normandie* for foreign ports. He's going to visit — guess what? — libraries and prisons. . . . Marion Eaton has had herself a week's vacation and has been brooding over publication problems. . . . On April 28th, Mary Louise Alexander was elected president of the New York Library Club, an organization made up of members from all branches of our profession. . . . Helen Collins, Librarian of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health is engaged to (thank you, Boston, for full information) Mr. Harold Fultz. . . .

*S. L. A. in Print,* . . . The *New York Sun* of April 14th carried a nice story on Rebecca B. Rankin. Under the title, "A Woman Who Knows New York," they show that Miss Rankin knows her city, her city departments and her job. "It is said," they say, "that no one in the greater city has more complete and more exact knowledge than she of civic affairs." . . . The 1936 edition of the much used *Market Research Sources* publishes a list of trade associations which compile statistical data and publish reports. On page 251 appears S. L. A. with seven publications to its credit. . . .

**Snippets.** . . . Sally Pruden, who's a gal after our own heart, did a noble deed at the April meeting of the New Jersey Chapter, when she distributed samples of her company's product — Admiracion, made by the National Oil Products Corporation. We're all for bigger and better samples. . . . The McGill University Library students made their annual visit to New York in April and called on a number of special libraries. . . . A meeting of the Engineering Index Advisory Committee brought Mrs. Fer-tig, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Dorr, Edith Mattson and Granville Meixell together in New York. . . . Now that you've read Mr. Zeisberg's paper on "The Business World and the Special Library," you will be interested to know that he is vice-president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, chairman of its Committee on Quarterly Transactions, and a member of a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the World Power Conference which is handling the American Institute of Chemical Engineers' participation in the Chemical Engineering Congress in London next June. . . . On May 2nd, at the invitation of the California Library Association, Southern California and San Francisco Bay Chapters had an impressive joint meeting at San Diego. The meeting included a full exhibit of S. L. A. publications. . . . Boston is much pleased that work is really begun on their pet project — a directory of information sources contained in the libraries of Metropolitan Boston and Massachusetts. Loraine Sullivan is technical director and James F. Ballard, Boston Medical Library, is project director. The project is financed by Federal funds under the WPA. . . .

**Montreal, Nous Venons!** . . . Or at least as many of us as can b. b. or s. the well known wherewithal. And we've learned and taken to heart willingly the fact that we can't smoke at the banquet until after the toast to His Majesty, the King. . . .
A MEMBER of Special Libraries Association recently consulted a government staff worker on a problem relevant to both. From the promise of "a minute or two" the interview lengthened into an hour's consultation. This member writes:

"I was much encouraged by the growing interest in the problem on the part of Miss X as the conference proceeded. . . . Miss X might be a special librarian! She is tremendously keen, enthusiastic and—well, 'vivid' is the word that comes to me. She understands our language—professionally, I mean" . . .

There is no doubt that Miss X not only might be but ought to be a valued member of S. L. A. When membership is welcomed from every one interested in library, statistical or research work, and when library workers are rubbing elbows daily with other searchers for knowledge, one sometimes wonders how many potential sources of strength are still untapped.

With the progressive conquest of space and time by modern systems of communication has come a constant broadening of horizons in every type of special library. Not one of us can disregard developments in the fields that lie on the margins of our own. Greater than ever before is the need of allying ourselves with those who "speak and understand our language."

This common language comes from close adherence to the professional ideals and purposes of all librarians. From participation in group work we turn to the general activities of our own Association. From S. L. A. doings we broaden our interests to include the plans and problems of the general librarian. For intensive development of our specialty we maintain close liaisons with the groups we serve—lawyers, doctors, editors, corporation executives, museum directors and bankers. But for the common touch and for the personal inspiration that can nowhere else be gained, we come back always to our comrades in the library field.

The focal point for professional inspiration is the annual convention. I am hoping that the Montreal meeting will prove a landmark to our newer and younger members—a place for discovering common interests and enthusiasms and finding new insight into the value of participating in a program for the general good.

I have lately been reading an address to young lawyers by Hon. William L. Ransom, President of the American Bar Association. It applies so thoroughly to professional associations in general that I am quoting one paragraph:

"Primarily and principally, think and work as Association members, not merely as juniors. Attend the conventions whenever you can raise the fare; join the sections; work on their committees; take part in the politics and the policies of each meeting; show an interest in the work and the recommendations of the standing and special committees; offer your views and suggestions, and marshal the facts to support them. You will find that your views are welcomed and will be considered, but don't feel badly if they are not all accepted at the start. Even the recommendations of very mature gentlemen in committees do not find ready or general acceptance. Earn and take your place in Association work, not because of your youth, but because of your sound judgment and wise counsels and your willingness to work."

