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# Special Libraries

ADELAIDE R. HASSE, Editor  
Council of National Defense  
Washington, D. C.

Vol. 12

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No. 6

## AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECOND INSTALMENT

### The General Staff College Library

#### History.

About 1795 there was established a military library called the War Department Library, for use of officers of the War Department on duty in Washington. This library was the second established by the Federal Government. In 1888 it was moved to the then recently constructed State, War and Navy Building so as to be readily accessible to officers on duty in the War Department.

In 1902 the Army War College, an institution created for the higher education of officers of the army, was established. A military library was an essential adjunct of this institution and, therefore, a collection of military books was begun with the establishment of the College.

In 1907 the War College was moved to its present building, erected for this particular purpose at Washington Barracks. The library collected by the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff was at this time made a part of the War College Library. By May, 1913, the War College Library comprised 32,000 volumes.

In 1914 the War Department Library, which then consisted of 59,000 volumes, was removed from the State, War and Navy Building and was made a part of the Army War College Library.

In June, 1919, the name of the Army War College was changed to the General Staff College and the collection of books formed from the combination outlined above became the General Staff College Library.

#### Character of the Collection.

The aim is to establish a complete collection of standard military literature including books, pamphlets, periodicals, documents and maps. Subjects that have a direct bearing upon the study of the military art, as educational, economic, political, geographical and scientific works are included even though they are not written from the purely military standpoint. Such

subjects as philosophy, religion, art and music are in general not included. There have been catalogued to date about 60,000 books, about one-third of which are in foreign languages.

#### Purpose and Function of the Library.

(a) The General Staff College is the school in which are taught the most advanced subjects essential to the education of officers of the army. The General Staff College Library furnishes library service for the officers of the General Staff College.

(b) The library performs the service formerly rendered by the War Department Library and is the working library of the War Department in Washington.

(c) It also furnishes a military library service to all officers of the army wherever they may be on duty. An officer may upon request have sent him any book in the library other than a work of reference. The book may be retained 30 days and a government frank is used for sending and returning it. An officer engaged in study or research upon a particular subject may obtain a list of references, authorities, and information as to what previous work has been done along this line, and will be aided in every other practicable way including being brought in touch with individuals, libraries, or institutions having available data along the line desired.

(d) It furnishes military library service to such heads of Departments of the Federal Government as desire to avail themselves of its facilities.

(e) It is available for the use of all Army Service Schools to supplement their own library facilities.

#### Source of Books and Other Material.

(a) By purchase from funds allotted to the General Staff College.

(b) By donation.

(c) All publications issued by Government Departments are furnished the library.

**Method of Cataloguing.**

The Library of Congress classification schemes and cataloguing rules modified to a certain extent to meet the requirements of this special library are used. In view of the special character of the library, use can be made of printed Library of Congress cards only to the extent of about 30 per cent.

A prominent feature of the Library service is its analytical catalogue made from books, periodicals, etc., received from all parts of the world. Many of the cards made for the analytical catalogue are published in a "Monthly List of Military Information" which is distributed to the more important libraries of the United States.

It is believed that the method of indexing and classifying articles of military value appearing in books, periodicals and newspapers, published in all parts of the world makes the analytical catalogue one

of the best of its kind for ready reference in this country.

**Personnel.**

The personnel of the library consists of the officer in charge, the librarian, the head cataloguer, three cataloguers, six library assistants and one messenger.

**Special Technical Libraries.**

In special technical services, in fact in all arms of the service, a small working library of books pertaining to that particular arm of the service must be on hand at all times. The General Staff College Library does not, therefore, take the place of nor obviate the necessity for these small technical libraries, which continue to exist and to furnish their special library service.

**Librarian:**

Miss Nannie C. Barndollar Address: The General Staff College Library, Washington, D. C.

## Library of the U. S. Shipping Board

By the Act of September 7, 1916, the Shipping Board was established for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine. It represented a specific effort on the part of the United States to be recognized as a factor in the carrying trade of the world.

The late war was an energizing force necessitating quick and steady action from which has grown our present day merchant marine.

From a few reference books scattered here and there in the various offices of the Shipping Board has grown a specialized library of some eight thousand volumes. Among the reference books are standard law works such as U. S. Reports, Federal Reporter, the American Digest System, Cyclopedias, books on contracts and English and Canadian reports and cases. However, more specialized endeavor has been placed upon the various phases of admiralty practice, namely, books on marine insurance, salvage, general and specific average, works on charter parties and bills of lading. The standard works on international law are within the scope of the Library. All these are but the tools of the Legal Division.

There is in addition a vast amount of material regarding rates, industrial relations, ship construction and shipping operations. There are available shipping lists of various countries including Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 1914 to date, and the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, 1918 to date. The Library has a valuable collection of clipped articles on ship subsidy, a subject which was widely discussed in the newspapers and "Congressional Record" for 1900 and 1901. There

has been collected and bound together in a four volume set material from many sources covering the general subject of seamanship under the respective headings:

- Congressional documents.
- Hearings, reports and law.
- Cases and court decisions
- Departmental circulars.

There are on file a complete set of Congressional Hearings relating to the Shipping Board from its inception to date, Hearings on the Investigation of Shipping Combinations, 1913-1914, and the Report of the Merchant Marine Commission, 1904-1905. Congressional documents pertaining to shipping are complete from 1906.

Shipping magazines after having been circulated are kept on file. Among these are Fairplay, Syren, Marine News, Marine Journal, Pacific Marine Review, Pacific Ports, Shipbuilding and Shipping Record, Gulf and Marine Register and many other similarly related publications, but which are probably not so closely connected with the shipping business. The two Shipping Board periodicals issued during the war were the Emergency Fleet News and the Merchant Mariner, all numbers of which are now in bound form.

The Library has at least two copies of every publication issued by either the Emergency Fleet Corporation or the Shipping Board.

This Library would probably differ from a great many special libraries in that it is a combination of an executive, departmental and a business library.

As an executive library, legislation is collected, sections of the Congressional Record of particular interest to the Shipping Board are blue pencilled and the Records dis-

tributed. A special effort is made to obtain all bills, reports and laws relative to Shipping Board activities, copies of which are available for reference purposes. Of unusual importance in this connection are the various departmental decisions: Treasury, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General and the Court of Claims Reports.

As a business library, the office staff translates correspondence, legal documents, laws, and radio regulations from foreign languages. Special effort is made to keep on file navigation aids and charts, shipping directories, foreign customs laws and rate guides.

The development of this Library will depend upon the future of the merchant marine and its expansion will be in proportion to the growth of this important branch of the Government service. It will, of course, be specialized along particular lines to meet the constantly arising needs of the Shipping Board and in this respect will differ materially from libraries devoted to a more general use, but will embody all the essential features which fit in with the working machinery of an active and enlarging governmental function, taking on additions as occasion may require.

## Department of Commerce

*This series of articles was planned, and some of the contributions were received, before the present Cabinet officers were appointed. Mr. Alexander, late Secretary of Commerce, contributed the following memorandum during the last days of his incumbency.*

One of the busiest Government libraries is the library of the Department of Commerce, located on the tenth floor of the Commerce Building, Ninetenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.

In speaking of it before a Congressional Committee, former Secretary Rodfield referred to it as "a working tool in use every hour of the day." This is literally true, for it gives service to five busy bureaus of the Department, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Lighthouses, and Steamboat-Inspection Service, and while the Library is intended primarily for the use of the Department, other Government agencies use it freely. Special students are constantly referring to it, and business men come to it for helpful trade statistics. The small area covered and the catalogue designed for special research makes the material readily available.

The library, of approximately 120,000 volumes and pamphlets, is unique in that the collection is statistical in character and that it is acquired largely without cost. It consists mainly of publications of the United States and foreign Governments, and State and Municipal documents relating to the

lines of inquiry taken up by the different bureaus. It has on its shelves also selected books on economics and statistics. Complete files of commercial reports of the United States and foreign countries are to be found here, also United States and foreign censuses. City, trade, and foreign directories are on the reference shelves and 1,178 trade and technical periodicals give up-to-date information. Many hundreds of these periodicals are regularly routed to the men or divisions using them.

Consuls, trade commissioners, and commercial attaches are instructed to send in material on commerce, industry and the economic conditions of the foreign country in which they are stationed, and a wealth of material is received. The division chiefs, particularly in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are constantly looking out for material on their subjects, and the librarian is also on the lookout so that no stone is left unturned to keep the library in a state of preparedness, for any question may be asked, from the population of Jerusalem in Biblical times, to the latest statistics of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

(Signed) J. W. ALEXANDER,  
Former Secretary of Commerce.

## Bureau of Insular Affairs

Since 1901, the Bureau of Insular Affairs has made a comprehensive compilation of all documents relating to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, Panama Canal Zone, and the possessions of the United States in the Samoan Islands. These documents have been collected from every known and available source. They include Congressional documents of all kinds and publications issued

by the various Executive branches of this Government, as well as the official publications of the insular departments mentioned above.

These documents, pamphlets and reports have been bound together in volumes of convenient size and now consist of about 3,500 volumes. The number of documents or pamphlets in each volume vary according to the size of the pamphlets, some vol-

umes containing from 50 to 75 separate pamphlets, so it is not possible to even estimate the number of documents or pamphlets comprised in the 3,500 volumes.

A card index of the volumes has been made. The references in the index are not only to the compilation by volume and page number, but to the identifying designations of Congressional and Executive documents, reports and hearings, together with the page number therein, thus giving ready information on any particular subject pertaining to

our insular possessions or noncontiguous territory.

Although, as stated above, the Bureau of Insular Affairs compiles data relative to all possessions of the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines are the possessions whose affairs are administered under the direction of the Bureau, together with the supervision of the United States Receiver-ships in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

(Signed) CHAS C WALCUTT, JR.,

Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

## The Library of the Bureau of Standards

The scientific and technical library of the Bureau of Standards contains at present 21,280 volumes not including a large number of unindexed pamphlets. The library specializes in the field of physics and chemistry and the special technologies (except food, drugs, and fuels). In view of the special functions of the Bureau, there are a considerable number of mathematical and general reference works altogether probably not exceeding 2,000 volumes.

The Bureau receives regularly 528 scientific and technical periodical publications in the field of physics, chemistry, technology and engineering. Most of these are bound and the sets maintained as nearly complete as practicable.

The Bureau has a close co-operating arrangement with the Library of Congress by which books may be drawn for the Bureau from that Library. Also the Library of Congress undertakes to get complete sets of the more general works, leaving the specialized volumes to be purchased by the Bureau.

A similar exchange for the circulation of books is in effect with other scientific libraries in Washington; notably, the Libraries of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of

Mines, Naval Observatory, the latter being unusually rich in mathematical works frequently called for by the Bureau of Standards.

The library maintains subject and author catalogues not only of its own books, but of Library of Congress books within its field. The library has full charge of the collection of proposed purchase lists and keeps track of sales of second-hand volumes for completing the Bureau's sets of basic reference journals.

The classification is a simple one based upon broad classes, the ultimate unit being a shelf of 25 inches. When a shelf becomes full, the subject which it represents is divided. It is recognized that this classification is not an ultimate one and is not intended to be. It is intended to be subdivided to the point where further subdivision is not needed, and to be subdivided only when necessity arises. In other words, the classification contains no needless classes and no undue minuteness of subject analysis. Practically, the classification has been found entirely suitable to the Bureau's collection.

Transmitted by DR. S W. STRATTON,  
Director, Bureau of Standards.

## Library of the U. S. Bureau of Efficiency

By FLORENCE C. BELL, Research Assistant.

The library of the United States Bureau of Efficiency consists mainly of U. S. Government publications, statutes, and a small collection of books on scientific management, employment methods, statistics, etc. The library maintains also a file of current legislative bills and similar material. It is a small working collection of about 850 books and about 1,500 pamphlets, designed primarily to serve the investigators of the Bureau.

The work of the U. S. Bureau of Efficiency is devoted chiefly to the study of the following four factors of Government administration:

1. The general scheme of organization under which the employees are required to do their work.

2. The character of the personnel em-

ployed.

3. The methods of accounting and reporting.

4. The particular business methods employed in the conduct of the several offices.

Following these interests, the library of the Bureau makes available to the staff of the Bureau current material on legislation, organization plans, psychological tests, training, and efficiency ratings of employees, accounting practice and labor-saving devices.

The Bureau has in its charge also the files of the Committee on Department Methods, known as the "Keep Committee", and of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency.

The Bureau is glad to have the library used by students and by the public.

# Price Fixing Policies of Industrial Associations

A TRIAL LIST OF REFERENCES

HELEN GRAHAM



AND

COMPILERS

MARGARET QUINLISK



*Miss Graham, of the Ordnance Department, and Miss Quinlisk, of the U. S. Public Health Service, have collaborated on a timely subject. Very little has been written on organization of industry, and custodians of books have been rather neglectful in preserving the proceedings of trade associations. Powerful as their place and influence is, trade association proceedings are practically unrecorded. The present study is an index to trade association history from a specific angle, one which happens, for the moment, to be very much on the tapis.*

## GENERAL REFERENCES

ARBUTHNOT, C. A. Factory system—Methods adopted by industrial combinations for fixing prices and enabling the manufacturer to control the distribution of his goods. (Jour. of Political Economy, v. 15, pp. 577-602.)

CANADA. Combines Act—Passed 1910. Permits price agreements which do not operate to the detriment of the consumer and producer. Short outline, character and scope of Act. (Fernley, Price Maintenance, p. 200.)

CARVER, T. N. Editorial on "Price Fixing". Resolutions adopted by Committee of the Amer. Economic Association appointed to consider the subject. (Eng. & Mining Jour., Dec. 7, 1918, p. 1007.)

DAVIS, JOSEPH E. Methods used by lumber associations prior and subsequent to 1906, of combining for the purpose of fixing prices. (U. S. Lumber Industry. Report by U. S. Bureau of Corporations., v. 4, p. 18-19.)

GAUNT, E. J. "Open Price Exchanges"—Central clearing houses for information on prices, trade statistics and practices. List of Associations belonging to the Exchange. By keeping all members fully and quickly informed of what other members have done, the work of the Exchange results in a certain uniformity of trade practices. (In his: Co-operative Competition, p. 15-24.)

GERMANY. Outline of Act, which permits selling agreements if the members of the combinations agree to sell below a specified minimum price. (Fernley, Price Maintenance, p. 205-7.)

HIPPARD, C. W. "How the marginal operator fixes prices." Defines the marginal operator as the man, who, because of inadequate equipment and high cost of operation, cannot compete with the better equipped mines, except when the curve line of supply and demand meet at a certain price level which permits him to operate his mine at a profit. (Black Diamond, v. 63, p. 281.)

INGERSOLL, ROBERT H. Discussion—meaning of phrases "Fixed prices", "Price maintenance" and "Price cutting". (Proceedings, 2nd Annual Meeting Chamber of Commerce of U. S., p. 7.)

