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## Special Libraries, October 1926

Special Libraries Association

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# SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 17

October, 1926

No. 7

150th Anniversary  
of American Independence

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50th Anniversary  
of American Library Association

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17th Annual Meeting  
of Special Libraries Association

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*Three Events Which Call You To*  
PHILADELPHIA—ATLANTIC CITY

October 4-9 1926

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# Special Libraries

Vol. 17

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## Questions a Chemist Takes to the Library

By M. G. Mellon, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

SOMEONE has stated that information of a scientific nature can be obtained, in many cases at least, by one or more of the following procedures: first, by inquiring of the individual who knows; second, by performing the experimental investigations necessary to ascertain the desired facts; and, third, by consulting the scientific literature where a record may be found of the published reports of others' work upon the subject in question.

While it may be taking the path of least resistance to resort to the first alternative, providing an individual possessing the information is available, and while it is frequently very desirable to obtain experimental facts first hand, there are many cases in which recourse to either one of these procedures is unnecessary or impracticable. In such instances the chemist turns to the chemical library. The solubility curve for sodium chloride in water, for example, can probably be given by various individuals, or it may be determined with fair precision by rather simple means; but for ordinary purposes anyone requiring such data would consult solubility tables. It becomes a matter of utilizing recorded chemistry.

In instructing individuals in the proper procedure to follow in obtaining infor-

mation in a chemical library it seems desirable to have them know something about the kind of questions which one takes to such a place. Having familiarized themselves with the different sources of information relating to the several types of questions, they are then in a position to make effective use of the material.

The object of this paper is to present a classification of the types of questions for which the material in our various chemical publications may be expected to provide help in finding an answer. The outline proposed is based upon a study of the questions and problems presented to the technological division of the public library in one of our largest cities, where, for the last eight or ten years, a record has been kept of the more important inquiries submitted.

The individuals presenting the inquiries ranged in their chemical interest all the way from commercial research and consulting chemists to boys seeking directions for some chemical trick, or to women requiring popular presentations of subjects for meetings of their clubs. Considering their source, it is not surprising that the questions vary widely in character, just as the questioners vary in their chemical interests. One individual wants something very specific,

An outline of the program of Special Libraries Association for the Annual Convention to be held in Atlantic City in October is printed in this number. Headquarters are to be at the Hotel Chelsea. An examination of the program will indicate that it is one of the best we have ever had. The principal speakers of the general sessions are men of national reputation. They will consider problems of information getting and using from many angles.

such as the spectral transmission curve for a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of cupric nitrate; while another wants to know "all about cement." Some want only a popular article or book, while others are satisfied with nothing less than the latest technical data.

An extended examination of the hundreds of questions included in this record—whether specific or general, popular or technical, limited or comprehensive in their nature—indicates that most of them may readily be grouped in rather well-defined divisions. The scheme which has been formulated for this purpose is given below. In it no particular significance is attached to the order in which the various divisions have been placed. There is included for each division a statement of the general nature of the inquiries belonging to it, together with several examples of typical questions.

### Types of Questions

A.—SPECIFIC—those in which the information desired relates to a single phase of chemical activity. The following phases are easily recognized:

1—*Bibliography*—Partial or complete lists of references, with or without annotations.

e.g.—References on the corrosion of alloys by ammonia  
The literature on hafnium  
List of popular articles on gas warfare

2—*History and Biography*—Events in the life of an individual or in the development of an industry; the influences operating and contributions made during certain periods; the beginning and development of a theory or an industry.

e.g.—Contributions of the alchemists  
Life of Berzelius  
Development of the artificial silk industry

3—*Existence, Occurrence and Source*—The location of raw material; its form; compounds which are known.

e.g.—Occurrence of barytes in Canada  
Commercial source of bromine  
Fluorine substitution products of methane

4—*Composition*—Natural materials and artificial products; specifications and standards; formulas and workshop receipts.

e.g.—Formula for automobile lacquer  
Composition of electrolyte for Edison battery  
Analysis of Pluto mineral water

5—*Methods of Production and Preparation*—Laboratory and commercial processes; details

of procedure; materials required; apparatus employed.

e.g.—Manufacture of stainless steel  
Waterproofing stone and brick  
Preparation of mayonnaise

6—*Properties*—Physical and chemical; general and specific reactions.

e.g.—Effect of carbon dioxide on individuals in closed rooms  
Specific heat of calcium chloride brine of Sp.G. 1.33  
Action of charcoal as a purifying agent

7—*Uses*—Laboratory and industrial; general and special applications.

e.g.—Use of sawdust  
Industrial applications of silica gel  
Employment of alkyl bromides in synthetic chemistry

8—*Identification, Testing and Analysis*—Methods available; interpretation of results.

e.g.—Detection of pasteurized milk  
Testing of road materials  
Analysis of flue gas

9—*Patents and Trade-Marks*—Date of expiration; details of specifications; objects previously protected.

e.g.—Details of process for making synthetic methanol  
Specifications for production of ascarite  
Date of expiration of patent on Edison cell

10—*Statistical Data*—Production; consumption; cost; supply; price; market.

e.g.—Production and supply of helium  
Statistics on lamp black industry  
Foreign activities in sulfur industry

B.—GENERAL—those in which the information desired relates to more than one of the above mentioned classes. In this case we encounter two variations in the questions.

1.—Those in which there is clear indication of the particular classes which are involved.

e.g.—Preparation, properties and uses of artificial stone  
Occurrence and composition of natural zeolites

2.—Those in which no such limitations are expressed or implied.

e.g.—Efflorescence on stone and brick  
Hydraulic cements

### Office and Filing Procedure

Mr. George W. Lee has recently been making a special study of the routing of periodicals and is preparing for distribution at Atlantic City a broadside on the subject which no doubt will arouse much interest. Mr. Lee, in the columns of the *American Stationer and Office Manager*, has been carrying on a series of special studies on the handling of correspondence and on other phases of office and filing procedure.

## The Making of a Union List

By Josephine B. Hollingsworth, Chairman Union List Committee,  
Special Libraries Association of Southern California.

THE making of union lists is by no means a new movement in this or other countries, but the last decade has been marked by a revival of interest in the subject, culminating in the last two years in the appearance of four lists of national importance, the Canadian *Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals*, the British *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, the Paris *Inventaires des Periodiques Scientifiques*, and now our own *Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada*.

Mr. C. W. Andrews, in an address before the American Library Association in 1890 gave to the Royal Institute of Lombardy the honor of compiling the first known union list of periodicals. However, we Californians, boosters ever, claim the credit, on the same authority, of having given the first union list to the United States. This was published by the University of California in 1880 and contains the titles of periodicals to be found in the libraries of northern California. This venture was followed two years later by the appearance of Henry C. Bolton's *Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1882*, a monumental work embracing over eight thousand periodicals in one hundred and twenty-seven libraries throughout the country. This was published as No. 29 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection. The second edition, revised to 1895 was issued as No. 49 of the same series.

And so the work has gone on, every year or so some new union list appears and the community and the library world generally are enriched with a new research tool. Now it is beginning to look as if the entire periodical resources of the country may be mobilized for the benefit of the student and industrial investigator.

Undoubtedly, the making of union lists is something that is "being done," but perhaps there are many that are wondering *why* and *how*.

It seems to be a spontaneous impulse on the part of any group of serious students to get together and find out where they stand. It is a basic policy with all trained investigators to make a survey of the field to see what has already been done so that duplication of effort

may be avoided. It very seldom happens that any one library in a community has all the periodicals available in that vicinity, so it seems the most natural thing in the world to make available to all research workers a *union* list of all periodicals to be found in a given locality.

Soon after our southern California union list was published, the librarian of the Barlow Medical Library received a visit from a very much elated physician who stated that he had been making use of our list and as a consequence had located seventy-five articles which had hitherto eluded him. Many other such testimonials have reached us, while the copies in the public library are constantly in use. In this day of good roads and airplane mail, the publication of a union list increases to an enormous extent the resources of all research workers of a large area and, by making the information definite, minimizes the time necessary to obtain the publication desired.