HOWARD L. STEBBINS, President.
Dr. Leacock Speaks of Canada

No, I don’t think I can leave this country. There is something in its distances, its isolation, and its climate that appeal forever. Outside my window, as I write in the dark of early morning, the rotary plows on the Côtes des Neiges Road are whirling in the air the great blanket of snow that buried Montreal last night. To the north, behind the mountain, the Northern Lights blink on a thousand miles of snow-covered forest.

We are ‘sitting pretty’ here in Canada—East and west are the two oceans far away: we are backed up against the ice cap of the pole: our feet rest on the fender of the American border, warm with a hundred years of friendship. The noise and tumult of Europe we scarcely hear. Our lot lies elsewhere: shoveling up mountains, floating in the sky to look for gold, and finding still the Star of Empire in the West.—Reprinted through the cooperation of Dr. Leacock, This Week, and Reader’s Digest.

A Letter from Montreal

For Library Visits

Of Montreal’s libraries, these would probably be most interesting to visitors in the Special Libraries line of business.

Within five minutes’ walk of the Mount Royal Hotel is the library of the Art Association of Montreal at 1379 Sherbrooke Street, presided over by Miss Le Boutillier. This library, established in 1882, includes every branch of art. Those librarians who have often lamented the paucity of information on living and minor artists, will be interested in Miss Le Boutillier’s clipping file on artists of every school. This contains all the available and recent material procurable on more than 4,000 artists. Not bad! Special librarians are invited to inspect the library and the gallery and upon identification will be admitted free on those days on which a fee is charged.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada on Dominion Square, two blocks south of the hotel, has two libraries, the company library in charge of Miss Stewart, and the investment library under the convention chairman, Miss Henderson. The former—under Miss McKenzie’s direction, specializes in all things chemical and has all the English, Canadian and United States patents. The Bell maintains an educational library for its staff and the company branches in charge of Miss McPhail. There is also a legal library attached to the legal department and a small library to serve the statistical division.

The Bank of Montreal library, 119 St. James Street, in charge of Miss Carpenter, was established in 1817 (so was the bank) to serve the bank staff. Please, this is our oldest Special Library!

Down town at 300 St. Sacrament Street,
Miss Humphreys, a past president of the M. S. L. A. holds forth in the Board of Trade library. Here she hands out quantities of facts daily, drawing on adequate collections of trade directories, cable codes and an excellent association index.

In the Royal Bank Building on St. James Street, Miss Martin runs a business — cum popular library, not always one and the same thing, for the staff and branches of the bank, with assistance to outsiders as well. One of the prize features is the Monetary Times complete from 1867. Ask how she dealt with that bugbear of indexers, the League of Nations documents! On the popular reading side, is the circulation of a monthly list of new accessions, complete with full book notes.

The Advocates' Library of the Montreal Bar in the Court House under M. Nantel, the librarian, will be of interest to the legally minded. It was established in 1828 to serve judges, members of the bar association and students. Do you fancy the law of any particular country? The collection includes statutes, official gazettes, codes of Canada and the provinces, Imperial statutes, laws and cyclopedias of jurisprudence of France, Belgium.

Go back to the hotel by way of the library of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal at 530 Lagauchetiere Street East. M. le Prof. Vezina, ably assisted by his staff, is helpful to all searchers for information. This is an excellent source of current economic and political information and a boon to those who wish to consult European information services and yearbooks. The library was established for students of the school, the faculty of law and School of Social Sciences of the University of Montreal and is affiliated with the Commercial and Industrial Museum. The museum now houses a fine permanent empire exhibition.

Scientific and technical librarians should visit Mr. Brunotto at the Ecole Polytechnique, 1430 St. Denis Street, to see his collection of house organs and industrial catalogues, as well as his 20,000 volumes on science, engineering, chemistry, and other technical subjects.

The library of the Franciscan Fathers at 2010 Dorchester Street, established in 1890 to serve members of the order, was organized and catalogued solely by the librarian, Rev. Father Hugolin. This is an excellent general collection with specialties in Canadiana and Franciscana, and you may realize the magnitude of Father Hugolin's work when you see that he dealt with about 30,000 volumes, 32,000 pamphlets and over 2,000 periodicals.

Those interesting special libraries of McGill University can be "done" on McGill day — this tour followed by tea at the Redpath. Other special libraries not mentioned in the foregoing are listed and described in the "Directory of Special Libraries in Montreal," the first brain child of the M. S. L. A.

