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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 17

May, 1926

No. 5

Recent Developments in
Research

British Special Librarians in
Conference

Medical Literature

Next Issue
California Number

Compiled by
San Francisco Special Libraries Association
Special Libraries Association of Southern California

Contents

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Recent Developments in Research

THE subject of research is month by month increasing in usage and in scope. Space will not permit an elaborate discussion of the ramifications of research in recent years, but a *Bibliography on Research*, consisting of a list of selected articles from the Technical Press for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925 indicates the marked growth of various forms of research. This publication, edited by Maurice Holland, director of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council, was prepared by the Division to "feel the pulse of industry" and to maintain a close contact with research activities. The material is classified into the following groups: Aeronautics, Agriculture and Forestry, Automotive Engineering, Cement and Concrete, Ceramics, Chemistry, Corrosion, Dyes and Paints, Electrical Engineering, Foods and Beverages, Foundries, Fuels, Gas and Oil Engines, Gas Plants, Geology, Heating and Ventilating, Highway, Illumination, Leather, Lubrication, Machine Tools, Marine Engineering, Metallurgy, Metals, Mining, Ore-Dressing, Paper, Physics, Pumps, Radio, Refrigeration, Research, River and Harbor, Rubber, Steam Engineering, Telephony, Textiles, Wire Cables and Ropes, Wood and Wood Preservation. Appended to each entry are the Dewey classification numbers in modified form and each item has a complete reference to the author, publication, date, volume, paging and number of words.

Under the subject of General Research elaborate plans for the development of research are listed, such as the Research Institute of Canada, Grants of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Aid of Research, Research in China, Research in Bengal, in Great Britain and in Australia; also in the field of Co-operative Research the

work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Industrial Research associations throughout the country, Co-operative Research in the Railroad Field, including the Joint Bureau of Research noted by F. E. Yoakum in *Railway Age*.

In the laboratory field is noted the development of research laboratories in England and in Germany with brief references to a few American laboratories. The organization of research also reaches to all parts of the world, including Europe, South Africa and Australia.

University Research is given a special place with allusion to reference work at Lehigh University, Harvard, University of Michigan, University of Illinois and many other colleges in this country and in Europe.

A few general articles of importance on the value of research are noted in the publication and special reference such as the *Source Book on Research Data* prepared by the Bureau of Business Research of New York University.

In a work of this character it is difficult to pick out items of especial importance. The great significance is indicated by the wide range of subjects in which research plays a part.

Another publication which takes for its subject *Cooperative Industrial Research*, indicating the constructive activity of trade associations, has recently been prepared by the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Again we find a great number of trade associations combining their efforts to make studies on matters relating to their own particular industry. A glance at the pamphlet published by the Department will best indicate the type of actual studies conducted by these associations. Such topics, for example, as Bread-wrapping by the American Bakers Association, Causes of Casting Defects by the Ameri-

can Malleable Castings Association, Methods of Packing Hats by the National Association of Hat Manufacturers, Kiln Drying Processes by the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, also great numbers of economic studies on Advertising and Marketing, on Standardization of Measuring Sizes, New Uses of Product, and many other subjects, are typical of the researches.

The pamphlet discusses the method of carrying on the investigations, operation of research laboratories, various forms of co-operative agencies, such as the Mellon Institute, University of Pittsburgh, and other college research bureaus, departments of the Federal government and other miscellaneous co-operating bodies, such as the National Research Council, Institute of Industrial Research, American Society for Testing Metals and many others.

Mr. Paul E. Holden, who, under the direction of Mr. E. W. McCullough, prepared the publication, has also discussed the question of selecting subjects, reporting results and using data developed. Important phases of the study on co-operative industrial research are the costs of research, the methods of financing and the continuity of work. A few outstanding research programs are outlined, especially those used in the paint and varnish industry, by the National Cannery Association, the American Bakers Association and the United Typothetae of America. An addendum includes a list of the various types of research conducted by eighty-one different associations.

The National Research Council has also recently printed a list of its organization and members. The Council as a co-operative organization of the scientific men of America, stands pre-eminent in this country in the field of research. Established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences it planned to work in close co-operation with the leading scientific and technical societies of this country, together with the representatives of government scientific bureaus. An executive order, issued by the President in 1918, placed the seal of approval on

the organization by the Chief Executive of the nation.

The Council consists of eleven major divisions, arranged in two groups, the first group including physics, mathematics and astronomy; engineering and industrial research; chemistry and chemical technology; geology and geography; the medical sciences; biology and agriculture; and anthropology and psychology. The other group comprises Federal relations, foreign relations, states relations and educational relations.

The Division of Engineering and Industrial Research has its headquarters in the Engineering Societies Bldg., 29 West 39th Street, New York City, under the direction of Frank B. Jewett, chairman, and Maurice Holland, director. This division is closely affiliated with various scientific societies and a group of advisory boards and committees.

The Council also maintains a Committee on Research Information Service under the chairmanship of Mr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the Council, Mr. Frank B. Jewett, Mr. George M. Stratton and Mr. Clarence J. West, director.

In this country at the present time there are many fine foundations for pure scientific research. Among these institutions may be included the Carnegie Institute, the Smithsonian Institution, the Rockefeller Institute and the Mellon Institute. Within recent months the Smithsonian Institution has made an appeal for additional endowments to enable it to support a larger staff in order that it may carry on its work with greater efficiency.

The Engineering Foundation, affiliated with a number of scientific societies, was founded by Ambrose Swasey and has also received bequests under the will of the late Henry B. Towne. This Foundation is doing active work in connection with research and has upon its board many men closely identified with the National Council of Research.

Honorable Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is a strong supporter of pure scientific research in industry. In an address delivered before the annual meeting of the American Society of Me-

chanical Engineers, being the first Henry Robinson Towne Lecture on the "Relation Between Engineering and Economics" and printed in *Mechanical Engineering* for January, 1926, Mr. Hoover, in his usual clear and concise manner, illustrates the great need of research work in the field of pure science and in this address he makes a strong appeal for the support of research in pure science in contradistinction to industrial research which is the application of science. He recalls the statement of Dr. J. J. Carty who called the pure scientists the advance guard of civilization and shows that on the basis of the Nobel Prizes in the number of first rank investigators the United States is way behind other countries in this respect.

In this connection it might be well to note the high praise of Herbert Hoover which appears in *American Management* for April, in which is shown the value of the trained engineer as an executive officer of the United States.

The work of the National Bureau of Economic Research has already been described in the columns of SPECIAL LIBRARIES. The Bureau has performed notable work in the field of research and has prepared for publication valuable treatises on Income of the United States, Business Cycles and Price Investigations.

Among the notable bureaus at Washington which have performed valuable service in research may be cited the Bureau of Standards. A recent article in *Industrial Management* describes in some detail the unusual research work performed by this important division of the Department of Commerce.

It is to be regretted that space will not permit an exhaustive study of the numerous research undertakings maintained by various other institutions in the United States. Co-ordination of effort and the correlation of industrial activity will be stimulated by the National Research Council and institutions of a similar character. Yet in all these undertakings there is the danger that there will be duplication of effort and for this reason we need in this country a clearing house of research which will enable an investigator to ascertain the progress of similar undertakings in other parts of the

country. It is only a question of time when such a clearing house will have to come into existence from the very need of such an enterprise. The form that it should take is a question of serious study, but in any event special librarians who are supposed to keep in close touch with research activities should be interested and it is possible that through the Special Libraries Association such a clearing house might well be established with good results.

In conclusion we cannot resist quoting from an address given by the late Ernest D. Burton, formerly president of the University of Chicago, before a small group of investigators in social science on November 26, 1923. We recently obtained a copy of this address through the courtesy of William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University. In his informal talk President Burton said:

"What is research? In attempting to define anything, we must take it at its highest, not at its lowest. Research at its highest is organized endeavor to add to the sum of human knowledge, to find something that nobody knew yesterday. In history, it may be something that was known but has been forgotten. It may consist of an inference from known facts. It was discovered at the University of Chicago that every atom is comparable to a solar system. Upon this discovery has already been based the wireless telephone.

"We are coming to recognize that what we as thinking beings have to do is not to recite the ideas of yesterday, but to face facts, to draw conclusions, and to pass on what we have learned to others who will in turn pass them on with new conclusions. In this we are simply going back to Jesus. That was, intellectually speaking, his characteristic method. In a day when everybody asked, 'What is accepted?' he asked, 'What are the facts? Does food make you better or worse?'

"Research in this full sense of the word is possible only to persons who already possess a considerable store

of knowledge. In order to add knowledge in any field, we must already possess a large part of the knowledge in that field. Roy Chapman Andrews was sent by the Museum of Natural History to northeastern Asia to test a theory of the origin of human life. One morning before breakfast on a hill above the camp one of his company picked up a bone. He said, 'That's not the bone of a bird, that's the bone of a reptile.' At the foot of the hill he picked up the rest of the bone. After breakfast he found the imprint of a bone. Putting together the three details, he added to geological history a whole Palaeontological era, and proved what he had been sent to prove, that human life in Europe and America had its origin in Asia. A college boy, or you or I, could have learned nothing from those facts. When we have knowledge, a very little more means discovery. A discovery in a coal ball of a fossil of a flowering plant took the history of flowering plants back two thousand years. But the man who made the inference knew a great deal first.

