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Special Libraries Association

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 16

June, 1925

No. 6



WHITE COURT, SWAMPSCOTT
SUMMER RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

July Issue
The Swampscott Conference
Addresses and Reports

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Within a few days after the members have received SPECIAL LIBRARIES, many of them will be gathering at Swampscott for the Annual Conference. One of the dominant features of the conference will be the subject of research. The title for the second general session is "Revolution Through Research."

This issue of the magazine gives prominence to certain types of national research. Later in the year we expect to devote an entire number to new phases in commercial, industrial and technical research.

THE GROWTH OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES

By John Cotton Dana, Librarian, Newark Public Library

THE growth of special libraries is the outstanding feature of a library history in the past fifteen years. Special libraries are older than that, of course. But their great period of development began with the meeting at Bretton Woods in July, 1909, called on the invitation of the Merchants' Association of New York City, and the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library. At that meeting the Special Libraries Association was founded. Previous to that special libraries had been isolated phenomena and their importance recognized by few persons. The association, formed with the purpose of uniting in co-operative effort the special libraries scattered throughout the country, at first had but fifty members. It has now grown to 800. The end is not yet. The extension of the field is limited only by the growth of modern science, and by the growing desire for accurate fact information.

Flinders Petrie, in his "Revolution of Civilization," says that invasion by a new people is the necessary foundation for a

new period of civilization. The special library, with its real achievements in the immediate past, and its immense possibilities for the future, is the result of the invasion of the library by new people—the business and professional man, the public administrator, the manufacturer, the scientist. All these have now pretty well made the discovery that the experience of the past—the past of five hours or five thousand years ago—may be set to work just as effectively as any other part of its accumulated capital. Our heritage of knowledge, and its daily increment in the form of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, is no whit less valuable than our material heritage. The man of affairs has come to see that experience crystallized in print, is a tool; that, other things equal, success is on the side of him who brings the best organized battalions of information to bear upon his problems.

The discovery of the value of fact information in print, and the conscious-

ness of a need for it, arose as the result of the rapid growth of modern organizations, and of a vastly increased supply of print. The increased supply, in a large measure, created the demand. Modern invention has made print cheap, the greatest advances in this direction having taken place in the past twenty-five years. The reduction in the cost of printing, and the consequent flood of printed matter, has led to a great army of print users. Fifty years ago some advance in production methods, some improvement in process, would repose in the files of the discoverer, or be carried about by word of mouth. Now it is broadcast to the trade in books, pamphlets, class journals, and newspapers.

The growth of this sort of printed information has been enormous. Most of it is in pamphlets or periodicals. When it first appears it is of the very greatest value, but it is soon made obsolete by other printed matter. The job of the special librarian is that of making this information function when and where it is needed, to make it instantly available. It is his duty to catch in nets of indices, lists, and abstracts the fish of useful knowledge that swim in the torrents of print streaming from presses all over the world. This knowledge he examines, arranges for his purposes, preserves as long as it has value, and discards when it is superseded by later knowledge.

The special librarian's method marks a radical break with the older tradition of collecting everything possible, indexing it, and saving it forever. The method, involving a complete change in routine, has been responsible, no doubt, for the tardy recognition of the special libraries movement by many of the older general libraries. But the influence of the special library upon the whole field has been continuous and cumulative.

The Special Libraries Association has seen its job, faced its problems in a practical way, created the literature of its subject, and opened up a great system for the interchange of information and ideas. Its emphasis upon service has been salutary. The deservedly large measure of success which it has achieved is a recognition of the quality of that service, and the need for it. Its immediate prob-

lems are the perfection of its system of clearing houses of information, and the co-ordination of its activities with those of general libraries. Decidedly, more co-operation, and better co-ordination between the special libraries and the general libraries is possible and desirable. These, like other problems, will be solved in good time.

The second edition of the Special Libraries Directory is a useful index to the rapidly growing special libraries field. It is an indication of the importance which the utilitarian management of print is assuming in the practical affairs of the world.

(In glancing over the new Special Libraries Directory, which recently came to the Editor's desk, we were so deeply impressed with the introduction by Mr. Dana that we requested the privilege of reproducing this introduction as the leading article in this issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.) (Editor)

Recent Bibliographical Rarity

Dr. H. N. Calderwood, Jr., connected with the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, in preparing a bibliography of the early literature on wood distillation, needed the rare volumes of the Journal of the United States Association of Charcoal Iron Workers. After much search a set of the volumes was located at the Library of the Franklin Institute and some interesting data obtained concerning the early history of wood distillation and iron smelting. Further details concerning the search can be obtained from Dr. Calderwood at the Laboratories at Madison, Wis.

The whole episode illustrates the value of union lists of periodicals and co-operative efforts on the part of librarians and research workers to aid each other in obtaining recent bibliographical rarities.

Dr. Calderwood enlisted the service of eight people in trying to locate these forgotten volumes. The work of Clarence S. Brigham in searching for early newspapers before 1820 illustrates the comparative ease with which obscure publications of the newspaper and magazine type are completely lost to sight within a few decades.

BRITISH LIBRARY OF INFORMATION¹

By Angus Hetcher, Assistant Director, British Library

I AM very glad to have this opportunity to explain to the members of the Special Libraries Association the character of the British Library of Information and the purpose for which it was established.

The British Library of Information consists of a collection of current official publications of the various governments of the British Empire. The Library can be consulted free of charge during office hours. Documents are issued on inter-library loan in the usual way and inquiries by mail and telephone are answered whenever official information is available on the subject matter. In addition to the loan of documents the British Library is the agent in the United States for the sale of British Government Documents. These are supplied as far as possible from the library stock, otherwise they are ordered from London. The price charged is the published price converted at par of exchange, which in the case of a small sum is reckoned at 2 cents for a penny and 1/- for 25 cents.

The Library was opened in 1920 as a part of the British official establishment in the United States and falls consequently under the control of the Foreign Office, which corresponds to your State Department. It is, of course, entirely unaffected by party changes in England. As you know a change of government or party control under British political institutions affects members of the Cabinet only and does not alter the status of government officials.

The question is sometimes asked as to whether the Library is limited to current material only or whether it aims to be a permanent collection of material of historical value. Much as we would like to build up a collection of historical value the exigencies of space (the bugbear of all libraries) makes this impossible. The collection of material in the Library can, therefore, only be regarded as one of current documents although we allow ourselves considerable latitude in the matter of discarding out-of-date material.

The British Library of Information is essentially a special library. Not only because it is concerned with the affairs of the British Empire only, but because the character of the information which it contains is strictly limited. It is official information. By that is meant that the great bulk of the documents and publications contained in the British Library of Information are issued under the imprimatur of either the Home Government or one of the many other governments within the Empire. Among these documents are represented publications of Great Britain, of Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, of the Indian Empire and the Great Dominions like Canada and Australia, of the lesser self-governing colonies like Rhodesia, Ceylon and Bermuda and of the Protectorates and Mandates like Bechuanaland and Tanganyika. The importance of this documentary material lies in the fact that for every such document one or another of the governments referred to is directly responsible. This statement has great significance in the British Empire because of the fact that owing to the constitutional system under which practically the whole Empire works, governments are highly sensitive to criticism from their own peoples. Throughout the Empire official publications, usually called Blue Books and White Papers, are consulted and discussed not only in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies, but by the man in the street. An official publication under these circumstances carries a serious responsibility of the most practical kind which is not lightly undertaken. This is especially the case with reports on contentious domestic questions and diplomatic correspondence. Our documentary material may, therefore, be described as information of an authentic character prepared in response to the necessities of government throughout the British Empire.

There is another characteristic of British official publications which perhaps distinguishes them from those of

¹ Address before the New York Special Libraries Association, March 26, 1925.

many other countries. It is the extraordinary diversity of problems and geographic application which they present. This is a reflection of the truth of the saying that the Sun never sets on the British Empire. It is not an exaggeration to say that the official publications of the British Empire can provide material alike for the political scientist and the novelist, for the economist and the adventurer. In the short space of its existence the British Library of Information has already encountered and I hope satisfied all four.

Unfortunately but few of the members of the Special Libraries Association will have the time, however strong the temptation to make any demands upon our store of romantic literature and even we, who are surrounded by some of the most fascinating documents ever printed, are unable to enjoy them. It is in the field of economics and politics that British experience is especially of use in the United States. The necessities of the vast economic system under which it is our lot to live in these days, call incessantly for the details of economic structure throughout the world. They insistently demand to know of the progress of science in all its avenues and eager students are constantly on the look-out for the results of human observation and human experience in practically every field. Predominantly, therefore, the official publications of the British Empire are economic, scientific and political. Many of you will be familiar with such statistical material as the *Monthly Reports of Trade and Navigation*; the "Reports of the Overseas Trade Commissions on Economic Conditions in Various Countries"; the "Reports of the Departments of Scientific and Industrial Research," the text of such diplomatic documents as Treaties and Conventions, etc., etc. Less well known in the United States are the *ad hoc* reports prepared often by special committees and what we call Royal Commissions, a favorite method of investigation throughout the Empire, though many of them are documents of the first importance to the serious student or to a large industrial, commercial or financial organization. The "Report of the Sankey Coal Commis-

sion" is a case in point, as also are such reports as the "Departmental Committee on Prices and Distribution of Food Supplies."