**About Post-Convention Plans**

If you have only a weekend at your disposal, we think you'd enjoy the Saguenay cruise on the luxurious Quebec of the Canada Steamship Lines, which will sail from Montreal on Friday evening, June 19th, at 6:45 Standard Time. There will be a cool night for sleeping — or dancing if your feet will stand it after four days' conventions — and early Saturday morning you'd see the largest cantilever bridge in the world, which, by some strange optical illusion seems about to strike the mast of the boat as you go under. There's a short stop in Quebec, so long the capital of New France — come back later and "do" Quebec properly; drive through the Lower Town beneath the ramparts, peer along the narrowest street in North America, see the "Golden Dog," stroll on Dufferin Terrace and inspect the citadel, the churches, the old houses and the Plains of Abraham; listen to the people and look at the street signs. When you reach Murray Bay at noon, you are in salt water, though still on the St. Lawrence. This is where the late ex-President Taft had his summer home, and the village, Norman French now as ever, is said to be the most exclusive summer colony in the province. From now on, keep on the lookout — you really might see a whale! Not only the "white whales" which are fairly common, but the genuine article, which have been known to go right up the Saguenay. Tadoussac is the first stop on leaving the St. Lawrence, incidentally you lose hay fever and asthma at Tadoussac.
in case you’ve got either! Here’s where the first white settlement in Canada was wiped out by the Indians, who left only America’s first church standing. Its angelus has rung ever since. Saturday night you tie up at St. Alphonse in Ha! Ha! Bay. The story goes that the derisive name of the bay derives from the days when explorers hoped to find along this channel the Northwest passage to the Orient, and found themselves landlocked. This was a few years before the Bronx cheer became known! You start on the return trip next morning and can now see that you are in one of the greatest chasms in the world; steep and rugged, with Cape Eternity surging 2,000 feet straight from the water. Cape Trinity has, on the lowest tier, a small statue of the Virgin. It looks minute, but is the largest wooden carving in the world. Then over the same route back to Montreal by seven o’clock Monday morning. It’s a very interesting trip, made amidst all the comforts of a modern liner. If you have a car, take it along, then, if you have more time to spare, you can leave the boat anywhere and explore on your own. The charge is $35.00 including berth and all meals.

If you can’t escape the stern voice of duty for a weekend, spend a day in Quebec going and returning by boat at night; $15.00 return with berths and dinner in each direction for this. And farther afield there are many fascinating drives through the Laurentian hills. Going northwest on good roads and climbing steadily, you pass wayside shrines and French farmhouses, go through tiny villages with their big churches and convents and through the beautiful country of one of the oldest mountain ranges. Excellent vacation land is all around you, comfortable inns offering all summer sports — many reasons why you should linger. If you must make a quick trip, you can get quite into the heart of the mountains without going more than 90 miles from Montreal. Of course you needn’t drive a car to see the Laurentians. Buses and trains both give good service. Won’t you plan to spend some time in these parts?

Our Speakers — and Why

Mayor Camilien Houde, C.B.E., now serving his third term as Mayor of Montreal, spent his early business life in the Bank of Hochelaga, but has been connected with insurance since 1923. He was twice elected to the Quebec Legislature and for some years was leader of the Conservative party.

Sir Andrew Macphail, O.B.E., B.A.M.D., M.R.C.S., LL.D. has been Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill since 1907, and prior to that appointment was Professor of Pathology at the University of Bishop’s College, Pathologist of the Western Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1910. Besides being the author of several volumes of essays, the translator of Maria Chapdelaine, the author of “Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914–19,” Volume 1 of “Medical Services,” “Three Persons,” the “Bible in Scotland,” Sir Andrew edited the Canadian Medical Association Journal and the University Magazine. He served overseas in the Great War from 1914 to 1919 and was created Knight Bachelor in 1918.

Dr. Henry Laureys, Dean of the School of Higher Commercial Studies of Montreal and Director General of Technical Education for the Province of Quebec, was born in Belgium and educated at the University of Louvain. His first appointment was as professor on a Belgian training ship and there he spent five years studying at close quarters the economic
structures and conditions of many countries. He then became a professor in the School of Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal and in 1916 was appointed Dean. He was the organizer and is Director of the Commercial and Industrial Museum of Montreal.

Dr. Laureys has done a tremendous amount to promote Canadian trade relations abroad. He was the director of the Canadian Exhibition Train which toured Belgium in 1926, he represented the Province of Quebec at the International Society for Commercial Education in Amsterdam, in London and in Prague, and was the special delegate of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the International Chamber of Commerce Convention in Paris last year. He has recently been appointed President of the Committee of Propaganda for the International Exhibition in Paris next year, and has been made President of the Canadian Committee of the Association Belgique-Canada. In 1927 he published "The Foreign Trade of Canada" and was sent as the official delegate of the Province of Quebec to the celebration of the fifth centenary of the University of Louvain. In recognition of his work, he was awarded a doctor's degree in Economic Science by that University.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey, B.A., LL.B., D.Litt., O.B.E. was educated at McGill and Cambridge and called to the English and Quebec bars. He practised law until 1914 when he was an officer in the Canadian forces and later attached to the headquarters staff of the Canadian corps. At the end of the war he returned to his law practice for several years but gave it up to become secretary to the principal of McGill University in 1923. In 1927 he was made Director of Extra-Mural Relations, a post he has held ever since. He has taken great interest in Canadian handicrafts and folklore and is the author of several books, probably the best known being "Canadien," a study of the French Canadians.