"In fact, research is nature's method. A baby in its cradle discovers many things by the process of research. The child also tries to learn from others. He asks questions, but is apt to challenge the answers. The child is a natural investigator. We only crush that spirit out of him by Rabbism in education. Ninety-nine questions out of one hundred in life the boy

has to answer by research. He must resume nature's method as soon as we let him go from school. We should then conduct our colleges in a spirit of research and use research as our method, only recognizing that the student is adding to his own knowledge, not to that of the world. In life we mix research and appeal to authority, but even when appealing to authority an intelligent person always makes a piece of preliminary investigation as to who is the best person to whom to appeal.

"Research," stated Professor Burton, "is henceforth to be the dominant idea of the whole University of Chicago. This is not a matter of course. Not long ago, in education, research was the one thing people did not do. See Newman's *Idea of a University*. Today every real university must be engaged in research. Not every university, however, makes this the dominant idea, turning the whole institution into an instrument of research. The University of Chicago proposes to conduct research in all fields, including the physical and biological sciences, literature, and all the social sciences. In order to be able to conduct research in the field of education, the university is to retain its colleges, with three thousand students. The colleges will not be places of research in the full sense of that word, so far at least as concerns the students."

This in truth is the new spirit of the universities.

British Special Librarians in Conference

A FULL report of the proceedings of the second conference held at Balliol College, Oxford, September 25-29, 1925, has been received by the editor. It is a noteworthy document of two hundred and six pages and contains the proceedings of the conference including the discussions, a list of visitors and a photograph taken on the steps of Balliol College Hall. SPECIAL LIBRARIES has re-

printed from time to time some of the addresses presented before the conference and other addresses which were issued in pamphlet form have been furnished to persons interested. Nevertheless over a dozen addresses delivered at the conference have not been issued in any other form prior to the printing of the proceedings.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, in the opening address, stated that he thought England needed more than any other country to have the type of ordered work which was represented by a proper use made of all the institutions which the special librarians represented. He continued: "We need it, I think, more than other countries for a few perfectly clear and definite reasons. I have been struck, in a varied career, that from a material point of view we in this country are ages behind not only Germany, but America at the present moment, in our appreciation of scientific fact and of scientific research. I know of one or two laboratories in this country which are of first-class character, for example, the General Electric Laboratory in scientific work; but they are childish as compared with what is done in the United States in this way, and therefore it seems to me that in this country quite peculiarly we need to amend our ways if we are to retain our position from a material point of view."

Sir Horace Plunkett, speaking for the Co-operative Reference Library, paid an interesting tribute to an old friend, the late Dr. Charles McCarthy, whom the late Lord Bryce, in a letter written to Sir Horace, called "a man of great force, large ideas and unwearied energy." Sir Horace continued: "He had played a most useful part in the public life of his state. His only official position was that of librarian in an institution, largely fashioned by himself—the Legislative Reference Library. No less an authority on constitutional machinery than the late Sir Courtenay Ilbert, in an article upon 'The Wisconsin Idea' in the *Contemporary Review* of February, 1914, gave it high praise. In an article entitled 'McCarthy of Wisconsin,' published in the *Nineteenth Century* of June, 1915, I described the working of this special library and told how it led to the creation of the Co-operative Reference Library."

The Co-operative Reference Library, organized by Sir Horace Plunkett, was in October, 1925, removed from Dublin to London and its administration vested in the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees.

Professor A. F. C. Pollard, in his discussion of the decimal classification of the Institut International de Bibliographie, presents the various merits of the classification system, carrying out the various terms to the finest subdivisions.

At the conclusion of the address by Major T. Coulson upon the Swampscott Conference of the Special Libraries Association, Mr. J. D. Thompson, director of the Research Information Service of the National Research Council at Washington, gave an informal address. In his talk he emphasized the success of the special libraries movement in America and noted the value of round table gatherings devoted to particular groups of libraries, suggesting the use of such round tables on the part of the British Association. He referred to the two projects in which he himself had been concerned, legislative reference service for the United States Congress and the Research Information Service of the National Research Council. He discussed at some length the service rendered by that institution and referred to a personnel file of about fifteen thousand research men in America who are specialists in particular fields and noted that the records had been codified by the Findex System, thereby classifying the specialists into groups enabling the researcher to prepare a list of persons interested in any special subject and qualified to render service. He also referred to a record on cards of existing scientific and technical bibliographies, either printed or unpublished, which now numbers thirty thousand entries.

In a subsequent discussion Sir Horace Plunkett, of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, referred to the extraordinary quickness with which information can be found in the libraries of the United States and attributed in part this ready access to the decimal system of classification. He added: "General libraries have of necessity, so librarians tell me, to take a vast proportion of trash in order to get the good stuff—an immense amount of chaff to get the grain. Special libraries do not load themselves up with trash. They supply a demonstrated demand, and it seems to me im-

mensely important for us to do all we can to develop this Association."

In the paper by Major Simnett on "Co-ordination of Technical Intelligence in Engineering," the speaker referred to the union of the four engineering bodies in the United States under one roof in the United Engineering Societies Building and discussed at some length the undertakings carried on by the amalgamated libraries under the direction of Dr. Harrison W. Craver. In the general discussion which followed Major Simnett's address, other speakers referred in most complimentary terms to the magnificent library owned by the Engineering Societies.

Mr. T. F. Burton, in his study of Abstracting, alluded to the value of a combination of abstracts of chemical literature in the English language covering the American and British systems.

In the discussion following Mr. Lewenz's paper on "The Translation of Technical Literature," a speaker suggested a clearing house of lexicography, emphasizing the difficulty of knowing local words used in various parts of England.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of Manchester, introducing his paper regarding the methods of cataloging temporary material, referred to the comparative merits of the Library of Congress classification and the Dewey Decimal classification.

Mr. F. E. Hamer, in his discussion of "The Press in Relation to Information Bureaux and Special Libraries" referred to his visit to America and the close relationship between department officials and editors of technical journals. He also referred to the liberal service of information supplied by the more notable government bureaus of the United States. He adds: "Judging from my own experience, I should say that the American firm gets far more value out of technical publications than most British firms do, because its watch for new jumping-off points is more alert and systematic." His conclusions may be summarized as follows: That the press must be regarded as an essential part of any national informational service; that the research li-

brary which does not include current publications in its scheme runs the risk of missing information often of vital importance; that the newspaper is already a widely recognized clearing house and liaison agency for public informational purposes; that for reasons stated the closest co-operative and supplementary relations should be encouraged between the Special Libraries Association and the press; that government departments and public services generally should recognize with greater liberality the principles of publicity:

Mr. E. Clephan Palmer, of *The Daily News*, discussed in breezy fashion "The Library of a Daily Newspaper."

Space will not permit a full discussion of the valuable papers on political matters which enlivened the fifth session, nor the study of some notable research libraries in Great Britain.

The Business Sessions were of interest to librarians in America. On another page the editors have referred to some of the problems presented at these business sessions. The question of closer collaboration with the Library Association of Great Britain was presented, but nevertheless it was decided to form a new association.

At the final session a committee was appointed to continue and develop the work in hand which made the following recommendations:

1. The Directory of Special Libraries.
2. The definition of the scope and title of the Association.
3. The preparation of proposals for a constitution, after further deliberation with the Library Association.
4. Collaboration with any outside bodies concerned with matters of direct or indirect interest to our work.
5. Consideration of various matters brought before the Conference, such as:
 - a. List of recommended books.
 - b. Inquiry into methods of examination and search into British and Foreign Patent Offices.

- c. The encouragement of the movement for joint abstracting services.
- d. The question of an international language and abstracts.
- e. Registration of new technical terms.
- f. The question of an inquiry form for library searchers.
- g. The co-ordination of sociological data.

After the passage of final resolutions and votes of thanks M. Paul Otlet, speaking in behalf of the foreign delegates, said: "In the name of your foreign guests I tender you our best thanks for the reception you have given us. Our impressions can be summed up in one word. I have participated in many library assemblies, bibliographical assemblies, abstractors' assemblies and so forth, but I have never seen a group of people who, in three days, have done such splendid work with such enthusiasm. Engaged in many activities, you are yet like an orchestra in that you embody both unity and variety."

March Meeting

The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, states the *London Times*, was formally inaugurated at a meeting held at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Westminster, on March 29, 1926. Mr. J. G. Pearce, director of the British Cast Iron Research Association, presided.

The chairman, explaining the aims of the association, said they had examined carefully the possibilities of combination with the Library Association and had come to the conclusion that the best interests of both bodies would be served by their working separately. They were convinced, nevertheless, of the need for complete co-operation.

On the motion of Dr. R. S. Hutton (director of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association) it was resolved to form the association.

In reply to questions, the chairman said it was proposed to admit ordinary

members and associate members at subscriptions of two guineas and one guinea respectively. The subscriptions would be the same for individuals as for institutions but the committee desired that the membership should be institutional rather than individual. He added that they wished to establish free trade in published information but that there would be no obligation upon any librarian to supply information which he felt he was not justified in giving.

On the proposal of Major W. E. Simnett, the committee which arranged the two conferences was elected the Council of the new association.

Replying to further questions, the chairman said it was believed there were sufficient institutions, eligible for membership, to give the association an income of about £2,000 a year, if they joined. He added that all persons directly concerned in library, research, statistical or information services would be eligible for ordinary membership and that those interested but not directly engaged in these services would be eligible as associate members.