LIST OF NATIONAL, SECTIONAL AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS IN FAVOR OF "PRICE FIXING POLICIES". Regulation of prices. (Hearings before U. S. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 64th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 13,568; p. 48-57.)

MARCHANT, LANGWORTHY. "Price Fixing as a factor in export trade to Latin America." Methods by which American manufacturer can control his price to importers. (Proceedings, 2nd Pan Amer. Conference, p. 262-264.)

MASSACHUSETTS. Statute passed in 1903 to prevent coal dealers from combining for fixing the price of coal. (Stimson, Popular Law-making, p. 156-7.)

OPEN PRICE ASSOCIATIONS. Organization, purpose of which is to determine uniform cost accounting methods and to steady the market by furnishing the supply which it can readily absorb. How it works.

Important feature of plan is the collection and distribution of trade statistics. Discussion of the attitude of the Government toward trade organizations. (Textile World, Apr. 23, 1921, p. 23, 30; Printers' Ink, June 3, 1920, p. 33-34; June 24, 1920, p. 41-52.)

**PRICE GUARANTEES.** Arguments for and against "Price Guarantees". (Nation's Business, Jan., 1921, p. 67-69; Oct., 1920, p. 52-54; Printers' Ink, Jan. 29, 1920, p. 69.)

**STATE LAWS.** Relative to combinations and trusts the object of which is to regulate prices and restrict competition. (Stimson, Popular Law-making, p. 179-189.)

**TOSDAL, H. R.** Price Maintenance. Practice of manufacturers, fixing prices of their articles. Attitude of associations relative to policy. (American Economic Review, March, 1918, p. 38-74.)

**WALKER, JOHN R.** Lumber export agencies—"It should be the policy of the export syndicates to consult with the exporting companies and establish prices which will be good at least ninety days. In the absence of such syndicates the exporting company itself, in consultation with its members in various lines, should establish prices to remain in effect for several months. (Barrel and Box, Apr., 1919, p. 45)

#### Baking.

1920 American Association of the Baking Industry.

Table of wholesale and retail bread prices in the principal cities throughout the country, compiled by the Am. Assn. of the Baking Industry and published in the Northwestern Miller, Feb. 25, 1920, p. 925.

1921. Same.

D. P. Chindblom at the 6th Annual Convention made the following statement reprints, "I have no hesitancy in questioning the continuation of the old practice of the industry in maintaining a uniform price, fluctuating the weight and I fear, sometimes also the quality of the loaf of bread to meet fluctuations in the cost of production. Certainly the public will have a more definite standard by which to judge our product with a standard weight and a fluctuating price." Northwestern Miller, Apr. 28, '21, p. 409

1920. Maryland Association of Baking Industry.

"A fair price list for bread has been established and bakers are prohibited from baking underweight loaves, in an order issued by Walter J. Bioneman, executive secretary of the fair-price commission \* \* \* Mr. Bioneman addressed a letter to George E. Muhly, president of the Maryland Assn. of the Baking Industry in which he asks the co-operation of that body. The association has agreed to support all rules and regulations issued from the office of the fair price commission, and will work in co-operation with the committee." Notes of the Trade, Northwestern Miller, April 28, 1920 p. 436)

1920 Southwestern Bakers.

Sixth annual convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., April, 1920. Address by President Winkelman on price, "We are not gathered here to fix prices. We have neither ability nor disposition to determine prices in this assembly, but I say that it is not

only our province, but it is our plain duty to talk price, to preach cost accounting, to promote quality output and to endeavor to educate bakers to conduct themselves and their business along lines which will yield them profit and advance their standing in the community. \* \* \* Not to consider price and the conditions which lead to its determination would be to rob this convention of its greatest value to its members and its most important significance to the community and the constituency which it serves." (The Northwestern Miller, April 28, 1920, p. 408.)

#### Box Manufacturers.

1916 National Association of Box Manufacturers

Seventeenth semi-annual convention. B. F. Masters, chairman, address, "There is not an industry of equal importance that has not created standards of value \* \* \* not recognized in merchandising and in disposing of the product. We have not kept sufficiently close together to know what the standards of value are and what we are to get for our product." (Barrel and Box, v. 21, September, 1916, p. 42.)

1919. Same.

Proceedings twentieth annual convention "Our experience has been that the open price plan tends to stabilize the market and usually to raise the average selling price in that market." Report of Secretary Burr. (Barrel and Box, v. 21, April, 1919, p. 35.)

Same.

"It is my hope that we can develop through the National Association an interchange of open price plan reports between the various local organizations, compiled in such a way as to show the general level of prices and to give each manufacturer a birds' eye view of sales throughout the entire country." (Barrel and Box, v. 21, April, 1919, p. 35.)

Same.

"It should be the policy of the export syndicates to consult with the exporting companies and establish prices which will be good for at least 90 days." (Barrel and Box, v. 21, April, 1919, p. 45.)

1919 Wire Bound Box Manufacturers' Association.

Discussion of plan of adopting open price plan, at Chicago meeting, May 15, 1919. (Barrel and Box, June 1919, p. 46.)

#### Clothing.

1919. National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Mfrs.

"Resolved that the president appoint a committee of five to work for the establishment of uniform conditions of purchase and sale between the buyer and the seller of textiles." (American Wool and Cotton Reporter, June 19, 1919, p. 1945)

1919. International Association of Garment Mfrs.

"Resolved that a committee be appointed for standardization in application to \* \* \* factory and selling costs of their products \* \* \* We recommend the adoption and use of the open price system. (American Wool and Cotton Reporter, May 29, 1919, p. 1788.)

Athletic Underwear and Knitwear Mfrs.

The practice of guaranteeing prices against a declining market was opposed. Joseph Feiden, the president of the Athletic Underwear Section spoke in favor of adopting uniform terms and discounts.

Apparently no action taken (Textile World Journal, May 17, 1919, p. 33)  
Knit Goods Manufacturers of America.

(This Assn. represented 1919, about 70% of the knit underwear production of the U. S.) at the 20th annual meeting, May 14 and 15, 1919, at Utica, N. Y., adopted the following amendments to the Constitution which affect price policy:

All Regular Members participating in the Open Price Plan shall be requested by the Secretary to sign the agreement that they will see that any and all quotations, prices, rebates or any other condition covering quotations or sales, which differs in any way from process, conditions, etc., on file at any time with the Association are forwarded to the office of the Association within 24 hours from the time such changes are made. The agreement to be grinding as long as the mill in question is a Regular Member of the K. G. Mfrs. of America. Whether or not the agreement is signed by a Regular Member is to be reported to the other Regular Members.

New Sec. IX-a.—Any member can notify the Secretary that his prices will not be sent; whereupon the Secretary notifies all members and no price information in any manner shall be sent him.

New Sec. III-a.—Members who sell their merchandise to both the jobbing trade and retail trade shall receive only the exchange reports which they file with the Secretary, i. e., when a member files prices of garments sold to jobber he shall not be entitled to prices filed by the Retail Group until he also files prices at which he is selling to the retail trade.

Amendment to Dec. IX, which reads: If a member wishes to withhold any information regarding his prices or quotations he is at liberty to do so, but he will notify the Secretary to that effect, whereupon the Secretary will notify other members, and there will be no price information interchanged with that member until he furnishes the Secretary such information as he has withheld.

(Following to be in addition to above):

A member can notify the Secretary that he will not report his entire line or lines, but in such cases the member is expected to specify exactly the kind of merchandise not to be reported, and such member shall not receive that kind of information from the other members until he reports the withheld information. (Textile World Journal, May 17, 1919, p. 34, 298.)

1921. National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and Knit Goods Manufacturers of America.

The price activities consist of the compilation of trade statistics, particularly of figures on production and consumption not confined to members of the Association but published in trade papers. (Textile World, April 23, 1921, p. 30.)

#### Coal.

1898. U. S. v. Coal Dealers Assn. of California et al. (Cir. Court, N. D. California, Jan. 28, 1898, 85 Federal Reporter, p. 252.)

Title and object of the Association as set forth in its constitution, "(a) The title of this organization shall be the Coal Dealers Assn. of California, with principal place of business in San Francisco. (b) It shall have for its object the furnishing of information to its members as to sales of coal made by wholesale dealers to the retail dealers and by the retail dealers to the consumers, and also the names of any dealers who have been guilty of violating any of the rates or rules

made from time to time by this organization, and the furnishing of as complete list as possible of delinquent consumers, and such other matters as may be decided upon."

Opinion of the Court: "The terms of the organization and the agreement between the Assn and the wholesale dealers clearly constitute a restraint of trade, which is injurious to the public interests against public policy and therefore unlawful."

"It was held that the Assn. was an illegal combination to restrict, monopolize, and control trade and commerce. A temporary injunction will be prepared in accordance with this opinion."

1918. National Retail Coal Merchants Association. First annual meeting held at Atlantic City, May 20-21, 1918

Resolution No. 10—"We recommend that the mine prices on domestic sizes of anthracite coal be made uniform but in no case shall these prices preclude a reasonable profit to the operator or tend to decrease the production of coal." Adopted. (Proceedings of the 1st Annual Meeting of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, 1727 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.)

1919. National Coal Association, Annual meeting May 22-24

Vice-president J. D. A. Morrow spoke a good word for open prices, open covenants, openly arrived at. \* \* \* The reports of prices as received did not, he admitted, cover the whole country. (Coal Age, May 29, 1919, p. 1,000.)

Same.

National Convention, Cost Accounting Committee in its report suggests making prices to allow for idle months of summer; also for idle time during break downs. (Black Diamond, v. 62, 1919, p. 532.)

1919. Coal Merchants' Association of New York City.

"The things we shall have to guard against are a renewal of unrestrained competition and the old habit of scrambling for business without due regard for prices or profit." Arthur P. Rice, Commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association of New York City. (Coal Age, Jan 6, 1919.)

1920. Indiana Retail Coal Merchants' Association.

Inauguration of system by which Association obtains various members' monthly reports on the cost, selling price and gross profit margins current throughout the State. (Black Diamond v. 63, p. 219.)

1921. New York State Coal Merchants' Association (Southern tier of counties), 3d annual group meeting, New York City, March 3, 1921.

John B. Reimer, retailer of Ozone Park, Long Island, "Read an address which was interesting from many angles. He was particularly emphatic in his support of the Calder Bill and remarked "that the average retailer had every thing to gain and nothing to lose by the adoption of such coal legislation. \* \* \* Statistics show that for the past twelve months the rising price of every commodity was checked excepting that of coal. From April 1 to December 1, a substantial percentage of anthracite coal went steadily up in price until it reached the figure at the mines of 100 per cent. for hard coal and 200 per cent. to 300 per cent. for soft coal, in excess of what was consid-



cred a fair and reasonable mine price. The quality of this coal went steadily downward as the price went upward. We retailers knew that in no manner, way, shape or form were we responsible for this condition. We had no control over price, quality or distribution. We know that the retail trade, as a whole, can never be justly accused of making exorbitant profits, as competitive conditions are always against us. Where then did the trouble lie? Not with the retailers—not with the companies—as their prices were stabilized and their policies during the past four years have been as reasonably big and broad as the many conflicting interests in mining companies and railroad companies allowed. The fault, as you all know, lay at the door of a certain percentage of independent operators, both bituminous and anthracite, who soaked the public all that the traffic would bear. They added insult to injury by deliberately and with premeditation refusing to keep their coal up to reasonable standard of good preparation. In addition to this, they increased their percentage of pea coal in nut until it was a common rumor that forty per cent. of pea in nut was about the right proportion. By so doing, their total return was anywhere from \$1 to \$10 per ton above the company's circular." (Black Diamond, March 12, 1921, p. 291)

#### Construction Industry.

##### 1921. National Construction Conference

Resolution adopted: "To inform the public as to the situation with respect to building material. Manufacturers, producers and distributors are urged to take such further deflation at this time as may be possible, and based thereon, to announce selling prices, in which the public may be justified in having confidence, and that having established such prices the respective manufacturer prepare promptly definite statements to be used to explain to the public the elements of increased cost over which the manufacturer has no control." (Hardware Dealers Mag., April 19, 1921, p. 773.)

#### Cooperage.

##### 1916. National Slack Cooperage Manufacturers' Association.

Nineteenth annual convention. Mr. Anderson Pace, in address, "Price Protection and Larger Sales," says: "I don't see anything heinous in trying to secure certain prices for commodities by co-operation among individuals in the same line of trade."

#### Cotton.

##### 1918. Cotton Mfg. Convention, Boston.

Chairman Randall N. Dunjae outlined a plan for stabilizing cotton prices. (Textile World Journal, V. 54, Nov. 9, 1918, p. 2)

##### 1919. American Cotton Association.

Resolution adopted at Convention, Sept., 1919, relative to recommending a minimum price. On account of existing conditions we find that it will be impracticable to recommend, until conditions warrant, a permanent price for cotton based on supply and demand, the price of the manufactured product, a comparative price with other commodities and one taking into consideration the high cost of living. (The Southern Banker, Oct., 1919, p. 20.)

##### 1919. National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Outline of system organized by Asso-

ciation to stabilize industry. (Textile World Journal, v. 55, Jan., 1919, 134.)

##### 1919. South Carolina Cotton Association.

"Resolved: That definite systematic plans should be put in every section of the cotton belt. First, for the systematic holding of cotton now on hand until it reaches 35 cents basis middling" (Official copy of Resolutions adopted at Convention.)

##### 1921. International Cotton Spinners' Assn.

Chas. W. Macara (English Cotton Manufacturer and former Pres. of Assn) Cotton buying proposition—Plan for English and American Governments to buy up all cotton available in order to fix and regulate prices. (Manufacturers Record, Apr. 7, 1921, p. 113-4.)

##### 1921. Staple Cotton Association.

Greenwood, Miss. Formulating marketing pool. Denied that this association is intended for holding cotton. To be conducted along the lines that have successfully served the California Raisin Growers. Organization to deal directly with spinners. (Textile World Journal, February 6, 1921, p. 213)

#### Diamonds.

##### 1921. General Society of Diamond Dealers; etc.

At a meeting held by general committee to look after the interests of the different branches connected with the polished diamond trade, the following bodies were represented: General Society of Diamond Dealers; The Society of Merchants of Polished Diamonds; The Society of Brokers of Commission Agents of Polished Diamonds; The Society of the Diamond Board of Trade.

The following motion was adopted: "Firstly, That there is not one single reason to sell the polished diamond at a lower price, because the fixed policy of The English Rough Syndicate and the rough producers makes it impossible to replace the goods on hand at a cheaper price. Secondly, That it is a known fact that the production of diamonds is limited. Thirdly, That the buying public rightfully places a great value on the diamond. \* \* \*

Resolved: To co-operate with all its power; in the first place, to assist financially weak holders, to prevent forced sales; in the second place, to take most serious and radical measures against any person or firm, be he buyer or seller, who in any way encourages or assists in a transaction of a forced price base. Details of these measures to be worked out at a later meeting." (The Keystone, February, 1921, p. 211.)