In the fields of history, literature and art are the Record Publications and the Historical Monuments Commission which has just published a magnificent volume on Westminster Abbey.

A word or two as to the catalog of British official documents published by the Stationery Office. I will not attempt to go into the classifications used in the earlier lists. These were obviously never meant to be understood. The arrangement at the present time fortunately is fairly simple. The catalog is divided into two parts: Part I—called "Parliamentary Publications," consisting of House of Lords papers and bills, House of Commons reports and papers, House of Commons bills, acts, and Command papers. A Command paper is a document which is presented to Parliament "by command of the King." This phrase, translated into American constitutional phraseology, is the equivalent of "presented to Congress by order of the Executive." These papers usually relate to matters in which Parliament is specially interested, such as finance, comprehensive statistics of trade and navigation, diplomatic correspondence, etc. A Command paper is designated by the letters "Cmd." and a number, usually in the lower left hand corner of the document. Part II—consists of "Non-Parliamentary Publications" (formerly called "Stationery Office Publications") and are reports, etc., of the various government departments such as the Admiralty, Board of Education, Home Office, Ministry of Labour, Meteorological Office, etc., etc. The Stationery Office issues are the following:

1. Daily List of Government Publications—a mimeographed sheet.
2. Monthly List of Government Publications (Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary papers).
3. Lists of Publications Issued by Certain of the Departments such as Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Air, Board of Education, etc.

4. Monthly Circular of Recent Selected Publications. This circular is mailed free of charge to libraries and responsible persons on request.

So much for the character of the documents contained in the British Library. It should be here said that official publications are supplemented by a selection of the leading British reference books, such as the "Statesman's Year Book," "Whitaker's Almanack," the Year Books of the different Dominions such as the "Indian Year Book," the "Australian Year Book," the "Industrial and Educational Year Books," etc., etc.

To turn now to the purpose of the Library it is easy to understand why many Americans ask the question what is the purpose of the British government in providing so useful a service to the people of the United States who may be interested in British affairs? Perhaps this question has already been answered by what I have said of the character of the information contained in our Library. But, of course, there is a more direct answer. The purpose of the British Library of Information can best be explained by quoting an official statement on the publicity policy of the British government given by London to the Fourth Estate as follows:

The publicity policy and methods of British representatives in the United States is the publicity policy of His Majesty's Government. That policy is direct and simple. It is to tell the truth, to eschew secrecy except when publicity would prejudice delicate negotiations or do harm to others, and to let facts speak for themselves. The method by which that policy is pursued is equally simple. The Foreign Office, the War Office, the India Office, and other great Departments all have officials detailed to keep the press in touch with the work of the Government. To all these officials the American correspondents have free access and an especial effort is made to get them the information they want.

In the United States His Majesty's Government maintains in New York a library of official documents called "The British Library," the function of which is to supply the demand for official data regarding economic and political conditions in the British Empire.

In providing this service it is felt that on the economic side it will be productive of improved relations in finance, trade,

commerce and industry, while on the political side it cannot but aid an understanding in the United States of the political problems in the British Empire.

While the economic side is materially more important and concerns our daily lives and our daily work more directly, the political side is perhaps more interesting. The British Empire differs from the United States in many fundamental respects. One of these is that its most vital organs center in the British Isles, a group not very much larger than the Great Antilles, while its members, vastly greater in bulk and in potential wealth, are spread over the whole world and are enmeshed in practically every world problem. The United States on the other hand is the massive self-contained half of a continent whose overseas commitments and responsibilities are comparatively recent and comparatively unimportant. One effect of this difference is that British policy and British interests in some part of the world or other are constantly in contact with the interests and policies of other countries. This British policy and British responsibilities become an object of interest to the whole world, the understanding of which is necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among the nations. In the United States the British Library of Information serves as a means whereby Americans may inform themselves of these matters, not through information prepared especially for American consumption, but through such information as the British peoples themselves consult in the ordinary course of government.

Our Cover Design

For our cover design this month, we present a recent photograph of White Court, the summer residence of President Calvin Coolidge.

It is not often the convention has the good fortune to choose as its meeting place the location of the summer White House. We are publishing this attractive picture through the courtesy of the Providence Journal Company.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD AND THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD¹

By Miss Ruth Savord, Librarian, International Education Board

THE President has introduced me as librarian of the International Education Board, and quite rightly, since this is in line with the other organizations, about which we have been hearing, all of which are of an international character or have international affiliations. However, the work of the two Boards which I serve is so closely related that it is impossible to speak of the one without first knowing about the other.

The General Education Board is the forerunner and one might almost say the foster-parent of the International Education Board. This analogy holds good likewise in the relation of the founders—Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., being the founder of the General Education Board and Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., the founder of the International Education Board.

Prior to 1902, Mr. Rockefeller's interest in education was confined solely to institutions which were conducted under the auspices of his own religious denomination. The agent for his educational benefactions was the American Baptist Education Society. However, as his wealth increased, his interest broadened and with it a sense of public duty and responsibility which went beyond denominational, racial and sectional lines. To provide an agency through which the broadest possible interest in education throughout the country could find a fitting expression, the General Education Board, long existing as an ideal in his office, came into being. In the words of its charter, it was organized for "the promotion of education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex, or creed." Thus while carrying on the main principles and practices of the American Baptist Education Society, the Board extended them and eliminated denominational and other limitations.

In all the lines of endeavor into which the Board has entered, its policy has been one of co-operation and not of interfer-

ence it has worked on the theory that it had no authority and that it wanted no authority.

The activities of the Board fall into five groups:

1. Co-operation with colleges and universities
2. Medical education
3. Studies and surveys
4. Public education
5. Negro education

The Board has co-operated with colleges and universities by contributing to general endowment funds—this contribution usually being part of a larger sum which the institution was trying to raise; by contributions toward funds for increasing teacher's salaries, especially since 1919, when Mr. Rockefeller gave a large sum of money for this express purpose, as a result of which the state of academic remuneration has been greatly improved; and by helping to improve college accounting systems or by installing modern accounting methods. Formerly, colleges had no standard method of reporting resources, income, assets, etc. but through the activities of the Board, this condition has been greatly improved and institutions are in a better position to ask for funds now that their statements are clearer and more understandable.

In the field of medical education, aid has been given to such schools as Yale, Johns Hopkins, University of Pennsylvania, etc. to assist them to extend and improve their work, usually in some department in which the school was particularly weak. Aid has been given to establish fellowships and scholarships to be given to promising young medical graduates and further grants are given to members of medical faculties to assist them to procure advanced study abroad. One of the most recent activities of the Board in this field has been the financing of the translation of important foreign medical textbooks, which are of impor-

¹ Address before the New York Special Libraries Association, March 26, 1925.

tance to the medical student and which would not be available to the average student because of his lack of a knowledge of the foreign language or his meagre knowledge. The Board has also financed a periodical in this field.

Studies and surveys have been sponsored in many fields—there have been surveys of public education in at least seven states; a survey of the Gary schools; a study of gifted children; another of museums, i.e. European industrial museums and their relation to the life of the people; the so-called classical investigation or study of the teaching of Latin in high-schools. One of the most recent studies is that concerning the distribution of physicians in the United States, which has caused so much comment in the press because of the great lack of physicians in the rural districts. I might say that these studies have all been printed and are to be had for the asking, by anyone who is interested in any or all of them.

In the field of public education, appropriations have been made to State Departments of Education of the southern states for the support of agents having charge of secondary education, rural education and negro education and to southern universities for the support of a professor of secondary education. The work of these agents has been, for the most part, the arousing of interest in the public school movement; finding suitable locations for the establishment of needed schools; giving aid in the improvement of education laws. As a result of the efforts in these districts, steadily increasing taxes are being voted by the people and the State Departments of Education have been improved in their organization and personnel.

In the field of negro education, there have been appropriations to negro colleges; support of rural school agents in state departments; establishment of county training schools for negroes and of summer institutes.

Two specific instances will serve to show the far reaching effect of the work of the Board. One of its earliest activities was the farm demonstration movement, which was carried out with the aid of the United States Department of

Agriculture. By assisting the farmers of the south to grow larger and better crops, their economic condition was improved. As a result, they were in a better position to support the public schools and general educational improvement ensued.

Another interesting experiment was the establishment of the Lincoln School in co-operation with Teacher's College. This is an experimental school attempting to produce a new curriculum and new textbooks from which the obsolete and useless matter has been eliminated. In other words to teach the old subjects more efficiently and to make the new subjects more effectively teachable.

This is a more or less abbreviated history of the Board up to 1923 when it realized that there was need of co-operation with foreign institutions and foreign agencies. However, its charter confined it to the United States. Consequently, after receiving assurance of support from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., the International Education Board was incorporated to supplement the old Board and to carry its work into the foreign field. The two Boards have a common Chairman and President and overlapping organizations.

While its charter gives the Board great freedom of action, its efforts at the outset, will be concentrated in two fields, selected because of their fundamental, social and educational importance—advancement of research in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics; and the promotion of agricultural science and practice.