The meeting approved that part of the draft constitution referring to terms of membership and subscriptions. It also thanked the Carnegie trustees for their support.

The first work of the association will be the preparation of a directory of special libraries and information bureaux in the United Kingdom. This work, which is to be financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, is estimated to cost about £2,000. As to further developments, the following statement is made on behalf of the association:—"It is hoped to arrange for mutual co-operation and assistance between institutions such as commercial houses, manufacturing concerns, newspapers, banks and insurance offices, technical and scientific societies and political, social and educational organisations, and the staffs concerned, in order to develop to the utmost the effective use of existing collections in national, public and special libraries."

Harvard Business Library

DETAILS were given out recently by the Harvard Business School of the new business library which is being built in the center of the group of new business school buildings on the south bank of the Charles River near the stadium. The building, states the *Boston Herald*, will house the collections of the Harvard Business Library and the collections of the recently formed Business Historical Society, two of the outstanding libraries on business in the country.

The building will be an adaptation of colonial architecture, facing on the Charles through a vista of trees and across a yard intervening between two groups of dormitory buildings. It will measure two hundred and forty feet frontage by approximately eighty feet in depth. The whole of the frontage will be taken up on the second floor by one large reading room designed for a capacity of about four hundred and twenty-five readers, one of the largest reading rooms of any library in the country.

Corresponding rooms on the first floor of the front part of the building will be devoted at this time to other uses of the business school. It is foreseen that with the future growth of the library and the school, this space now devoted to school functions will be changed to library purposes.

The reading room will have as many book shelves as can be placed against the wall and between the windows, on which will be kept the most frequently used sources of business information. There will here be room for a large part of the books used by the various courses of instruction in the business school—such important reference works as the corporation manuals, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases, and such various bibliographies as are needed for quick reference service.

Behind the main reading room and toward the rear of the building are large work spaces to be devoted to the work of cataloging, digesting and indexing the various collections in the building and stacks to accommodate at the outset approximately three hundred thousand volumes.

There will be one room or a series of rooms devoted to the uses of those societies which have joined hands with the business library in the accumulation of business material. The Business Historical Society will have a directors' room and the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society will have a room for meetings of its members in which will be gathered together some of the historical collections of that society.

It has been felt at the Harvard Business School that for the needs of the business community as well as for the students of the business school, there was required a collection of business literature complete and distinct in itself. With this fact in mind the acquisitions of the business library have broadened during the last few years to include many works giving the background of economic history and the present theory and practice of business.

The books available for the library cover the whole range of business history and research from the period of merchant adventure, such as Marco Polo down to the present.

Thousands of valuable collections, volumes and pamphlets have been presented to both the Harvard Business Library and the Business Historical Society.

It is anticipated that as soon as these various collections can be properly sorted, listed and cataloged, that the new library in the midst of the group of new buildings for the Harvard Business School can be made of inestimable value and importance to the student of business and to the professional business man.

The Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings¹

By W. Browning, M.D., Directing Librarian, The Medical Society of the
County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE more striking facts in the history of this library can be presented in simple order.

Its sponsor, The Medical Society of the County of Kings, is the oldest scientific organization in Brooklyn, having celebrated its centenary in 1922.

The library was established in 1844. It was proposed by Dr. Bradley Parker (grandfather of Professor Hereshell Parker,) planned by Dr. Thorne (long prominent in civic affairs,) and supported by such men as Dr. H. C. Cullen (father of the late chief justice.)

It is the only public medical library on Long Island.

It is the oldest public library in Brooklyn, aside from the precursor of the Institute's collection.

Only two cities of the country (Philadelphia and Baltimore) have older public medical libraries.

It had and has the first fireproof (steel) stacks of any medical library in this country if not in the world.

It was the needs of the library that forced and secured the construction of the present medical building on Bedford Avenue.

In size it ranks as the fourth in the country after that of the Surgeon General's office.

No other medical library in this country has accomplished so much at so little financial outlay. It is the oldest and most conspicuous example of a successful library conducted by a County Medical Society, and can be viewed as a demonstration of much significance in medical sociology.

It contains one hundred thousand volumes besides piles of pamphlets, reprints and unbound parts.

The use of the library has increased fourfold in the last seven years. And it now maintains an average annual gain in output of 20 per cent. or far faster than the increase in general population.

This library caters directly or indirectly to the needs and welfare of every Brooklynite, and to most of the three million inhabitants of Long Island, besides the many elements in the population which it directly serves. Recent development here of graduate instruction requires the backing of the best library facilities.

How to Consult Medical Literature²

By Charles Frankenberger, Librarian, Medical Society of the County of
Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THERE are two outstanding reasons why physicians hesitate to write papers, monographs or books. In the first place they are unacquainted with the proper and orderly manner of preparation and arrangement of the matter which they wish to present and somewhat hesitant about the form of expression to be employed.

There are helps which we recommend to those about to embark upon literary work to read:

Allbutt, T. Clifford. *Notes on the Composition of Scientific Papers.* 164p. Macmillan Company. London and New York. 1905.

American Medical Association. *Suggestions to Medical Authors and A.M.A. Style Book, with a Guide to Abbreviations of Bibliographic References.* 66p. Chicago. 1919.

¹ Condensed from an article in Brooklyn, organ of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce for January 23, 1926.

² Condensed from an article in Long Island Medical Journal, February, 1926.

Macmillan Company—The Author's Book. On the Preparation of Manuscripts, On the Reading of Proofs, and On Dealing with Publishers. 73p. New York. 1925.

Mellish, Maud H. The Writing of Medical Papers (2d Edition). 168p. W. B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia. 1925.

Rolletson, Sir Humphrey. On Writing Theses for M.B. and M.D. Degrees. 28p. John Bale Sons and Danielson. London. 1925.

Simmons, George H. and Fishbein, Morris. The Art and Practice of Medical Writing. Series of special articles in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," beginning in March 21 and running through subsequent numbers, concluding with May 23, 1925, issue. (Recently issued in book form.)

Trelease, S. F. and Yule, E. S. Preparation of Scientific and Technical Papers. 113p. Williams and Wilkins Company. Baltimore. 1925.

In the second place, most physicians do not know how to begin to consult the literature because they are not acquainted with the various indexes and bibliographic reference helps which are the open sesame to the vast amount of printed medical material.

It depends upon what the investigator has in mind as to what sources he shall consult to obtain the literature desired. If he wishes only to read some of the latest articles upon a special subject his quickest method would be to use the *Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature*, a special publication issued by the American Medical Association. This *Index* is published four times a year. Being cumulative, each issue includes all references in earlier numbers of the current year. The fourth or last number includes the references for the entire year. It does not pretend to cover the entire field of medical literature, but gives references to the articles contained in a selection of about two hundred and seventy-five of the more important American and foreign medical periodicals. For example, let us assume that our investigator wishes to read some of the more recent papers upon Epidemic Encephalitis. In number 2 (Jan.-June) of this *Index* for the current year under the heading of Encephalitis, Epidemic, he will find sixty-nine references to articles on various phases of this subject giving the titles of the

papers, names of the authors, titles of the periodicals, volume number, page, date of issue and year. Authors and subjects are arranged in one alphabet. At no time in the year is it necessary to consult more than one alphabet to learn what articles have been written by a certain author or what articles have been written on a given subject during the year. It is also useful in expeditiously finding the reference where one remembers only the author's name and about the time of the year the article was published.

Index Catalogue

If, however, the investigator wishes to make a thorough search of the entire field of medical literature to obtain the references to all the cases reported upon a particular subject, his most expeditious and systematic method would be to consult the *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office*. This publication is a combined index of authors and subjects, arranged in dictionary order in a single alphabet, of the literature contained in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office at Washington. This library, of over three hundred and fifty thousand volumes and four hundred and sixty thousand pamphlets, maintained by our government, is the largest medical library in this country and the second largest in the world, surpassed only by the library of the Paris Medical Faculty. Its collection of periodicals is the largest and most useful in existence. It subscribes for or receives regularly practically every medical periodical published, numbering nearly two thousand. These, together with the books, pamphlets, dissertations, and theses received, are all indexed under authors and subjects in the *Index Catalogue*. A volume has been published annually beginning with 1880 until the entire alphabet was completed, followed by a second series beginning the alphabet over again and containing the additions since the publication of the first series. A third series is in course of publication. Volumes 1-5, A-Gaz. have appeared, making available the additional literature for this much of the first two series. The First Series of sixteen volumes, the Second

Series of twenty-one volumes, and the first five volumes of the Third Series (forty-two volumes in all) contain practically every item of any real value to medical science from the earliest times down to the date of the publication of the last volume, 1925. The medical profession of the entire world is indebted to the late Dr. John S. Billings for developing and bringing into existence this monumental and indispensable publication, which is the most complete and exhaustive index to medical literature extant.

Index Medicus

The *Index Medicus* is now a quarterly classified record of current medical literature, published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. It covers the material contained in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office and is made up from the same cards as are used in compiling the *Index Catalogue*. It appeared as a monthly publication from 1879-1920, with the exception of 1900-1902 during which it was suspended. During this period of suspension the Institut de Bibliographie of Paris issued the *Bibliographia Medica*, similar in character to the *Index Medicus* and which filled in this break.