In communities where inter-library loans are practicable, the possession of a union list enables each library to meet the needs of individual patrons by obtaining a short loan of the periodical desired, without having to lose time in ascertaining which library, if any, has the volume requested. This will become a more and more important phase of library work as the practice grows of establishing large industrial plants in smaller communities with smaller library facilities. Scientific workers often need their articles on hand in the laboratory and their investigations are facilitated if the book can be brought to them rather than requiring that they go to the book. With the union list in hand, the special librarian or the local public librarian can say definitely where the desired publication may be found and can promise to make an effort to borrow it. Without such a tool, one necessarily works in the dark.

Then, too, there is always a small but important group of library workers who value union lists for their bibliographical data. The cataloger of periodicals is often at her wits' end to discover whether or not a given serial has ceased publication, changed its title, merged with another or done any of the other

queer feats to which magazines are prone. In combining and editing the titles sent in from the various libraries, the union list committee has occasion to bring together much of this information, so that the union list is usually a valuable tool to the compiler of bibliographical data along any line.

Having considered at some length the *whys* of union lists, now let us turn to the *hows*.

There are certain questions which inevitably arise when the preparation of a union list is contemplated.

### 1. Who will Sponsor the Undertakings?

It is generally agreed that the publication of any kind of union list cannot be made commercially profitable. Accordingly, either the money or the labor, and usually both, must be donated. A report from the British World List Committee states that in spite of the fact that it was backed by the Joint Board of Scientific Societies, that the bibliographical work was done by the British Museum gratis and that the selling price is 70s., the publication of the list would not have been financially possible had not the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust come forward with a generous endowment. Even with the years of specialized experience possessed by the H. W. Wilson Company, our own national list was made possible only by the underwriting of the undertaking by forty libraries, each subscribing \$300 for three years. It is, therefore, necessary that one or more non-profit-making organizations sponsor it from the beginning.

In the cases of the University of Minnesota, the University of California and the University of Illinois, the entire work of compilation and publication seems to have been accomplished by the specific institution, for the use primarily of their own faculties and students. In some instances, as in that of the Canadian *Scientific List*, a university has worked in cooperation with a scientific society. In Providence, the Library Group, an informal organization of librarians, supervised the undertaking.

Perhaps the most frequent form of sponsorship is that by which the local special libraries association or library club is assisted actively and financially by the public library, local societies, educational institutions and industrial firms. The Chicago Library Club issued its own list in 1901, the New York Library Club co-operated with the New York Engineering Societies Library in producing in 1915 a very

fine technical list, while the *Boston Union List* was compiled and issued by the Boston Special Libraries Association in 1921. We special librarians of southern California were fortunate enough to have the financial backing of the Los Angeles Public Library, the Chamber of Commerce, the various local universities and the more important industrial firms having special libraries, so that our printing bill was entirely covered before publication of the list.

### 2. Who Will Compile the List?

Any one who has occasion to read the pre-faces of the different union lists thus far published will be struck by the universality of the complaint that no one fully appreciated the enormous amount of work involved when the task with undertaken. The British Museum said "Never again," or British words to that effect. The Rochester Public Library had to employ a special assistant to complete the work and Providence called in the assistance of Brown University. The ideal method would be to have the entire work of editing turned over to a thoroughly competent person who would assemble the material, obtain bibliographical data and then prepare the whole for publication. If this is not practicable, it is highly desirable that the *final* editing be undertaken by a single person, rather than a group. Failing in this, it *can* be done by a small group of earnest and self-sacrificing librarians. In most cases, this means that the entire task is accomplished after a long day in the library when brain and body are tired; but, spurred on by the vision of the benefit to be derived from the completed list, it can be and has been done.

### 3. What Shall Be the Scope of the List?

The direct value of technical journals is universally recognized, so that many of our union lists have been confined in their scope to scientific and technical serials. This was true of our first national list, Bolton's, as well as of the Canadian, British and Paris lists. It is worthy of note that the forthcoming union list for the United States and Canada is the first important national list to include general periodicals, though even here it was found necessary to omit the more popular magazines found in all public libraries. New York, Providence, Cincinnati and Minneapolis have scientific compilations. In the last-named there is a check list of periodicals and serials

in the biological and allied sciences in the library of the University of Minnesota and vicinity, prepared in 1925. Boston, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Rochester, southern California and Toronto have undertaken the more ambitious form of a general list.

In most cases the term "periodical" has been liberally interpreted to include serial publications of all kinds, if not of an administrative nature; but if it is necessary to limit the material, as was the case in southern California, irregularly published continuations, annuals and documents not issued as magazines may be eliminated. In a few instances, as in the case of the Library of Congress list for the District of Columbia, only periodicals currently received are included.

#### 4. How Shall the Lists Be Compiled?

Very little information is available concerning the methods employed by the committees entrusted with the task of compiling a union list, but in most cases it would seem that the titles have been sent in on cards in a form previously agreed upon, then assembled, edited, typed on sheets, and finally sent to press. The compilers of the 1901 Chicago list were able to send the second proof to the co-operating libraries for checking. This method is highly desirable if practicable. In most cases, however, where libraries are at all scattered, the delay in getting back all the proof would constitute a serious obstacle. The plan of the Wilson Company in printing the A.L.A. national list has been to issue a preliminary printed check list, a few letters at a time, then a preliminary edition, and lastly, a final edition completely corrected for minor errors. An unusual procedure was that followed by the compilers of the *World List*. Instead of soliciting titles from the co-operating libraries, the committee undertook to prepare a complete check list of all periodicals published between 1900 and 1921, obtaining their data from lists published in all countries, and then sent this list to be checked by certain strategically placed libraries. This method has the advantage of showing up gaps where a given periodical is not found in any library and simplifies matters for the co-operating libraries, but throws a tremendous amount of work on the committee.

Born of the experience of our own committee in editing the *Union List of Libraries of Southern California*, the following plan is suggested for trial by those who may be plan-

ning to prepare union lists in the future. Those of us whose experience and habit of mind have imbued them with a profound respect for cards as a tool in almost any kind of work are apt to overlook the limitations inherent in any card system, namely the elusiveness of a card one removed and the difficulty of checking a file of which the cards represent the only record. Owing to many vicissitudes, our list was more than three years in the making and there was a complete change of committee personnel during that period. Inasmuch as all of our data had originally been submitted on cards and as many as twenty-five people had worked on these cards, first and last, it would have been desirable to be able to check back to be sure that no cards had been misplaced. Moreover, since the three-year delay in printing meant changes in some files, it was necessary to ask for a list of additions and corrections before sending the list to press. The card system made the first process impossible and the second difficult, since the contributing libraries had no exact record of what titles had been sent in originally. It is therefore suggested that each co-operating library be asked to make three copies of its periodical list *on sheets*, keeping the title within a five-inch line (the width of a standard catalog card) and observing other rules of form laid down by the committee. Two copies should then be forwarded to the committee and the third retained.

Upon receipt of all the lists, there should then be mounted on 3 x 5 in. cards all the titles sent in by the largest library in the group. With this file as a nucleus, the entries from other libraries should be added to the cards already made, or new cards inserted where the title does not appear in the collection of the library first treated. In this way, the file is completed with the minimum number of cards and the second list may be filed away as a check against all contingencies. Though some printers are willing to print from cards, it is rather unwise to risk misfiling, loss of cards, and other mishaps which might befall them in the printer's hands, especially as there would be no other complete record to check against. Then, too, the cards are seldom in such form that the printer can transmit them without many mistakes which must be paid for. It is cheaper in the end to employ a typist to prepare the manuscript rather than pay the higher rate to the printer for his mistakes.