In order to carry out this program, the Board has provided a limited number of traveling fellowships to enable young men of outstanding promise to spend a year or more in some country other than their own, continuing their chosen line of specialized research under the direction of distinguished scientists. Likewise, provision has been made for certain European scientists to visit centers of scientific progress in the United States and Canada and exchange professional experience with their fellow workers.

In exceptional cases, financial aid may be given to institutions where outstanding research is being conducted in the pure sciences and in agriculture. This assistance is intended to provide larger

opportunities for workers from other countries.

Here, again, specific instances will give a better idea of what the Board is doing.

An American official is interesting the Danish people in the idea of boys' and girls' club work which has taken such hold on American rural communities. At the same time, he is studying Danish co-operation and on his return, he will make a detailed report which will be of assistance to American co-operative movements.

The Board has made two grants to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. One to finance a world agricultural census. The other, of particular interest to librarians, to improve the library service of the Institute. The Library has always lacked expert cataloging, reference and bibliographical facilities and has never provided the active library service which we have come to expect in this country. In order to demonstrate to the Permanent Committee of the Institute the value of such service, it is planned to engage a well-trained, competent librarian for a period of five years and an assistant for a period of three years. Two competent young people, recommended by the temporary librarian and appointed by the Permanent Committee are to be sent to the best library schools. One shall replace the assistant librarian at the end of three years and the other shall return to the Institute at the end of four years. If the demonstration succeeds the Institute will then be responsible for carrying on the work. The Board has pledged itself for five years for the salary of the librarian and assistant librarian and for the training, living expenses and travel of the two students.

Going to the other side of the world, the Board in co-operation with Cornell University, is assisting the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, in reorganizing the teaching of plant breeding with a view to improving agriculture in China. During their sabbatic leaves, the professors of plant breeding at Cornell are to go out to China and carry on the work. As the leave of one expires, the next in line takes his place. The Board is making up the deficit between the full salary

of the professor and his salary while on leave. This program is planned to cover a period of six years when it is hoped that the work will be well under way.

Possibly, the question has arisen in your minds as to how we get in touch with these various projects. Many of them are brought to us in the form of requests from the institution or individual seeking aid. However, we also have three European representatives—two in the field of agriculture and one in the pure sciences. These men are trained in their field and stand high in their profession. They are constantly traveling and getting in touch with government officials, professors, and institutions and attempting to find the places where aid is most needed and will do the most good to the most people.

From this brief resumé of the work of the Board, it is evident that a permanent collection of books dealing with all the subjects with which the Board is apt to deal would be almost impossible. The officers and members of the Board are not experts in these subjects and consequently, when a request is received, it is necessary for them to go into the subject and learn something of its present state and future development. This interest may last for a few weeks or a few months. As a result the Library must serve more as an information bureau and the problem is one of having at hand the best bibliographic aids, and of knowing the contents of other libraries; then, when the material is found, it must be digested, abstracted and often put into graph form.

Another side of the Library is the necessity of keeping up-to-date records of important men in the field; records of what research problems they are engaged on; something about their education and training, etc. This is equally necessary whether the man be in Siam, China, the Philippines or in New York City.

Some of the requests which have been received might serve to illustrate my point:

We would like a report on all the universities of the Far East, with the names of the heads of the scientific departments and of the department of agriculture and something about each of these men; also a brief resumé

of the progress in science and agriculture in the country.

We want to study the forestry problem in the United States. What have we to learn from Europe and European methods? Put into graph form, how much virgin forest we had originally, how much we have to-day, how much second growth we can secure by crude forestry, how much we can secure by scientific methods.

Or, we want to know all the cities and states which have research and building divisions as parts of their Boards of Education.

Something about the history, organization, financing, etc. of such divisions.

We must have an exhaustive bibliography of the land grant movement.

And so it goes, one day following another, each one bringing its problems, no two of which are alike. But don't you think that that fact—the eternal variety and the knowledge that we must rise to the occasion—isn't that why we all of us are what we are—special librarians?

THE LIBRARY OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION¹

By Miss Allie M. Pike, Librarian, Silk Association of America

THE antiquity of silk, itself, insures *historical records* that are an encouragement to any organization in forming a library on that subject.

The special library of The Silk Association, in which I am particularly interested, was originally formed fifty-three years ago when this, one of the oldest trade associations in the country, was organized. The first Secretary of the Association, a student himself, secured the nucleus of our present collection which now comprises historical documents, technical and trade publications and many other features which, while perhaps not truly "librarian" in character, are instrumental in making this association service one of the most appreciated by the public and the industry.

America's silk industry was first started as a project to raise silkworms in order to secure cocoons, from which the thread is reeled to be woven into cloth, and some of the most *treasured volumes* we have are treatises on this subject. A well-worn volume, dated 1825, describes in quaint language the "Art of Rearing Silkworms." A little later, in 1845, a more ambitious volume is noted, "History of Silk, Cotton, Linen and Wool." About this time occurred the bursting of the "*sericultural bubble*," as this attempt at silk raising was called, and our old records show that one of the most prominent silk manufacturing firms of today began its present operations then, after having decided to drop their experiments to produce the cocoons themselves and to *import* their raw material for weaving into cloth.

The library shows, however, in a "Manual of Instructions for the Production of Silk" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1882, and in reports of a "Woman's Silk Culture Association" of the same year, that "hope springs eternal in the minds of those who believe that the raising of raw silk is a *genteel occupation* for women at home who wish to make pin money.

There is scarcely a month when we do not receive an inquiry on the possibilities of producing silk in this country from an ambitious Chamber of Commerce, a farmer in the middle west, whose crops have not been profitable, or the *maiden lady* in a small town who believes that raising silk would bring an additional income without endangering her social position. If a *Chinese empress* discovered silk, why can't she carry it on too?

The shelves of the Association library, however, contain ample evidence to show the *disappointing results* of other similar experiments. And why? Because the manufacture of silk is done from the thread after it is reeled from the cocoon, and this reeling must be done by very *low priced labor*. It requires great dexterity and long hours, for it is a hand process, and the United States cannot compete with foreign countries on this score. Some years ago, a retired minister in a small Pennsylvania town sent us a stock certificate calling for a number of shares in a silk company having the same name as that of a very prominent manufacturing unit of today. The latter disclaimed any ownership of the certificate. An appeal to the Association disclosed

¹ Presented at meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association, March 26, 1925.

in one of the old books in the library a record of the formation of the original company, no connection of the later one, however, for the purpose of raising silk. As in the case of some oil wells, the silkworms did not provide the flow of gold anticipated and the company had been defunct for many years.

Our collection of technical and trade publications offers an opportunity to the young mill worker in a small town to secure information which his home town library would not furnish him. New books are listed in the monthly magazine sent to the members, and material is lent for a few days to responsible employees of member firms. This collection is also used extensively by writers who seem to find silk an intriguing subject for their stories and by college students who, apparently, are devoting many theses to it. It has been often said that printed matter on silk is almost unobtainable in book form. Our library offers to the research workers not only many different books, but also innumerable pamphlets, newspaper clippings, magazine articles and special write-ups that give valuable information. One such instance of this was the other day when a writer was seeking information on the development of velvets. A privately printed history of silk in Europe contained a wealth of data on the subject, unobtainable through any other source. As the inquirer represented an advertising agency with long experience in securing material, it was gratifying to know that the library of our Association filled a particular place of its own.

Somewhat along technical lines, is the series of pamphlets giving the story of silk manufacture furnished to students and instructors in schools and colleges throughout the country. An avalanche of requests for silk exhibits and pictures resulted in our forming this branch of the work. With each set of books, comprising attractively illustrated leaflets prepared as advertising literature by silk manufacturers, the library furnishes a small silk cocoon and skein of raw silk. We find that mention of this service is being made in many publications catering to educational institutions.

A motion picture company, when preparing slides for schools not long ago, made wide use of the library's collection of photographs showing the processes employed in the industry. Here again, the company expressed its appreciation at being able to find pictures which had not been used *extensively* by the press, and which were not found through the *ordinary* sources.

An important branch of the library service is the clipping bureau. Here are filed current newspaper clippings on the subjects covered in the library. Later, these clippings are gone over for those of permanent value to be mounted and place on the library shelves.

Another feature of our library is the fact that the correspondence files, the clipping bureau and the library are given the same index of subjects. This is proving a big time saver in assembling all records on any one subject. There is not the confusion of looking for information under one heading in the correspondence files, under another in the library and still another in the clipping files. We do not, of course, claim that this idea is original in any way, but after several years of working with the library and files as separate units, we have found that such co-ordination not only makes the work easier for the staff, but also is a good selling-point to the executives for the maintenance of the library itself.

As to our system of routine, the library shelves are accessible to everyone with the provision that any material taken therefrom be returned to the librarian and not put back on the shelf. Too many things have been lost in that way. If the material is to be removed from the office or kept on a desk for a few days, it must be given to the librarian for charging. Here we utilize the substitution cards made for the correspondence files. By placing the card directly on the shelf from which the book or magazine was taken, we minimize the work of following up borrowed books. This is even more useful in the case of a single leaflet or article taken from a collection, as is often the case; the substitution card is just inserted in the pamphlet box, and there is less likelihood of its being forgotten in the midst of many others.