Beginning with 1921 the *Index Medicus* has been published quarterly. Each present issue covers the entire field of medical literature for approximately three months. The material is arranged alphabetically by subjects, elaborately subdivided, closely following the classification used in the *Index Catalogue*. Each number in its alphabetical arrangement, forms a complete subject index for the period it covers. Shortly after the completion of each volume an *Annual Index of Authors* is issued.

Frequently an investigator who has an interesting case or cases to report, wishes to find out what other cases have been previously reported in the literature. Instead of searching the indexes to compile the reported cases he will oftentimes be spared this toil by referring to the latest articles published upon the condition in which he is interested, and find

that some other writer has already performed this task. As an illustration we cite the following instance:—In *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, volume 40, March, 1925, on pages 387-400, Dr. H. W. Mills reports three cases of "Gas Cysts of the Intestine." He has made a thorough search of the literature and has collected ninety-one cases to which he adds his three, bringing the total to ninety-four. In this paper he reviews the cases reported by the various writers and concludes his article with a well compiled, complete bibliography alphabetically arranged by authors.

Index to Dental Literature

Dentistry now has an index to its periodical literature. The Dental Index Bureau of Buffalo has issued the following volumes of the *Index of the Periodical Dental Literature* published in the English language: 1839-1875; 1876-1885; 1911-1915; 1916-1920; 1921.

Other Reference Publications

There are other reference works which are useful adjuncts in reviewing the literature:

For many years the Germans have been publishing their *Jahresberichte*, *Zentralblätter* and *Bibliographien*. These annual, monthly or weekly publications, as the case may be, are devoted entirely to some one or a group of the specialties or to medicine as a whole. The *Jahresberichte* and *Bibliographien* provide very complete and detailed bibliographies of the literature in all languages upon the subjects to which they are devoted. The *Zentralblätter* supply a vast number of brief signed abstracts of the literature upon the subjects to which they limit themselves. There has been a marked increase in recent years in the issuance of publications devoted wholly to bibliographies or abstracts of various divisions of medical literature, especially in English. The following groups are not to be taken as complete lists, but have been selected as types of the publications to which we have reference:

Bibliographies

"Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene" (Published by the International Labor Office, Geneva).

"Salvate Parvulos—Bibliographie . . . des Ouvrages et Articles Relatifs à l'enfant." (Geneva.)

Comprehensive bibliographies have appeared as separate publications such as:

Bibliography on Laryngeal Tuberculosis. 80p.
Bibliography on Tubercular Diseases of the Eye. 50p.

(Both of these publications compiled by the Research Bureau for Medical Literature, New York, list chronologically every article published from the earliest record to December, 1922.)

Bibliography on Radium. Its Uses and Results from Its Discovery up to January, 1922, and Supplement Number 1, covering year 1922. 132, 47p. Compiled by Research Bureau for Medical Literature for United States Radium Corporation.

Holmes, S. J. A Bibliography of Eugenics. 514p. California. 1924.

Rockefeller Foundation—International Health Board. Bibliography of Hook-worm Disease. 417p. New York. 1922.

Sayers, R. R. and Davenport, S. J. Carbon-monoxide Literature. 54p. Washington. 1925. United States Public Health Service—Public Health Bulletin, Number 150.)

Hospital Library and Service Bureau, Chicago, through its Bibliography Service, has issued a considerable number of bibliographies on all phases of hospital work. As a further example of exhaustive bibliographies forming separate volumes or single works, we quote the following:

Barker, L. F. (editor) Endocrinology and Metabolism. Volume 5. Bibliography. 694p. New York. 1922.

Biedl, A. Innere Sekretion . . . 4. Auflage. Band 3. Literatur 480p. Berlin. 1922.

Excellent bibliographies often form a valuable part of books and monographs. To illustrate we cite one or two recent instances:

Jackson, C. M. Effects of Inanition and Malnutrition upon Growth and Structure. Philadelphia. 1925. Bibliography comprises p. 479-586.

Low, R. C. Anaphylaxis and Sensitisation with Special Reference to the Skin and Its Diseases Edinburgh. 1924 Bibliography comprises p. 305-80.

Periodical Publications Giving English Abstracts

When a periodical containing the original paper cannot be obtained or is printed in a language the investigator does not read he can often find abstracts that may give him a sufficient summary of the original article to satisfy his purpose. The following is a list of some of the important periodical publications devoted wholly or in part to English abstracts:

Abstracts of Bacteriology. (Baltimore.) (Beginning with 1926 to be continued as Biological Abstracts.)

Chemical Abstracts. (Easton, Pa.)

International Abstract of Surgery. (Supplement to "Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics," Chicago.)

International Medical Digest. (Hagerstown, Maryland)

International Medical and Surgical Survey. Published by American Institute of Medicine, New York. (Temporarily suspended, March, 1925.)

Journal of the American Medical Association. (Current Medical Literature, Chicago.)

Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Abstract of the Literature. (Baltimore.)

Medical Science Abstracts and Reviews. (London.) (Ceased publication September, 1925.)

Physiological Abstracts. (London.)

Tropical Disease Bulletin. (London.)

If one wishes to review in condensed and selected form the recent advances in medicine, the following Yearbooks are recommended:

Practical Medicine Series of Year Books. Eight volumes annually covering Medicine; Surgery; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Pediatrics; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Therapeutics; Dermatology and Urology; Nervous and Mental Diseases.

Ophthalmic Year Book (Chicago). One volume annually.

Progressive Medicine. A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries, and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. (Four volumes annually.) (Philadelphia.)

International Medical Annual A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. (London and New York.) One volume annually.

International Clinics. (Four volumes annually.) (Philadelphia.) Volume 1 of each Series contains an extensive article on the "Progress of Medicine."

We wish, however, to note here that a number of these foreign periodicals publish English summaries or abstracts of their contents, or in some cases articles are published in the language in which it is submitted by the author. For example, eleven of the *Acta* and other important Scandinavian journals publish articles in either English, French or German, according to the wish of the authors. This also prevails with a number of the Japanese publications. The *Japan Medical World* is published entirely in English and the *Japanese Journal of Medical Sciences*, in English and German, give abstracts of all important articles appearing in medical journals in the Japanese language. The *Revue Franco-Russe de Médecine et de Biologie* gives us a medium in French for Russian medical literature including a bibliography of articles appearing in medical magazines published in the Russian languages. The *Bratislava Medical Journal* of Czechoslovakia and the *Hungarian Medical Archiv* publish English summaries of their contents. Thus are the writings of these workers of other tongues being made available to the English speaking people.

We have one case of a German periodical *Jahreskurse für Ärztliche Fortbildung* publishing an entire English edition under the title *Yearly Courses for Physicians*, and of another journal, *Ars Medici*, which is devoted wholly to English abstracts of articles in German periodicals.

Keeping up with current literature is a necessity for the physician who wishes to know and apply the most recently proven methods.

"Medical Education is never completed." The struggle against disease is continually in force, and those who have chosen to serve in the ranks to conquer its ravages must be constant students of medical progress. "The true doctor must always be an earnest student. Each day and each case brings to him problems about which he wishes to consult the experience of others. These he finds in his medical books and his medical journals." It was Dr. Osler who said "To study medicine without books is to sail an uncharted sea while to study

books without seeing patients is not to go to sea at all."

But there is another phase of the intellectual development of the medical profession, which is essential for the perpetuation of the high and noble ideals upon which it is founded. It is the toning up of the cultural aspects of medicine—the awakening of a greater interest in the history of the art of healing and of its master minds of the past. We have a wealth of material for those who would become more familiar with medicine's great leaders and the real contributions which they have made to the progress of medical science.

Out of a vast storehouse we can only mention a few to emphasize our thought: Garrison, Fielding H. *An Introduction to the History of Medicine*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia. 1921.

Camac, C. N. B. (Comp.) *Epoch-making Contributions to Medicine, Surgery and the Allied Sciences*. Philadelphia. 1909.

Cushing, Harvey. *The Life of Sir William Osler*. 2 vol. Oxford. 1925.

Osler, William. *Aequanimitas with other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses and Practitioners of Medicine*. Philadelphia. 1904.

European Trip

The Pre-conference European trip under the direction of the Travel Committee of the A.L.A. will start from New York on the Caronia, August 21, and will return in time for the Atlantic City conference as the party will arrive in New York via Tuscania on October 3. England, Scotland, Belgium and France are in the itinerary and the entire trip, exclusive of extras, will cost \$580.00.

Full details may be obtained from F. W. Faxon, chairman A.L.A. Travel Committee, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.

Atlantic City Conference

As we go to press, word has been received by the Editor that various committees of the Association are making active preparations for the annual conference. The program, under President Handy's direction, is rapidly taking shape and definite dates for the various meetings have been assigned by the A.L.A.

Special Libraries

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Our British Conferees

ALL special libraries on this side of the Atlantic will follow with keen interest the story of the completion of the organization of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux in Great Britain. It is apparent that they have faced there the same problems which we have faced in America. Of the utmost significance is their decision to develop the special library interests independently of the British Library Association. Of only less significance is their decision to encourage to the utmost co-operation and friendly relationships with this Association. Those who have studied the field of the special library with imagination see clearly that the highly specialized interests which it will serve can be served best by placing the emphasis constantly on information and information getting, rather than upon the things which necessarily will preoccupy those who guide the destinies of the general library.