## 5. What Shall Be the Form of the List?

The generally accepted rules for cataloging periodicals should be followed, simplifying in minor points, but maintaining a rather rigid adherence to the form of entry. A free use of cross references should be the rule, so as to obviate any chance of having a title lost to a reasonably skilled user. The form adopted by our committee was, *title*, followed in curves by the name of the society issuing the publication if the periodical is an official organ, *place of publication*, and *date of first issue* if obtainable without undue research. Changes of title, amalgamations, cessation of publication, etc., are given in a note. Symbols for the co-operating libraries were made to conform to a national scheme. Thus the first letter represents the state, the second the city, while the third takes the significant letter of the library's name.

There is a great variety of printed forms in the lists now available. Some use two columns, some only one, one employs large type, another is content with smaller type. The size of the lists varies from sixty pages to two large volumes. Many lists provide a blank page for additions and corrections, or a blank column. On the whole, it is suggested that a fairly large type printed in one column going all the way across the left-hand page with the right-hand page left blank be used if not too expensive. The objection to the double-column form, with the right-hand column left blank, is that the line is so narrow that the printer has difficulty in adhering to the prescribed form when so little liberty is permitted in spacing his type. Our list has adopted the device employed on the national list of printing the library symbols on an extension flap.

## Chronology of Union Lists Since 1900

- 1901 Chicago Library Club. A list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston.  
United States. Library of Congress. A union list of periodicals, transactions and allied publications currently received in the principal libraries of the District of Columbia.
- 1902 California. University. Co-operative list of periodical literature in California libraries. State Print. Off. Berkeley. 1902. 3d ed.  
First ed. published 1880; 2d ed., 1892.
- 1908 Philadelphia. Free Library. List of serials.  
Lists 12,012 periodicals in 24 libraries; 1910 supplement adds 1000 titles.
- 1911 Drury, F. K. W., comp. List of serials in the University of Illinois, together with those of other libraries in Urbana and Champaign.
- 1915 New York Engineering Societies Library. Catalogue of technical periodicals, libraries of the city of New York and vicinity. (Bibliographical contribution No. 1)
- 1917 Rochester. Public Library. Union list of serials in the libraries of Rochester.
- 1918 Smith, L. E., comp. Union list of mathematical periodicals. (United States. Bur. of Educ. Bul. 1918, No. 9)
- 1920 Drury, F. K. W., comp. Technical and scientific serials in the libraries of Providence.
- 1921 Ottawa. Carnegie Library. Union list of periodicals, chiefly of a scientific and technical character, in the libraries of certain government offices.  
38 mimeographed sheets.  
Special Libraries Association of Boston. Union list of periodicals and annuals taken by eleven special libraries in Boston. Rose M. Lane, Sec., Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- 1922 Homer, T. J., comp. Guide to serial publications, founded prior to 1918, and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity. 4 pts. 1922-1926.  
Issued by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
Yale University. Library. Finding list of engineering serials in the libraries of New Haven. 3d ed.
- 1924 Bultingaire, M. L., comp. Inventaires des périodiques scientifiques des bibliothèques de Paris. Dressé sous la direction de M. A. La Croix par M. L. Bultingaire. Paris. 1924.  
Catalogue of periodicals . . . in the libraries of the city of Toronto, Canada. Clarkson W. James. Toronto. 1924. 3d ed.  
First ed. issued in 1898, 2d ed., 1913.  
Lomer, G. R., comp. A catalogue of scientific periodicals in Canadian libraries. McGill Univ. Montreal. 1924.
- 1925 Cincinnati. University. Union list of chemical periodicals in Cincinnati. Compiled by Elizabeth Gates.  
Minnesota. University. Checklist of periodicals and serials in the biological sciences in the library of the University of Minnesota and vicinity.  
Special Libraries Association of Southern California. Union list of periodicals in libraries of southern California. Los Angeles. 1925.  
World list of scientific periodicals published in the years 1900-1921. Oxford Univ. Press. Lond. 1925. 2vols.
- 1926 Gregory, Winifred, ed. Union list of serials in the libraries of the United States and Canada. H. W. Wilson Co. New York. 1926.  
Provisional edition in progress.

# Special Libraries

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### A.L.A. Rounds Out a Half Century

THE 50th Anniversary Conference of the American Library Association to be held in Atlantic City in October has very properly been set apart as an occasion for celebrating the achievements of library activities in America. Libraries did not begin with the founding of the American Library Association in 1876, but perhaps the library profession did.

There were great and useful libraries prior to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, but it was not until the American Library Association brought librarians together for conference and the interchange of ideas that co-operation leading to better understanding of library objectives, a keener interest in the perfection of library technique, and a larger vision of library usefulness, were possible.

The libraries of America and through them the communities of America have been well served by the American Library Association. A long line of capable administrators has contributed to its development. It is no reflection on those who created it to say that the horizon of vision of those who have carried it forward has constantly widened. The early administrators of the American Library Association were perhaps necessarily most concerned with the technique of library operation. Gradually, as library technique has been perfected until in this respect the libraries of America lead the world, there has been a growing desire to make the library more active, and more immediately influential in stimulating and shaping the life of the community.

There have been great collections of literature, fostered and cherished by scholars for the use of scholars; and the world can never calculate its debt to those whose foresight and genius assembled and preserved them. The light of civilization through the centuries has shown forth from libraries even when hidden in cloisters and protected jealously from the profane touch of common hands. Let no man belittle the great beneficent labor of those who in all ages have piled up books!

But to us in America has recently come a broader vision of the function of the printed page. This vision sees in it the medium through which all men and women may be helped to a larger and more useful life. It sees knowledge collected in libraries and distributed for all kinds of practical purposes. It sees culture disseminated among the multitudes. It is this rather typically American conception which has chiefly characterized the contribution of the American Library Association to library development in recent years.

Special Libraries Association extends to this great association its felicitations and its cordial good wishes for greater successes in the years to come. It remembers that while it was not in any sense the creature of A.L.A. or the creature of any definite policy of A.L.A. looking to the better service of highly specialized information-using groups, it none the less is interested in many of the activities which the larger association fosters and otherwise is indebted to it in ways too numerous to relate.

\* \* \*

The fact that the Association meets during the same week that the A.L.A. is to meet in commemoration of its 50th anniversary has made it necessary to somewhat limit our own program. General sessions have been so assigned as to avoid interference with the general sessions of A.L.A. Only group sessions have been scheduled during the hours set apart for A.L.A. general sessions. On Wednesday the Convention shifts from Atlantic City to Philadelphia. This involves a break in the week's proceedings and is in some sense regrettable. This, too, however has been done with a desire to make our program conform as largely as possible to the larger plans of A.L.A. Most of our members know that the A.L.A. was organized in Philadelphia in 1876 during the Centennial Exposition. The trip to Philadelphia on Wednesday has been planned to commemorate the Association's founding. Members of S.L.A. will learn from the general program of A.L.A. the particular forms which these commemorative exercises in Philadelphia are to take. They are urged to share in them.

\* \* \*

A feature of the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia will be an exhibition of library activities and development in Exhibition Hall. S.L.A. has endeavored to make good use of the booth generously allotted it from the space set apart by A.L.A. Our members are urged to visit the library exhibit as a whole and not to forget our own, which will necessarily be somewhat overshadowed by larger exhibits around it.

\* \* \*

Wednesday evening the Newspaper Group is to give a dinner at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club. This, so far as now appears, will be the only S.L.A. feature to occur in Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

The conference will be resumed at Atlantic City on Thursday with the final business meeting Thursday afternoon.

\* \* \*

There are indications of unusual group activity at the Atlantic City Conference of S.L.A. The Newspaper Group, represented five years ago by only five members, is confident of having fifty to seventy-five representatives in attendance. Other groups are equally active. The group programs are excellent.

\* \* \*

Members of S.L.A. are entitled to receive reduced travel rates to and from the Convention. Particulars can be obtained from the secretary.

# Program of the Seventeenth Annual Conference

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 4-7, 1926.

**M**EETING PLACES for all meetings listed on this program will be posted on the Bulletin Board near Information Headquarters Desk, at the opening of the conference.