#### Drugs.

##### 1906. Proprietary Association of America.

"The Proprietary Association of America, the National Wholesale Druggists Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists, their officers, delegates and members unlawfully entered into an agreement combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states and with foreign countries in this, to wit: that they unlawfully agreed, contracted, combined and conspired to enhance and arbitrarily to fix, regulate and determine the wholesale and retail prices at which various commodities of the drug trade, consisting of patent medicines, drugs and proprietary articles manufactured in the several states should be sold to the retail druggists and by the said retail druggists to the consumers, residents of the several states of the United States." Pro-

- proprietary Association over 90% of the manufacturers and proprietors of patent medicines within the United States. The National Druggists Association composed approximately 95% of wholesale druggists. The National Association of Retail Druggists consists of 90% retail druggists of the United States. (Loder v Jayne et al, Circuit Court, E. D. Pa., Jan 22, 1906. 142 Fed. Rep. p 1010)
1910. National Association of Retail Druggists.  
 "National Association of Retail Druggists has induced a number of manufacturers to reduce their wholesale prices to \$2, \$1 and \$8, and through the Association's influence and activity has prevented many old and some new concerns from charging more than that schedule" (National Assoc. of Retail Druggists, Notes, 1910, v. 10, p. 107.)
1911. United States v. National Association of Retail Druggists.  
 "The same point is further illustrated by reference to an incident in the drug industry, as related by Wm. J. Schroder, a prominent Cincinnati attorney. The facts were brought out in the Federal Courts.  
 I was one of the attorneys in this case against the National Assn of Retail Druggists. The investigation developed that the resale-price-maintenance movement began with the efforts of the Western Assn of Wholesale Druggists as far back as 1876.  
 In 1881 these druggists, in order to stop competition between themselves, urged upon the members of the Proprietary Assn. of America, who were manufacturers selling trade-marked goods in the drug trade, the adoption of a rebate plan by the terms of which a wholesaler was sold at list—that is, the same price at which he was supposed to sell to the retail dealer—and received his profit upon signing a contract to the effect that he sold to the retail dealer at a certain price which was determined by the Assn. This simple plan of resale price maintenance, with modifications, remained in effect until 1898, when the National Assn. of Retail Druggists came into being. Instantly, in the language of one of the witnesses before this committee, the 'let-us-go-get-ours' talk commenced. The result was a conference between committees of the Proprietary Assn. and the National Assn of Retail Druggists, which developed what was known to the trade as the 'tri-partite' plan. This was a three sided agreement in which the manufacturer agreed to sell his goods to the wholesaler, and to confine his sales to such wholesalers as appeared on the recognized jobbers' list, which was prepared by a committee of the National Wholesaler Druggists Assn., and contained only the names of those who had agreed to maintain a certain price to the retail trade. The wholesaler also agreed that in his sales to the retail trade he would not sell any retail dealer whose name appeared upon the black list prepared at first directly by the National Assn. of Retail Druggists, and ultimately by a publisher employed by them. This black list contained the names of the dealers, and the supplies of the dealers who sold goods at competitive prices  
 \* \* \*  
 In order to meet these conditions, the Assn. urged upon the proprietors the adoption of a resale price maintenance contract, with serial numbers identifying the articles, requiring the wholesale dealer to report to the manufacturer by serial number to what retail dealer he had sold the particular item of his sale. The Dr. Miles Medical Co. adopted a direct-contract serial numbering arrangement for marketing its products, at the direct request of the Retail Association." (C. T. Murchison, Studies in history, economics and public law, Columbia Univ., vol. LXXXII, no 2, whole no. 192, p. 98.)
1911. Dr. Miles Medical Co. v. John D. Park & Sons Co. Argued before the Supreme Court Jan. 4-5, 1911. Decided April 3, 1911 (U. S. Supreme Court Reports 220. 55 Law ed. p 505.) Statement of Mr. Justice Hughes.  
 "It was alleged that all wholesale and retail druggists and all dealers in proprietary medicines, had been given full opportunity, without discrimination, to sign contracts in the form stated, and that such contracts were in force between the complainant" and over four hundred jobbers and wholesalers and twenty-five thousand retail dealers in proprietary medicines in the U. S.
1916. National Retail Druggists' 18th annual convention Sept. 18-22, 1916.  
 Resolutions were passed urging price maintenance legislation. (American Perfumer, Oct., 1916, Vol. II, p. 219.)
- 1917 M. A. Stout, President of the National Association of Retail Druggists.  
 "Just as soon as we are able to convince consumers that we are not trying to hold prices up, but are trying to keep them from being held up, just that soon shall we get a price maintenance law." (American Perfumer, Feb., 1917, Vol. II, p. 351.)
- Farm Implements.**
- 1915 U. S. Bureau of Corporations. Report on Farm Machinery Trade Associations.  
 Wholesale activities and prevention of price cutting among regular dealers. Mfgs. National Implements and Vehicle Association; Dealers, National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers Associations, National Association of Thresher Manufacturers has at various times approved lists of net "amounts" or prices below which it was claimed members could not sell except at a loss. In 1909 some members who were reported to have engaged in price cutting were asked to reconsider their prices. (Letter of Submittal, p. XI.)  
 Costs were made to include not only every item of actual expense and depreciation, but also provision for interest on investment. This plan was adopted by the wagon and plow associations and later by the National Implement and Vehicle Association, in which they were merged. p. XII ib. The principal wind stacker patents are owned or controlled by the Indiana Mfg. Company, and most of the stock of this concern is owned by the managing directors of one of the chief threshing machine manufacturing companies. Manufacturers using these patents must pay a fixed royalty on each wind stacker made, and agree to maintain a uniform selling price (p. XIII ib.)  
 The National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association is affiliated with the National Federation of Retail Merchants, and various manufacturers belonging to the National Implement and Vehicle Association are also members of the National Association of Manufacturers. (p. XIII ib.)

**Farmers.**

1907. National Farmers' Union. Editorial on minimum price policy of the Union. (Commercial and Financial Chronicle, August 17, 1907.)

191. Barrett (Charles C.). Mission, history and times of the Farmers' Union.

Book contains a summary of the price policy of the Union. Mr. Barrett is still President of the Farmers' Union as well as chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Preamble to constitution of Farmers' Union adopted Sept. 5, 1906: "To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for grain, cotton, livestock and other products of the farm Section 6, Article III of the Constitution makes specific mention of price regulation, viz. The National Union when assembled shall adopt and declare minimum prices on all farm products which may be considered sufficiently in control of the membership to give reasonable grounds for hoping to maintain said prices. \* \* \*

In line with this policy the Union has committees on minimum price for short staple cotton, for long staple cotton, and on minimum price for syrup, sugar, rice and other products.

The Union has in excess of 2,000,000 members, and is operating in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington (Part 5, p. 321-362.)

1920. American Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union.

In convention April 21, 1920, with attendance of 1500 to 2000 farmers, mostly interested in production of wheat, declared itself in favor of continuation of the wheat price guaranty to cover the marketing of the entire 1919 crop, whether sold before June 1 or later, and the fixing of a price on wheat hereafter which will insure the grower a profit above production cost. Also a plan which will enable growers to hold their wheat each year until it can be sold at a profit, including a scheme for the equal distribution of freight cars. (Northwestern Miller, April 23, 1920—R. E. Sterling.)

1920. Washington and Idaho Grain Growers' Association.

Washington and Idaho Grain Growers Association, with about 1500 members, controlling in year 1920 about five million bushels of wheat. To set the price of wheat with the wheat buyers of their market, instead of allowing the grain exchanges of the nation to gamble in the product and name a price at which wheat must be sold (Northwestern Miller, July 28, 1920, p. 409—C. H. Challen.)

1920. American Farm Bureau Federation.

An important gathering in the interest of American food production took place in Chicago July 22-23. Representatives of 12 leading organizations planned a national co-operating unit, to be known as the American Farm Bureau Federation. J. R. Howard, president. Aim is to improve the marketing of grain and live stock through an overhead organization, making it possible for growers to have control of their product until it reaches the manufacturer, thus insuring a stable market and a reduction in the cost of handling. Over 500 delegates in attendance represented grain growers. There is to be a price fixing committee, with

no capital. (The Northwestern Miller, July 28, 1920, p. 409.)

Signed article by John J. Harriman, quoting in it part of bulletin issued by Chas. A. Lyman, sec of the National Board of Farm Organizations to members of that organization. "Briefly stated the American Farm Bureau Federation, through various of its state and national officials, and more particularly through an able California lawyer \* \* \* has taken steps leading to the formation by the summer of 1922 of a national wheat growers marketing company that through sheer momentum will be able to set and make effective the price of wheat in this country. It is a frank and open attempt to form a price-fixing monopoly. \* \* \*

Some of the essential features of the plan important for this discussion are:  
1. A national marketing company organized on a non-stock, non-profit basis, so as not to conflict with the provisions of section 8 of the Clayton amendment of the Sherman anti-trust act. This will be formed after the nine principal wheat growing states have been organized with at least 51 per cent of the growers signed up under a five-year contract to deliver all their wheat.

2. In case of overproduction in any year, it will be necessary to store the surplus and perhaps cut the acreage of the following year.

3. The interests of the public are to be protected by including on the board of directors, with full voting powers, representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission. (Northwestern Miller, August 11, 1920.)

News Service Bulletin No. 3, issued by the Federation, 5 S. Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill. outlines grain marketing plan as formulated by Committee of Seventeen, February 16, 1921.

Further references: Mich. Farmer, Apr. 16, 1921, p. 502, p. 497; Apr. 9, 1921, p. 465. Wallace's Farmer, Apr. 15, 1921, p. 639.

**Floor Covering.**

1919. National Floor Covering Association.

March meeting. Unofficial report.

"Exchange of lists to obviate price cutting and to restrain campaigns of invasion of territories was taken up; a sentiment also developed that jobbers' discount of 20 per cent off the manufacturers' list should be sought." (Textile World Journal, April 5, 1919.)

**Grocers.**

1921. Wholesale Grocers' Association, Canada.

Mr. Hugh Blain, Pres. of the association, denies charges of the Attorney General of Ontario, Canada, that the Association and certain manufacturers are operating an illegal combine in restraint of trade. Describes Association's system of distributing goods, and expressed the opinion that it was the best, most direct and most economical. He declared that the Association had never endeavored to restrict the sale of goods to those who belonged to the Association, but he had endeavored by letter to get wholesalers outside to become members. He had never tried to influence the manufacturer in the fixing of prices, but he held that the manufacturer had the right to state the price at which his product should be sold. He never tried to prevent wholesale merchants from purchasing goods, nor had the association limited the manufacture, storage or distribution of any goods. (Jour. of Commerce of Canada, April 12, 1921, p. 6.)

19. U. S. v. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association (207 Fed. 444).

Association had adopted a system of boycott against manufacturers, wholesalers, dealers and jobbers who did not maintain a limited selling price fixed by the Association

#### Gun Powder.

1911. "Gun Powder Trade Association," U. S. v. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co et al. Circuit Court D. Delaware, June 21, 1911.

In 1872 seven of the largest manufacturers of powder and other explosives in the United States organized what was called the "Gun Powder Trade Association," which, at its meetings and through committees, fixed prices which the constituent members were required to observe under penalty of fine. It also apportioned territory between its members, authorized the cutting of price in particular localities in order to drive competitors out of the market or force them to come into the association, and apportioned the losses, if any, from such price cutting between its members. Subsequently other companies were taken into the association, until there were 17 members; and it was continued with some changes in the fundamental agreement, but none in its purposes or methods until 1902. At that time E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co, then the most influential member of the association, passed under new management, was reorganized into E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co, and its controlling stockholders and officers inaugurated the policy of acquiring the assets of other corporations and vesting ownership of their plants and the control of their business in their own company. So successfully was this policy carried out by the use of methods of the association that within 5 years such company had acquired the stock of and caused to be dissolved 61 corporations engaged in the manufacture of powder and other explosives and controlling from 61% - 100% of the trade of the United States in different kinds of explosives sold, and also, directly or through subsidiary corporations, as stockholders, controlled all of the other members of the association, which was then dissolved.

Held, that the formation of such a corporation and its subsidiaries and the adoption of the new policy was merely the continuance in a different form of the illegal association, and that it constituted a combination in restraint of interstate commerce and to monopolize a part of the same, which is unlawful under the Anti-Trust Act of July 2, 1890 (138 Fed. Rep., 127.)

#### Hardware.

1916. National Retail Hardware Association.

Herbert P. Sheets, Argos, Ind., representing the National Retail Hardware Association, filed a statement with the U. S. House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 64th Cong., 1st Sess. Hearings on H. R. 13568, etc., p. 195, as follows:

"The National Retail Hardware Association is an affiliation of 28 state organizations, having a membership of 15,000 retail hardware merchants, who do business in 42 states. For several years each of these bodies, in annual convention, has passed resolutions endorsing the principle of price maintenance and specifically favoring the legalizing of that principle as embodied in bill H. R. 5051, now pending before this honorable body. \* \* \* In urging favorable action by

this Committee and the passage of this measure by Congress, these retailers are animated not alone by the desire to advance their own interests, but by the sincere belief that the operation of the law will also prove beneficial to the consuming public served by them. \* \* \*

"Reasonable price maintenance therefore appeals to us as being greatly in the interest of the consumer as of the dealer or producer, and the passage of this bill, permitting such a system, under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, would, in our opinion, go far to eliminate a large part of this unfair competition—unfair because it works to the detriment of the producer, distributor and consumer alike."

#### Hardware Dealers.

- 1921 Oregon Retail Hardware Association.

Resolution adopted at annual convention: Believing that renewed business activity and a further measure of prosperity will come only as a result of the constructive readjustment of all prices to fair and equitable levels, we earnestly advocate the constant reducing of prices by manufacturer to jobber, jobber to retailer, and retailer to consumer, at least in the same proportion as the general scale of productive costs and purchasing power are reduced; each agency in turn passing on the reduction as rapidly as they occur; and we further recommend that such reduction be put into immediate effect and that goods in stock should be marked down and sold on the basis of the lower market without any regard whatever to what such goods may have cost" (Hardware Dealers Mag., March, 1921, p. 566.)

#### Jewelers.

1914. United Jewelers.

"The Jewelers also have become a part of the chain movement, having at present about 50 chains. A new development is the "United Jewelers," which is constructed along the same lines as the United Drug Co. In 1914 it had 287 branches. Their avowed purpose is to absorb the better class of jewelers, not only to secure better price protection, but to push a common brand, the Hallmark brand (C. T. Murchison Studies in history, economics and public law, Columbia Univ., vol. LXXXII, no. 2, whole no. 192, p. 50.)