To special libraries in America, the active interest shown in the movement in Great Britain by those who represent the Carnegie interests will come as a surprise. It does not seem to us, however, that there is anything inconsistent in this attitude. Work of the special library is clearly apart from the work of the general library and in fields which require a very different technique of exploitation. We see no reason why a foundation which is concerned with the development of library activities should not carry its interest into the related field of information getting and using. This would seem to be particularly true of a foundation whose funds are derived from riches amassed in a highly technical industry.

Again, to members of the American Special Libraries Association, the sum of £2,000 set aside by the Carnegie interests for the expenses other than printing of preparing a *Directory of Special Libraries in Great Britain* seems generous, although not too generous. While S.L.A. in the United States has already issued two editions of a *Directory of Special Libraries*, these have fallen far short of what they might have been had the work been liberally aided as the work will be in Great Britain.

Also, we must congratulate our British associates on the value which they have placed upon an association of this kind at the outset, as represented by the price at which they have set their annual membership dues, a price nearly double that at which we have placed the dues in the S.L.A.

While our British associates have been good enough to express appreciation of their indebtedness to our American Association it is evident from now on that

we are to learn much from them. Why should we not adopt an early policy of representation at the English meetings? We may feel sure that such meetings would welcome a representative of our Association. Would it be too much to plan definitely not only for annual representation, but for a method of making a choice of delegate who would be thoroughly representative of the Association?

It would be presumptuous to speak in this matter for our English associates, but we can conceive of nothing which would be more beneficial to both groups of special library workers than an interchange of delegates annually.

* * *

The item in SPECIAL LIBRARIES for April, 1926, entitled "A Library Query," has aroused considerable interest and Mr. William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, in the issue of the *Boston Transcript* for April 10, answered the question, reproducing a letter from President Faunce addressed to him on March 8, 1923. The original information appeared in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Providence Public Library for April, 1923. There was also noted in SPECIAL LIBRARIES, December, 1923, page 179, an extract from "Ex Libris, September, 1923, page 74. Apparently this stray comment of Professor Loeb has been the cause of much interest during the past three years and we are glad that we revived the subject.

* * *

Mr. James Omerod, sub-librarian of the Public Library of Derby, England, is planning a classification of the books on Derbyshire. The collection consists of over eight thousand bound volumes on the subject, including places, persons, authors, imprints and books issued in the surrounding counties which are connected in some way with Derbyshire. Can any one suggest a suitable classification for this particular collection of books?

* * *

The June issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES will be a California number. The two local associations on the Pacific coast have undertaken the work of compilation and committees especially appointed for the purpose are now preparing and editing manuscript. We shall print an increased number of copies, but members desiring extra copies should order in advance of publication.

* * *

"The Editors Make It Unanimous" states the *N.Y.P.L. Staff Bulletin*, printing in a special box on the front page of the April issue the comments on the new *Staff Bulletin* made by various editors of library periodicals. On another page of the issue several librarians offer their friendly comments. Under the heading "Three Musketeers" is presented the negative reaction on the part of three members of the N.Y. Public Library Staff.

* * *

The United States Department of Agriculture Library has recently received a request for a list of references on "Agriculture as a Life Work." Miss Barnett, the librarian, is anxious to know whether any other library has collected references on this subject.

* * *

The April issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES contained an article entitled "Agricultural Libraries of the United States." The title should have read "Apicultural Libraries of the United States," as the context clearly showed.



Library and Research

Prizes for Research

The Chicago Trust Company is offering prizes for research relating to the subject of Business Development and the Modern Trust Company and allied subjects. The Triennial Research Prize, amounting to \$2,500, is awarded every three years for an unpublished study which is submitted in competition and which is considered to contain the greatest original contribution to knowledge and advancement in the field outlined. Papers must be filed not later than June 1, 1927 and the reward will be made in the autumn of 1927. There are no restrictions as to eligibility of contestants for the prize and the donors have in mind particularly officers of banks, business executives, practicing attorneys and advanced graduate students in the field of economics and business.

Annual Monograph Prizes, first prize \$300, second prize \$200, will be given for briefer studies not exceeding twenty thousand words in length. Papers should be filed not later than August 31, 1926 and the award will be made about December 1, 1926. This competition is open only to students registered in the American Institute of Banking and to other bank employees, to students in departments of economics, commerce and law in colleges and universities and to graduate students who have not completed more than one year of graduate work. Master's theses in the field of finance are considered desirable contributions in this contest. Further details concerning the conditions of the awards may be obtained from the secretary of the committee, Leverett S. Lyon, Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, Washington, D.C.

New Traction Library

The Chicago Rapid Transit Company has recently installed a business library for the joint use of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company and North Shore Line employees, states *The High Line*, the house magazine of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company. Miss Florence M. O'Donnell, assistant secretary and treasurer, has general supervision of the library and Miss Marie McNamara has been placed in charge. Miss O'Donnell states:

"Our aim in establishing this library is to assist employees in obtaining informa-

tion both on the electric transportation industry and other business subjects in which they may be interested. While the publications which we have collected cover the field of public utilities generally and deal with many other subjects, naturally we have more information pertaining to our own industry than to any other.

"The library should be of especial benefit in this regard. For instance, employees preparing talks in connection with the Public Speakers' Organization or the Company Section, will find publications on file giving them facts not only about the Rapid Transit Lines but also about similar organizations throughout the country.

Welfare Activities

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has prepared for the Special Libraries Association, under the authorship of William B. Bailey, Ph.D., a survey of *Personnel and Welfare Activities*. It is a preliminary study and statistical summary of the personnel and welfare plans of one hundred and twenty-five American companies. The topical index indicates the wide range of welfare services maintained by the various companies. These companies cover all forms of industry, including the manufacturing of metals, textiles, automobiles and many other industries. The preponderance of companies conducting welfare work is located in the New England and middle Atlantic states. The various types of personnel and welfare plans are shown as thrift, insurance, including group insurance, salary allotment, benefit associations, unemployment funds and various pension systems. A study was made of various other saving and investment plans, also a study of remuneration methods. Other forms of employee aid are noted, such as job analysis, legal advice and financial aid. The pamphlet also discusses other methods of education and training, such as libraries, house magazines, works councils, partnership plans, suggestion methods, lunchrooms, vacations and extramural development, such as gardening, housing, medical service and recreation. Dr. Bailey has done an unusually fine piece of work in this valuable study.

Public Administration

There has just come from the press a new bibliography—it is *A Bibliography of Public Administration* by Sarah Greer, librarian of the National Institute of Public Administration and New York Bureau of Municipal Research. It is published by the National Institute of Public Administration, 261 Broadway, New York City and copies are obtainable from them. A volume of two hundred and forty pages containing approximately twenty-eight hundred titles of books published in the past ten years, it comes as a very useful list. The material is divided into ten chapters, e.g. General Administration, Political Parties and Elections, Civil Service and Employment Management, Public Finance, Public Works, Public Utilities, Public Health and Sanitation, Public Welfare, Public Safety and Administration of Justice, and Education. Each chapter is subdivided into sections with headings clearly designating the material, which makes it easy to use. There is no index nor does one seem to be needed.

The importance of the bibliography is that it is carefully selected, and has been done by Miss Greer and those persons of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research who are constantly using the books and are familiar with them. We are sure that it will become a source-list for many libraries, for municipal bureaus and offices and for students of government.

Pension Plans

The editor has recently received from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. a reprint of three articles on Retirement Plans in Industry, prepared by Gurden Edwards for *The Annalist*. Accompanying the articles was the following letter:

"Every important employer is unquestionably paying pensions of one kind or another. These pension payments may be unrecognized or disguised, but they are nevertheless being made. A businesslike method of soundly dealing with this subject is, therefore, of prime importance.

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is interested in helping to establish sound pension practice. If you have any questions in this matter, please feel entirely free to consult with us without any implication of obligation on your part. Your particular problem will be studied

from an impartial point of view and in the light of the extensive study that we have made of this matter.

Yours very truly,

J. E. KAVANAGH,
Second Vice-President,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company."

Illumination

The *Bibliography on Illumination*, issued as Information Bulletin No. 3, is a credit to the Committee on Illumination of the Technology Group. Miss E. Mae Taylor, of the Philadelphia Electric Co., was chairman of the committee and the other members were Mr. Francis E. Cady, Mrs. Ruth McG. Lane, Mr. George W. Lee, Miss Edith L. Mattson, Miss Alma C. Mitchill, Mrs. Jennie L. Schram and Miss Rose L. Vormelker. The publication first presents a brief historical bibliography of electric lighting. This bibliography, it is stated, makes no pretensions of completeness and is offered only as a basis for more scholarly research. The bibliography on illumination contains references to articles from January, 1924 to May, 1925 and discusses such widespread subjects as the effect of light on egg production, the effect of light on the eyes, glare, glassware and reflectors, headlights, interior lighting, effect of light on plant growth, searchlights, street lighting, traffic control signals and sources. The Technology Group should be congratulated for the excellence of this piece of research.

The library of the Wisconsin Academy of Medicine, now regarded as one of the finest collections in the country, will be available for licensed physicians in Wisconsin within a few weeks. This was the action at the last meeting of seventy members in the new Academy building, 153 Oneida Street, Milwaukee.

A research fellowship will be established at the Bureau of Standards by the Atlas Lumnite Company to provide for continuous experimentation and study of concrete proportioning and the effect of water on concrete made of lumnite and other concretes of high alumina content.

The library of the Marland Refining Company is in process of re-cataloging, using the Dewey Decimal System for necessary expansion. The library, in charge of Mr. Basil Turner, is the largest business library in the south-west.