**Monday, Oct. 4, 1926.**

10 A. M. FIRST BUSINESS SESSION

(a) ADDRESS OF THE RETIRING PRESIDENT. "What Does the Future Hold for S.L.A.?" Daniel N. Handy, librarian, The Insurance Library Association of Boston, Boston, Mass.

(b) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, Miss Gertrude D. Peterkin, librarian, Legal Department Library, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York.

(c) REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian of Rhode Island, Providence, R.I.

(d) REPORTS OF LOCAL AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES:

*Boston.* Miss Margaret Withington, president.

*Illinois.* Miss Pyrrha B. Sheffield, president.

*New York.* Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, president.

*Philadelphia.* Miss Annie S. Bonsall, chairman.

*Pittsburgh.* Miss Jessie Callan, president.

*San Francisco.* M. A. Worthington, president.

*Southern California.* Mrs. Nancy Vaughan.

(e) REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

1. *Methods.*

2. *Classification.* Miss Louise Keller, librarian, Independence Inspection Bureau, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman.

3. *Publications.* Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City, chairman.

4. *Training for Librarianship.*

5. *Continuation Reading.* Frederick A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., chairman.

6. *Membership.* Lewis A. Armistead, librarian, Boston Elevated Railway Company, Boston, Mass., chairman.

(f) PAPER. "Special Libraries and Librarians and Expositions." Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

(g) REPORTS OF GROUPS:

1. *Advertising—Commercial—Industrial.* Miss Ethel Shields, Secretary.

2. *Financial.* Miss Margaret Reynolds, chairman.

3. *Newspaper.* William Alcott, chairman.

4. *Technology.* Miss Rose Vormelker, secretary.

5. *Insurance.* Miss Florence Bradley, chairman.

(h) Any further business that may properly come before the meeting.

**Monday, Oct. 4, 1926.**

2 P. M. FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

THEME: "The Need and Value of a National Clearing House of Information."

1. "A Message from Friends Across the Sea." Thomas Gorrie, chairman, The Library Committee of The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

2. "A National Clearing House of Information." Paul Clapp, assistant to the secretary, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

3. "Keeping Up with Business." Paul T. Cherington, director of research, J. Walter Thompson Co., New York, NY

4. "Need of a Clearing House of Commercial Research Information." Ward Gavett, sales promotion manager, R. L. Polk & Company, Detroit, Mich.

3:30 P. M. NEWSPAPER GROUP MEETING.

1. ADDRESS. "Review of the Year." William Alcott, librarian, *Boston Globe* Library, Boston, Mass., chairman.

2. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

3. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

*By-Laws* Executive Committee.

*Membership.* John H. Miller, librarian, King Features Syndicate, Inc., New York, N.Y.

4. ADDRESS. "Cooperation Among Newspaper Librarians: Limitations and Possibilities." Report of the Committee on Ethics. Paul P. Foster, director, Reference Department, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, chairman.

5. DISCUSSION. Opened by Charles Stolberg, librarian, *New York Sun*.

6. ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. Subject: "Handling Photos." Maurice Symonds, librarian, *New York Daily News*, presiding.

Monday, Oct. 4, 1926.

8:00 P.M. GROUP MEETINGS

(a) *Advertising—Commercial—Industrial Group.*

1. ADDRESS. Frederic A. Mooney, librarian, Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.

2. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES;  
Research  
Publicity  
Membership

3. ADDRESS. "Education and Continuation Reading as Conducted by Special Librarians." Paper to be prepared by Cator Woolford, president, Retail Credit Association, Atlanta, Ga.

4. DISCUSSION.

(b) *Insurance Group*

DISCUSSION. "Current Affairs in the Insurance World." Led by Miss Florence Bradley, librarian, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, chairman.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1926.

10 A. M. SECOND GROUP MEETINGS

(a) *Advertising—Commercial—Industrial Group.*

1. ADDRESS. "Government Sources of Information." Homer Joseph Dodge, Federal Trade Information Service, Washington, D.C.

2. DISCUSSION.

3. REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

(b) *Financial Group.*

THEME. "Inside Publicity or How Can We Sell Ourselves to Our Organizations."

Forrest B. Spaulding, Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, New York.

Miss Laura Gage, librarian, Central Trust Company, Chicago.

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

Miss Lydia Jacobus, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Ethel Baxter, librarian, American Bankers Association, New York City.

Miss Emma Boyer, librarian, Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

DISCUSSION BY MEMBERS.

BUSINESS.

ROUND TABLE LUNCHEON.

(c) *Newspaper Group* (9:30 A. M.)

ADDRESS. "Standard Classification for Newspaper Libraries." Report of the Classification Committee. Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian, *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, chairman

DISCUSSION. Opened by Miss Jennie Welland, editor, *New York Times Index*.

ADDRESS. "Copyrighting a News Service." Miss M. B. Goodman, proprietor, *Goodman's Congressional Index*, Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS. "A Published State News Index." Mrs. Stella M. Champney, editor, *Michigan News Index*, Adrian, Mich.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. Subject: "Efficiency in the Newspaper Library." Richard Meyer, librarian, *New York Daily Mirror*, presiding.

(d) *Technology Group.*

THEME: "Sources of Information."

1. Reports of committees on sources of information representing:

Chemistry

Public Utilities

Electrical Engineering

Transportation

Rubber

Illuminating Engineering—To include report on bibliography

Technical English

2. "Patent Literature as a Source of Information." J. F. Smith.

3. DISCUSSION of reports of various committees on sources of information.

4. DISCUSSION: "How Shall Financing of Publications Be Handled?"

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1926.

2:00 P. M. SECOND GENERAL SESSION

1. "The Role of Research in Modern Scientific Marketing." J. W. Hayes, director of research, Crowell Publishing Company, New York.

2. "Musings of a Library Customer." Edward L. Kopf, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York.

3. "A Motion Picture Library for the Future." Carl E. Milliken, secretary, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1926.

6:15 P. M. DINNER AT THE HOTEL CHELSEA.

All special librarians and their friends urged to attend. There will be no address, but instead, following the dinner, there will be a motion picture prepared especially for this purpose by the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, illustrating the activities of a modern newspaper library. A brief paper of explanation will be read by Joseph F. Kwapil, librarian of the *Public Ledger*, under whose direction the motion picture was made. The motion picture will end in ample time to permit all who wish to do so to attend the General Session of A.L.A.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1926.

8:00 P. M. THIRD GROUP MEETINGS

(a) *Financial Group.*

THEME: "Why Budgets."

R. E. Wright, assistant vice-president, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.

Miss Alice Scheck, librarian, First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles

Miss Marguerite Burnett, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City.

Miss Alta B. Clafin, librarian, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Cudrum Moe, librarian, Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

Discussion by members.

Business.

(b) *Newspaper Group.*

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:

The secretary.

The treasurer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NEW BUSINESS.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. Subject and leader to be announced.

Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1926.

No meeting of S.L.A. will be held at Atlantic City today.

In Philadelphia under the auspices of A.L.A., with which S.L.A. is affiliated, will be held exercises appropriately commemorative of its fiftieth anniversary. For details of these exercises members should consult the official program of A.L.A.

An exhibit of library activities showing the progress made in library work and influence in the last half century is a feature of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition now in Philadelphia. While this exhibit concerns primarily public and similar libraries, a booth, through the generosity of A.L.A., has been set aside for showing some of the activities and uses of special libraries as well. Our members are urged to visit these exhibits and to invite their friends outside the library profession, to do the same.

Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1926.

NEWSPAPER GROUP: FOURTH GROUP SESSION.

7. P. M. DINNER MEETING AT THE PENN ATHLETIC CLUB

ADDRESS. "Aims of the Newspaper Group." William Alcott, group chairman.

ADDRESS. "Greetings from Special Libraries Association." D. N. Handy, president.

ADDRESS. "Important Reference Books of the Past Two Years." Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, Boston Public Library.

ADDRESS. "Saving Time in Research." Robert Hunt Lyman, editor, *The World Almanac*, New York.