So that the executives and department supervisors may be able to cover the greatest amount of trade and general news of particular interest in the association work, there are distributed the current trade periodicals with a memorandum form attached listing the names of those who are to see it, directing their attention to those articles that might interest them. These magazines are followed up a week after circulation has been started in order to prevent their being mislaid. The same procedure is followed in the case of newspaper clippings, except that each executive thus served is given a special envelope for his or her

clippings. In addition, those mentioning the Association are circulated to the Publicity Bureau, the chief executives and the field secretary.

The library of the Association, it might be said, is not only an authoritative source of information on all phases of the silk industry of this country and abroad to those engaged in the industry and to the members of the Association, but also it is an important means of selling the industry to the public through its contact with writers for consumer magazines and public institutions, such as colleges and schools, by offering a source of reliable and interesting facts and figures.

Swampscott

Any tourists or vacation-seeker who is familiar with Swampscott, Massachusetts, will hardly recognize it as "the little fishing-village at the eastern end of the town of Lynn." But it was known as such until it became a separate township in 1852, and indeed it retained many of the charming characteristics of a community of fishing-folk for a long time after that date. However, the growth of metropolitan Boston, and the changing habits of fish and of men have combined to erect upon the site of the village of fish-houses and nets, a most delightful residential community with a beautiful water-exposure.

To be sure, one may still see a considerable number of Swampscott dories bobbing at anchor off Fisherman's Beach, and on any sunny afternoon there are nets drying on the sands near the State Fish House. But for the most part, the men who go down to the sea in ships have been crowded out of the picture, and we see in their place, a graceful shore line, beginning at the rocky cliffs of Nahant, curving gracefully along Lynn Beach, then abruptly jutting out into the Bay at Red Rock, only to curve again around King's Beach and Fisherman's Beach, and then on past the New Ocean House, northward to the rocky headlands of Marblehead. And for the greater part of this distance, the traveler passes along an excellent boulevard bor-

dered on one, and at times on both sides by beautiful homes and gardens. This is the section which has won for itself the name of the "beautiful North Shore."

Swampscott is located thirteen miles from Boston in the county of Essex, easily accessible by rail or motor, and with a breeze from the south blowing across the cooling waters of Massachusetts Bay on the warm days of the New England summer, the New Ocean House has become a very popular resort both for short- as well as for long-term vacationists of the better class. During recent years, this hotel has acquired a national reputation on account of its ability to accommodate conventions and gatherings of professional and business organizations. This year, Swampscott and its excellent hostelry will attract to themselves a new and greater interest. For President Coolidge, in selecting that town as his vacation-ground, has at the same time designated Swampscott as the "Summer Capital" of the United States, a distinction which could be awarded to few communities more worthy of the honor.

Special Libraries Directory

Any errors or omissions which may be noted in the Special Libraries Directory should be forwarded to Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

Special Libraries

Editor
HERBERT O. BRIGHAM
State Library
Providence

Associate Editor
PROF. HENRY H. NORRIS
McGraw-Hill Co.
New York

The Speakers of the Conference

ONCE again the editorials which usually occupy this space in SPECIAL LIBRARIES have been displaced and in their stead there will be found some tabloid sketches of our principal speakers. We have included in this group the people of prominence who will address the various state associations. We have purposely omitted from this roster our own members who will contribute by addresses, papers or discussions.

DR. FRANCIS KINGSLEY BALL, specialist in languages is a member of the editorial staff of Ginn and Co. since 1912, has been teacher of English in Oberlin Academy, instructor of Latin at Harvard, professor of Greek in the University of North Carolina, instructor of Greek and German at Phillips Exeter Academy and instructor in German at the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. He is a well known author of text books, story books and books on American history.

MR. CHARLES F. D. BELDEN has been assistant librarian at Harvard Law Library, librarian of the Social Law Library and the State Library of Massachusetts. For the past eight years he has been the librarian and director of the Boston Public Library. He has been prominently identified with the public library movement in the state and has held many offices in the American Library Association. He is now the nominee for President of the A.L.A. and will be a fine successor to the long line of distinguished men who have held that office.

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE was admitted to the bar in 1887 and has been identified with many important cases. He is well known as an orator and Republican campaign speaker and is the author of several books and published speeches. He was United States Senator from Indiana, 1899 to 1905, 1905 to 1911 and chairman of the progressive national convention in 1912.

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH is Professor of Electric Power Transmission of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Bush is a graduate of Tufts College. During the war he was associated with the New London representatives of the United States Navy in their experiments in detecting the presence of submarines. He has published numerous articles on electricity and wireless telephony as well as a college text book on electrical engineering.

MR. J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, JR. has been engaged in the practice of architecture in Boston since 1894 and is now a member of the firm of Coolidge & Carlson. He has devoted special study to library architecture. Mr. Coolidge is a trustee of the Boston Athenaeum and has been identified with library activities for many years.

T. COULSON, the manager of the Library Department of the London branch of the Library Bureau, received his early training in the Public Library at South Shields and Sunderland and organized the branch library system at Belfast. Mr. Coulson saw active service during the World War and afterwards reorganized the Hereford Public Library. He resigned this post to accept his present office as manager of the Library Bureau.

MR. EDWARD DANA is general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway and vice-president of the American Electric Railway Transportation and Traffic Association. Mr. Dana is also chairman of the committee on education of the American Electric Railway Association and the railway representative on Secretary Hoover's committee on education of the highway safety conference.

PROFESSOR ROY DAVIS is assistant dean, lecturer and member of the Executive Committee of the School of Education of Boston University. Professor Dana is author of "Business English," "Business Practice," "Practical Exercises in English," and other publications.

MR. H. NATHANIEL DOWSE, an official of the Dennison Manufacturing Company at Framingham, has for many years been closely in touch with library activities. He is a member of the Library Committee of the Dennison Company and, in addition, maintains a friendly interest in the special libraries movement.

MRS. MAUD HOWE ELLIOTT, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, famous for her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," has achieved prominence through her own efforts. A well known author and lecturer, an early advocate of suffrage for women, she is closely linked to the world of art and is a leader in art circles in the city of Newport.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY HARTSHORN has been Professor of English at Bates College since 1894 and was acting president of that institution, 1919-20. He has been chairman of the State Library Commission, president of the Maine Library Association and is a well known lecturer upon travel, literature and education.

MISS CAROLINE MARIA HEWINS has been librarian of the public library at Hartford, Connecticut, since 1892. She has done editorial work for literary papers and is the author of several books for boys and girls. Much beloved, she will be an honored guest at the Swampscott Conference.

MR. HAMILTON HOLT has been the consulting editor of *The Independent* since 1921 and has had a long and distinguished career in journalism and letters. He has been a strong advocate of the doctrines of the late Woodrow Wilson and is a well known speaker on international subjects. In 1922 and 1923 Mr. Holt attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

MR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS is a journalist who has served on the staff of several large metropolitan newspapers. He has been a monthly contributor to *Book News*, Philadelphia, and has been director of Journalism on the Pulitzer Foundation, Columbia University. He has been Emeritus Professor of Journalism at Columbia University since 1919.

Swampscott Conference

FOLLOWING is the program for the sixteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, which will be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 24, 25, 26, 1925.

Of the nine sessions, covering every forenoon, afternoon and evening of the three days, five will be devoted to general sessions of the Association, and of these five, two will be devoted to business and three to inspirational meetings. Both business sessions will be held in the forenoon, and the inspirational meetings will be held in the evening.

Five groups have arranged programs for two or more sessions each. A break will be made in the middle of the convention for an automobile outing, on Thursday afternoon, and it will be made to Lexington and Concord, or along the North Shore, as the members may elect.

Special rates have been offered by the hotel, and all reservations should be made direct. The transportation committee has planned to use automobile busses to meet trains arriving in Boston on Wednesday morning, the opening day of the convention, and to transport members without other change, direct to the New Ocean House in Swampscott, thus obviating other auto conveyance at both ends of the trip. To avail one's self of this service members should communicate with L. A. Armistead, chairman Transportation Committee, Room 117, Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

Special Libraries Association

Sixteenth Annual Convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Massachusetts

PROGRAM

All meetings are scheduled on Daylight Saving Time

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

10:30 A.M.—First General Session.

Address of Welcome, Charles F. D. Belden, director, Boston Public Library.

Response, Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

President's Annual Address.

Reports: The Secretary, the Treasurer, the Editor.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Report of the Special Committee on Survey.

Reports from Local Associations and Groups.

Appointments. Announcements.

2:30 P.M.—Group Meetings:

Advertising-Commercial-Industrial, Frederick A. Mooney, chairman.

Financial, Miss Margaret Reynolds, chairman.

Insurance, Miss Florence Bradley, chairman.

Newspaper, Joseph F. Kwapił, chairman.

Technology, Francis E. Cady, chairman.