Science and Technology

A. A. Slobod, Department Editor

"Progress in Steam Research" as revealed by a number of A.S.M.E. reports, is shown in a series of brief articles on pages 151-60 of *Mechanical Engineering* for February, 1926.

The second issue of a new periodical, *Industrial Psychology*, that of February, 1926, is devoted almost entirely to articles on the relations between immigration and labor supply, while its April issue treats on "Women in Industry."

The textile industry has not been slow in realizing the benefits which the use of electricity can bring. The European progress in this field, is described in *Electrician*, London, for February 26, 1926, which is the 8th annual textile number, while *Siemens Zeitschrift* devotes its entire issue of December, 1925, to this subject. It presents a number of well illustrated articles (in German) most of which have to do with various forms of individual electric drive for textile machinery.

Volume 123 of the *Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science*, dated January, 1926, presents forty-two papers on various phases of "Industrial Safety." The papers are classified into seven groups designated as follows: "The Need for Safety in Industry," "The Organized Accident Prevention Movement," "Safety Code Development and Enforcement," "Safety in Specific Industries," "Accident Prevention for Certain Hazards," "Educating the Worker in Safety" and the "Relation of Safety Compensation and Rehabilitation."

The application of electricity to agriculture and the extension of electric rural service is being pushed in a number of our states. In the *C.R.E.A. Bulletin* published by Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, 1116 Garland Bldg., Chicago, will be found the results of the latest investigations. A new Swedish monthly recently appeared which is entirely devoted to this subject. Its title is "*Landsbygdselektrifiering och Motokultur*," 6 Vasagatan, Stockholm, C.

A description with map of the proposed "New Water Supply for Great Lakes" is presented on pages 464-5 of *Power*, March 23, 1926. This scheme involves the construction

of a new great lake in Canada which would connect with Lake Superior through existing waterways. Over 1,000,000 hp. in hydroelectric energy would be available.

Radio Broadcast for February, 1926, has on pages 465-6 a list of European, South American, Mexican and Cuban broadcasting stations. It gives the location, call signal, wavelength and power of each station.

Volume 1 of *Insulated Electric Cables* by C. J. Beaver, deals with the materials used in their manufacture and methods of design; vol. 2 will deal with their manufacture and installation. A good book on a timely subject. Published by Van Nostrand.

The current press reports the invention of a glass substitute that can be bent and shaped. It is made of organic materials. It will not burn and may be colored with the most delicate vegetable dyes. It could be used to great advantage in the making of windshields for automobiles.—*Scientific American*, May, 1926. page 326.

For the last few years considerable attention has been given to the development of a method of cooling electrical machinery by means of hydrogen. The operation of machines in a hydrogen atmosphere would have the following advantages: less windage loss, because of the low density of hydrogen; better conductivity of heat and greater safety, because the insulation cannot burn. The most important contribution on this subject is that by E. Knowlton and others in the *A.I.E.E. Journal*, vol. 45, pages 724-34 July, 1925.

Other papers of interest are:

N.E.A.L. Proc : 826. 1925.

Power. 62: 7. Jl. 7, 1925.

Arch f. Elek. 12: 361-9. Je. 30, 1923.

Zeits f. Techn. Phys. 4: 468-71. 1923.

Ind. Elec. 35: 145-6, 149-54. Ap. 10, 1926.

Good books on science written for the layman are scarce. The following recent titles can be recommended:

Food and Health. R. H. H. Plimmer and Violet G. Plimmer. Longmans. 1925.

A small book on vitamins and their importance in our diet.

Evening with the Stars. Mary Proctor. Harper. 1925.

Chemistry and Civilization. A. S. Cushman. Dutton. 1925.

A popular text rich in historical and biographical material.

Ways of Life. R. S. Lull. Harper. 1925.

On development of life.

Microbe Hunters. Paul de Kruif. Harcourt, New York. 1925.

An account of the achievements of our foremost bacteriologists.

Chemistry in Industry. 2 vols. H. E. Howe, ed. The Chemical Foundation.

Animals of Land and Sea. Austin H. Clark. Van Nostrand. 1925.

We enumerate below a number of high-class house organs published abroad which should be better known to our libraries. They are of special interest to our large libraries having science or technology departments and also to the special libraries serving the manufacturers of mechanical and electrical apparatus and the central station field:

A.C.E.C. Quarterly. (In French.)

Ateliers de Constructions Électriques de Charleroi, Charleroi, Route de Philipville, Belgium.

The publishers are one of the foremost electric manufacturers of Belgium. This magazine is abstracted in Science Abstracts, Section B.

A.E.G. Mitteilungen. Monthly.

Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, Berlin, N.W. 40.

Mostly descriptive literature of electrical and mechanical apparatus and of various installations. An English edition is also available. It is called A.E.G. Progress and may be obtained through A.E.G. Machinery and Apparatus Co., 76 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1.

Asea Journal. Monthly.

Allmänna Svenska Elektriska A.B., Vesteras, Sweden.

The Swedish edition is entitled Aseas Tidning.

Bergmann Mitteilungen. Irregular.

Bergmann Elektrizitäts-Werke, Akt-Ges., Berlin, N 65, Germany.

Good contributions of both theoretical and practical nature, on heavy electric apparatus, locomotives, etc.

Brown-Boveri Review. Monthly.

Brown, Boveri and Co., Baden, Switzerland.

A very good magazine published by a leading European concern which recently established an American branch.

Électricité et Mécanique. Bi-Monthly.

Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, 173 Boulevard Hausmann, Paris VIII*, France.

A magazine very similar in nature to our General Electric Review.

English Electric Journal. Irregular.

English Electric Company, Ltd., Queen's House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

Deals with heavy electric machinery, electric traction, etc.

Kruppsche Monatshefte. Monthly.

Friedrich Krupp Aktienges. Essen, Germany.

Published by the famous Krupp concern; primarily of interest to the mechanical engineer and metallurgist.

La Mailleraye. Monthly.

Société de la Mailleraye, 79 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris.

A high-class house organ devoted almost exclusively to the technical aspects of insulating oils.

Metropolitan-Vickers Gazette. Monthly.

Metropolitan-Vickers Co., Ltd. Trafford Park, Manchester, England.

Mechanical and electrical apparatus.

Shibaura Review. Monthly.

Shibaura Engineering Works, 1 Shinmacho, Shibaku. Tokyo, Japan.

In Japanese. Most of the contributions deal with electrical subjects.

Siemens-Zeitschrift. Monthly.

Siemens-Schuckertwerke, Siemenstadt bei Berlin, Germany.

Devoted primarily to electrical subjects, with special emphasis to German apparatus and instruments.

Telefunken Rundschau. Irregular.

Telefunken Gesellschaft fuer Drahtlose Telegraphie, Hallesches Ufer 12, Berlin, SW, Germany.

Radio telegraphy and telephony.

Telefunken-Zeitung. Irregular.

Telefunken Gesellschaft fuer Drahtlose Telegraphie, Hallesches Ufer 12, Berlin, SW, Germany.

Of more serious nature than the publication mentioned above. Includes contributions on radio theory.

The World of Business Print

Ethel Cleland, Department Editor

Nowhere in recent business literature is there more active evidence of the use of the scientific method than in recent books in the field of merchandise control, a phrase which seems to have crystallized from a group of terms such as budgetary control, inventory control, accounting control, stock control, material control. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five includes a distinctly interesting group of books on various phases of merchandise control.

Mention should be made, however, of several publications appearing prior to 1925. In 1922 an epochal book was published in McKinsey's *Budgetary Control*, Ronald. In 1921-1922, two surveys were issued by the Northwestern University School of Commerce made in co-operation with the National Association of Retail Clothiers entitled *Selling Expenses and Their Control, a Study in the Retail Distribution of Clothing and Costs, Merchandising Practices, Advertising and Sales in the Retail Distribution of Clothing*. Also as pioneers in scientific investigation to establish basic principles of merchandising, one must not omit mention of the long series of bulletins from the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Graduate School of Business on operating accounts, operating expenses, systems of stock keeping in several lines of retail and wholesale business. This year the Bureau publications of this nature were: *Operating Expenses in Retail Grocery Stores in 1924*; *Operating Expenses in the Wholesale Drug Business in 1924*; *Operating Expenses in Department Stores in 1924*; *Operating Expenses in Retail Jewelry Stores in 1924*; and *Cases on Merchandising Control in the Wholesale Grocery Business*.

A study of the business budget in connection with economic trends, forecasts, etc., may be found in Barber's *Budgeting to the Business Cycle*, Ronald, and an actual exposition of budgetary control in a single industry is presented in Schneider's *Budgetary Control for the Cloak and Suit Industry*, Maxwell Keller Publishing Company.

On merchandise control through inventory there are three books to be noted: *Inventory Practice and Material Control*, by Kilduff,

McGraw, a broad survey of the function of the inventory not only in stock control but also in relation to material control in industrial enterprises and in computing taxable income; *Retail Method of Inventory*, by McNair, Shaw, devoted to the inventory problems and practices of the large retail establishment; and *Economic Control of Inventory*, by Barber, Codex, a case study of economic control through inventory.

Scientific stock control plans are worked out in three small but valuable volumes: *More Profits from Merchandising*, by Filene, Shaw, in which the author develops a simplified stock plan worked out from actual practice in his own business; *Stock Control in Department Stores*, by Lazarus, Textile Publishing Company, who explains his title as referring specifically to stock planning; and *Merchandise Control*, by Wess, Textile Publishing Company, which covers the same subject from a little different angle.