Note—Reservations for the dinner meeting at Philadelphia, to which both men and women are invited, should be made before Tuesday evening, October 5, with Mr. Kwapil. Tickets, \$3.00. The dinner will conclude in time to enable those who desire to do so to return to Atlantic City.

Thursday, Oct. 7, 1926.

10 A. M. FINAL BUSINESS SESSION.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE. Lewis A. Armistead, chairman.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

REPORTS OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

CLOSING BUSINESS, ETC.

2:30 P. M. GROUP ROUND TABLE MEETINGS.  
*Technology Group.*

1. Reports of Technology Group Exhibits. Chicago Fair. American Gas Association.
2. Discussion of individualized library activities.
3. Unusual requests.
4. Discussion on disposition of discarded material.
5. Discussion on standardization in forms of presenting references to articles in periodicals.
6. Symposium: "Duplicating Devices."
7. Group Business.
  - Election of Officers.
  - Increase in Membership.
  - Finance.
  - Organization of local Committee for Specific Work.

Friday, Oct. 8, 1926.

9:30 A. M. FIFTH GENERAL SESSION OF A.L.A.

The A.L.A. has graciously dedicated this closing general session of its Fiftieth Anniversary Conference to affiliated associations. Addresses by selected speakers will tell of the object and achievements of The League of Library Commissions, The American Association of Law Libraries, The National Association of State Libraries, and our own Association.

It is hoped that on this occasion S.L.A. will be represented by John A. Lapp, director, National Catholic Welfare Conference of Chicago, a pioneer and builder of S.L.A., and for ten years editor of *Special Libraries Magazine*.

If Mr Lapp's engagements render impossible his presence with us, then our Association

will be represented by its president, Mr. Handy, who will speak on "The S.L.A.—Its Origin; Its Objects; Its Accomplishments; and What It Aims to Do."

## Newark's Business Branch

The June issue of *The Library*, the magazine issued by the Newark Free Public Library, is entirely devoted to the Business Branch. The front cover presents a map of the central portion of the City of Newark, designating the locations occupied from time to time by the Business Branch. It is now located in temporary quarters at 28 Clinton Street pending the erection of a new permanent home for which City of Newark has recently appropriated the sum of \$225,000.

This business number presents a wide variety of topics, books on investments, the use of directories, state and city publications, business magazines, reference questions answered over the telephone, building and loan associations and registration methods. Each article is written by a staff member and treated in a bright, newsy way. In addition, Miss Mitchell describes the library of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and under the heading "Read What You Like" are given forty titles of business books. The latter article is captioned with a piratical coat of arms, the official seal of a "Gallant Company" of eight Newarkers who have stamped their approval upon nine books. It is suggested that in order to obtain the titles of these nine books, communications should be addressed to the "Devil's Admiral," John Cotton Dana, care of Public Library, Newark, N.J.

## Nominating Committee Report

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Jennie L. Schram, D. F. Brown, Paul P. Foster and Lewis A. Armistead, chairman, submits herewith its report and has nominated the following officers of the Special Libraries Association for the year 1926-27, all of whom have consented to serve if elected:

PRESIDENT, Francis N. Cady, Nela Research Laboratory, Cleveland.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, Mary Louise Alexander, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, New York.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, Louise Keller, Independence Bureau, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY, Rose L. Vormelker, White Motor Co., Cleveland.

TREASURER, Ethel A. Shields, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, Daniel N. Handy, Insurance Library Assn., Boston.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, William Alcott, Boston Globe, Boston.

## Among the Business Books

In this number we are presenting a few book reviews prepared by members of the association. The following persons have contributed to this feature of the magazine and the editor takes this opportunity to extend his grateful thanks: Miss Mary L. Alexander, Miss Jessie Callan, Miss Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Miss Grace M. Sherwood and members of the editorial staff.

Where the reviews have been prepared by the contributors mentioned by name they are designated by initials appended.

While we realize that many timely volumes have been omitted from this summary, it is hoped that future issues of the magazine will contain other book reviews. We have confined the subjects largely to business books, but later in the year we shall review some recent books on library science.

ARMSTRONG, R. L. *Callable Bond Values*. Financial Publishing Co. Boston. 1926.

A book with this title has been promised for early release. There are, of course, numerous books available to show the yield on bonds maturing at 100, but there are no easy methods of determining the yield on a bond at its call price. This new book makes it possible to find the yield on a bond at its call price just as simply as finding the yield on a bond maturing at 100 in the ordinary yield book. The book which is in tabular form shows the yields on bonds callable at premiums and carrying coupon rates varying by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 5 to 8 per cent. and callable at premiums from 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 120, the maturities covered ranging from one to six months by months, from one to ten years by half years, fifteen and twenty years. —E.S.C.

ARNOLD, JOHN R. *Hides and Skins*. Shaw. Chicago. 1925.

This volume, which came off the press last year, is the first number of a new series devoted to raw material and market studies. The author has had wide experience as foreign trade advisor of the Tanners' Council of America and as secretary of the National Association of Importers of Hides and Skins. The writer discusses every phase of his subject with details of the marketing of hides and skins from the producing units through the channels of trade to the ultimate consumer. He explains the methods of purchase and finance; the grading and specifications; various forms of export and import duties

imposed in transit; methods of packing and shipping; and methods of sales, either through dealers, auctions or fairs. He describes the various kinds of skins and their production, distribution and general characteristics. This series of volumes should have a wide appeal to the majority of business libraries.

ATWOOD, ALBERT W. *The Mind of the Millionaire*. Harper. New York. 1926.

*The Mind of the Millionaire* strikes a new note in book-making. Albert W. Atwood, editorial staff writer for the *Saturday Evening Post*, under the above title, attempts to gratify the curiosity of the average man concerning the holders of great fortunes. In recent years we have passed from the denunciation of the millionaire to a certain complacency about him and also, it might be added, a certain curiosity. In a readable book, Mr. Atwood discusses the career of the fortune-maker, his likeness to other men, his ethics, his extravagance, his responsibilities, his beneficence and his service to the community. He shows the cautiousness of his investments and the final disposal of his income. He devotes a chapter to the Rockefeller fortune based upon a personal interview with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The book is written in a sane manner and shows the strong hold that the making of money has upon the American public.

BENNETT, GEORGE E. *Accounting Systems: Principles and Problems of Installation*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

This recent volume by Professor Bennett of Syracuse University is a non-technical treatise



upon the practical application of numerous principles of constructive accounting from the viewpoint of the average trading and manufacturing business of small and moderate size. The book has been worked out from practice. It is not a book of systems, it is a book of general principles and the latter half of the volume presents special business illustrations covering a wide range of activity, such as retail merchandising, commission selling, summer hotels, garages, foundries, machine shops, co-operative milk associations and various manufactures. The book will no doubt be useful to all accountants and to others interested in developing business.

BONNEVILLE, J. H. *Elements of Business Finance*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1925.

This volume, primarily intended as a text for college classes in business finance, is worthy of usage by business men who need a basic knowledge of this subject. The book presents the various forms of business organization and outlines the management of corporations, stock issuance, methods of obtaining capital, various types of bonds, the sale and underwriting of securities, handling of income and dividend policies. Special chapters are devoted to inter-corporate relations, illegal combinations, uses of banks and business failures. The publication is marked by unusual clearness and strict adherence to essentials.

BOUGHNER, GENEVIEVE JACKSON *Women in Journalism*. Appleton. New York. 1926.

The development of the woman's page and the increased number of women in the field of journalism is well illustrated by this latest volume on the subject. The chapter grouping is in accordance with the type of duty on the paper, as society editor, club reporter, home-making writer, the fashion scribe, the beauty oracle, are all given a place, not to mention the adviser for the lovelorn and others, the philosopher, the columnist and the writer of success stories. Other writers have a place, including the editors of the woman's page and the children's page. The syndicate writer is given a special place and an appendix describes the preparation of manuscript. A six-page bibliography completes the volume.

CONOVER, MILTON. *Working Manual of Civics*. Johns Hopkins. Baltimore. 1925.