- 4:30 P.M.—Tea served by Special Libraries Association of Boston.
- 7:30 P.M.—Second General Session. Dinner. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., member of Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Toastmaster.
Subject: "Revolution Through Research."
1—"In Industry," by Professor Vannevar Bush of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
2—"In Business," by H. Nathaniel Dowse of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.
3—"In Public Utilities," by Edward Dana, general manager, Boston Elevated Railway.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

- 9:30 A.M.—Group Meetings.
Advertising-Commercial-Industrial, Frederick A. Mooney, chairman.
Financial, Miss Margaret Reynolds, chairman.
Insurance, Miss Florence Bradley, chairman.
Newspaper, Joseph F. Kwopil, chairman.
Technology, Francis E. Cady, chairman.
- 2:30 P.M.—Automobile Outing.
- 8:00 P.M.—Third General Session.
"Special Library Development in Great Britain," T. Coulson, manager, Library Department, Library Bureau, London, England.
"Influence of the Special Library on Journalism," by Talcott Williams, first dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
"Information and Research in Relation to the Development of Agriculture," by Sidney B. Haskell, Director of the Experiment Station, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

- 9:30 A.M.—Fourth General Session. (Executive)
Reports of Committees.
Election of Officers and Committees.
Reports from Local Associations and Groups on "The Outlook for the Coming Year."
- 2:30 P.M.—Meetings for new committees to organize for the coming year.
Group Meetings: Advertising-Commercial-Industrial. Financial. Insurance. Newspaper.
Conference on Cataloging and Classification, Miss Louise Keller, librarian, Independence Bureau, Philadelphia, chairman.
- 8:00 P.M.—Fifth General Session. (Union meeting with the Library Clubs of New England.) Subject: "Every Day English." Speakers: Dr. Francis Kingsley Ball, Editorial Staff, Ginn & Co., Boston; Professor Roy Davis, College of Business Administration, Boston University.

Group Meetings

Advertising, Commercial and Industrial Group

Chairman—Frederick A. Mooney, Librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Co.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 P.M.—General Topic—"How Advertising, Chain Store, Life Insurance—Libraries Serve Their Concerns."

Speakers:

Miss Mary L. Alexander, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York.
Miss Harriet Elias, George Batten Company, New York.
Miss Grace D. Aikenhead, W. T. Grant Company, New York.
Mrs. Grace C. Bevan, Pheonix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

9:30 A.M.—General Topic—"How the Special Library Serves Industrial Concerns."

Speakers:

Mr. D. F. Brown, Standard Oil Company, Elizabeth, N.J.
Miss Ethel A. Shields, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.
Miss Eunice E. Peck, The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn.
Miss Lenore A. Tafel, Policyholders' Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, will also speak at this session on the "Research Work of the Policyholders' Service Bureau."

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 P.M.—General Topic—"How the Special Library Serves Public Utilities Companies."

Speakers:

Miss Mary de J. Cox, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York.
Miss Alma C. Mitchell, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.
Miss Jessie Callan, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Co., Pittsburgh.
Miss Jennie L. Schram, Illinois Power & Light Corporation, Chicago.

Each speaker will be limited to fifteen minutes. This is necessary because of the many important problems which will be brought out, and to give full opportunity for the general discussion which will close each session. Be sure to stay for this discussion, which will be a most helpful feature.

Financial Group

Chairman—Miss Margaret Reynolds, Librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 P.M.—"Obscure and Sometimes Occasional Sources on Stock Market and Stocks and Bonds," Miss Eleanor Cavanaugh, Standard Statistics Company, New York.

"Financial Backgrounds and Sources," Mr. Elbert A. Harvey, Lee, Higginson & Company, Boston.

Discussion.

Business.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

9:30 A.M.—“Credit Unions,” Roy F. Bergengren, Credit Union National Extension Bureau, Boston.

Four minute speeches on “What We Do Every Day That Pleases Our Officers Most,” will be prepared by:

Miss Ruth G. Nichols, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago.

Miss Sue Wuchter, Continental & Commercial Banks, Chicago.

Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, Bank of Italy, San Francisco.

Miss Alice E. Scheck, First National Bank, Los Angeles.

And read by other members of the Group.

Discussion.

Business.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 P.M.—Business Session

Insurance Group

Chairman—Florence Bradley, Librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 P.M.—Life Section.

“Some Observations on Library Publicity of Insurance Companies,” Mrs. Grace C. Bevan, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

“Co-ordination of New Company Activities with the Library,” Mrs. Alice Fitzgerald, National Life Insurance Company.

“How to Interest Salesman in Reading,” Miss Elizabeth Hanner, Southern Retail Credit Company.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

9:30 A.M.—Fire and Accident Section.

“Sources of Information,” Miss Isabel Stevens, Atlanta Insurance Library Association.

“Insurance Education in the United States,” Daniel N. Handy, Insurance Library Association of Boston.

“Place of Literature in Safety Work,” Miss Mary B. Day, National Safety Council, Chicago.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 P.M.—Joint Meeting.

Plans for the Future. Open Discussion.

Insurance Statistical and Research Work.

Speakers to be announced.

NOTE.—The chairman of the Insurance Group will be glad to arrange special interviews for library consultation for members of the Fire and Casualty Section while the Life Section is meeting; and for members of the Life Section, while the Fire and Casualty Section is meeting.

Newspaper Group

Chairman—Joseph F. Kwapil, Librarian, Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 P.M.—“Filing Systems for Newspaper Clippings,”—A Symposium.

1—“The Dewey System,” Mrs. Alice Nichols Lundberg, Portland Evening Express, Portland, Me.

2—“The Dictionary System,” Miss Agnes J. Petersen, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.

3—“The Classified Index System,” Joseph F. Kwapil, Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

4—“The New York World System,” James W. Wells, World Biographic Department, New York.

5—“The Numeric System and the Photo Library,” John H. Miller, King Features Syndicate, New York.

Round Table Conference, led by Paul P. Foster, director, Boston Herald Reference Department.

Handling New Books—Accessioning, classifying, cataloging.

The Dewey System for Books in a Newspaper Library.

Special Reference Shelves.

New Publications of Most Value to the Newspaper Library.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

9:30 A.M.—Annual Business Meeting. Reports. Election of Officers.

“The Newspaper Index”—A Symposium.

1—“The New York Times Index,” Miss Jennie Welland.

2—“The Springfield Union,” Miss Evelyn E. Pine

3—“The Baltimore Sun,” Wilbur A. Coyle.

Discussion.

Round Table Conference, led by William Alcott, librarian, Boston Globe.

The Card Catalog.

Keeping the Library Clean.

Binding Permanent and Temporary Files.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 P.M.—“The Justice Collection of Newspaper Material at Vassar College,” Prof. Lucy Maynard Salmon, Vassar College.

“Schools of Journalism and Newspaper Libraries,” Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the Department of Journalism, College of Business Administration, Boston University.

“The Newspaper Group: Its Origin and Purposes,” William Alcott, librarian, Boston Globe.

Discussion.

Round Table Conference, led by Maurice Symonds, librarian, New York Daily News.

Marking Books—Labels or Ink?

Eliminating Dead Matter from the Files.

Filing Pamphlets.

Preserving Newspapers for the Future.

Technology Group

Chairman—Francis E. Cady, Librarian, Nela Research Laboratory, General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 P.M.—Keynote: "Publicity."

1. Reports of Committees.

The following committees expect to participate:

General
Automotive
Chemistry
Construction
Electrical Engineering
Illuminating Engineering
Public Utilities
Rubber
Technical English

2. Subjects of specific group interests to be discussed:

- a. Technology Group exhibits at national, scientific, technical and commercial conventions.
- b. Unusual requests for information and how handled.
- c. Classification.
- d. Bibliography.
- e. Union periodical lists.
- f. Exchange lists of periodicals available for free distribution.

3. Organization.

Papers and Informal Talks.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25

- 9:30 A.M.—1—"Selling Library Service to Executives and Employees of Industrial Firms," (Informal talk illustrated with lantern slides.) William F. Jacob, librarian, General Electric Library.
- 2—"Classification Problems of Industrial Research Libraries," Julian F. Smith, librarian, B. F. Goodrich Company, Technical Library.
- 3—"The Operation of a Technical Specialized Library," Mrs. P. S. Cafferata, librarian, Portland Cement Association.
- 4—"The Vail Library: Its Operation and Publicity," Mrs. Ruth Lane, Vail Librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- 5—Informal Talk on Rubber, (Illustrated with lantern slides.) Miss Elizabeth Wray, librarian, United States Rubber Company.

(If it seems advisable, this program may be divided and an additional session held Friday afternoon, June 26, at 2:30 P.M.)

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

IT is possible that those who are to attend the Annual Meeting of Special Libraries Association will welcome the opportunity to know what their President, who has been renominated by the Nominating Committee, will stand for if elected. That there may be no doubt in this matter, I am submitting the following as a summary of my personal views:

- 1—A Special Libraries Association independent of all outside control initiating and executing its own policies and shaping, in so far as it is possible, its own destiny.
- 2—The cultivation of friendly relations with the American Library Association and co-operation with it in all matters which affect both Associations.
- 3—The development of friendly contacts with all information-using bodies, whether calling themselves librarians, research workers, statisticians, or some other name; and the creation as rapidly as the facts warrant of bonds uniting Special Libraries Association with them in the quest for data and for the knowledge of how best to get and organize it for immediate use.
- 4—The extension among those who are in a position to support and maintain special libraries of a knowledge of what the special library stands for and how it may benefit them, and the accession to our membership of all persons who feel the need of information for immediate use.
- 5—The development of the spirit of mutual loyalty and co-operation in existing Local Special Library Associations, and the organization of new local associations in cities where they do not now exist.
- 6—The organization within the Association of new groups functioning with the same effectiveness as the groups already organized, and the holding out to them of friendly hands until they can go unaided.
- 7—The encouragement and prosecution of all pertinent undertakings to which the Association is now committed.