Three volumes in a new Prentice-Hall "Retailing Series" are the result of actual cooperative investigations in large retail stores and carry the subject of control in such establishments from a general survey of aims and methods—*Retail Merchandising Planning and Control*, by Fri—through the problems of the purchase, receipt and record keeping of stock—*Retail Buying*, by Brisco and Wingate, and *Retail Receiving Practice*, by the same joint authors.

The value and use of accounts as guides to the store executive in management and planning is the theme of a comprehensive volume from the Chicago University Press, *Retail Accounting and Control*, by Hodge.

Barton's *How to Write Advertising*, Lippincott, is another book of interest in this connection as the author is an advocate of commercial research and investigation as a basis for successful advertising. And Tisdal, in his *Principles of Personal Selling*, regards salesmanship as essentially an economic and scientific problem. A book for the sales manager which is based on the results of research and case work is Kenagy and Yoakum's *Selection and Training of Salesmen, Scientific Methods in Developing Sales Organisation*.

Other evidence, if it were needed, of the use of the scientific approach to business problems is the increased interest in books on statistical work, index numbers, and the making of graphs and charts. One little book of the past season in the field of statistics is exclusively for merchandising, *Vital Department Store Statistics*, by Wess, Textile Publishing Company. A statistical study of great interest to the merchant, *Purchasing Power of the Consumer*, by Berridge, Winslow and Flinn, Shaw, is in reality three studies as it consists of three prize essays in a recent contest for the best plan for a statistical index of the purchasing power in this country.

A large number of books on statistical methods appeared during the year of which

three at least deserve to be mentioned here: *Crum's Introduction to the Methods of Economic Statistics*; a new edition of Secrist's standard work, *Introduction to Statistical Methods*; and Riggleman's *Graphic Methods for Presenting Business Facts*, limited to just the more common forms of statistical charts. And one should not fail to include the new volume in the Johns Hopkins "Studies in Administration," *The Statistical Work of the National Government*, by Schmeckbier, a thick volume which surveys in detail the statistical information available in United States government publications and which ought to serve as a guide to this, our best source of statistics.

Associations

Boston

The Special Libraries Association of Boston met in the Armory at the Charleston Navy Yard Monday night, April 26, and were addressed by Rear Admiral Elliott Snow, U.S.N., and Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Supper at a downtown restaurant preceded the visit to the Navy Yard where, owing to daylight saving time the visitors were permitted to inspect the U.S.S. Constitution.

Dr. Bostwick, who had already addressed three other Boston audiences during the day, spoke a word of greeting.

Admiral Snow spoke of the wonderful navy library in Washington. The state, war and navy building, which housed the first Navy Library, was constructed at a cost of \$2,000,000 covering a period of seventeen years. Professor James Russell Soley of Massachusetts in 1882 was given the task of collecting the books which formed the nucleus of the present library, and he established the system of cataloging and classification.

In 1881 Capt. John G. Walker when appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation, began to collect records of the navy in the Civil War, with a view to having them published. At the end of four years this work was also handed over to Professor Soley, and under him the library and the Naval War records office made great progress and were brought to a high state of efficiency. Capt.

Dudley W. Knox is now in charge of the library

From a few hundred books collected in 1882 the library cards now note 55,500, exclusive of an almost perfect set of congressional documents.

The appropriation under which books are obtained specifies them to be "Professional books and periodicals," but as practically every field of science is touched by officers of the Navy, their professional needs include books on nearly every subject. There is an unusually fine collection of voyages to the Arctic, Antarctic, around the world, and to all parts of the globe.

The library has charge, in the War Records office, of documents captured by the navy in time of war. A short time ago among these records were discovered some unopened letters which had been captured from the British frigate Java, on December 29, 1812, by the U.S.S. Frigate Constitution nearly one hundred and fourteen years ago. Three of these letters were brought to the library meeting at the Navy Yard last night, and in the presence of naval officials and the special librarians of Boston were opened.

Admiral Snow gave some very interesting sidelights on noted visitors who have used the Navy Library. Santo Dumont, the Brazilian inventor of the dirigible made much use of it. In its rooms Theodore Roosevelt wrote most of his history of the War of

1812. Admiral Hood and Admiral Sowerby of the British Navy, who commanded cruisers in the battle of Jutland, when each went down with his ship, had been frequent users of the library.

The Admiral also told about some of the oldest books in the collection which comprises one published in 1482, six published in the sixteenth century, and thirty-one in the seventeenth century.

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The annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston is to be held on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor on May 22.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the Extension Service of Greater Boston at the Twentieth Century Club on Tuesday, May 25. At this dinner meeting the Extension Service and "Modeltown" will be discussed. The Extension Service of Greater Boston has as its aim the organization of information through sponsorship and already six subjects are established and seven other subjects are under consideration.

* * *

The Special Committee on Modeltown, held in Boston from April 7 to 13, made its report to the S.L.A.B. on April 23, 1926. The Committee stated:

"The Exhibit was especially intended to show the work of libraries of a semi-public type, as being more consistent with the purposes of the entire exhibit, and more closely related to the adjoining exhibits of the State Library Commission and the Public Library, than would have been one more strongly emphasizing private business libraries. With this purpose in mind the space was given to the following:

"*Art*: photographs of the Museum of Fine Arts and of the Boston Public Special Libraries, together with a collection of catalogs of the special collections in the latter, both in art and other subjects.

"*History*: The Massachusetts Historical Society sent photographs, a representative shelf full of its publications, and a sheet descriptive of its work.

"*Law*: The State Library had a photograph and descriptive sheet.

"*Medicine*: Mr. Ballard supplied book-plates, pictures, descriptive matter, and most interesting of all, a shelf of books approved by physicians for the home library. There were copies of the list of these for free distribution. The Massachusetts General Hospital had a poster showing its work with patients in the wards.

"The Natural History Society sent circulars and some of its publications.

"*Garden*: The Horticultural Society had a shelf of thirty books and a printed list for distribution, also a photograph.

"A section of bulletin board devoted to religion had material from the General Theological and Congregational Libraries, including the beautiful drawing for the book-plate of the latter.

"The Harvard Business School covered a bulletin board with an interesting collection of old bills and other documents illustrative of its historical collection and of the work of the Business Historical Society.

"One corner had a few publications of the Esperanto Society and a picture of its library.

"The S.L.A.B. itself was represented by an interesting chart of the Registration Committee, contributed by Mr. Stebbins."

The committee, consisting of Miss Katharine Maynard, Miss Ruth Cooke and Miss Laura R. Gibbs, chairman, extended its gratitude to the members of the Association whose work helped make the exhibition possible.

New York

The New York Special Libraries Association held its monthly dinner meeting with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey at Newark, N.J., on April 22. The meeting, arranged by the Technical Group, was unusually successful. The speakers were: Mr. R. P. Whiting, manager Customer Ownership Division of the Henry L. Doherty Co., who spoke on "Customer Ownership"; Mr. E. Robnett, Customer Ownership Campaign manager of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, who presented a motion picture entitled: "New Jersey and Public Service"; and Mr. W. L. Powlison, librarian of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who described the Patent Library of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Foster of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, who is retiring from library work, was the guest of honor and the association gave her a bouquet of roses.

* * *

The Financial Group of the New York Special Libraries Association met at the library of the H. L. Doherty Co. on Wednesday, April 7, 1926. A round-table discussion was conducted on the following topics: Some Current Affairs in the Financial Field; Reviews of Three New Books; Important Movements in Banking. Plans for the group activities during the convention were also a matter of discussion.

Philadelphia

The Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity held its monthly meeting on April 9, 1926, at the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The speaker was Miss Marie H. Law, vice-director of the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute, who discussed "Certain Problems in Classification and Subject Headings."

Miss Law's admirable treatment of the subject from the earliest period to the present time was exceedingly instructive. The points in favor and charges against each of the main classifications were brought out in detail. An enthusiastic discussion followed.

The monthly meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity was held at the library of the Philadelphia Electric Co., May 7, 1926. The early part of the evening was devoted to the election of officers and business reports and the remainder of the evening offered an opportunity for a good time and library anecdotes. The list of newly elected officers will appear in a later issue.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association met on Thursday, April 15, in the Allegheny County Law Library, for the annual election of officers. This was the last regular meeting of the year. Plans are being made for a bridge luncheon in May.

Officers elected to serve for the coming year are; president, Jessie Callan, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad; vice-president, Mary Elizabeth Key, Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Burke, Mercy Hospital Library; members of the executive committee, Mrs. F. W. Wappat, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and J. Oscar Emrich, Allegheny County Law Library.

Southern California

The monthly meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Southern California was held on Sunday afternoon, April 11, 1926, at the California Institute of Technology. Professor Ernest C. Watson of the Physics Department discussed the work of the Insti-

tute and Miss Spinning, the librarian, presented the problems of the Institute Library. Opportunity was given to inspect the library and the various laboratories of the Institute.

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The regular meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Southern California was held on Saturday evening, May 8, 1926, at the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, San Diego. An account of this meeting will be given in the June number.