Brooke Claxton is a prominent Montreal lawyer, who, for many years, has been deeply interested in international relations. He is one of the foremost authorities on the League of Nations, and has taken an active part in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.
Dr. Donald Mitchell Marvin is both a psychologist and an economist. After completing his studies for his Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, he served in the Psychological Branch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and later as State Psychologist for Kansas. In 1923 he became Hepburn Professor of Economics at St. Lawrence University, and in 1925 he came to Canada as Economist of the Royal Bank of Canada. He is the editor of the *Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada* and is the author of "Economic Propinquity as a Factor in Selection in Marriage," and "Canada and the Twentieth Century."

Gerhard R. Lomer is a Fellow of The Académie Latine and has been University Librarian at McGill and Director of the Library School since 1920. He graduated in 1910 with a Doctor's diploma in Education from Columbia and his early career was in teaching at McGill and the University of Wisconsin, and the School of Journalism, Columbia University. He has had wide bibliographic experience as associate editor of "The Warner Library," "Chronicles of America" and "Catalog of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries." He has been very active in the American Library Association as a member of the Council, Editorial Committee, and Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships.

W. W. Francis, M.D., is Librarian of the Osler Library (founded 1929), McGill University. A pupil and relative of the late Sir William Osler, he graduated in Arts and Medicine (1902) at Johns Hopkins University; practiced in Montreal, and was Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, 1912. He served in France with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and in Geneva with the Red Cross after the War. Dr. Francis was one of the editors of Osler's catalogue, "Bibliotheca Osleriana," Oxford, 1929, and President of the Medical Library Association during 1935/36.

Olivar Asselin is a widely known French-speaking journalist in the Province of Quebec. In an interesting newspaper career he had been associated with and taken the initiative in the establishment or conduct of four newspapers. Although declaring himself a pacifist, Mr. Asselin nevertheless at the outbreak of the Great War recruited a French-Canadian battalion which he accompanied overseas as major. Later he became a member of the Canadian peace delegation and subsequently returned to journalism, becoming editor-in-chief of *Le Canada*, the only French morning daily in Montreal. This position he relinquished to start a paper known as *L'Ordre* in 1934. At present he is a free-lance. Mr. Asselin is an experienced and convincing platform speaker who has, at all times, displayed great independence in speech and attitude.

Dr. Robert William Boyle is a graduate of McGill University and the University of Manchester. For some years, he was attached to the Department of Science at McGill, where he obtained an 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship. During the war, Dr. Boyle did research work in submarine detection for the Admiralty Board of Inventions and Research. In 1921, he was made Dean of Applied Science at the University of Alberta and has been Director of the Division of Physics and Engineering of the National Research Laboratories since 1929. He is Past President of several engineering societies and is the author of scientific papers on "Properties of Matter," "Radio-Activity" and "Ultrasonics."

Bernard K. Sandwell has been the Managing Editor of "Saturday Night," Toronto, since 1932. He began his career as a member of the Editorial staff of the *Toronto News* and later became Associate and Dramatic Editor of the *Montreal Herald*, writing under the nom de plume of Munday Knight. From 1911-1918, he was Associate Editor and Editor of *The Financial Times*, Montreal. Mr. Sandwell then entered the academic field and was Associate Professor of Economics at McGill University from 1919-1923. In 1925 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He is the author of a charming volume of essays entitled, "The Privacity Agent and Other Modest Proposals."

Arthur Surveyer, B.A., B.Sc., C.E., D.Eng., Consulting Engineer, was educated in Montreal and Belgium. He makes a specialty of
technical and financial investigations for industrial corporations, banks and investment bankers; his firm, Arthur Surveyer et Cie., undertakes the design and supervision of industrial works and general construction. He is a Past-President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal, former member of the Canadian Council for Industrial and Scientific Research, 1917–24, and Doctor of Engineering, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

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Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., studied architecture at the Architectural Association, London, and has been in practice in Montreal since 1908. He is Professor of Building Construction and Special Lecturer in Specifications and Professional Practice in the School of Architecture at McGill University. Since 1928, Professor Turner has been Special Lecturer on "Library Planning" at the McGill University Library School. He is a Past-President of the Province of Quebec Architects' Association, Member of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and Canadian Representative on the London Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

* * *

Professor Leonard Marsh, F.R.E.S., F.S.S. is a graduate in Economic Science from the University of London and a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society and the Royal Statistical Society. He is at present Director of Social Research at McGill University and Joint Editor of the British Immigrant. Dr. Marsh is an outstanding authority in his field and has made a valuable contribution to the social sciences in his book entitled "Employment Research." He also collaborated in the writing of "Social Planning for Canada," published last year.

Report by the Engineering Index Advisory Committee

The Engineering Index is one of the tools without which special librarians, in the Science-Technology Group at least, would find it very hard to manage. Therefore Special Libraries Association was glad to cooperate with the Engineering Index, Inc. when in the course of its recent campaign to become self-sustaining, it asked the Association to appoint a committee to give expert advice and criticism to assist in its efforts to make its present services even more valuable.