D. N. HANDY, *President, S. L. A.*

LIBRARY AND RESEARCH

Coal Library Planned

The National Coal Association states that the *Coal Trade Journal* will soon establish a library on coal at the headquarters in Washington. The Association has several thousand publications, including books, pamphlets, etc., on production, distribution and use. It opens up a field for study of coal by any one interested in the industry. The library will be of inestimable value to operators and Association committees seeking data and information on the world's most essential commodity.

National Safety Library

The publicity material prepared by the National Safety Council and published in the *National Safety News* calls especial attention to the Library and Bureau of Information which is considered to be the largest collection of safety information in the world. In another advertisement it is stated that the Library and Information Bureau is one of the most valuable features of the service to which you are entitled—use it. Miss Mary B. Day, an active member of the Special Libraries Association, is librarian.

Cancer Research

The City of New York is issuing a new publication, *The Archives of Clinical Cancer Research*. The Cancer Institute under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Welfare is responsible for this quarterly magazine. Dr. Isaac Levin, editor, is backed by an editorial board of medical experts. It will attempt to bring together and co-ordinate the efforts of the pathologist, surgeon, diagnostician and radio-therapist in the treatment of cancer. Original investigations, reports of cases presenting unusual features and educational articles stressing particularly the latest developments in this field of medical science are to be found in the first number, and it is expected that real contributions will be printed in this magazine.

The Library of the Youths Companion

The Youth's Companion has disposed of its classified reference material from magazines and periodicals, as well as several thousand classified photographs, to Paul P. Foster, di-

rector of the reference department of the *Boston Herald and Traveler*, who originated and developed the entire collection. This unique library of material, comprising about twenty-five thousand envelopes, contains several hundred thousand articles and illustrations from periodicals published between 1895 and 1920 of special value from a pictorial standpoint. It was described in an issue of *The Independent* during November, 1909. No other collection of classified magazine and newspaper material approaches it for completeness, compactness and accessibility.

Botanical Garden Library

Ten tons of books on the classification of flowering plants and the representation of floras, especially those of the eastern hemisphere have been received by the New York Botanical Garden Library from the Botanical Libraries of Geneva, Switzerland.

They were bought for 72,000 Swiss francs, under the auspices of Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden.

The library comes to this country as the result of the consolidation of three world-famous institutions of Geneva, the De Candolle Herbarium, established by Augustin Pierre de Candolle, the Boissur Herbarium, founded by Pierre Edmond Boissur, and the Botanical Observatory of the City of Geneva, based upon the great private collection of Baron Benjamin De Lasseret.

The consolidation resulted in many duplications and it was determined to sell the duplicates in a single lot. After the Swiss officials had arranged and cataloged the library, the books were offered to the New York Botanical Gardens.

Boston Catalogers

The Boston Group of Catalogers and Classifiers announces a conference on cataloging and classification for Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, and while it is a day in advance of the scheduled S.L.A. convention, the group invites all librarians to the meeting.

Miss Louise Keller, librarian, the Independence Bureau, Philadelphia, who is chairman of the subcommittee on classification of the standing Committee on Methods, will lead a round table on cataloging and classification on Friday afternoon, June 26, at 2:30.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. A. Slobod, Department Editor

Heat Transmission

The literature on this subject is very extensive. For general data, constants and formulae see the mechanical engineering handbooks, preferably—Marks'. For literature bearing on any particular problem or industry consult the standard works on that subject; thus, a good treatment of heat transfer involved in drying and evaporating will be found in Hausbrand's works on this subject. Below are mentioned some outstanding reference lists, and books and pamphlets dealing with the various phases of heat transmission.

1925: McAdams, W. H.

Flow of liquids; some factors influencing friction, velocity, distribution and heat transmission. *Refrig. Engng.*, v. 11, p. 279-88. Feb., 1925. Includes a bibliography.

1924: American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. Insulation Committee. Report, 1924. The Society. New York. Bibliography of heat insulation and heat transfer, p. 95-114.

1923: Rowley, F. B.

Transmission of heat through building material. *Bul. No. 3. Minn. Univ. Engng. Exp. Stat.* 74p. 1923.

Schack, A. and Rummel, K.

Anwendung der gesetze des wärmeübergangs und der wärmestrahlung auf die praxis. No. 51. *Berichte der Fachausschüsse des Vereines Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute. Mitteilungen der Wärmestelle.* 35p. chart. 1923. Gives a list of thirty-seven references to German literature, p. 35.

1923: Watts, A. S. and King, R. M.

Transfer of heat through refractories and its determination. *Am. Cer. Soc. Jour.*, v. 6, p. 1075-89. Oct., 1923. Bibliography, p. 1088-9.

1922: Bosch, M. ten.

Wärmeübertragung. Auf grund der neuesten versuche für den praktischen gebrauch zusammengestellt. Springer. Berlin 1922.

McAdams, W. H. and Frost, T. H.

Heat transfer by conduction and

convection. *Jour. Ind. & Engng. Chem.*, v. 14, p. 1101-5. Dec., 1922. Includes a list of sixteen references.

1921: Gröber, H.

Grundgesetze der wärmeleitung und des wärmeüberganges. Springer. Berlin. 1921.

Herter, Chas. E., comp.

Bibliography on heat transmission. *Am. Soc. Refrig. Engrs. Jour.*, v. 6, p. 379-403; v. 8, p. 150-62. Mar., 1920; Sept., 1921.

1921: Royds, R.

Heat transmission by radiation, conduction and convection. Van Nostrand. New York. 1921.

Royds, R.

Heat transmission in boilers, condensers and evaporators. Van Nostrand. New York. 1921.

1917: Willard, A. C. and Lichty, L. C.

Study of the heat transmission of building materials. *Illinois Univ. Engng. Experiment Station Bul. No. 102.* 56p. 1917. Numerous references in foot-notes.

1915: Kreisinger, H. and Barkley, J. F.

Heat transmission through boiler tubes. *United States Bureau of Mines. Technical Paper No. 114.* 36p. 1915.

1914: Anonymous.

Radiators and heat transmission, with special reference to pressed steel radiators. *Amer. Soc. Mech. Engrs. Jour.*, v. 36, p. lv-lvi. Dec., 1914. A list of twenty-six references.

1912: Kreisinger, H. and Ray, W. T.

Transmission of heat into steam boilers. *United States Bureau of Mines. Bul. No. 18.* 180p. 1912.

1911: Binder, L.

Über wärmeübergang auf ruhige oder bewegte luft, sowie lüftung und kühlung elektrischer maschinen. *Wilhelm Knapp. Halle a. S.* 112p. 1911. With special reference to heat transfer in electrical machinery. List of thirty-eight references, p. 111-12.

1910: Nusselt, W.

(Transmission of heat through the walls of pipes). Zeits. Ver. Deuts. Ing., v. 53, p. 1750-5, 1808-12; v. 54, p. 1154-8. Oct. 23-30, 1909; July 9, 1910. For a summary of Nusselt's work on heat transmission see Stahl und Eisen, v. 43, p. 942-6, July 19, 1923; also Dinglers Polytech. Jour., v. 338, p. 173-6. Sept. 15, 1923.

1909: Dalby, W. E.

Heat transmission. Inst. Mech. Engrs. Proc., v. 4, p. 921-86. Oct.-Dec., 1909. The author examined over five hundred papers bearing on the subject and gives a selected list of references in chronological order, as well as author and subject indexes.

Charles P. Steinmetz

There is a considerable demand for material on the life and work of this master builder of electrical engineering. The references below should prove of help:

Hammond, J. W.

Charles P. Steinmetz, a biography. Century. New York. 489p. 1924.

Broderick, J. T.

Steinmetz and His Discoverer. Robson & Ade. Schenectady, N.Y. 23p. 1924.

Also the following magazine articles:

Mentor, v. 13, p. 3-22. May, 1925.

Gen. Elec. Rev., v. 27, p. 134, 648-9, 686. Feb., Oct., 1924.

Ind., v. 113, p. 249-52. Oct. 11, 1924.

Ind. Educ. Mag., v. 25, p. 179-80. Jan., 1924.

Radio Broadcast, v. 4, p. 296-8. Feb., 1924.

Sat. Rev. Lit., v. 1, p. 141-2. Sept. 27, 1924.

Gen. Elec. Rev., v. 26, p. 793-801. Dec., 1923.

Elec. Rev. & West Elec'n., v. 63, p. 1128-1129. Dec. 6, 1913.

Gen. Elec. Rev., v. 15, p. 544-51. Sept., 1912.