This volume, issued as supplementary exercises to the textbooks on civics, will be of

considerable use in high schools, university extension courses and study groups. It discusses the duties of the President as well as Federal, state and local governments.

CRAWFORD, NELSON ANTRIM AND ROGERS, CHARLES ELKINS. *Agricultural Journalism*. Knopf. New York. 1926.

The rapid development of rural and suburban life in contrast to farming has created a widespread interest in agricultural journalism and the writers have presented a readable book on preparing agricultural copy for a widening group of readers. One chapter contains a brief paragraph concerning publications using farm copy which will be useful for writers on various agricultural topics. It is stated to be the first complete book on the subject ever written.

CROW, WILLIAM H. *Corporation Secretary's Guide*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1926.

A useful volume for the library of any corporation is the *Corporation Secretary's Guide* by William H. Crow. In England for many years there has been extensive literature on British secretarial practice, but volumes of this type are wanting in this country. This volume fills that need and discusses the various duties of the secretary, including stockholders' records and transfer books, corporation meetings, transfer taxation and other corporate taxation, duties in regard to security offerings, rights and privileged offerings. A chapter on commercial law is added to the volume and a glossary of financial terms. An appendix contains various forms and applications for listing stocks on leading exchanges.

CURTIS, A. B. AND COOPER, J. H. *Mathematics of Accounting*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1926.

The authors have attempted to prepare a practical textbook for the student of accounting and also to provide a usable book for the man unversed in higher accounting. The volume will be a real time saver in accounting work as it discusses many mathematical problems encountered by the layman as for example the computation of bond interest.

DAY, EDMUND E. *Statistical Analysis*. Macmillan. New York. 1925.

Recent years have produced many volumes upon statistical analysis. The latest volume by Professor Day of the University of Michigan

is intended for beginners in statistical method and planned for classroom use. For this reason, advanced mathematical phases in statistical method are avoided. The volume is freely interspersed with charts and tables and will be useful for the widening group of people who are studying statistics.

DITTMER, CLARENCE G. *Introduction to Social Statistics*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

This book, prepared by Professor Dittmer of the University of Wisconsin, has for its objective those persons who are not professional statisticians, but have to deal more or less with statistical studies and obtain certain findings. The book is also intended for volunteer and professional social workers who deal with social facts. For this reason the mathematical formulas within the book are written with great clearness and the book is free from theory and method which the average reader is incapable of understanding.

DJÖRUP, CHRISTIAN. *Foreign Exchange Accounting*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1926.

The growing interest in this country in world finance has caused a demand for books on foreign exchange accounting. Mr. Djörup's volume is a real contribution to the subject and the writer discusses in simple language difficult problems in arbitrage and other phases of foreign exchange conversion. The book also presents quick methods, short cuts and rules to facilitate the reduction, conversion and comparison of exchange rates. The volume will be useful in any business corporation having foreign relations.

EDWARDS, GEORGE W. *Investing in Foreign Securities*. Ronald Press. New York. 1926.

Mr. Edwards has written a book which is a practical guide book to foreign investments. The author discusses the underlying principles and tests for determining the value of foreign investments and analyses the factors that must be taken into consideration to correctly determine the credit position of foreign governments and corporations. Various chapters outline how the market is organized and operated, and also what problems and policies may arise out of investing abroad. A splendid resumé is included on the history of foreign investments from the Middle Ages to the present time and librarians will find most valuable the

list of sources of information on foreign investments. The work was prepared under the auspices of the Investment Bankers of America.—E.S.C.

EGGLESTON, DE WITT C. *Auditing Procedure*. Wiley. New York. 1926.

This new volume in the Wiley Accounting Series is in striking contrast to the books on accounting which were written a decade ago. It is essentially a volume for the practitioner in accounting, but, in addition to procedure, discusses to some extent theory and practice of accounting. The volume is interspersed with interesting forms, including balance sheets prepared for various purposes and forms of schedules for working papers or reports. It has received favorable comment from competent authorities.

EIGELBERNER, J. *The Investigation of Business Problems Technique and Procedure*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

This record volume by a well known, consulting industrial engineer, will be found valuable as an aid to special research. The writer discusses the field of investigation and the necessary procedure, qualifications of the investigator, the necessary preliminary analysis and the various approaches to the problem. He devotes a special chapter to bibliographical research, considering the sources of specialized data. The handling of interviews, questionnaires and their preparation, reasoning and interpretive processes, forms of tabulation and presentation, suggestion and inference and development of the conclusion are all included in this voluminous study. A group of selected references by chapters increases the usefulness of the book.

FAIRCHILD, FRED ROGERS; FURNISS, EDGAR STEVENSON AND BUCK, NORMAN SYDNEY. *Elementary Economics*. Macmillan. New York. 1926.

This publication, in two volumes, prepared at Yale University by members of the Departments of Political Science and Political Economy, is planned to help college students to a knowledge of the fundamental facts and principles of the economic world in which they live. It is strictly a treatise for beginners and avoids all controversial subjects. It will also be of value to the general reader who desires a good text on the subject.

HERSCHEL, ARTHUR HOBART. *The Selection and Care of Sound Investments*. Wilson. New York. 1925.

The World War brought into the security market thousands of new investors and for the use of these investors there came forth from the presses a vast number of books on investments. The contribution by Mr. Herschel, formerly connected with the Bureau of Corporations, is planned to reach not only this large new group of investors, but to explain certain investment principles. The book is written in a readable manner and is accompanied by a good bibliography.

HAMEL, CHARLES D. *The United States Board of Tax Appeals—Practice and Evidence*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1926.

*The United States Board of Tax Appeals—Practice and Evidence* is a supplementary volume to the Prentice-Hall Tax Service. This new volume by Mr. Hamel of the District of Columbia Bar, will be found useful to the wide group of persons who are especially interested in the various Federal revenue acts. The appendices contain the Revenue Act of 1926, rules of practice and various forms.

HEERMANCE, EDGAR L. *The Ethics of Business*. Harper. New York. 1926.

This contribution to this important subject pays special attention to present-day standards and the changing attitude toward improper business practices. A special chapter is devoted to American Trade Associations and an appendix gives a list of the professions and industries that are now adopting codes of ethics. A selected list of case material is printed as an appendix.

HUEBNER, GROVER G. AND JOHNSON, EMORY R. *The Railroad Freight Service*. Appleton. New York. 1926.

This new volume in Appleton's Railway Series has been prepared by two men who have given an intimate study to the problems of transportation. Written primarily for the use of railroad officials and for those in charge of the traffic and transportation activities of industry, it also is of great value to those persons who desire to study in a concrete manner railroad operation. It not only shows the complicated business which the handling of railroad freight entails, but it also indicates that railroading today is becoming more and more efficient and economical as a result of the care-

ful technical investigations of railroad officials. There is a more friendly relation between the railroad men and the shippers who through public service associations of various sorts, are co-operating with the railroads to create efficiency in freight handling. The volume discusses all forms of car service and expedited freight services, special privileges in reconsignment and transit, terminal handling and industrial railroads. It also considers freight traffic rules and practices, including the various shipping papers, rules for the handling of freight, routing powers and functions and the settlement of claims. The concluding section of the book is devoted to the organization of the freight service, which not only includes freight traffic and transportation, but the traffic associations and inspection bureaus, industrial traffic departments and railway service associations. The book shows various forms for handling freight and contains a list of references at the conclusion of each chapter.

LEROSSIGNOL, JAMES EDWARD. *First Economics*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

Dean LeRossignol of the University of Nebraska, has written in a simple way some of the fundamental problems of economics and the book will be found of value to the reader who desires the subject presented to him a readable manner.

NORTON, THOMAS JAMES. *The Constitution of the United States*. Little, Brown. Boston. 1925.

This writer presents an up-to-date study of the Constitution, including analysis of the latest amendments and a valuable group of charts. A lengthy preface describes the purpose of the book as the desire to make accessible to every citizen a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States.

POWELSON, J. A. *Introductory Accounting*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1926.