- 1921 American National Retail Jewelers' Association

Annual meeting "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the recommendation made at the joint session of the officers of the American National Retail Jewelers Association and the New York State Retail Jewelers Association be confirmed, suggesting a resale minimum price on merchandise handled by their members that will insure a satisfactory profit considering the risk involved, slow turnover and responsibility of handling articles made of precious metals; and that the pricing and distribution of these wares be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding and co-operative effort upon the part of both manufacturers and retail jewelers, the latter, by reason of long-established custom and confidence in which they are held by the buying public, being considered the natural distributors of such valuable articles of merchandise and trade practices now maintained by their members." Unanimously adopted at the annual banquet of the Buffalo Retail Jewelers' Association, February 3, 1921. (Keystone, March, 1921, p. 325.)

## Harness and Saddlery.

1919. Wholesale Saddlery Assn. of U. S. and National Harness Manufacturers' Assn. of U. S.

Complaint. That the associations were using unfair methods of competition. They were a combination for the purpose of suppressing competition, of hampering certain competitors not members of the association by inducing manufacturers of the association to refuse to recognize such competitors as legitimate jobbers or wholesalers entitled to buy from manufacturers at jobbers' prices and terms, and refuse to sell to them as such, forcing them to buy at higher prices.

Policy was to promote trade and commerce in the saddlery line in the time honored and regular channels; namely, through sales of goods by the manufacturer to the jobber, by the jobber to the retailer and by the retailer to the consumer, thus maintaining the stability of business and contributing to the prosperity of all in their respective stations; but this policy has been at variance with the practices of the association. (Federal Trade Commission Decisions, V. 1, March, 1915, to June, 1919, p. 335-363.)

## Lumber.

## General.

- 1920 "Nature has made it impossible for any practical combination for maintenance of prices as different species of wood are direct competitors one with the other." (Edw. Hines, President Edw. Hines Lumber Co. Hearings before the U. S. Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, 901.)

## Special.

1902. Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

Gibbs v. McNeely et al, Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Oct. 13, 1902. Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Assn. was a voluntary association of the various manufacturers and dealers in said shingles in Washington; total 108. Its officers were pres., vice-pres, sec. and treas. and a central committee. The powers of the central committee were to hold meetings and issue from time to time a minimum price below which all members agree not to sell shingles to dealers "to establish a system of prices at which shingles must be sold to retail dealers, to order closing down of all mills and to take other necessary steps to curtail the output of Washington red cedar shingles, when in their judgment supply should exceed the demand." (118 Fed. Rep., 120.)

1912. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

United States v. Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers Association et al. District Court, S. D. New York, Jan. 9, 1912. Federal Reporter, p. 681. Associations of retail lumber dealers, which issue and distribute among their members "official reports" containing lists of wholesale dealers doing an interstate business who have made sales direct to consumers, and soliciting information as to other such sales for the purpose and with the effect of influencing members receiving them to cease buying from such wholesale dealers, are combinations in restraint of interstate trade and com-

merce and unlawful under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act July 2, 1890.

In Equity Suit by U. S. against Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers Association and others. Decree for complainant.

1919. Southern Pine Lumber Manufacturers.

Declined a proposal by the Industrial Board of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce that they enter into joint price agreement. (Barrel and Box, V. 21, no. 2, p. 49, 1919.)

1920. American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. Open Competition Plan. Essential Points.

1. Each member makes to the manager of statistics (a) A daily report of sales actually consummated, showing the name and address of the purchaser, date of sale, the kind, grade and quantity of lumber and price. (b) A monthly report of stock, showing the quantity of each kind, grade and thickness on hand, both sold and unsold, as of the first month. (c) A monthly report of production, showing his normal production (present production and estimated production) in the ensuing sixty days.

2. From the data thus received, the manager of statistics compiles and sends to each member: (a) A weekly "Sales Report," showing separately each actual sale of hardwood lumber by each member, giving the name of each member, the kind, grade and quantity sold, the destination of the shipment and the price received; and (b) A monthly "Stock Report" showing the normal stock, the entire actual stock and the unsold stock, of each member and of all in the aggregate; and (c) A monthly "Production Report" showing the normal production and the estimated production in the ensuing 60 days, of each member and of all in the aggregate.

N. B.—Copies of the "Sales Reports" and of the "Production Report" have been regularly filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

3. Monthly group meetings are held by the members in the various regions of production at which, as in many other lines of industry, the problems of industry are discussed; but no agreement or understanding, express or tacit, nor any consensus of opinion relating to prices, production or competition is ever reached or considered. Minutes are kept. (Amer. Lumberman, March 13, 1920, p. 18.)

A copy of the plan was promptly filed with the Federal Trade Commission, was fully expounded orally in printed briefs, criticisms were invited, but none has been made. (Id., March 13, 1920, p. 18.)

Judge Ames, assistant to Attorney General for the Government:

"Open competition is open competition except in two respects. First, it is not open and, second, it is not competition. It is secret because it is not furnished to farmers, non-members or to anybody except 'parties to the conspiracy.' It is not competition. Competition 30 years ago was to secure business either by lower prices or better service, while the competition complained of in this bill is a friendly rivalry to secure high prices, according to the definition of the defendants themselves." (Id., March 13, 1920, p. 15.)

Judge John E. McCall, U. S. District Judge, Memphis, Tenn., granted temporary injunction against F. R. Gadd, manager of statistics, and 332 members of the Open Competition Plan of the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association, restraining them from further use of the open competition plan in any way. March 16, 1920. (Id., March 20, 1920, p. 45.)

The Government showed in this case that the members of the plan continuously exchanged with one another, through a common secretary, reports showing their respective rates of production and stock on hand, and also showing the prices which each member had received on actual sales of lumber. (id., March 20, 1920, p. 68.)

Final decree Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 21, 1920, entered by Judge John B. McCall of the Federal Court for the western district of Tennessee. To appeal to the Supreme Court. (id., April 21, 1920, p. 56.)

#### National Lumber Manufacturers' Association

Annual meeting Charles Keith in address says: "Fixation of prices" is an expression that prices are the results of economic necessities and that the fixation of prices by any group of men is simply an expression of that group as to what they think is necessary to take care of the public's requirements. (Amer. Lumberman, April 21, 1920, p. 75.) Southern Pine Association.

F. H. Farwell gives résumé of production and price conditions Assn. opposed to any "Price Fixing Policy." (Amer. Lumberman, Mar. 13, 1920, p. 5.)

1921.

Same. The Government filed injunction proceedings against the Southern Pine Association in an effort to end an alleged conspiracy to curtail the supply and to increase the price of yellow pine, St. Louis, February 23. The institution of proceedings resulted from an investigation of the association by the Federal Trade Commission (New York Times, Feb. 24, 1921.)

Further information regarding alleged activities of the Southern Pine Association in maintaining high prices for yellow lumber was transmitted yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission to Chairman Calder of the Senate Committee on housing and reconstruction. (Washington Post, Feb. 20, 1921.)

1921.

Is sued as a trust. The suit alleges the association has operated to curtail production to enhance prices, and that as a result profits on sales of yellow pine advanced. (Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1921.)

In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Missouri, United States of America, Plaintiff, v Southern Pine Assn and others, Defendants. February, 1921. Petition against prominent individuals and members of the Southern Pine Assn. and the Association in accordance with the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, in violation of said Act of Congress in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in yellow pine lumber produced in the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and sold and transported thence into the state of Missouri, through the state and into other states lying to the north, east and west thereof.

Approximately 70% of entire output is produced in the above group of states (30% being produced in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.) Over 50% produced in this group of states has been produced, sold to persons in other states and shipped to them by persons and corporations who were members of the Southern Pine Assn. This Assn. is also affiliated with and supervises the so-called "Statistical Exchanges" situated at Kansas City, Mo.; Alexandria, La.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Little Rock, Ark., and Birmingham, Ala., which compromise in

their membership many other persons and corporations engaged in such business. Illegal activities before 1911—Before 1906 they were members of and directed the activities of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers Association. Price lists, called "Prices Current," were compiled by committees and distributed. In 1904, by official action in executive session of this association all producers were recommended to make a 33 1/3% curtailment of output at their mills. In 1906 the name was changed to the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association and membership limited to such manufacturers. From Nov., 1906, to May, 1909, issued through this association "Market Reports" (lists of selling prices which should be obtained for yellow pine lumber). In 1907 the defendants conducted through this association another movement for curtailment of production. They required reports from members showing actual curtailment effected by them and employing inspectors to visit the mills for the purpose of verifying actual running time. Aug., 1909-1914, issued "Basic Lists" and "Discount Sheets," purporting to represent prices at which yellow pine should be sold, determined by the secretary of the association upon the basis of reports from selected members. Such prices did not truthfully represent the selling prices, but higher prices which were desired to establish. During this time repeated curtailments of production and further curtailments were conducted in the years 1911, 1913 and 1914, through the instrumentality of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association. In Dec., 1913, corporation members of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association, producing and selling yellow pine lumber in Missouri, were adjudged guilty by the Supreme Court of that state, in quo warranto proceedings, of having violated the Anti-Trust Laws of that state in limiting productions and fixing prices. Thereupon and continuously thereafter the defendants combined and formed in Oct. 21, 1914, the Southern Pine Association as a corporation, the purposes of which were recited in its charter and by-laws as including the promotion and use of yellow pine lumber, but not as including curtailment of production or enhancement of prices. The Southern Pine Association took over the assets and records of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association.

#### Unfair Methods

1. Inflated costs as a basis for increased selling prices. (Inclusion of stumpage values in the costs of production.) Prepared and distributed monthly so-called cost statements or lists of the several average reported costs of production.

2. Curtailment and restriction of production by (a) Speeches and verbal promises of members. (b) Regularly compiled and distributed among producers monthly itemized reports of stocks on hand, and weekly and monthly statistics as to the amount of lumber cut, stocks on hand, orders received, and shipments made, and conveyed a part of such information to producers in the form of pictures of barometers issued since Sept. 13, 1915 to date. These were to show when to increase and when to decrease production. (c) Use of circulars asking for curtailment. (d) Special printed instructions to curtail production in accordance with barometers. (e) Exchange of letters among themselves in favor of restricting production, secured assistance of trade papers in disseminating arguments and propaganda. (f) Conducted a special curtailment movement in summer and autumn of 1920, when nation-wide "Buyers' Strike" was under way.

3. Co-ordinating Prices. Numerous defendants during the period since 1914 exchanged mutual and reciprocal agreements and promises with one another to maintain previously published price lists; repeatedly interchanged with one another and other producers current price lists and contemplated price lists, with arguments in favor of not decreasing prices and of increasing them. Habitually at the meetings of the Southern Pine Association, its committees, its board of directors, and the affiliated "Statistical Exchanges" discussed existing and contemplated prices and urged producers to take advantage of conditions by not decreasing prices and by increasing them. Published "Average Prices," which were not true averages.

4. Stimulating enhanced prices for competing soft woods.

5. Propaganda to buy at existing prices. (Statements through paid advertisements that existing prices of yellow pine lumber could not be reduced. Statements through trade journals and newspapers that prices have been reduced to normal, when in fact they have never been near or below the true cost of production since 1915, and now remain more than double pre-war prices. The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board established maximum prices on and after June 15, 1918. Frequently exceeded these prices. After armistice, on December 19, 1918, manufacturers mutually agreed at meeting of the association to put in effect uniform increase in prices over Government maximum prices upon expiration of the latter. From January to March, 1919, maintained such prices. This resulted in falling off of orders. At New Orleans on April 2, 1919, they passed resolutions refusing to reduce prices, as requested by Redfield Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. Prices have continued to increase. (James E. Carroll, United States Attorney, Eastern District of Missouri)

#### Milk.

1921. Twin City Milk Producers' Association.

Assn organized Sept, 1916. Resolutions adopted at meeting that producers get for their milk at least 50% of the highest prevailing prices, and that a sliding scale of prices be adopted. The association has stabilized prices. Every member gets the same price. There is no competition between farmers, and they do not compete with farmers outside the organization. (Wallace Farmer, April 8, 1921, p 3-6.)

#### Millers.

1920. Millers' National Federation.

Eighteenth annual meeting. Letter from Col. H B Tasker: "The most important thing for every miller in the United States is to break the present discrimination against flour, which has been instituted by the U S Shipping Board, by which they insist on 25 cents per cwt more for flour than for wheat. If this is maintained we shall discontinue buying American flour" (Northwestern Miller, April 11, 1920, v 22.)

1920. Southwestern Miller League.

Meeting Feb 6, 1920. Mr Hoffman moved that the League endorse the stand previously taken by the Federal Trade Commission as against prices made and guaranteed against decline. Motion carried (Modern Miller, Feb. 11, 1920, p. 29)

#### Newspaper Publishers.

1921. American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Annual Convention, 1921, resolutions aimed at price fixing by Labor Unions said "The American Newspaper Publishers Association, assembled, views with concern the effort of Labor Unions to fix the selling price to the consumer of articles of products, and therefore resolved: That the fixing of a minimum selling base of any article or product used in the conduct of trade, commerce or manufacture is destructive of competition tends to create a monopoly and is detrimental to the best interests of all citizens." (Printers Ink, May 5, 1921, p 33, passim)

#### Peppermint Oil.

1918. Peppermint Oil Combine

"The \* \* \* Combine has forced a \$5.00 per lb. price on the market. It is said to be withholding all shipments and offers. The threat to force a \$5.00 price has been boasted by the growers." (Amer. Perfumery, v. 13, August, 1918, p 197.)

#### Petroleum.

1921. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

The momentum of increase in crude production in the Mid-Continent field has been checked. Brakes applied by the co-operation of producers under pressure from the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association has begun to show a gradual decline of the figures in Oklahoma and Kansas. If the Assn. can keep up the ratio of decrease in the future as in the past it is believed that production will soon be on a par with the pipe line capacity, and may cause some withdrawal of stocks to fill existing needs. This would not likely bring any early price changes unless financial conditions improve. President Bert Collins of the Oklahoma-Kansas division of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association which has taken action to limit crude production in the Oklahoma-Kansas fields until market conditions improve, is of the opinion that production can be effectively stopped by co-operative method.

(Follows report of production taken from statistics kept by Assn. through reports made by producers in the Mid-Continent field) Signed article—Dudley W Moore (Oil Trade Journal, April, 1921 p 22. National Petroleum News, April 6, 1921, p 21-22; April 20, 1921, p. 17)

#### Petroleum Refiners.

1921. Western Petroleum Refiners' Assn.

Resolution adopted at the April 1, 1921, meeting to refuse to sell to price cutting jobbers. Campaign outlined—designed to protect them in the future from doing business with irresponsible brokers and jobbing firms. (National Petroleum News, April 6, 1921, p 27-28; Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, April 1, 1921, p 9)

#### Paper.

1921. American Paper and Pulp Association

Resolution adopted at 11th annual convention relative to trade customs: "The competition for business on a declining market may tempt over-zealous manufacturers and merchants to waive these customs. Therefore, be it resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in the fairness, utility and economy of well established and publicly recognized trade customs and that we urge manufacturers and merchants alike to stand to the de-

fense of these indispensable understandings in this time of trial and temptation that they may find them unimpaired and more firmly established when normal conditions continue the demonstration of the desirability of their enforcement. (Paper Mill, April 16, 1921, p. 6.)