The Patent Office

It is extremely gratifying to note that by executive order President Coolidge has transferred the Patent Office to the Department of Commerce. We have strong hopes that under Mr. Hoover's masterful guidance the Patent Office will come into its own. The transfer means that the Patent Office is to have a new building in the near future, a larger and better paid staff which would handle all patent applications promptly, make good searches, and

grant valid patents. The new conditions will result in less court litigation and more protection at home and abroad. As librarians we also wish to make the following suggestions:

1. A Patent Office Library as a genuine national library of technology, with a strong collection of material, well chosen, well classified, well cataloged, and well kept, and with a strong staff for reference and research work.
2. Improved indexing of patent literature.
3. A serial publication issued by the Patent Office giving the patent literature arranged by classes would be of immense value. The publications of the British Patent Office could serve as an example.
4. The adoption of a sensible classification scheme; we believe that the decimal classification could be successfully applied.

The Electron and Constitution of Matter

A list of books on the electron by Mr. H. W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, will be found in *Journal of the American Institute Electrical Engineers*, v. 41, supplement, p. 10-12, January, 1922. Below we mention some additional worth-while titles or new editions of previous titles. Some general works on the constitution of matter are included:

Elementary Treatment

Bragg, W. Concerning the nature of things. Harper. New York. 1925.

Luckiesh, M. Foundations of the universe. Van Nostrand. New York. 1925.

Lodge, Sir O. J. Atoms and rays; an introduction to modern views on atomic structure and radiation. Doran New York. 1924.

Millikan, R. A. Electron. Ed. 2, rev. Univ. of Chicago Press. 1924.

Russell, B. A. W. A B C of atoms. Van Nostrand. New York. 1923.

Intermediate Tests

Berthoud, A. New theories of matter and the atom. Macmillan. New York. 1924.

Perrin, J. B. Atoms. Ed. 2, rev. Van Nostrand. New York. 1923.

Advanced Works and Special Studies

Andrade, E. N. da C. Structure of the atom. Harcourt. 1923.

Aston, F. W. Isotopes. Ed. 2. Macmillan. New York. 1924.

Bohr, N. H. D. On the application of the quantum theory to atomic structure. Pt. 1. Macmillan. New York. 1924.

Born, M. Constitution of matter. Dutton. 1923.

Campbell, N. R. Modern electrical theory—relativity. Macmillan. New York. 1923.

"This monograph constitutes a supplement—Chapter XVI—to the author's 'Modern Electrical Theory.' It is intended primarily for the laboratory physicist."—*Technical Book Review Index*.

Crowther, J. A. Ions, electrons and ionizing radiations. Ed. 4. Longmans. 1924.

Lorentz, H. A. Theory of electrons and its applications to the phenomena of light and radiant heat. Ed. 2. Stechert. 1923.

Sommerfeld, A. J. W. Atomic structure and spectral lines. Dutton. 1922.

Thomson, J. J. Electrons in chemistry. Franklin Inst., 15 S. 7th St., Philadelphia. 1923.

The Steam Turbine Locomotive

In search for higher efficiencies and more powerful units the engineers have been working on the development of a steam turbine locomotive. In Europe this work is already beyond the experimental stage. We give below some references to the various types developed.

General

Glaser's Annalen, v. 92, p. 69-79. Mar. 1, 1923.

Rwy. Age, v. 74, p. 41-3. Jan. 6, 1923.

Schweiz. Bauz., v. 82, p. 299-303. Dec. 8, 1923.

Belluzzo Locomotive

Engng., Lond., v. 112, p. 728. Nov. 25, 1921.

Rwy. Mech. Engr., v. 96, p. 69-70. Feb. 1922.

Krupp Locomotive Based on the Zoelly Type

Engng. Progress, v. 5, p. 165-6. Sept., 1924.

Krupp. Monats. v. 5, p. 26-32, 129-36, 221-48,

Feb.-Mar., Aug.-Sept., Nov., 1924.

Incomplete abstract translation in Mech.

Engng., v. 46, p. 904-5. Dec., 1924.

Rwy. Gaz., v. 41, p. 513-16. Oct. 17, 1924.

Revue Gén. des Chemins de Fer, v. 44, p. 165-71. Feb., 1925.

Sci. Am., v. 132, p. 245. Apr., 1925.

Zeit. Ver. Deut. Ing., v. 65, p. 1293-4. Dec. 10, 1921.

Ljungstrom Locomotive

Engng., London, v. 114, p. 64-70. July 21, 1922. Serial.

Génie Civil, v. 81, p. 429-37; v. 83, p. 13-14. Nov. 11, 1922; July 7, 1923.

Glaser's Annalen, v. 89, p. 88-9. Oct. 15, 1921.

Int. Rwy. Cong. Assoc. Bul., v. 5, p. 229-41. Mar., 1923.

Rwy. Age, v. 72, p. 1295-6; v. 73, p. 561-6; v. 76, p. 849-50. June 3, Sept. 23, 1922; Mar. 29, 1924.

Rwy. Gaz., v. 41, p. 768-9. Dec. 12, 1924.

Rwy. Mech. Engr., v. 96, p. 557-61, 623-8. Oct.-Nov., 1922.

Rwy. Rev., v. 71, p. 201-7. Aug. 12, 1922.

Sci. Am., v. 128, p. 91, 142-3. Feb., 1923.

Tekn. Tidskr., v. 52, p. 331-3. May 27, 1922. Serial. (In Swedish.)

Zeit. Ver. Deut. Ing., v. 66, p. 1060-6; v. 68, p. 1004. Nov. 18, 1922; Sept. 20, 1924.

Ramsay Locomotive

Rwy. Age, v. 75, p. 667-8. Oct. 13, 1923.

Rwy. Gaz., v. 39, p. 362-6. Sept. 21, 1923.

Rwy. Mech. Engr., v. 97, p. 746-9. Nov., 1923.

Reid-MacLeod Locomotive

Engng., London, v. 118, p. 479, 488. Oct. 3, 1924.

Rwy. Age, v. 77, p. 107-8. July 19, 1924.

Zoelly Locomotive as Built in Switzerland

Engr., London, v. 138, p. 530-2. Nov. 7, 1924.

Mech. Engng., v. 46, p. 653-60. Nov., 1924.

Rwy. Age, v. 77, p. 875-8. Dec. 1, 1924.

Schweiz. Bauz., v. 84, p. 151-2. Sept. 27, 1924.

ASSOCIATIONS

Boston

"Theological Libraries Round About" was the subject considered by the Special Libraries Association of Boston at its meeting on Monday evening, April 27th. Through the generous hospitality of Mrs. Longyear of Brookline, the Association met in her beautiful home and had not only the privilege of visiting the Zion Research Library, which she

founded, but also the pleasure of seeing the pictures and hearing the interesting story of her recent trip to Jerusalem.

Following a short business meeting, Miss Mary M. Pillsbury, librarian of the General Theological Library, told of the establishment of this library in 1860 by a group of clergymen of various denominations. It is the only one of its kind in the United States. The

library includes the literature of all denominations, Christian and non-Christian cults, and all subjects of general current interest. Books are sent free to any ordained clergyman in New England living over twenty miles from Boston, and return postage is enclosed in the package. Clergymen of Boston and the vicinity may borrow books in person. The privilege of borrowing books is also extended to lay persons of the vicinity on payment of \$5 a year. The library publishes a quarterly bulletin which is mailed to six thousand clergymen. This bulletin shows the recent accessions and contains a reading list on some timely subject prepared by an authority.

Mr. Frederick T. Persons, librarian of the Congregational Library, showed how that library serves the congregational ministers of eastern United States in much the same way that the General Theological Library serves all clergymen of New England. This library, started seventy-three years ago as a collection of denominational and kindred literature on the origins of the Puritan movement, has now not only a good collection of American church history, genealogy and town history, but is a general library covering all departments of learning. Its largest single collection is the library of the late Bishop Stubbs of London, containing six or seven thousand volumes. This is a source collection of general English history, perhaps more especially ecclesiastical history. The library has a good reading room, which is open to all for reference use.

The library of the School of Religious Education is a part of the School of Religious Education and Social Service of Boston University, which has for its purpose the training of lay workers and leaders of educational programs. The librarian, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, contrasting the library at the time the school started seven years ago with the present time, said it had grown from one thousand to eight thousand volumes, and that while the attendance averaged twenty-eight a day then, the reading room seating eighty is now filled nearly to capacity throughout the day. Books circulate to students of the school only, but may be used for reference by all. Many mounted pictures and some slides and records are included in the collection.

Mrs. Longyear attributed the founding of the Zion Research Library to the desire to verify certain statements made about the Bible and to prove that the Anglo-Saxons are the Lost Ten Tribes. The library covers all

denominations based on the Bible and is limited to five thousand volumes, only the rarest and choicest being retained. The pictures were then thrown on the screen and the Association journeyed through the Holy Land in Mrs. Longyear's delightful company.

New York

The April meeting of New York Special Libraries Association was held in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., where dinner was served at 6 P.M.

The meeting was of special interest to the Advertising and Commercial Groups, the speakers being Dr. William A. Berridge, Department of Economics of Brown University and the Policy Holders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and Mr. A. C. M. Azoy, advertising manager, Rogers Peet & Co.

Pittsburgh

The members of the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association spent a most profitable and enjoyable evening with Mr. E. H. McClelland, technology librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who explained the various processes of making prints and the methods of recognizing and judging their worth, and illustrating his talk with a comprehensive collection of examples of early woodcuts up to the most modern color work. Mr. McClelland has been gathering together these samples of the printing art for the last twelve years.