This new volume for the use of students of accounting strives to present the principles of bookkeeping and elementary accounting so that anyone without previous knowledge of the subject can apply the methods directly to business. For the purpose of relieving the tension caused by continuous presentation of problems and figures, a series of questions and answers are interspersed throughout the book. The volume will have a wide appeal among students of practical accounting.

RIEDEL, ROBERT EDGAR. *The Story of the Western Railroads*. Macmillan. New York. 1926.

Mr. Riegel has written a book which furnishes the background for an intelligent understanding of the problem of adjustment of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a timely history which leads up to the present-day conditions of transportation in the west. The particular value of this work lies in the fact that the author has woven into railroad history the story of the part played by each individual railroad as well as its inter-relations with all other roads. They are all traced together, but according to their positions of relative importance at different times, through the succeeding periods of government aid, Federal and state, caused by public enthusiasm; the period of prosperity from Civil War to the panic of 1873; the over-development and speculation resulting in the first movement toward positive regulation; the recovery period when the "West became the granary of the nation;" the early eighties when a number of transcontinental roads were completed, a period of transition from pioneer conditions to those of the present day;" the breakdown of the pools and passage of the Act to Regulate Commerce of 1887; the reign of the giants and the control passing into the hands of eastern capitalists; and finally the period of government regulation. A well-arranged list of books on sources of material and additional reading is included.—J.C.

ROBINSON, LELAND REX. *Investment Trust Organization and Management*. Ronald Press. New York. 1926.

Mr. Robinson, who is an authority on investment trusts, has filled a long-felt need by writing the first complete treatise on this subject. The author covers all sides of the subject from the purpose and character, legal status, management, accounting problems and tendencies in British investment trust development to the American investment trusts which are so rapidly gaining favor in this country. The book contains a world of information on this subject which to date has been inadequately covered by scattered and meagre information.—E.S.C.

ROWNTREE, B. SEEBOHM. *The Human Factor in Business*. Longmans. London. 1925.

The British labor situation aroused interest in working conditions in Great Britain. This

little volume by Mr. Rowntree, now in its second edition, is a valuable aid in ascertaining the development of stable economic conditions in England.

RUSH, CHARLES E. AND WINSLOW, AMY. *Modern Aladdins and Their Magic*. Little, Brown. Boston. 1926.

In clear, lucid and interesting exposition, alike intelligible to adult or child, the science of things about us is brought to focus in *Modern Aladdins and Their Magic*. The book is divided into ten parts. Part I. "In the Schoolroom" divulges how paper, books, pencils, pens, ink, chalk, pastes, glues and typewriters came into being. Parts II to IX, concerning themselves with the house we live in, cover extensively nearly everything of a practical nature that is found in kitchen, basement, laundry, bathroom, dining-room, living room, mother's sewing room and wardrobes. The light of the lamp is thrown into the jewel box and we read of gems and paint pots, of moonlight metal and the pot at the end of the rainbow. The magic of Aladdin shines about each of these well written narratives, so that intense interest is sustained throughout the reading until the climax of each discovery in nature's vast laboratory becomes a certainty.—G.M.S.

SCHLUTER, W. C. *Credit Analysis*. Prentice-Hall. New York. 1925.

Professor Schluter of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, has written an unusually valuable book on the analysis of credit risks. The book tells exactly how credit information is obtained and makes clear every point used in reaching a judgment or credit risk. The writer shows how bankers, accountants and credit men determine the safe and profitable ratio between borrowed and owned working capital and outlines the principles of budgeting. The book is stated to be a pioneer in its field.

SPLAWN, WALTER M. W. *Consolidation of Railroads*. Macmillan. New York. 1925. 290p.

The Transportation Act of 1920 instructed the Interstate Commerce Commission to prepare and adopt a plan for a limited number of systems but preserving competition as fully as possible. Professor William Z. Ripley of Harvard University, prepared a report on the subject at the request of the commission. The

tentative plan of the commission is based on this report which is an analysis of the commercial geography of the country and a statement of the principles involved in consolidation. Hearings have been held in relation to its suggestions. In Mr. Splawn's book a digest of the Ripley report is given, as well as a chapter on the record of the hearings which extended from 1922 to 1924. The book sets forth the advantages and disadvantages that might be derived from the application of the commission plan. The author's study of the situation has forced him to the opinion that the result of consolidation will be quite different from what has been expected and on the whole rather disappointing. He appeals for permissive rather than compulsory consolidation "We would come nearer getting an observance of principles if the task were approached piecemeal, and through the years, each case being passed upon as it arose."—J.C.

STEVENSON, RUSSELL A. AND TAYLOR, R. EMMETT. *Questions and Problems in Accounting*. Macmillan. New York. 1926.

This book, prepared by two professors of the University of Cincinnati, consists of questions and problems in the principles of accounting, arranged according to topics. It is a useful book for persons who desire to improve their knowledge of accounting or for use in universities as a supplementary volume.

SWIFT, EDGAR JAMES. *Business Power Through Psychology*. Scribners. New York. 1925.

Professor Swift has added another volume to the long series on business psychology. The writer takes up the question of the strategy and the tactics of salesmanship, selecting salesmen, the psychology of personnel management and the psychology of managing men. A chapter is devoted to the psychology of leadership, another to thinking as an asset in business and a final chapter to mental efficiency. The style is somewhat discursive and quite unlike the majority of volumes upon the subject.

THOMPSON, J. WALTER Co., compiler. *Population and Its Distribution*. 4th ed. J. Walter Thompson Co. New York 1926.

*Population and Its Distribution* is a valuable statistical study prepared by the J. Walter Thompson Co. The fourth edition of this publication has just come from the press and is a more elaborate volume than its predeces-

sors. Among its outstanding features are a study of six hundred and seventy-nine retail shopping areas; a tabulation and map showing the income tax returns of every county in the United States and for the principal cities; a compilation of retail and wholesale dealers covering eighteen principal trades, arranged by states and by cities under population groups; a listing of the drug and grocery chain stores in the various cities, stated to be the first time such figures have been put into book form; and the latest population estimates for the various cities and towns. The book will be a valuable tool to the student in marketing problems and will be used extensively by sales managers and advertising men. One significant fact brought out by the volume is that 83 per cent. of the taxable personal income is reported from nineteen states. The study of shopping centers brings out some extraordinary variations. Two cities in Maine are of equal population, but one city has a trading population twice as great as the other. Each state is assigned an outline map with cross-hatchings showing the tax returns by counties.

WITHERS, HARTLEY. *Hints About Investments*. Eveleigh, Nash & Grayson. London. 1926.

Just received in this country is a British view of the elements and theory of investment written by the well-known English economist, Hartley Withers. It is a refreshing and readable book on a subject which is supposed to be most complicated and deep. Although written from the British viewpoint, the American investor may read with profit and will often find that he may extend the application to his own investment policy. The main idea of the presentation is most interesting—that is whether the investor is a creditor or part owner. This is an idea which is overlooked in most books on the subject of investments. In stating the case of "ordinary" or "common" shares vs bonds, Mr. Withers doubts whether comparative safety with a fixed rate is necessarily preferable to comparative risk with the possibility of the expansion of income. There are well developed and informative chapters on life insurance investments, public debt, trustee securities and mortgages and real estate. In the last chapter, on "The Ignorant Investor," the author deplors that the job of educating this type of investor belongs to no one in particular and advocates the idea of a trust company with an absolutely undoubted board

making a specialty of catering to the ignorant investor by taking his money and issuing shares to him.—E.S.C.

### Books on Advertising and Marketing

AGNEW, H. E. *Cooperative Advertising by Competitors*. Harper. New York. 1926.

This is a complete story of advertising campaigns carried on jointly by trade associations; by retailers with a common interest; by churches, or an entire community. It is the first real manual on these increasingly popular forms of advertising activity.—M.L.A.

ART DIRECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK. *Fourth Annual of Advertising Art*. Book Service Company. New York. 1926.

This work contains reproductions of several hundred of the year's best advertising illustrations. They will prove useful as samples of the work of our leading artists and as suggestions for advertising layouts.—M.L.A.