The committee members, bringing with them the suggestions gathered from their local chapters, coordinated this material with the answers to the letter which had been sent to Science-Technology Group members in January, and after a careful inspection of the Engineering Index in the making, and a discussion of librarians' problems with the Index staff, drew up certain suggestions.

As the Engineering Index volumes are prepared during the whole year, most of the suggestions could not be put into effect until 1937.

A clarification of how the material is selected from various publications for inclusion in the Index is being published as follows in the current volume:

"Not necessarily all articles published in these publications are indexed, selection being made on the basis of articles dealing with the art and science of engineering. Articles on pure science, economics, commerce and trade, editorials, news items, notices of meetings, trade announcements, etc., are omitted if not considered of primary importance."

The following suggestions, it is hoped, will be feasible for the Engineering Index to act upon in the future:

1. It would be desirable for the Index to be issued more frequently with cumulations. If this is not possible, it is important that the annual volume should appear earlier in the year.
2. It would be helpful if the alphabetization were done by word rather than by letter.
3. In subject heading, librarians would prefer a process-thing breakdown to a thing-process breakdown. For example, Air-conditioning — Breweries, instead of Breweries — Air-conditioning; Railroads — Military, instead of Military railroads.

A revision of the subject headings and cross-references in the interest of clarification, and simplification should facilitate both the preparation, and the use of the Index.

Louise P. Dorn, Ruth McG. Lane, Jolan M. Fertig, Edith L. Mattson, Granville Meixell, Chairman.
1909 — Special Libraries Association — 1936

Twenty-eighth Annual Conference

Mt. Royal Hotel — Montreal

June 16-19, 1936

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1936

8.30 a.m.

CIVIC-SOCIAL GROUP — Informal breakfast meeting (Hotel dining room).

COMMERCE GROUP — Informal breakfast meeting (Hotel dining room).

INSURANCE GROUP — Breakfast conference (Ritz Carlton Hotel Grill, corner of Sherbrooke Street West and Drummond Street).

NEWSPAPER GROUP — Breakfast conference, official welcome from Mr. John Kidman, Librarian and Reference Editor, The Gazette, Montreal (Samovar Restaurant, 1422 Peel Street).

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIANS GROUP — Breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

10.00 a.m.

EXECUTIVE BOARD AND ADVISORY COUNCIL — Meeting (Convention room, 9th floor).

CITY TOUR (impromptu) — Informally arranged for members with no morning meeting.

12.30 p.m.

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY GROUP — Informal luncheon (Chez Ernest, 1500 Drummond Street).

1.00 p.m.

NEWSPAPER GROUP — Luncheon meeting — The group will be the guests of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, followed by an address by Mr. S. Morgan-Powell, "He Who Runs May Read" (Officers' dining room, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Dominion Square).

2.30 p.m.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION — Welcome to delegates from Miss Mildred I. Turnbull, President of the Montreal Chapter, Economist's Department, The Royal Bank of Canada; His Honor, M. Camillien Houde C.B.E. Mayor of Montreal; M. Aegidius Fauteux, Librarian, Bibliotheque Publique, Montreal; Response from Miss Marguerite Burnett, Director of Special Libraries Association, Librarian, The Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Addresses by Dr. J. F. Kenney, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.C., Acting Dominion Archivist and Director of Historical Research and Publicity, and Dr. Robert D. W. Connor, United States Archivist. Dr. Connor will speak on the development of national archives (Ballroom, 9th floor).

9.00 p.m.

RECEPTION — The Association will be the guests of The Quebec Library Association (Divinity Hall, 3520 University Street).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936

8.30 a.m.

FINANCIAL GROUP — Breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

MUSEUM GROUP — Breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

NEWSPAPER GROUP — Breakfast conference — "The New Index; Its Value and Use." Discussion led by Mr. Paul P. Foster, Librarian, The Philadelphia Inquirer (Samovar Restaurant, 1422 Peel Street).

PUBLIC BUSINESS LIBRARIANS GROUP — Breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY GROUP (Chemistry Section) — Informal breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

9.30 a.m.

MUSEUM GROUP — Tour of McGill University Museums, conducted by Mr. E.
Lionel Judah, Curator of Museums, McGill University; 9.30 Ethnological Museum; 10.30 Peter Redpath Museum; 11.00 Library Museum; 11.45 McCord Museum. The group will meet in the Ethnological Museum, Medical Building, corner of University Street and Pine Avenue.

10.00 a.m.

**BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES GROUP** — Addresses by Mr. James F. Ballard, Director, Boston Medical Library, “Medical Books and Manuscripts”; and Dr. W. W. Francis, Librarian, The Osler Library, McGill University, “The Osler Library” (Room C, Medical Building, corner of University Street and Pine Avenue).