#### Perfumers.

- 1916 Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States.

Proceedings 22d annual meeting, May 9-11. "Resolved that we again endorse the policy of maintaining resale prices, and that we urge the enactment of the pending Stevens-Ashhurst Bill." (Amer. Perfumer, v. 11, May, 1916, p. 66.)

#### Publishers.

1906. American Publishers' Association.

Mines v. Scribner et al. Circuit Court, S. D. New York, July 7, 1906. Defendants became members of an association (American Publishers' Association) of book publishers controlling 90% of the book business of the country, which association adopted a rule that they would not sell to anyone who cut prices on copyrighted books, nor to anyone who should be known to have sold to others at cut prices. A black list was kept containing the names of such persons, and no one on the black list could buy any books of anybody in the scheme. Held that such scheme constituted a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce. Demurrer brought. Demurrer overruled.

#### Rice Growers.

1921. Pacific Rice Growers' Association

"A motion for a preliminary injunction to dissolve the Pacific Rice Growers' Assn. as an illegal monopoly, and to enjoin certain banks from lending money to the association and to a group of millers in support of the alleged combination, was dismissed in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco, Cal., March 10, because only general charges were presented, without specific allegations to support them."

Plaintiff was G. Amsinck and Co., an exporting and importing firm. It was charged that the association was controlling practically the entire available supply of California rice and endeavoring to maintain fictitious prices. Alleged that in Nov., 1920, it limited the milling of rice on a toll basis and required the mills to advance \$1.60 to the grower for each 100 lbs of milled rice. (Northwestern Miller, March 16, 1921, p. 1239—R. C. Mason.)

#### Shoe Dealers.

1920. Retail Shoe Dealers' Association.

John J. Slater, president of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association, N. Y. C., has notified Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams that the dealers held a meeting Friday and decided to sell shoes at a less margin of profit than they had been receiving. \* \* \* The reduced profit will apply only to standard shoes, and fancy and extra fashionable footwear will continue up. (Trade note in Hide & Leather, March 27, 1920, p. 47.)

#### Steel.

1921. U. S. Steel Corporation.

Price policy—System known as the Pittsburgh plus price, under which all steel, except rails, wherever made, is sold at the Pittsburgh base price plus an imaginary freight rate charge. This enables the steel manufacturers to secure for Pittsburgh plants 50% of the

steel business of the U. S.; to maintain uniform prices, which they could not otherwise do; to fix and maintain sufficiently high prices to operate at a profit, and enables the steel manufacturers outside of Pittsburgh to increase their profits each time the railroad transportation charge on steel is increased. The Federal Trade Commission enters a complaint April 29, 1921, charging unfair competition. Charge is also made that the corporation has issued from time to time price quotations and schedules covering rolled steel manufactured by the subsidiaries and that these quotations are adopted by all the subsidiaries and their competitors as their quotations of prices, and that this alleged practice of steel manufacturers in fixing uniform prices succeeded the custom which formerly prevailed whereby such manufacturers openly met at intervals and agreed upon prices which they were to charge and maintain. (Quarterly Jour. of Economics, v. 22, p. 152-166; Iron Age, Jan. 6, 1921, p. 21; New York Times, April 29, 1921, p. 1, 3; Washington Post, April 29, 1921, p. 1, 3.)

#### Tile.

1902. The Tile, Mantel and Grate Association of California

W. W. Montague & Co. et al v. Lowry et al. Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, Feb. 17, 1902. The Tile, Mantel and Grate Association of California was organized by defendants who were dealers in tiles and similar articles for the purpose of uniting "all acceptable dealers" in tiles, fireplace fixtures and mantles in San Francisco and vicinity and all American manufacturers of tiles and fireplace fixtures. The local members were bound by the articles not to buy goods from any manufacturer not a member nor sell goods to other dealers not members, at less than list price, which was about double the market price, and the manufacturing members were bound not to sell to any dealer within the proscribed territory who was not a member. Held, that such association was a combination in restraint of trade among states, illegal under section 1 of anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, and also an attempt to monopolize a part of the trade and commerce among the states within the prohibition of sec. 2 by shutting out from such trade all local dealers who were not members, and that defendants were liable to damages under sec. 7 of the act to such a dealer to whom a manufacturer in another state refused to sell tiles, as it had previously done on the sole ground that such dealer was not a member of the association. Judgment affirmed. (115 Fed. Rep. p. 27.)

#### Tobacco.

1916. Tobacco Merchants' Association.

Chas. Dushkin, Counsel for the Tobacco Merchants' Association of the U. S. appearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—To protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising. "This Association has just got through holding its National Convention here in Washington. The convention adopted a resolution in favor of any Federal legislation that would permit the owner of a trade mark article to fix and maintain and enforce the resale of his goods." (U. S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Hearings on H. R. 13568, p. 88.)

"Now there are a number of ways in which I can protect the resale prices.



There is only one way by a simple contract, and if the man does not live up to the contract I can revoke the contract to sell him any goods. There is another way. For instance, I may sell you my goods at a certain price, and may say to you that every two months or every three months I am going to give you a rebate of 10%, provided you have performed the terms of the contract. Now, if you do not live up to the contract and undersell the goods or butt the price you forfeit the rebate. Now this is an effective way. This method has been practiced for a great many years as a means to force dealers to sell goods at fixed prices." (ib., 95-96.)

#### Wool Growers.

#### 1919 Wool Growers' Association.

"In Ohio the campaign of the Wool Growers' Association is said to be reaching extensive proportions for co-operative

selling." (Textile World Journal, May 3, 1919, p. 161.)

#### Woolen Goods.

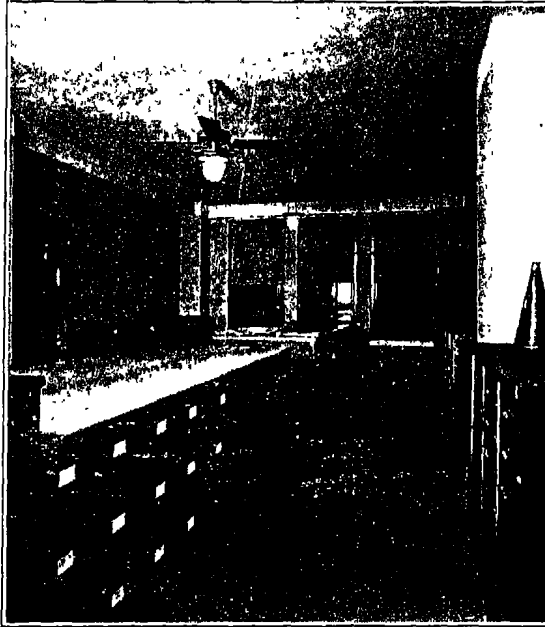
#### 1921. The Woolen Goods Exchange.

The Exchange has largely given up its collection of sales data for the benefit of members. Samples of new lines submitted at opening of the season. Sessions are said to be occupied by discussions of trade, conditions, etc. (Textile World, April 23, 1921, p. 30)

#### Yarn Spinners.

#### 1921. Consolidated Yarn Spinners' Assn.

The attention of the meeting of this assn is confined to profitable operations leading inevitably to a decision to close down its plants or curtail radically as long as it was impossible to market products at a level above the cost of production. (Textile World, April 23, 1921, p. 30)



The new home of the Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, wonder paper of the great Southwest, was opened on May 30 last. Through the courtesy of "Editor and Publisher", New York, we are enabled to give our readers this view of the "morgue" in the new building.

The "morgue" and reference library is one of the most complete in the country. It is here that all photos and news clippings are filed and card indexed. A librarian puts in full time keeping the cabinets up-to-date. There are perhaps 60,000 pictures on file.

The American Institute of Accountants, 1 Liberty Street, New York City, has just issued an "Accountants' Index". A bibliography of accounting literature to December, 1920. 1,578 pages. This monumental production is the work of Miss Louise S. Miltimore, librarian of the Institute. Miss

Miltimore has produced a tool for the accountant, the economist and the research worker which marks a turning point in accounting research. The arrangement is simple and clear and the whole undertaking most praiseworthy and worth the price.

## Government Services Department

CONDUCTED BY CHARLOTTE CARMODY,

Library, U. S. Department of Commerce.



*This Department was inaugurated in April, 1921. A careful study of the detail of these services will show the great variety of information they comprise on specific points, to discover which much time is often spent in wearying searches. These services are intended for immediate and temporary use. Libraries are justified in acquiring only such of them as distinctly fit in with their needs.*

### ABBREVIATIONS

bal. = balance	imp. = imports
comp. = compiled	mo = monthly
cons. = consumer, -sump tion, -suming	prec. = preceding
cor. = corresponding	prev. = previous
cur. = current	prod. = producer, -duc- tion
est. = estimated	Q., q. = quarterly
exp. = exports	repts. = reports

Titles will not be repeated unless a change of title or contents occurs, in which event a new entry will be made

### CHEESE.

Review of markets on American cheese. Wkly. (U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

History of Service:

Begun Jan. 1, 1918.

Scope of Service:

Issued every Tuesday. Summarizes market conditions and gives receipts, shipments and cold storage movement of cheese in N. Y. City, Chicago, Boston, Phila., San Francisco, and at Wisc. primary market, during preceding wk., together with rept. of stocks in hands of wholesalers and jobbers in each of above cities, and in hands of dealers and in cold storage at Wisc primary markets.

### COTTON SEED,

Cotton seed recd. Aug. 7, 1916, crushed, on hand, and cottonseed products mnfd., shipped out, on hand, and exported covering six mos. period 1921. (Preliminary report.) Mo. (U. S. Bureau of the Census.)

History of Service:

Originated Aug. 7, 1916.

Scope of Service:

Cotton seed recd., crushed, and on hand (tons) for U. S., Ala., Ark., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., all other. Cottonseed products mnfd., shipped out, and on hand; crude oil (lbs.), refined oil (lbs.), cake and meal (tons), hulls (tons), linters (500 lb. bales), hull fiber (500 lb. bales), grab-bots, notes, etc. (500 lb. bales). Exports of cottonseed products for 6 mos., curr. and prev. yr., oil (lbs.), cake and meal (tons), linters (running bales). The rept. for each mo. is cumulative from Aug. 1, and is published about the 19th of succeeding mo.

### MILK.

Fluid milk market report for the U. S. Mo. (U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

History of Service:

Originated Jan. 1, 1919.

Scope of Service:

Producers' prices for standard grade

milk, U. S., New England, Middle Atlantic, E. No. Atlantic, W. No. Atlantic, So. Atlantic, East So. Central, West So. Central, Mountain and Pacific. Range of curr. mo. prices, no. of local markets, prices per cwt.; prices compared for same markets, no. of local markets, av. for curr. mo. corresp. mo. prev. yr., and prec. mo. Cost, curr. mo., of standard grade milk of 3.5% quality delivered in city and selling prices of milk of quality prevailing in 103 cities for which prices are given Dealers' cost. Prices per cwt., raw milk delivered (flat prices on 3.5% butter fat basis), allowance 1/10% butterfat per cwt. Dealers' selling prices, wholesale trade per gal. in lots of 5-20 gal. in bulk, per qt. bottles (cases of 12), per qt. to family trade bottled. Retail store prices per qt. bottled. Retail prices per qt. in ten of the larger consuming cities for curr. and prev. mo. Curr. mo. cost prices of "Standard grade milk", 3.5% butterfat for 17 cities where part of supply is purchased through country station. Prices paid producers per cwt., raw milk f o b. city, at dealers' country stations. Freight zones to which country station prices apply. Wholesale and retail prices reported for "Special" and "Certified" milk, cultured buttermilk, cottage cheese, light cream, 18-20% butterfat, in 21 cities.

### NEWSPRINT PAPER.

Newsprint paper review. Mo. (U. S. Federal Trade Commission.)

History of Service:

Sept., 1917—date.

Scope of Service:

No. of mills, stocks on hand at 1st of mo., production, shipments, stock on hand at end of mo. (net tons) of total newsprint and standard news for the curr. mo. from 1918 to 1921, incl. Loss of production: Shows idle machines, time, reasons, no. of mills and machines idle, hrs idle. Imports and exports by countries of printing paper (net tons) not dutiable (practically all newsprint) and of wood pulp for prev. mo. compared with same mo. of prev. yr. Jobbers' tonnage: Newsprint tonnage reported by jobbers during curr. mo.,

compared with cor. mo., 1918 to 1920, net tons on hand, 1st of mo., recd. during mo., shipped during mo., on hand end of mo., commitments to buy, commitments to sell Publishers' tonnage; Mo. tonnage reports from 662 of the most important newspaper publishing concerns and associations grouped ac-

ording to principal business sections of U. S., together with a separate tabulation for agric publications. No. of concens, net tons on hand 1st of mo., recd during mo., used and sold during mo., on hand end of mo., in transit end of mo. Av. prices paid by publishers.

## LIBRARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Compiled by W. I. Swanton in cooperation with the Research Information Service of the National Research Council and Special Libraries.

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### GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

1. **Library of Congress, Capitol Hill, opposite the Capitol, occupying the entire block between First and Second Streets and East Capitol and Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E. Phone, Main 2727 with branches to all divisions. Librarian, Herbert Putnam.**

The Library is especially strong in history, law, political, social and economic sciences, files of official documents, newspapers, periodicals and Society publications. The Russian and Chinese collections are among the largest in any institution. There are other special collections. About 3,000,000 printed books and pamphlets, 200,000 maps and charts, 400,000 prints, 800,000 musical compositions, and the largest collection in the United States of manuscript sources for American history.

Free for reference without formality. Limited circulation in Washington to Congress, the bench, diplomatic corps, government bureaus and higher officials, but extended through inter-library loan to serious investigators everywhere. Organization, Administrative and the following divisions:

- |                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Order          | Manuscripts                 |
| Catalogue      | Maps                        |
| Classification | Music                       |
| Binding        | Prints                      |
| Cards          | Periodicals                 |
| Reading Room   | Semitic and Slavic          |
| Bibliography   | Legislative reference       |
| Documents      | Copyright office            |
| Law            | Smithsonian Deposit         |
|                | Printing office and bindery |
- Number of employees, 573 including 148 under the Superintendent of Building and Grounds. Visitors in year, nearly 1,000,000. The third largest library in the world and growing at the rate of 120,000 items per year.