San Francisco

The April meeting of the San Francisco Special Libraries Association on April 21st was devoted to a discussion of various methods of handling newspaper clippings. Miss Hatch, librarian of the Standard Oil Company showed specimens of mountings used by the company and explained the routing of the clippings. The practice of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco was briefly outlined by Miss Pelatchi, librarian. Miss Dorothy Ferguson, librarian of the Bank of Italy explained the system followed by the Irving National Bank of New York and showed examples of mounted clippings furnished by the librarian of that bank.

The discussion which followed the presentation of these examples was very animated and showed that a real benefit is to be derived from this interchange of ideas at the regular meetings of the Association. The subject selected for discussion at the next meeting is periodicals.

Boston

The annual meeting of the S.L.A.B. was held on May 25th at 8 P.M. in the Massachusetts State Library with fifty-three members present, twenty-eight of whom had previously taken supper together at the Christopher Wren Tea Shop.

Mr. Alcott gave details of the Swampscott Conference program now completed.

The annual report of the secretary showed seven regular meetings held during the year and one joint meeting with the Massachusetts Library Club, with an average attendance of fifty. In October the Association voted unanimously to affiliate with the S.L.A. During the year the *Shock Absorber*, the official publication of the Association, was started and has continued through six numbers. Three program bibliographies have been distributed. A membership list was published in February which with changes to date records a membership of one hundred and eighty-six. Of these twenty-three are also members of S.L.A. and in addition nine libraries or firms hold membership in S.L.A. while their librarians and often several staff members are members of S.L.A.B. A Conference committee has been appointed to assist in the plans for the Swampscott meeting of S.L.A.

The Membership Committee reported the addition of twenty-four members up to the May meeting.

No special publicity has been carried on, but the regular sending of notices to thirteen local papers and library publications and the write up of the meetings to seven of these has been done in connection with each meeting.

The Education Committee reported that the training class, conducted by the President, had held twelve meetings. The aim of the course was to give a survey of the library profession. Another interesting feature was the round table discussion of library problems which were held at two of the monthly suppers. The committee suggested a way in which it might be of further service to the Association by acting as a distributing agent for bibliographies or helpful ideas sent in by members.

The Registration Committee reported the filling of five positions. Two points were emphasized—I, the advantage possessed by a "stenographer-librarian" over one lacking

knowledge of stenography. The other, the wide geographic scope the work has assumed—but a few over half of the registrants are located in Boston and vicinity and about the same proportion of open positions are in the Boston area. These questions were asked: "Would not the work be more useful if it could be linked with S.L.A.? Should there not be a central clearing-house, or at least a means of co-operation with the local associations?" Discussion revealed the opinion that it would seem better to keep the active work in the local associations with possibly an S.L.A. committee acting as a clearing-house co-operating with all the local associations.

The Methods Committee reported that the subject of its study this year had been "Pamphlets" and offered as suggestions for future study fourteen points which had come to its attention from the answers to its questionnaire.

The Directory Committee reported the recent publication of the 3d edition of "Special Libraries in Boston and Vicinity," the 1st edition of which was issued in 1920, followed by a 2d in 1921. This is an alphabetical list of about one hundred and ten special libraries in this vicinity giving the addresses, telephone numbers, names of librarians, hours, numbers of volumes and special subjects covered by the libraries. (Copies of this are available from Secretary for 25c.)

The Hospitality Committee reported that it had arranged for supper preceeding each regular meeting. In addition, it had attempted to increase mutual acquaintance among members not only by formal introductions, but by the use of name tags which it had provided to be worn at each meeting.

The following officers were elected for the year 1925-6—President, Mr. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe Library; Vice-president, Miss Margaret Withington, librarian of the Social Service Library; Secretary, Miss Alice L. Hopkins, librarian of Simmons College Library; Treasurer, Mr. Frederick A. Mooney, librarian of the Dennison Manufacturing Company Library.

Following the business, the meeting was turned over to the Entertainment Committee, Miss Bradbury, Mrs. Hartzell, Miss Withington and Mr. Briggs, who read a most amusing one-act play. Games, refreshments and a social period completed the evening's program.

EVENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, Department Editor

One of the recent Research Bulletins of the National Education Association is devoted to "Public School Salaries in 1924-1925."

The Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics has recently issued a list of references on the ventilation of railway tunnels.

A price list for old coins is contained in "Coins of the Americas," a pamphlet published by Gutttag Brothers of New York.

The *American City Magazine* has brought out the second annual edition of the "Municipal Index" 1925. It's a very useful compilation.

The Car Service Division of the American Railway Association issues "Special Commodity Loading Statement for Years, 1924-1923 and 1922."

A thirty-one page pamphlet, "Our World Trade" which comes from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, will interest the commercial librarians.

In "Banking Made Plain" a pamphlet published by the Equitable Trust Company of Wilmington, Delaware, you will find a handbook of general information on banking practices.

A "Report upon the Operation of the Municipal Markets of the City of Cleveland" by the Municipal Research Bureau of that city is a contribution to market literature.

Merchants Association of New York, Industrial Bureau, has printed a pamphlet wanted by New York City librarians, "Holiday Practices of Offices, Stores and Factories in New York City."

Lucius H. Cannon is the compiler of an extensive and useful bibliography on "Crime Waves and Criminals" which was printed in the April 1925, *Monthly Bulletin* of St. Louis Public Library.

As there is little printed information on the cost of deposit accounts, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has issued a useful pamphlet under that title, "Cost of Deposit Accounts," 2d ed. 1924.

Up-to-date facts on Chile, Bolivia and Peru will be found in the recent publication of American Banker's Association—Commerce and Marine Commission—"The South American West Coast; an Economic and Financial Survey of Chile, Bolivia and Peru, 1925"

Poor's Publishing Company are responsible for a new volume, in their set of manuals, called "Poor's Feature Volume." It is devoted to government, state and municipal securities and will be valued by banking and investment houses.

The Membership Committee of the Special Library Association has published Leaflets No. 3 and No. 4, the former entitled "Why a Conference of Special Librarians?"; the latter, "Why Hold a Conference of Newspaper Librarians?" The stimulating little pamphlets distributed freely have already caused a marked increase in membership.

The Citizens Union, 177 William Street, New York City, has begun a new monthly publication, entitled *Municipal Assembly Record*. It will contain a complete record of all legislation introduced and passed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York. A semi-weekly service will supplement the monthly issues. The first number appeared May 15th and contains the legislative record for the first year of the Municipal Assembly's existence. There is no single official publication so this new venture is welcomed.

In the *Bell Telephone Quarterly* of April, 1925, we read with interest the article by W. C. Langdon on "The Growth of the Historical Collection." This historical collection might be considered a museum of the telephone, though the preservation of the original papers and other memorabilia make it a library too. Early telephone directories—one, the second list of the Bell Telephone Company of New York dated, October 23, 1878, was printed in two columns on a single strip of paper, four feet long and nine inches wide and was evidently intended to hang on the wall—figure in the collection.

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Margaret Wells, Department Editor

Miss Anne Lincoln has been appointed librarian of the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Miss Katherine Etz, formerly of the New York Federal Reserve Bank Library, is now with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Library, New York City.

Miss Margaret C. Wells, librarian of the American International Corporation, sailed for Europe on June 4th to be gone five weeks.

Miss Emily Jane McNary, librarian of the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh, was married to Mr. Clarence P. Leety of Pittsburgh, May 19th.

Miss Mary Lynch, librarian of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, attended the convention of the American Medical Library Association, at Atlantic City, May 25 and 26.

Mr. Walter I. Swanton, who headed the committee which surveyed Washington's Special Libraries, has been chosen as one of the seven representatives in the districts' new (unofficial) City Council.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, was the speaker at a Mothers' and Daughters' banquet held at Salem Evangelical Church on May 14. Her subject was "Mothers in Art, Literature and Life."

The District of Columbia Library Association held a special dinner in honor of Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, President of the A.L.A., on the evening of May 20th. Mr. Clarence W. Perley of the Library of Congress acted as chairman.

Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., will be toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Association to be held at Swampscott on the evening of June 24th. Mr. Hyde's reputation as a genial presiding officer is well known in the Association and under his master hand we predict that the dinner will be a success.

Paul P. Foster, director of the Reference Department of the *Boston Herald and Boston Traveler*, has an article in the *Review of Reviews* for May, entitled "The Newspaper 'Morgue'." Mr. Foster's article is well illustrated and describes the modern development of the morgue into a well organized and well regulated newspaper information bureau.

Miss Juliet A. Handerson, librarian of the New York Law School Library, has recently announced her engagement to the Rev. A. Hallett Mellon.

Miss O. Louise Evans, librarian of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest V. King and Guy Ervin, engineers in the Division of Agricultural Engineering, have prepared a bibliography relating to soil alkalies, issued as Department Bulletin No. 1314 of the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, New York City, visited Philadelphia on May 16th in order to lecture on Special Libraries before the Drexel Institute Library School. She was a guest at the dinner meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia.

Pages 211-216 deleted, advertising.