**CIVIC-SOCIAL GROUP** — Addresses by Mr. Owen Lobley, General Manager, Ross Realty Company, “Some Aspects of Municipal Taxation”; and Miss Beulah Bailey, Research Assistant to the President, New York State Tax Commission, “Unemployment Relief and the Mounting Burden of Taxation” (Salon F, Mezzanine floor).


**NEWSPAPER GROUP** — Address by M. Olivar Asselin, former editor, Le Canada, “The Editor in Quest of Facts” (Salon A, Mezzanine floor).

**SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY GROUP** — Addresses by Mr. T. V. Mounteer, Educational Assistant, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, “The Special Library, Partner in Industrial Education”; and Dr. R. W. Boyle, P.R.S.C., Director of the Division of Physics and Engineering, National Research Laboratories. Dr. Boyle will discuss scientific problems of interest to Science-Technology members (Ballroom, 9th floor).

**UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIANS GROUP** — Addresses by Dr. Henry Laureys, Dean, The School of Higher Commercial Studies, University of Montreal, “Special Libraries and Business”; and Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, University Librarian, McGill University, “St. Peter's and the Vatican Library,” illustrated by lantern slides (Salon D, Mezzanine floor).

12.30 p.m.

**NEWSPAPER GROUP** — Luncheon meeting — The group will be the guests of Senator Richard Smeaton White, President, The Gazette Printing Company (The Blue Room, Windsor Hotel, corner of Peel and Dorchester Streets).

2.15 p.m.

**McGILL DAY** — Address by Professor Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., Department of Architecture, McGill University, “Modern Library Buildings in England — University of Cambridge; The Public Library of Manchester and Sheffield; and the Library of The Royal Institute of British Architects” (Assembly Hall, Medical Building, corner of University Street and Pine Avenue).

All the University Libraries will be open to visitors during the afternoon, and tea will be served in Redpath Library from 4.30 o’clock on.

8.00 p.m.


**THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1936**

8.30 a.m.

**NEWSPAPER GROUP** — Breakfast conference — “Old and New Sources of Photos.” Discussion led by Mr. William Alcott,
May-June, 1936 SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Librarian, The Boston Globe (Samovar Restaurant, 1422 Peel Street).

SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY Group (Public Utilities Section) — Informal breakfast conference (Hotel dining room).

10.00 a.m.
SECOND GENERAL SESSION — Business meeting — President’s Address; Reports of Officers; Reports of Committees; Annual Award of Gavel for Chapter membership; and Summarized Reports of Groups and Chapters (Ballroom, 9th floor).

12.30 p.m.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES Group — Informal luncheon (University Club, 2047 Mansfield Street), followed by a Business meeting — Election of Officers, etc.

CIVIC-SOCIAL Group — Informal luncheon — Professor Leonard Marsh, F.R.E.S., F.S.S., will lead a discussion group on “Employment Research and the Librarian” (Chez Ernest, 1500 Drummond Street).

FINANCIAL Group — Informal luncheon, followed by a Business meeting — Election of Officers, etc. (Weaver’s Tearoom, 2057 Victoria Street).

NEWSPAPER Group — Informal luncheon, followed by a Business meeting — Election of Officers, etc. (Blue Room, Windsor Hotel, corner of Peel and Dorchester Streets).

1.00 p.m.

COMMERCE Group — Informal luncheon, followed by a Business meeting — Election of Officers, etc. (Business and Professional Women’s Club, 1526 St. Mark Street).

INSURANCE Group, PUBLIC BUSINESS, LIBRARIANS Group — Luncheon meeting — These Groups will be the guests of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (Officers’ dining room, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Dominion Square).

2.00 p.m.


2.30 p.m.

BIOLOGICAL-SCIENCES GROUP — Round Table discussions on Library problems, followed by a visit to Blacker Library of Zoology, McGill University, and the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology, McGill University (Redpath Library, McTavish Street).


NEWSPAPER Group — Bus trip to Garden City Printing Plant at St. Anne de Bellevue.

PUBLIC BUSINESS LIBRARIANS Group — Informal discussion meeting followed by Business Meeting — “Financial Periodicals and their effective use,” discussion led by Miss Dorothy G. Bell, Business Branch, Providence Public Library; “What Financial Services We Have, and Why,” discussion led by Miss Marian C. Manley, Business Branch, Newark Public Library; Address by Robert L. Smitley, “Best Books for a Knowledge of Fundamental Economics”; Progress Report, by Miss Marian C. Manley, on the study of the use of business information; Report of the Nominating Committee; and election of officers (Salon F, Mezzanine floor).

7.00 p.m.

ANNUAL BANQUET — Toastmaster, Dr. Arthur Surveryer, Arthur Surveryer et Cie
Addresses by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfrid E. Bovey, O.B.E., Director of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, "Travellers' Tales," and Major Sir Andrew Macphail, O.B.E. (Banquet room, 9th floor).

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

8.30 a.m.