#### 1. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

2. **U. S. House of Representatives Library, House wing of the Capitol. Phone, Main 3120, Branch 258. Librarian, John K. Parish. Law and Congressional reference books. 275,000 volumes.**

3. **U. S. Senate Library, Senate wing of the Capitol. Phone, Main 3120, Branch 46. Librarian, Edward C. Goodwin. Legislative reference and law books. 250,000 volumes.**

#### 2. EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4. **Department Library (Bureau of Rolls and Library), Room 308, State, War and Navy Building, 17th**

Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 4510, Branches 11 and 12. Librarian, John A. Tonner. International law and relations, history, travel and foreign laws. 85,000 volumes.

5. **Foreign Trade Adviser, Library of the**, Room 372½ State, War and Navy Building. Phone, Main 4510, Branch 13. Librarian, Miss Bertha E. Pierce. Foreign trade and tariffs, and commercial treaties. 15,000 volumes.

6. **Solicitor, State Department, Library of the**, Room 15, State, War and Navy Building. Phone, Main 4510, Branch 164. Librarian, John A. Tonner. Law books and reports. 3,000 volumes.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7. **Department Library**, Room 283, Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 99. Librarian, Mrs. Emma M. V. Triepel. U. S. Government publications, journals, records, state papers, archives. 10,000 volumes and pamphlets.

8. **Bureau of the Mint, Library of the**, Room 174, Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 8. Custodian, Miss Mary O'Reilly. Economics and metallurgy. 1,500 volumes.

9. **Hygienic Laboratory, Library of the**, Main Building, 25th and E Streets. Phone, West 878, Branch 12. Librarian, M. G. Motter. Medicine and public health, bacteriology, pathology, chemistry, pharmacology and biology. 18,000 books and pamphlets.

10. **Internal Revenue Library**, Room 2041, Interior Building, 19th and F Streets. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 389. Librarian, Miss Rowena U. Compton. Law books and reports. 4,500 volumes.

11. **Public Health Service, Library of the**, Room 1, Butler Building, 3 B Street, S. E. Phone, Lincoln 4318, Branch 21. Librarian, Miss Margaret Doonan. Medicine, hygiene and sanitation. 8,000 volumes.

12. **Solicitor of the Treasury, Library of the**, Room 2674 Treasury Annex No. 2, 15th and B Streets. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 11. Librarian, James S. Maddux. Law books and reports. 7,000 volumes.

13. **Supervising Architect's Office, Library of the**, Room 410, Treasury Building, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 163. Librarian, Arthur L. Blakeslee. Architectural and technical books. 2,500 volumes.

14. **War Risk Insurance Bureau, Library of the**, Room 1042, Arlington Building, Vermont Avenue and H Street. Phone, Main 6680, Branch 313. Librarian, J. E. Emge. Law books and reports. 800 volumes.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT

15. **Army Medical School, Library of the**, 462 Louisiana Avenue. Phone, Main 3880. Librarian, Isaac Yanov. Medical books for the school. 2,500 volumes.

16. **Chief of Engineers Reference Library**, Room 2836, Munitions Building, 20th and B Streets. Phone, Main 2570, Branch 2076. Librarian, Miss I. M. Ford. Engineering reference books and reports. 2,000 volumes.

17. **Engineer School, Library of the**, Washington Barracks, 4½ Street, S. W. Phone, Main 8775, Branch 56. Librarian, Henry E. Haferkorn. Military arts and sciences, military, hydraulic, municipal and mechanical engineering, mathematics and science. 63,000 volumes.

18. **General Staff College, Library of the**, General Staff College Building, foot of 4½ Street. Phone, Main 1794, Branch 100. Librarian, Miss Nannie C. Barndollar. Military sciences. 150,000 volumes.

19. **Judge Advocate General's Library**, Room 192, State, War and Navy Building. Phone, Main 2520, Branch 2108. Librarian, Miss Nancy C. Morrison. Law books, American and English reports. 17,000 volumes.

20. **Quartermaster General's Library**, Room 2124 Munitions Building. Phone, Main 2520, Branch 1714. Li-

brarian, Herbert F. Keyser. Manufacturers' catalogues, technical books, trade periodicals, Congressional documents and Government publications. 27,000 volumes.

21. **Surgeon General's Library**, 2nd floor, 7th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 2570, Branch 1710. Librarian, Brig. General Robert E. Noble. Medicine and allied sciences. 600,000 books, pamphlets, manuscripts and public documents.

22. **Walter Reed Hospital Post Library**, Post Building, Georgia Avenue and Butternut Street. Phone, Columbia 7400, Branch 33. Librarian, Miss Mary E. Schick. Fiction, reference and technical books. 9,000 volumes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23. **Department Library**, 1st floor, Justice Building, Vermont Avenue and K Street. Phone, Main 195, Branch 15. Librarian, George Kearney. Reports, law and reference books. 60,000 volumes.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

24. **Solicitor of the Post Office Department**, Library of the, Room 527, Post Office Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 5360. Custodian, J. J. Sotherland. Law books and reports. 3,000 volumes.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT

25. **Department Library**, Room 474, State, War and Navy Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 2520, Branch 66. Librarian, Captain W. D. MacDougall. Shipbuilding, naval architecture, technical and scientific books. All professional periodicals, both domestic and foreign on naval subjects. 60,000 volumes.

26. **Hydrographic Office, Library of the**, Room 1026, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets. Phone, Main 2520, Branch 38. Custodian, Hydrographer. Hydrography, surveying, navigation and charts. 3,000 volumes.

27. **Naval Medical School, Library**

**of the**, School Buildings, foot of 24th and E Streets, N. W. Phone, West 2804. Librarian, Miss Caroline E. Peterson. Medicine and allied sciences. 25,000 volumes.

28. **Naval Observatory, Library of the**, Main Building, Observatory Heights, Massachusetts Avenue. Phone, West 1634, Branch 15. Librarian, William D. Horigan. Astronomy, mathematics and physics. 36,000 volumes and pamphlets.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

29. **Bureau of Education, Library of the**, Pension Building, 5th and F Streets. Phone, Main 5110, Branch 12. Librarian, John D. Wolcott. Education, school reports, state board reports, college catalogs, and educational periodicals, both domestic and foreign. 175,000 volumes.

30. **Bureau of Mines, Library of the**, Room 1033, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 465. Librarian, Mrs. Edith F. Spofford. Technical, scientific and medical books. 18,000 volumes. 15 branch libraries.

31. **Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Library of the**, College Hall, 7th Street and Florida Avenue, N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2450. Librarian, Miss Edith Mabel Nelson. General literature for the college. 9,000 volumes.

32. **General Land Office, Library of the**, Rooms 5119-5123, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 144. Librarian, Miss Mary Grace McVey. Law and land decisions. 4,500 volumes.

33. **Geological Survey, Library of the**, Room 1031, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 463. Librarian, Miss J. L. V. McCord. Geology and related subjects. 150,000 books and 37,000 maps.

34. **Howard University, Library of the**, 6th Street and Howard Place. Phone, Columbia 8100. Librarian, Edward Christopher Williams. General college collection, medicine, theology, negro-Americana. 40,000 volumes.

35. **Office of Indian Affairs, Library of the**, Room 3130, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 197. Librarian, Mrs. W. E. Allen. Law and books pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs. 3,000 volumes.

36. **Patent Office, Law Library of the**, Room 269, Patent Office, 8th and F Streets. Phone, Main 6280, Branch 65. Librarian, T. A. Hostetler. Law books, including patent law and reports. 6,000 volumes.

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38. **Pension Bureau, Library of the**, Pension Building, 5th and F Streets. Phone, Main 5110, Branch 43. Librarian, Newton A. Strait. Military sciences and war books, especially Civil War. 2,500 volumes.

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41. **Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Library of the**, Administration Building, Anacostia, D. C. Phone, Lincoln 1426. Librarian, Miss Clara Willard. Books on nervous and mental diseases and psychiatry. 9,000 volumes. The library also has a circulating branch for the patients of 10,000 volumes.

42. **Solicitors Office of the Department of the Interior, Library of the**, Room 5106, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 29. Librarian, Thomas A.

Green. Law, land law, state laws, reports and statutes. 5,000 volumes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

43. **Department Library**, 1st floor, Bieber Building, 1358 B Street, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branches 23 and 24. Librarian, Miss Claribel R. Barnett. Agriculture, agricultural economics, science, technology and statistics. 155,000 volumes. The following bureau libraries contain temporary loan deposits from the Department Library:

44. **Bureau of Animal Industry, Library of the**, Room 246, East wing, 12th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 434—2 rings. Librarian, Miss C. B. Sherfy. Veterinary science, medicine, dairying.

45. **Bureau of Biological Survey, Library of the**, Room 203, Bieber Building, 1358 B Street, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 245. Librarian, William H. Cheesman. Ornithology, mammalogy, entomology, game protection.

46. **Bureau of Chemistry, Library of the** Rooms 210, 216, 13th Street, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 51. Librarian, Miss Louise Duvall. Chemistry and allied subjects, including food. 8,000 volumes.

47. **Bureau of Crop Estimates, Library of the**, 3rd floor, Main Agricultural Building, 13th Street and the Mall. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 66. Librarian, Mrs. Ellen H. Painter. Agriculture and statistics. 18,000 volumes.

48. **Bureau of Entomology, Library of the**, Room 2, Entomology Building, near 12th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 182. Librarian, Miss Mavel Colcord. Entomology. 17,000 books and pamphlets.

49. **Bureau of Markets, Library of the**, Room 705, Bieber Building, 1358 B Street, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 279. Librarian, Miss Mary G. Lacy. Agricultural economics and marketing. 4,000 volumes.

50. **Bureau of Plant Industry, Li-**

brary of the, Room 126, West wing, Agricultural Building, 14th and B Streets. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 473. Librarian, Miss Eunice R. Oberly. Economic and systematic botany, plant pathology. 4,000 volumes.

51. **Bureau of Public Roads, Library of the**, Room 804, Willard Building, 515 14th Street. Phone, Main 5333, Branch 30. Research librarian, Miss Orrena Louise Evans. Engineering, highway construction, irrigation, drainage and farm engineering. 5,000 volumes.

52. **Forest Service, Library of the**, Room 218, Atlantic Building, 930 F Street. Phone, Main 6910, Branch 45. Librarian, Miss Helen E. Stockbridge. Forestry and lumbering. 22,000 books and pamphlets.

53. **Office of Farm Management, Library of the**, Rooms 205, 6, and 8, 2nd floor, 200 14th Street, S. W. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 281—2 rings. Librarian, Miss Anna Dewees. Agricultural economics and rural life studies. 1,157 volumes.

54. **States Relations Service, Library of the**, Rooms 611 and 612, 220 14th Street, S. W. Phone, Main 6450, Branch 217. Librarian, Miss M. L. Gericke. Complete set of the publications of State agricultural experiment stations, State agricultural extension services, Farmers institutes, and Department of Agriculture. 10,000 volumes.

55. **Solicitor of the Agricultural Department, Library of the**, Room 27, 1316 B Street, corner of Linworth Street. Phone, Main 4650, Branch 13. Librarian, Francis D. Scott. Law, reports and miscellany. 3,000 volumes.

56. **Weather Bureau, Library of the**, Main Weather Bureau Building, 24th and M Streets. Phone, West 1640, Branch 27. Librarian, Professor C. Fitzhugh Talman. Meteorology, climatology, and seismology. Library catalogues articles on these subjects appearing in a large number of scientific journals. 42,000 volumes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

57. **Department Library**, Rooms 1001-1010, Commerce Building, 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 5060, Branch 80. Librarian, Miss Anne G. Cross. Commerce, census, finance, industry and economic conditions. 110,000 volumes.

58. **Bureau of Fisheries, Library of the**, Room 23, Fisheries Building, 6th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 5240, Branch 14. Librarian, Miss Rose M. MacDonald. Fish and fish products. 41,000 volumes.

59.—**Bureau of Standards, Library of the**, Room 310, South Building, Connecticut Avenue and Pierce Mill Road. Phone, Cleveland 1720, Branch 75. Librarian, A. Fanti. Physical sciences and their applications. 22,000 volumes.

60. **Coast and Geodetic Survey, Library of the**, 205 New Jersey Avenue, S. E. Phone, Lincoln 1872, Branch 24. Librarian, W. A. Masker, Jr. Science, geodesy, surveying, hydrography, cartography and tides and currents. 25,000 volumes.

61. **Solicitors Office, Department of Commerce, Library of the**, Room 612-617, Commerce Building, 19th and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 5060, Branch 18. In charge of library, J. J. O'Hara, Assistant solicitor. Law and reports. 3,000 volumes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

62. **Department Library**, 5th floor, Labor Building, 1712 G Street. Phone, Main 8474, Branch 73. Librarian, Miss Laura A. Thompson. Labor, immigration, naturalization, statistics, child welfare, housing. 80,000 books and pamphlets, and a large collection of file material on these subjects.

63. **Solicitor's Library, Department of Labor, Library of the**, Room 816, Labor Building, 1712 G Street. Phone, Main 8474, Branch 11. Librarian, Mrs. L. C. Burlew. Law and reports and labor legislation. 3,000 volumes.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

64. **Civil Service Commission, Library of the**, 6th floor, Civil Service Building, 1724 F Street. Phone, Main 75, Branch 60. Librarian, Arthur R. Butler. Civil service laws, history and administration, domestic and foreign. 4,000 volumes.

65. **Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia, Library of the**, Room 423, District Building. Phone, Main 6000, Branch 147. Librarian, James C. Wilkes. Law books and reports. 2,800 volumes.

66. **Documents Library, Government Printing Office**, 7th floor, H Street Annex. Phone, Main 6840, Branches 63 and 40. Librarian, Miss Sarah Ambler. All Government publications as printed. 280,000 volumes.

67. **Efficiency Bureau, Library of the**, Room 400, Winder Building, 17th and F Streets. Phone, Main 8686, Branch 5. Librarian, Miss Gladys E. Weaver. Scientific management, government publications and statutes. 2,500 volumes.

68. **Federal Board for Vocational Education, Library of the**, Maltby Building, 200 New Jersey Avenue, N. W. Phone, Main 7890, Branch 84. Librarian, Charles F. Cochran. Vocational education and rehabilitation of soldiers. 8,500 volumes.

69. **Federal Power Commission, Library of the**, Room 1211, Interior Building, 18th and F Streets. Phone, Main 1880, Branch 344. Librarian, Miss Maude Ripper. Engineering, power development, taxation. 2,000 volumes.

70. **Federal Reserve Board, Library of the**, National Theatre Building, 1325 E Street. Phone, Main 6400, Branch 313. Librarian, Nelson W. McCombs. Banking, finance and economics. 6,000 volumes.

71. **Federal Trade Commission, Library of the**, Rooms 1508-1521, Temporary Building No. 4, 2000 D Street, N. W. Phone, Main 7720, Branch 45. Librarian, Thomas P.

Ayer. Corporation economics, industries, law. 16,000 volumes.