Commercial-Advertising-Industrial Group

Mr. F. A. Mooney, the chairman of the Commercial-Advertising-Industrial Group, has appointed the following committees: Research—Miss Aikenhead, Miss Mitchell, Miss Peck and Miss Tafel; Publicity—Mrs. Schram, Mrs. Beven and Miss Elias; Membership—Miss Shields, Miss Jessie Callan, Mr. D. F. Brown and Miss Rose L. Vormelker.

This short article is not a report on committee work but only an outline of the things we are trying to do.

The Research Committee is gathering information on three points:

1. How many librarians have a definite budget. Do those who have one feel that it is a decided advantage to the library, or not.
2. How can the work of the special library be brought to the attention of the executives.
3. What is the money value of the library to the company.

The Publicity Committee are studying the general subject of publicity and are considering some definite ways in which the work of this group may be advertised. They are also looking for ways to bring the association to the attention of more people.

The Membership Committee, as you can well imagine, is searching for new members. Letters have been sent to everyone, now in the group, asking for aid in gathering recruits. If you, who are reading this, know anyone who should belong, we would be very glad if you would send in the name. We will do the rest.

ETHEL A. SHIELDS,
Secretary,

Events and Publications

Rebecca B. Rankin, Department Editor

The Anthracite Bureau of Information, Philadelphia has issued a pamphlet of fifty-four pages, *The Anthracite Strike of 1925-1926* which includes the agreement finally reached.

Reprints of E. H. McClelland's *Review of Iron and Steel Literature for 1925*—it is a classified bibliography—may be secured from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Government Control of Exports and Imports in Foreign Countries, compiled by A. M. Harvey, Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be useful to the financial libraries.

The April 7 issue of the *Municipal Reference Library Notes* is devoted to the subject of "Parks." Its up-to-date statistics will be found useful.

If you haven't a copy of *Guide to Original Sources for the Major Statistical Activities of the United States Government*, ask the United States Bureau of Efficiency for one.

A *Horticultural Trade Directory for 1926* has been published by the A. T. De La Mare Co., Inc., 448 West 37th Street, New York City.

William Murray Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, and Professor Louis Marten Sears of the University, have published a volume entitled *Purdue University; Fifty Years of Progress*.

The Municipal Index 1926 which is the best general reference book on municipal activities of all cities of the United States has just been published by the *American City*, 445 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

More Books is the new title of Boston Public Library's monthly bulletin, which has been much enlarged and enlivened in content, and it has a more attractive cover. Of interest to special librarians is the article, "A Great Business Library" which tells of a new venture in Boston.

The *News Bulletin*, issued by the J. Walter Thompson Co., takes for its title for the March issue "What Do Our Rural Neighbors Buy?" It is well illustrated and even discusses the reading habits of the rural and small-town people.

The problem of traffic is today one of the most serious confronting city governments and no group of persons should be more concerned than retail business men. They should read Trade Information Bulletin No. 394 of the United States Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau entitled, *Vehicular Traffic Congestion and Retail Business*.

Frank E. Lutz, curator, Department of Insect Life of the American Museum of Natural History, is the author of a little pamphlet entitled *Nature Trails, an Experiment in Outdoor Education*, published as Miscellaneous Publications No. 21 issued by the Museum.

Wilmer L. Hall, assistant state librarian of Virginia, has compiled *A Bibliography of Taxation in Virginia Since 1910*. It is issued as a Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

The Technology Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has recently published a bibliography on *Literature of the Coal Industry*, prepared by E. H. McClelland, technical librarian.

The *Chase Economic Bulletin* for April 2, 1926, is largely devoted to a discussion of German business and finance under the Dawes plan prepared by Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Ph.D., Economist of the Chase National Bank.

Library Journal for April 15, 1926, contains as the leading article "Significant Business Books of the Year," compiled by Miss Ethel Cleland, librarian of the Business Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library.

The Division of Engineering of the National Research Council has recently issued a volume on *Research* which contains articles on the subject which have appeared during the past three years. The National Research Council would be glad to send copies to any library desiring them.

A publication of interest which is now in its second year is *L'Economiste Roumain*, the monthly bulletin of de L'Institut Economique Roumain et de L'Association des Banques Roumaines. The current issue describes the development of radio communication from Bucarest to various parts of Europe.

William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, has recently published a volume entitled *The Backs of Books and Other Essays on Librarianship*. The volume is published by Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, and will be reviewed in a later issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

The *Journal of the American Chemists Association* for March contains a report on the deterioration of leather bindings prepared by Messrs. F. P. Veitch, R. W. Frey and L. R. Leinbach of the Bureau of Chemistry. The summary of the report may be found in *Publishers' Weekly* for April 3, 1926 and *Library Journal* for April 15, 1926.

Agricultural Library Notes, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture Library, continues to present a fine group of bibliographical and statistical notes. The March issue presents a few succinct references to recent books on agricultural subjects, an unusually valuable group of references on "Bibliographic Style in Literature Citations;" also a list of abbreviations of scientific periodicals, a list of statistics of land-grant colleges for the year ending June 30, 1924, and the usual departments.

The Bureau on New England Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has prepared a little pamphlet containing information of interest to tourists or visitors relating to the highway number system in New England. It includes a list of historic locations prepared by the state librarians of the several New England states. Appended is a list of requirements at the American-Canadian border.

George W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, Inc., 147 Milk Street, Boston, who is vice-chairman of the Extension Service Committee of Greater Boston, is issuing a broadside entitled *Kinks in Communication*. The series will deal with practical phases of office and filing procedure and may be obtained without charge upon request to Mr. Lee if accompanied by postage for reply.

The Committee on New England Industries, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has prepared a group of studies of New England. The first survey covered the shoe manufacturing industry and the second survey related to agriculture in New England. These monographs have been issued as supplements to *Current Affairs*, the magazine of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The National Spectator, a new magazine established for the purpose of publishing information about the activities of the Federal government, maintains an Information Bureau for the benefit of advertisers and subscribers. This includes information concerning business interests and the Bureau even plans to make hotel reservations for anyone coming to Washington.

The Free Public Library of Newark has devoted considerable attention to travel. In January, 1926, an extensive exhibit of advertising literature, of books of travel and of posters was made by the library. The posters came from one hundred and forty-four firms located in all parts of the world and one hundred and twenty-five posters were hung in the corridors and various parts of the building. A little leaflet relating to the use of maps and European Beginnings in America was distributed by the library.

The Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh has prepared in its Bibliographic Series a Fourth Supplement to Bulletin No. 1, entitled *A List of the Bulletins, Journal Contributions, and Patents by Members of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research During the Calendar Year 1925*. We are informed by W. A. Hamor, assistant director, that copies of this list will be sent gratis to all readers of SPECIAL LIBRARIES who make inquiry.

Personal Notes

Margaret C. Wells, Department Editor

George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, has been appointed chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Trumbull for the construction of a Connecticut building at the sesqui-centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jeannette B. Foster, for many years connected with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, will retire to private life on May 1, 1926. She leaves her many special library friends with their very best wishes and highest regards. She has been one of the leading figures in the Financial Group of the S.L.A. and will leave a gap which cannot readily be filled.

Miss Josephine W. Lyon succeeds Mrs. Foster at Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York. She has been with the law firm of Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff, New York, for the past two years and before that was in charge of the Income Tax Files in Albany, N.Y.

Miss Marie Hamilton Law, vice-director, School of Library Science, The Drexel Institute, spoke before the Special Libraries Council in Philadelphia on April 9 on the subject "Certain Problems of Classification and Subject Headings"

Miss Isabel L. Towner, reference librarian of the National Health Council of New York, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington, D.C.

Miss Frances Hart, head of the Periodical Department of the University of Norman, Oklahoma, has accepted a position as assistant librarian, in charge of cataloging and circulation, in the Marland Oil Company Library, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Miss Ruth Canavan, librarian of the firm of Metcalf & Eddy, consulting engineers, was the beneficiary of a bequest of \$1,000 under the will of the late Leonard Metcalf, senior member of the firm.

Dr. C. C. Williamson has been appointed director of Columbia University Libraries. Dr. Williamson was for many years identi-

fied with the New York Public Library, holding various positions of importance, and is at present director of Information Service of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Williamson is a former President of the Special Libraries Association.

Mr. Charles A. Chamberlain, formerly of Moody's Investors Service, is now with the Better Business Bureau, New York.

Miss Clement, of the Municipal Reference Library, New York, has been granted a leave of absence, April 15-May 15, to work on the A.L.A. 1926 Catalog under the direction of Miss Cooper in Washington, D.C.

Miss Elizabeth Baxter, cataloger of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has recently been appointed librarian of Haskin & Sells of New York. Miss Burns, the former librarian, has resigned in order that she may take a trip abroad.

Miss Phyllis Molten is now connected with the Commercial Department of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

Miss Dorothy Bemis, formerly librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and later identified with the Library Bureau, has been appointed librarian of the Hampton Institute Library, Hampton, Va.

Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, a member of the Library of Congress staff, died on April 15 at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Griffin began his library career at the Boston Public Library in 1871. He served with that library and with the Boston Athenaeum until 1897 when he became identified with the Library of Congress. He has held the position of chief bibliographer and prior to his death was chief assistant librarian. His passing is a deep loss to the library profession.

In the January, 1926, SPECIAL LIBRARIES an item in this column appeared noting that Miss Lotus L. Mitchlee has become associated with Sullivan & Cromwell, New York. The correct name should have been Miss Lotus L. Mitchell.

Pages 185-190 deleted, advertising.