10.00 a.m.
THIRD GENERAL SESSION — Address by Mr. Brooke Claxton, Stairs, Dixon and Claxton, "Is There a Common North American Outlook on World Affairs?", followed by a Business meeting — Unfinished Business; Report of the Committee on Constitutional Revision; Proposed new Constitution and By-Laws; 1937 Convention; Report of the Committee on Resolutions; Report of the Nominating Committee; and election of officers (Ballroom, 9th floor).

12.30 p.m.
CIVIC-SOCIAL GROUP — Informal luncheon (Hotel dining room), followed by a Business meeting — Election of Officers, etc. (Salon F, Mezzanine floor).

ISLAND TOUR — Tea at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, as guests of the City of Montreal.
Publications of Special Interest


This useful pamphlet lists in one alphabet sixty-six sources of purchase, both here and abroad, for photographs, color prints, colored slides of the better known art works, including architecture, painting, sculpture and the decorative arts, with price range and sizes. It will be valuable to art museums, amateur artists, art clubs, collectors, hobbyists, etc.


Detailed consideration of the circulation, advertising and administrative problems of the weekly newspaper, including set up, special campaigns, rules for estimating values, etc. Glossary included.

Cabot, R. C. and Dicks, R. L. Art marketing to the sick. Macmillan, N. Y. 1936. 384 p. $3.00.

A constructive study of the need and opportunities for clergymen in contact with the sick. Suggestions for certain simple techniques that will be of aid. An excellent chapter on the place of reading and library service. A profitable consideration of a situation that touches many.


A clear, specific and stimulating book giving over and over again, the results of advertising tests. Many illustrations of pull in advertising. Easy to read. Well indexed.

Childs, M. W. Sweden, the middle way. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn. 1936. 171 p. $2.50.

A fascinating, illuminating account of the way in which a small, intensely practical nation with a strong sense of national unity, has met and solved its economic problems. Sweden has been concerned less with the idealistic than with the workable aspects of a program, and so the record of growth of cooperative merchandising, housing, its treatment of public regulation and similar questions all present stimulating possibilities.


A selection of magazine essays that form a cross section of contemporary American thought. Broad subject groupings cover current economic problems, war, the effect of scientific advancement on the individual changing patterns of literature, and the place of education. Some pertinent problems are discussed. Excellent illustrations of skillful approach and clear, witty exposition.


In spite of the inclusive title, the author's pungent wit is directed at only the small group who are neither wage earners nor housewives. His animadversions are, as always, stimulating, and many of his pronouncements will be echoed by professional women.

Fargo, L. E. Preparation for school library work. Columbia Univ. Press, N. Y. 1936. 190 p. $3.00.

A workmanlike, well documented study with the pros and cons of the teacher-librarian versus the school librarian carefully considered. Much factual data on varied functions, included. A brief, selective, but not annotated, bibliography given.


The author not only analyzes his own reactions as a key to the understanding of man's development, but tests recorded human behavior at different periods and reaches some interesting conclusions as in his discussion of the place of the metropolis in contemporary life.

Furnas, C. C. Next hundred years; the unfinished business of science. Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., N. Y. 1936. 434 p. $3.00.

A fascinating book in which the problems involved in applying new discoveries in science to human progress are presented by an acute, witty and socially minded observer. The chapters on scientific problems are followed by a summering up of the social phases that is particularly pertinent and helpful. Bibliography with frank, and helpful annotations.


Another discussion of economic theory in which the author seeks a method for securing fair competition. His comments on the capitalistic or communistic state and on government regulation are penetrating. Whether he succeeds in finding a solution for his problem is not clear, but his treatment is worth attention. Not indexed.


This "common man's guide to army life" is a witty, caustic, realistic picture of some of the wastes and absurdities of the last war. As in "Is This America?", the author shows skill and understanding both in depicting human weaknesses and its strength.


The activities and possibilities of the hundred and one personalities involved in European problems are depicted vividly and fairly and their places in the course of events indicated. A fine picture of world complications by an expert reporter. An interesting bibliographical note included. Well indexed. A useful desk reference for current personalities as well as an engaging record.

Harris, M. B. I knew them in prison. Viking, N. Y. 1936. 407 p. $3.00.

A fine and illuminating record of progress in the treatment of women prisoners, from the old workhouse in New York through experiences in the Clinton Farms...

A survey of the possibilities for part-time work during college. Actual illustrations are given from colleges throughout the country. Rates of payment are noted.

Jrns, Ctrls. 1936. 156 p. $1.50.


An easy-to-read, practical and anecdotal primer of the problems and procedures that are the day's work for the art editor and would-be illustrator. While nothing very new or revolutionary is included, the book is particularly helpful as a guide to profitable methods. The aid given by public and special libraries is duly acknowledged.


A clear, reasonable discussion of the relation of wages to the cost of production, and the basic necessity of widely distributed purchasing power for general economic security. Presents a hopeful program based on these elements. Statistical analysis and illustrative graphs for major industries included. A stimulating, provocative book.