72. **Interstate Commerce Commission, Library of the**, Rooms 725-726, Interstate Commerce Commission Building, 18th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 7460, Branch 5. Librarian, Leroy S. Boyd. Railroad economics and law. 25,000 volumes and pamphlets.

73. **Pan-American Union, Columbus Memorial Library of the**, Pan-American Building, 17th and B Streets. Phone, Main 6638. Librarian, Charles E. Babcock. Hispanic America. 45,000 volumes.

74. **Smithsonian Institution, Library of the**, 5 rooms, main floor, Smithsonian Building, 10th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 1811, Branches 3, 33, and 37. Librarian, Paul Brockett. Scientific and technical books, and explorations. 300,000 volumes.

75. **Astrophysical Observatory, Library of the**, Smithsonian Building, 10th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 1811, Branch 3. Librarian, Paul Brockett. Astrophysics, astronomy, physics. 3,000 volumes.

76. **Bureau of American Ethnology, Library of the**, Smithsonian Building, 10th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 1811, Branch 18. Librarian, Miss Ella Leary. Anthropology and American aborigines. 40,000 volumes.

77. **National Gallery of Art, Library of the**, Office of the Director, Museum Building, 10th and B Streets, S. W. Phone, Main 1811. Librarian, Paul Brockett. Books on Fine Arts. 500 volumes.

78. **National Museum, Library of the**, B Street and the Mall. Phone, Main 1811, Branch 682. Librarian, Paul Brockett. Scientific and technical books. 145,000 volumes.

79. **National Zoological Park, Library of the**, Office Building, Adams Mill Road. Phone, Columbia 744. Librarian, Ned Hollister. Books on the care of animals, landscape gardening. 1,500 volumes.



80. **U. S. Soldiers Home, Library of the**, Scott Building, Soldiers Home Grounds. Phone, Columbia 750, Branch 26. Librarian, Miss Grace V. Evans. General library, literature, history and travel. 16,000 volumes.

81. **U. S. Tariff Commission, Library of the**, 3rd floor, Old Land Office Building, 7th and E Streets. Phone, Main 3947, Branch 14. Librarian, Miss Cornelia Notz. Customs tariffs, economics, commerce, statistics and trade periodicals. 7,500 volumes and pamphlets.

### 3. JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NOTE: The Library of the Supreme Court is a part of the Library of Congress, deposited in the Capitol. Information regarding it included in Library of Congress data.

82. **Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Library of the**, 203 I Street. Phone, Main 4549. Librarian, Clerk of the Court. Law books and juvenile problems. 500 volumes.

83. **U. S. Court of Customs Appeals, Library of the**, 4th floor, National Savings and Trust Building, 15th and New York Avenue. Phone, Main 4696. Librarian, Alexander H. Clark. Law books and reports of states and the United States. 3,000 volumes.

84. **Public Library of the District of Columbia**, Mount Vernon Square, 8th Street and New York Avenue. Phone, Main 6776. Librarian, George F. Bowerman. Includes following divisions:

- Circulation Division
- Children's Division
- Extension Division
- Industrial Division
- Information Division
- Picture Division
- Reference Division
- Schools Division

There is a branch library at Takoma Park on 5th and Cedar Streets, whose phone is Columbia 3741. 230,000 volumes, 50,000 mounted pictures, and 567 periodicals on file (including the branch library).

### LIBRARIES NOT UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

85. **American Federation of Labor, Library of the**, Room 509. American Federation of Labor Building, 9th Street and Massachusetts Avenue. Phone, Main 3871. Librarian, Edmund M. Duffley. Sociology, economics and labor reports. 6,000 volumes.

86. **American National Red Cross, Library of the**, 17th Street, between D and E Streets. Phone, Main 5400, Branch 262. Librarian, Miss Robina Rae. Social welfare, health and medicine, domestic and foreign. 6,000 volumes and pamphlets.

87. **American Patent Law Association, Library of the**, Rooms 612-618 Washington Loan and Trust Building, 9th and F Streets. Phone, Main 656. Librarian, Miss A. M. Parkins. Law and technology relating to U. S. and foreign patents. 6,000 volumes.

88. **American University, Library of the**, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues. Phone, Cleveland 798. Law, diplomacy, history, theology and science. 60,000 volumes.

89. **American University, School of Diplomacy, Library of the**, 1907 F Street. Phone, Franklin 1500. Librarian, Frederick P. Myers. Law and diplomacy. 5,000 volumes.

90. **Army and Navy Club, Library of the**, Connecticut Avenue and I Street. Phone, Main 8400. Librarian, Col. J. R. M. Taylor. General literature, military sciences, naval sciences, history. 3,000 volumes.

91. **Associated Charities, Library of the**, 923 H Street. Phone, Main 992. Secretary in charge of library, Walter S. Ufford. Social service, charity and surveys. 1,000 volumes.

91a. **Bahai Assembly of Washington, Library of the**, Hadleigh Apt. Phone, N. 9080, Apt. 3. Custodian, Mrs. E. R. Boyle. Circulating library on Bahaism. 500 volumes.

92. **Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Library of the**, Court House, D Street, opposite 4½ Street.

- Phone, Franklin 3105. Librarian, J. S. Phelan. Law, English, American and Canadian reports. 20,000 volumes.
93. **Bureau of Railway Economics, Library of the**, Room 429, Homer Building, 13th Street. Phone, Main 6488. Librarian, Richard H. Johnston. Railway economics and allied subjects. 100,000 volumes and pamphlets.
94. **Business High School, Library of the**, Room 12, Business High School, 9th Street and Rhode Island Avenue. Phone, Main 6000, Business High. Librarian, Miss Margaret D. Davies. Working school library. 3,000 volumes.
95. **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Library of the**, No. 2 Jackson Place. Phone, Main 3428, Branch 4. Librarian, Miss M. Alice Matthews. International law, history, diplomacy, and the peace movement. 17,000 volumes.
96. **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Historical Research, Library of the**, Room 1140, Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets. Phone, Main 1697. In charge of the Director, J. Franklin Jameson. American history, European archives and general reference books. 1,800 volumes.
97. **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Library of the**, 36th Street and Broad Branch Road. Phone, Cleveland 863. Librarian, H. D. Harradon. Magnetism and electricity, and general scientific reference books particularly as related to terrestrial magnetism and terrestrial electricity. 11,000 volumes and pamphlets.
98. **Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical Laboratory, Library of the**, 2801 Upton Street. Phone, Cleveland 334. Librarian, R. B. Sosman. Physics, chemistry and geology. 3,000 volumes.
99. **Catholic University of America, Library of the**, West wing, MacMahon Hall, Brookland. Phone, North 4181. Acting librarian, Joseph Schneider. Theology, literature, history, science and economics. 132,000 volumes.
100. **Catholic University Apostolic Mission House, Library of the**, Michigan Avenue, Brookland. Phone, North 1739. Librarian, Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P. Theology and religion. 5,000 volumes.
101. **Central High School, Library of the**, High School Building, 13th and Clifton Streets. Phone, Main 6000 Central. Librarian, Miss Laura N. Mann. Working school library. 7,600 volumes.
102. **Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Library of the**, Room 619, Mills Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 8370, Branch 18. Librarian, Miss Beata V. Drake. General reference, finance, commerce and industry. 9,000 volumes.
103. **Christian Science Library**, Room 601, Colorado Building, 14th and G Streets. Phone, Main 6827. Librarian, Mrs. Mildred M. Peacock. Christian Science publications.
104. **Columbia Historical Society, Library of the**, Room 57, Pacific Building, 622 F Street. No phone. Librarian, Miss Maud Burr Morris. History, especially of the District of Columbia. 2,500 volumes.
105. **Community Service, Library of the**, 918 10th Street. Phone, Main 7600. In charge of library, Miss N. Scott. General literature. 3,000 volumes.
106. **Corcoran Gallery of Art, Library of the**, 1st floor, Art Gallery Building, 17th Street and New York Avenue. Phone, Main 1600. Art books and art reference books. 3,000 volumes.
107. **Cosmos Club, Library of the**, Cosmos Club House, 1520 H Street, corner of Madison Place. Phone, Main 303. Librarian, Henry E. Lower. Reference, history, travel and literature. 4,000 volumes.
108. **Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Library**, Conti-

mental Hall, 17th Street. Phone, Main 4980. Librarian-General, Mrs. F. D. Ellison, Librarian, Miss Alice Griggs. Americana, genealogy, local and family history. 10,000 volumes.

109. **Dominican House of Studies (College of the Immaculate Conception), Library of the,** 487 Michigan Avenue, N. E. Phone, North 2422. Librarian, Rev. Basil Saylor. Theology and philosophy. 12,000 volumes.

110. **Dunbar High School, Library of the,** 1st and N Streets, N. W. Phone, Main 6000 Dunbar. Librarian, Miss J. B. Brandon. Working school library. 4,000 volumes.

111. **Eastern High School, Library of the,** High school building, 7th and C Streets, S. E. Phone, Main 6,000 Eastern High. Librarian, Miss Dorothea W. Boyd. Working school library. 7,000 volumes.

112. **Esoteric Brotherhood Library,** 1314 L Street. Phone, Main 1298. Librarian, Miss L. C. Leavitt. Esoteric, new thought and philosophy. 500 volumes.

113. **Fairmont School, Library of the,** 2400 19th Street. Phone, Columbia 193. Librarian, Robert H. Adams. Working school library. 1,000 volumes.

114. **Friends School (Sidwells), Library of the,** 2nd floor, 1809 I Street. Phone, Main 284. Secretary in charge of library, Miss Alberta Wilson. Working school library. 2,000 volumes.

**George Washington University,**  
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115. **General Library,** Lisner Hall, 2023 G Street. Phone, West 1649, Branch 4. Librarian, Alfred F. W. Schmidt. General literature and science. 45,000 volumes.

116. **Law School Library,** 1435 K Street, N. W. Phone, Main 6503, Branch 2. Librarian, Miss Frances E. Park. Law and reports. 12,000 volumes.

117. **Medical School Library,** 1335 H Street. Phone, Main 7875. Librarian, William B. King. Medicine. 3,000 volumes.

118. **Pharmacy College Library,** 808 I Street. Phone, Main 1617. Library in charge of Dean. Pharmaceutics and chemistry. 2,500 volumes.

**Georgetown University, 119-126**

119. **Astronomical Library,** Observatory Heights, west of University. Librarian, Rev. Peter Archer, S. J. Astronomy, science and mathematics. 2,000 volumes.

120. **Foreign Service School, Library of the,** 6th Street, near E Street. Phone, Main 5440. Librarian, Gregory M. Creutz. International relations, shipping, marine insurance and commerce. 1,500 volumes.

121. **Georgetown University Hospital, Medical and Clinical Library of the,** 35th and N Streets. Phone, West 125. Librarian, P. H. Corrigan. Medicine. 6,000 volumes and pamphlets.

122. **Hirst Student Library,** Healy Building, University Grounds. Librarian, Joseph O'Brien. General college reference library. 7,000 volumes.

123. **Law School Library,** 506 E Street. Phone, Main 7293. Librarian, William Manger. Law books and reports. 12,000 volumes.

124. **Morgan Colonial Maryland and District of Columbia Library,** 1st floor, Healy Building, University Grounds. Librarian, Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J. Early colonial history. 4,000 volumes.

125. **Philosophic Library,** North Building, University Grounds. Librarian, Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J. Philosophy and theology. 1,500 volumes.

126. **Riggs Memorial Library,** South Pavilion, Healy Building, 37th and O Streets. Phone, West 820, Branch 1. Librarian, Rev. Henry J. Shandelle, S. J. General university library in all departments. 165,000 volumes.

127. **Georgetown Visitation Convent, Library of the,** 1524 35th Street, Georgetown. Phone, West 24. Librarian, Sister Jone Frances. Working school library. 6,000 volumes.

128.—**Gonzaga College, Library of the,** College Building, 19 I Street, N.

W. Phone, Franklin 711. Librarian, Rev. Henry J. Hagen, S. J. College reference library and theology. 18,000 volumes.

129. **Holy Cross Academy, Library of the**, Dumbarton Heights, Upton Street, near Connecticut Avenue. Phone, Cleveland 490. Librarian, Sister M. Bertilde. Working school library, music, art and pedagogy. 5,000 volumes.

130. **Holy Cross College, Library of the**, Harewood Road, N. E. Brookland. Phone, Columbia 3534. Librarian, J. Ray Clancy. Theology and general. 6,500 volumes.

131. **Immaculate Seminary, Library of the**, Nebraska and Wisconsin Avenues. Phone, Cleveland 40. Working school library. 2,000 volumes.

132. **Institute for Government Research, Library of the**, 818 Connecticut Avenue. Phone, Main 4989. U. S. Government and administration. 5,000 volumes.

133. **Institute of Industrial Research, Library of the**, 1845 B Street. Phone, Main 4802 and Main 4803. Librarian, P. H. Butler. Science, technology and chemistry as it relates to paint. 1,500 volumes.

134. **International Reform Bureau, Library of the**, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., near the Capitol. Phone, Lincoln 1955. Librarian, Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts. Sociology, moral reforms, prohibition, languages. 4,000 volumes.

135. **McKinley Manual Training School, Library of the**, 7th Street and Rhode Island Avenue. Phone, Main 6,000 McKinley, Branch 202. Librarian, Miss Jennie Grady. Working school library. 3,000 volumes.

136. **Marist College, Library of the**, Harewood Road, Brookland. Phone, Columbia 3541. Librarian, Rev. A. Bellwald, S. M. Philosophy and sacred sciences. 12,000 volumes.

137. **Marist Seminary, Library of the**, Fort Drive and 2nd Street, N. E. Phone, Columbia 3542. Librarian, Rev. Dr. R. Butin. Theology, sacred

oratory, classics and oriental philology. 4,500 volumes.

138. **Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Library of the**, Sligo Mill Road, near Eastern Avenue and District Line, Takoma Park. Phone, Columbia 3533. Librarian, Mrs. Schneider. General reference library and fiction. 1,500 volumes.

139. **Masonic Library of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia**, Masonic Temple, 13th Street and New York Avenue. Phone, Main 7016. Librarian, Horace S. Naylor. Masonic reference works and fiction. 3,500 volumes.

140. **Metcalf's Musical Library**, 901 Ingraham Street. Phone, Columbia 4771-W. In charge of library, F. J. Metcalf. Music and hymnology. 4,000 volumes.

141. **Mount Saint Sepulchre (Franciscan Monastery), Library of the**, Quincey Street, Brookland. Phone, North 1883. In charge of library, Father Godfrey Hunt. Religion, philosophy and books on the Franciscan Order. 12,000 volumes.

142. **Mount Vernon Seminary, Library of the**, Nebraska Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue. Phone, Cleveland 1400. Librarian, Miss Ames. Working school library. 3,000 volumes.

143. **National Catholic Welfare Council, Library of the**, 1314 Massachusetts Avenue. Phone, Main 1860. Librarian, Miss Edith Wright. Education and sociology. 1,500 volumes.

144. **National Conservation Association, Library of the**, Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets. Phone, Main 232. Natural resources. 500 volumes.

145. **National Education Association, Library of the**, 1201 16th Street, corner of L Street. Phone, Main 5438. Librarian, Miss Harriet M. Chase. Educational reports and reference books. 1,000 volumes.

146. **National Geographic Society, Library of the**, Hubbard Memorial Hall, 16th and M Streets. Phone, Franklin 4400, Branch 38. Librarian,

Miss Kathleen Hargrave. Geography, travel, explorations, descriptions. 5,000 volumes.

147. **National Library for the Blind**, Room 2024-2032, 1800 D Street. Phone, Franklin 5609. Librarian, Miss Etta Josselyn Giffin. Embossed in Braille, general literature. 11,000 volumes.

148. **National Popular Government League, Library of the**, Room 637, Munsey Building, E Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 5884. Secretary in charge, Judson King. Popular government, initiative, referendum and recall. 500 volumes.

149. **National Press Club, Library of the**, 8th floor, Albee Building, 15th and G Streets. Phone, Main 8295. Library in charge of Chairman of the Library Committee, John Lorance. Reference books, current literature and documents relating to public questions. 3,000 volumes.

150. **National University Law School, Library of the**, 818 13th Street. Phone, Franklin 2909. Secretary in charge of library, John L. Cassin. Law. 4,000 volumes.

151. **Peabody Library Association of Georgetown**, 3233 O Street, Georgetown. Phone, West 574. Librarian, Miss Eva Nelson Gilbert. Fiction and English literature. 9,000 volumes.

152. **Sacred Heart Academy, Library of the**, 8th and C Streets, S. W. Working and reference library, including works by Catholics. 500 volumes.

153. **Saint John's College, Library of**, 1225, Vermont Avenue. Phone Main 7304. Custodian, Brother Maurice. Circulating and reference college library. 10,000 volumes.

154. **Saint John's College. Commerce and Finance School, Library of**, Room 203, 1311 Massachusetts Avenue. Phone, Main 7304. Commerce and finance. 500 volumes.

155. **Saint Paul's College, Library of**, Brookland. Library in charge of Paulist Fathers. Theology, philosophy, church history and biography. 12,000 volumes.

156. **Seventh Day Adventist's, Library of**, Eastern Avenue, Takoma Park. Phone, Columbia 386. Church and reference books used in connection with publishing. 1,500 volumes.

157. **Sons of the American Revolution, Library of the**, 13th and S Streets. Phone, North 2652. Librarian, William L. Boyden. Genealogy, family history and publications of the Society. 1,000 volumes.

158. **Southern Railway Company, Law Library of the**, Room 702, Southern Railway Building, 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Phone, Main 4461, Branch 378. Law and reports. 15,000 volumes.

159. **Supreme Council, 33rd Degree, Library of the**, 16th and S Streets. Phone, North 2652. Librarian, William L. Boyden. History of freemasonry, Masonic ritual, manuscripts of and publications by Albert Pike, fine bindings, general literature. 95,000 volumes.

160. **Swedenborgian Library of National New Jerusalem Church**, 16th and Corcoran Streets. Phone, Main 6280, Branch 46. Librarian, Fred W. Swanton. Theology and religion in works by Swedenborg and others. 1,500 volumes.

161. **Tax Reform Association, Library of the**, 1464 Belmont Street. Phone, \_\_\_\_\_ Librarian, Mrs. Lucy R. Swanton. Taxation, assessment. Single tax. 1,000 volumes.

162. **Theosophical Society, Washington Lodge, Library of the**, 2nd floor, 1216 H Street. Librarian, Miss Eleanor M. Hough. Theosophy, occultism, philosophy, biblical criticism and science. 1,000 volumes.

163. **Trinity College, Library of** Michigan Avenue, N. E. Brookland. Phone, North 10328. Librarian, Sister Mary Patricia. College reference library. 26,000 volumes.

164. **University Club, Library of the**, 15th and I Streets. Phone, Franklin 6327. Chairman of the Library Committee, Dr. D. W. Shea.

General reference books and fiction. 2,000 volumes.

165. **Volta Bureau, Library of the**, 1601 35th Street. Phone, West 14. Superintendent, Fred DeLand. Deafness, phonetics, elocution and defects of speech. 15,000 volumes.

166. **Washington College of Law, Library of the**, 1315 K Street. Phone, Main 4585. Librarian, Miss Helen E. Jamison, Assistant Dean. Law and reports. 2,500 volumes.

167. **Western High School, Library of the**, Room 209, Western High School, 35th and R Streets. Phone, Main 6000 Western High. Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Dessez. Working school library. 3,500 volumes.

168. **Wilson Normal School, Teachers Library of the**, 11th and Harvard Streets. Phone, Main 6000 Wilson Normal. Librarian, Mrs. Dorothy DeMuth Watson. Working school library. 10,000 volumes.

169. **Young Men's Christian Association, Library of the**, 7136 G Street. Phone, Main 8250. Librarian, Miss Florence J. Lacy. General reference and law library. 1,500 volumes.

170. **Young Women's Christian Association, Library of the**, 1333 F Street. Phone, Main 8587. In charge of library, Secretary of the Association. Fiction and reference books. 500 volumes.

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#### TRADE CATALOGUE COLLECTION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The above cut shows the manner of filing the trade catalogues at Columbia University. The collection consists of a reference file of 5,000 catalogues arranged alphabetically in the convenient Princeton file and an enormous number of duplicates, about 60,000 now, shelved in large groups on ordinary library sectional shelves. These catalogues

are given out as supplementary material in the engineering courses and the reference file is consulted constantly, not only by the students and faculty of Columbia, but by many business men who find this simple compact arrangement convenient and easy to use. The collection is under the able care of Miss Grace L. Cook.

#### REALTORS ESTABLISH RESEARCH AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

A step recently taken by the National Association of Real Estate Boards which is bound to result in much benefit to real estate and to the whole country, was the establishment of a Bureau of Research and Information in Washington with Robert B. Armstrong at its head. Mr. Armstrong is an experienced publicist, was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Leslie M. Shaw, was for years a prominent member of the Los Angeles Realty Board and is now special representative in Washington of various prominent newspapers.

The Bureau thus established is to be strictly a bureau of information and is not in any sense for purposes of lobbying. In this Bureau it will be possible for any realtor in the country (and presumably for others) to get in touch at once with all bills originating in Congress and obtain information about similar measures pending in the various state legislatures. The Bureau wants to serve as a real bureau of information on all phases of real estate questions.

#### INFORMATION WANTED

At the Business Branch of the Newark Free Library we are frequently in need of a directory of chain stores throughout the United States. We have written to the various magazines along this line, and any associations which indicated that they were interested in this subject but have been unable to find that any directory has been published.

Is it possible that there is some directory that we have missed and which your readers may know of?

At the Business Branch of the Newark Free Library we are frequently in need of a directory of mail order houses throughout the United States. We have written to the various mail order magazines, the directory publishers, various business services, and any associations which indicated that they were interested in mail ordering, but have been unable to find that any directory has been published.

Is it possible that there is some directory that we have missed and which your readers may know of?

# Special Libraries

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## EDITORIALS

### WHAT IS A SPECIAL LIBRARY?

In every movement, if not misunderstandings, misconceptions are prone to arise, due quite as much to poorly classified, poorly expressed relationships as to unfortunate personalities. Both time and effort are lost in clarifying concepts of these relationships. Indeed, a movement in every sense admirable and desirable, may be thwarted, even retarded and utterly ground out of the possibility of existence by wearying cross-current argument arriving no-where, except exhaustion of the vocal combatants.

The Special Libraries movement was born ahead of its time. It was the child of a man of vision. For years it flapped along, growing, it is true. Sometimes it was outgrowing its clothes, sometimes it made a brave effort to swagger unconsciously in the clothes of an elder. All the time it was feeling its way. It never lost sight of the fact that it had a work to do.

Then came the war. Into every consciousness, the political, the academic, the economic, the industrial, was flashed the realization that progressive, constructive action proceeds from experience and, most advantageously, from co-ordinated experience. This realization developed many war-time fact-gathering agencies. The men and women directly or indirectly connected with these agencies had a unique experience not only of intensive fact-production but of fact-gathering. It was the latter experience which brought home to them the great need and value of facts "when you want them where you want them". The war records in Washington teem with tentative plans for statistical co-ordination. When the end of the war came, dispersing these men and women into new locations throughout the country, their recent, deeply-graven impressions soon began to bear fruit. Trade associations, industrial corporations, medical and labor organizations, business houses, advertising agencies began to install "research departments". Concomitantly more and new special libraries developed. With their increasing number the diversity in their activities became more apparent.

*(To be continued)*

## WASHINGTON'S RESEARCH RESOURCES

In this issue is printed a list of the libraries of Washington. They comprise 8,000,000 volumes, or 13.5 volumes per capita. It is believed this is the highest per capita rating in the country. Many of these libraries, to mention but a few—the Fisheries Bureau, the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Surgeon General's Library, the Volta Bureau, the Air Service Library—are unique in this country in the completeness of their specialized collections.

## ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

The report of the Nominating Committee of the S. L. A. as printed in the May issue, p. 113, was unanimously accepted by the S. L. A. at Swampscott on June 24. The officers for the ensuing year are, therefore: President, Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.; First Vice-President, Helen E. Hemphill, Second Vice-President, Rebecca B. Rankin, Secretary-Treasurer, O. Louise Evans; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred B. Lindsay; Ex-

ecutive Board, the above, together with Edward H. Redstone and Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell.

The Swampscott conference was a great success. The liaison between the special library and business, industrial and professional research may be accepted as permanently established. Details of the papers, discussions, etc., will appear in the next issue.

## SPECIAL LIBRARY FIELD DOINGS

Miss Sarah Hallsted has been appointed librarian of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Miss Hallsted entered the bank in 1917 as assistant librarian. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1913 and from New York State Library School at Albany in 1915. Before coming to the National Bank of Commerce in New York she was connected with the Springfield (Illinois) Public Library.

A well attended meeting in support of the movement for supplying books in hospitals, so successfully begun during the war by the British Red Cross Society, was held in the London Library in March. Now that that great organization is dealing with the needs in illness of the civil population it is hoped to place the effort on a permanent basis, and to establish libraries in all hospitals, infirmaries and asylums.

The Banking Law and Investment Library of Charleston, S. C., Miss Esther D. Royall, librarian, is not looking around for work to do. It reports heavily increased business.

Miss Kinney, librarian of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, takes an active part in the work of that interesting and important institution.

Miss Aldina Galarneau, librarian, Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., is enthusiastic about her job. And well she may be, it is a job with great opportunities.

The Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram

opened its big new home on May 31st and provided in it for its "morgue" and the librarian, who is Miss Bernice Foy, formerly of the Carnegie Library of Fort Worth. A picture of the morgue is shown elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Ralph L. Power, the nothing-can-wear-him-out Second Vice-President of Special Libraries Association, has written in "Museum Work Including Proceedings of American Museums" for April-May, 1921, on Regional, Commercial and Industrial Exhibits in Museums.

Vacation Time! A happy, healthful holiday to all our friends and members! Do not put SPECIAL LIBRARIES entirely out of your minds while away from the work-a-day haunts. On the other hand, come back burdened with the feel of new enterprise. The year ahead is one full of promise for the work we are doing. And we are all glad to be doing it.

Mr. Frederick Rex, the librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of Chicago, Ill., is doing fine work and, what is more, the city fathers know it and recognize it. A controversy arose recently in the Finance Committee of the City Council over excessive taxi bills of Commissioner of Public Welfare Louise O. Rowe. The proposals to abolish the Commissioner's office and to cut her salary were both decided to be illegal before the expiration of her term of service.

During the discussion Alderman J. H. Lyle raised the point that Librarian Frederick Rex had helped the city License Commission to raise over one million dollars for the city, and that his salary was \$1,800 below that of Commissioner Rowe. To this Alderman Terrence Moran replied that if the Commissioner was worth the salary paid her, Mr. Rex was worth \$20,000 a year. Whereupon it was recommended that Mr.

Rex be given \$500 extra compensation.

A year ago the Mayor appointed a Commission on Revenue of fifteen members. Mr. Rex was named to serve as one of the fifteen.

Miss Sarah S. Eddy, children's librarian of the Public Library, Hartford, Conn., has been appointed librarian of the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford and took up her new duties on August 1st.

## THE DATA FILE

"Historic Milwaukee" is the title of a most attractive souvenir of Milwaukee's diamond jubilee, issued by the First Wisconsin National Bank. The souvenir comprises twenty-four loose-leaf reproductions of advertisements which appeared in Milwaukee daily papers during 1920 and 1921, to usher in this historic occasion.

The Bureau of Vocational Information, 2 West 43rd Street, New York City, has just issued No 5 in its Studies in Occupations, and No 3 in its Bulletin series. The former, "Positions of Responsibility in Department Stores and Other Retail Selling Organizations", 126 pages, is a very satisfactory study of opportunities for women in retail selling. The requirements and possibilities of each position are analyzed. The volume closes with a statement of the courses in salesmanship which form part of a more comprehensive academic schedule, of special courses in extension departments of evening schools, and of special courses of professional grade for the training of store executives. Finally there is a selected reading list. Bulletin No. 3, vi, 138 pages, "Women in the Law", is an analysis of the training required, the practice possible and of the salaried positions open to women in the law.

Mr. John Cotton Dana has been a librarian over thirty years. "Suggestions", printed at the Elm Tree Press and published by the F. W. Faxon Co., Boston, Mass., is a compilation of extracts of all that Mr. Dana has written. Collected at random, the "Suggestions" are arranged under a few headings pertinent to librarianship.

Whimsical and rational and wise they are, these "Suggestions", in their charming dress

A volume has come to the Editor's desk which all special librarians connected with law firms interested in planning export organizations, with business houses and educational institutions having export trade interests should study. This is "American Foreign Trade as promoted by the Webb-Pomerene and Edge Acts," by Dr. William F. Notz and Mr. Richard Selden Harvey, xv, 593 pp. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co. Dr. Notz, of the U S Federal Trade Commission, is a well-known authority on international agreements and Mr. Harvey is a lawyer and instructor in law and foreign trade at the Georgetown University. A valuable selected bibliography and the text of twenty-four instruments beginning with the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890, affecting American export trade, add to the permanent worth of this volume. The Cleveland Foundation has just issued two conspicuously useful volumes, viz. Directory of Community Activities, 321 pages, and The Cleveland Yearbook, 311 pages, compiled and edited with fine appreciation of values, these volumes are well worth the small price asked for them. The Community Activities covers the social work of the city agencies, broadly speaking, while the Yearbook is, in essence, a civic encyclopedia of Cleveland, her utilities, commerce and industry, city planning, housing, recreation, labor, banking, arts, etc.