An eminently readable story of the development of newspapers, with many interesting anecdotes of propaganda machines and problems of news censorship during the war. Not such an intensive analysis of propaganda technique as given by Dobb in "Propaganda in psychology and technique," but interesting and well written.


A history of the development of money and of government relations to it, based on strong personal convictions of the author. Among these are Hamilton's preeminence in this field and the successive retrogressions in the United States monetary policies since its precepts were abandoned.


Short sketches of country cases in which minor incidents are used as exemplifying different points of law. No index.


A well selected, well annotated bibliography. Relative importance of different entries indicated. Subject classification of entries included. Since the techniques of marketing research are the chief features covered, comparatively little on consumer reactions is included. The compiler has benefited from the cooperation of Mary Louise Alexander and William F. Turnbill.


Cautious criticism of New Deal policies and practices by an acute observer. The comment is heavily weighted by the strong views of the writer, but the observations deserve consideration.


Careful and comprehensive study of the technical problems involved in press photography, including developing under difficulties. Fascinating discussion of subjects to photograph, transportation problems involved, questions of libel, ethics, etc. An eminently satisfactory text with beautiful illustrations of technical problems.


Suggestions for their treatment by one who has done much auditing of fraternity accounts. Particularly planned to make life easier for the inexperienced college student serving as chapter treasurer.


A vivid, smoothly-running narrative of the Spanish influence in Georgia as expressed by friar and soldier. Not only Indian attacks, but also the merciless warfare between the English and Spanish is described. The extent of Spanish activity on this continent is more clearly understood through this study. Excellent bibliography of primary and secondary sources included. Well illustrated.


Another book on patents, copyright and trade marks. Clear and concise. Includes quite a little on design and color in their relation to the trade mark. Practical.


A series of reviews of some forty recent books on various phases of religious thought. As General Secretary Emeritus of the Federal Council of the Churches, the author is well equipped for the task. His mellow sympathy adds to the value of the reviews.


An excellent history of a major church group playing an important part in the development of the country. Includes much incident and notes on many personalities. Numerous illustrations. Excellent bibliography.


This introduction to the McGill program of research in the social sciences gives a particularly clear and stimu-
lates the picture of such research and the elements involved. What is said here can be applied to any research problem. The style of presentation in this study of employment for text, statistical tables, graphs, and charts is most effective. A bibliography and a list of research projects is included.


This work is based on authentic texts and adequately covers the subject, although purposely treating English, American and twentieth century music lightly. It is well indexed and not too detailed for the general reader, with biographical and bibliographical footnotes for scholarly enterprise. The inclusion of very legible piano illustrations is a fine achievement and most practical for the average student.


An interesting reproduction of news items reprinted from one of the oldest papers in the country, the Virginia Gazette. The selections from the 17th and 18th centuries cover such features as political news, notices of runaway slaves, advertisements of marital discord, and announcements of plays and amusements.

Duplicate Exchange Committee

The following items are available free except for express collect charges, to the first person whose request is sent. Address all requests to Miss Rosamond Cruikshank, Chairman, Duplicate Exchange Committee, Hartford Public Library, Hartford, Conn.

- Amer. ass'n for old age security. Old age security in the U.S. 1933
- Annual financial review (Canadian). 1926, 1928, 1930
- Ass. inflation & the inventor. 1934
- Birmingham (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce. Yearbook 1934-5
- Brn. Soviet economic development & American business 1930
- Brooking's unit. America's capacity to consume & America's capacity to produce. 1934, pp.
- Buyers' register of metal fabricators, F. 15 & Jn. 15, 1934
- Canada, Dept. of Agric. Agricultural situation & outlook. 1936
- Canadian trade index annual 1934
- Committee on public relations of the Eastern railroads. Yearbook of railroad information, 1934, pass
- Engineering news-record. Construction costs. 1910-1933
- Fairchild catalog, 1934. Please state subjects needed (Milling, etc.)
- Handbook of Jamaica (Brnt. W. Indies)
- Japan, Dept. of Finance. Financial & economic annual. 1924
- Kansas, Directory of manufacturers. 1932
- Kansas, Register of dept. & institutions. 1933
- Mexico. Directorio de exportadores . . . el año de 1935
- Mexico. Directorio de importadores . . . para el año de 1935

Montreal stock exchange & curb market yearbook. 1934/5
- Moody's Government, 1936, 1939, 1941
- Moody's Railroads, 1927, 1930, 1933
- Nagoya. Annual statistical return of trade & commerce. 1934
- Nat. Bur. of Econ. Res. Recent Economics changes in the U.S. 1929
- Natl. Underwriter co. Argus casualty & surety chart. 1937, 1939, 1932, 1933
- N. Y. Stock Exchange Yearbook, 1930, 1931
- Poor's Industrials, 1922
- Power's Road & street catalog, 1934
- Spectator handy chart of casualty, surety & misc. companies, 1929, 1932, 1934

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