BARTON, L. M. *Study of Eighty-one Principal American Markets*. 1925.

Statistics gathered by "The 100,000 Group of American Cities" are included in this volume, which will prove a real time-saver because figures available in many different sources are here conveniently assembled. The character of each city of over 100,000 population is sketched briefly. Statistics on population, automobiles owned and numbers of wholesalers and retailers of all lines of goods are presented for the key city and for all towns within its trading radius.—M.L.A.

BREWSTER, ARTHUR JUDSON. *An Introduction to Retail Advertising*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

This volume is a well-balanced book on the subject of advertising, including retailing, collection of material, preparation of copy, use of mediums and other phases of advertising. Test questions and exercises complete each chapter.

BROWN, EDMUND. *Marketing*. Harper. New York. 1926.

Mr. Brown's book differs from most books on marketing in that the treatment is along commodity lines, rather than a study of the channels of distribution only. The prevailing methods of selling many different staple and basic products are described. There is also a

brief discussion of some of the standard phases of the modern merchandising process. M.L.A.

COPELAND, M. T. *Principles of Merchandising*. Shaw. New York. 1925.

This is one of the Harvard University School of Business Administration "case books," in which the actual sales policies of two thousand firms in the United States are described. Extremely useful information is given, that would be a safer guide if it had not been necessary to disguise the names of the firms.—M.L.A.

COVER, JOHN H. *Advertising—Its Problems and Methods*. Appleton. New York. 1926.

This volume, prepared by Professor Cover of the University of Denver, is another new textbook on advertising. It contains a brief introduction as an opening chapter on market analysis by Percival White, a consulting market analyst. The volume is intended both for the use of the student and the practical business man.

HARING, H. A. *Warehousing; Trade Customs and Practices, Financial and Legal Aspects*. Ronald. New York. 1926.

In the field of organized marketing this book is the encyclopaedia of information that pertains to the physical distribution of goods. The carefully prepared index of the book makes it possible to trace the smallest bit of information needed.—M.L.A.

HERROLD, LLOYD D. *Advertising Copy*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

A valuable book on the handling of copy has been issued by Professor Herrold of the Northwestern University School of Commerce. It takes up all phases of the preparation of copy and should be a useful tool in any advertising house.

HINMAN, ALBERT G. AND DORAU, HERBERT B. *Real Estate Merchandising*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

The literature of real estate has developed rapidly within the last few years. This new book is a valuable addition to the real-estate group. It is an outgrowth of work in urban-land economics which has been carried on by the authors in the Institute for Research in

Land Economics and Public Utilities. Their investigation showed that the transfer of ownership of land is of vital significance to urban economy. In other words, *Real Estate Merchandising* is a compilation and analysis of the factors and problems involved in effecting the transfer of land ownership. The book clearly shows the new concepts of real-estate merchandising as a profession and a public calling. It discusses the real-estate market and realty as a merchandisable commodity. The handling of a real-estate organization is carefully analyzed and real-estate management, the selection of salesmen and the sales process are assigned special chapters. Advertising and publicity are given a prominent place, including the selection of mediums, the selective appeal, the preparation of copy and advertising display. Direct-mail advertising and selling are given considerable space and the final chapter is devoted to the effectiveness of merchandising methods. An appendix contains a code of ethics, a legislative act for the regulation of real estate brokers and rules for multiple listing. Numerous forms are scattered throughout the book.

IVEY, PAUL W., Ph.D. *Salesmanship Applied*. Shaw. Chicago. 1925.

Dr. Ivey, merchandising investigator, lecturer and counselor, has placed in book form a course in salesmanship presented by him for many years throughout the country. As a result, the book has a closer personal touch than the average volume on selling and is based upon the training of sales forces for a large group of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. In the preface Dr. Ivey expresses his thanks to O. E. Norman, educational director of the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke Company of Chicago, an active member of the Special Libraries Association. The book discusses various phases of making a sale with marked emphasis on personality. The book has the rare distinction of being written by an academic man without seeming to be academic and should be a good working tool for the experienced salesman.

KLEPPNER, O. *Advertising Procedure*. Prentice-Hall. New York 1925.

Mr. Kleppner has given us an exceptionally good text-book on advertising, because "brass-tack" information has left no place for the purely theoretical. Every phase of advertising is included and the methods in current use

are described. Some of the especially useful features are a good bibliography, a glossary of advertising terms, and a table giving methods of legally protecting advertising ideas.—M.L.A.

LYON, LEVERETT S. *Salesmen in Marketing Strategy*. Macmillan. New York. 1926.

Another volume on salesmanship, this one intended for the use of university students, sales managers and economists. Primarily written as a textbook, it contains some useful points for the general reader. The volume is well illustrated and contains useful maps in relation to territorial selling divisions.

OPDYCKE, J. B. *Language of Advertising*. Pitman. New York. 1925.

Although written as a text book for the student of advertising, this proves to be a collection of entertaining essays on the importance of books; the fun of reading, and the many phases of that modern phenomenon—publicity. Its literary flavor is delightful and somewhat unusual in the field of business books.—M.L.A.

POFFENBERGER, A. T. *Psychology in Advertising*. Shaw. Chicago. 1926.

This book presents the established facts of psychology and applies them practically to the planning and production of advertisements. In it are given the results of many laboratory tests which clearly indicate consumer reactions to various copy appeals, to the size of advertisement, use of color, illustrations and type forms.—M.L.A.

QUIETT, GLENN C. AND CASEY, RALPH D. *Principles of Publicity*. Appleton. New York. 1926.

The use of organized publicity as a means to influence public opinion and to present before the whole country various causes and doctrines has developed a new type of literature. This volume by Messrs. Quiett and Casey shows the methods of reaching the great American public through the various channels, such as the newspaper, preparation of printed matter, the trade press, the house organ, the motion picture, the exhibition, the public school, the college, the church and a dozen other means. The volume is a new one in its field and should be of considerable value to those persons who are developing publicity campaigns. A bibliography arranged by chapter headings is included in the volume.

## Editor's Desk

A recent appeal on the part of the editor for publications issued under the auspices of the various members has brought to the desk a sheaf of fine reading matter. Among these items may be noted *The Little Times*, the monthly staff paper of the *New York Times*. Its pages are well illustrated and the reading matter covers all departments of the newspaper. A special sports page reports *Times* events in baseball, tennis and golf, as well as the outings of the Times Hiking Club. A story on the use of the new Photostat Department shows the value of photostat reprints from earlier publications of the *Times*.

There also comes the first number of *The Annuaire* which stands for the American Merchant Marine Library Association. This initial issue contains "The Autobiography of a Book" by Josephine Daskam Bacon and interesting notes concerning the various dispatch offices maintained by the association.

Two bulletins with similar format, but dissimilar matter, have come to us from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. These bulletins are attractively printed with interesting cover pictures and doubtless render real service to their respective corporations.

We have previously mentioned the *Library Review*, of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, which is being augmented by a leaflet entitled "Dennison Library" recently received from Mr. Mooney.

*Business and Financial Comment*, issued by the First Wisconsin National Bank comes through the kindness of Miss Reynolds.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company General Library, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company Library, and many others, send us accession lists put out in manifold form. We hope that the members will continue to keep the editor on the mailing list for these most interesting documents.

*Les Annuaire Pratiques des Industries et du Commerce en Belgique*: To those particularly interested in the commercial industries of Belgium, certain publication issued by Jules Bertrand and A. Lalière, of Brussels, will be enlightening. These are on file at the New York Public Library, at 476 Fifth Avenue, New York, and may be consulted there. Special

attention is called to one of these works, entitled, *Etude sur le Coton*, which will have an appeal to those engaged in the cotton industry.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London, Inc. will be glad to send to persons interested copies of their monthly bulletin entitled *Anglo-American Trade*. They also desire to place on file in the rooms of the Chamber at Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, copies of any publications which would be suitable for the use and instruction of members and visitors at the American Chamber of Commerce. The directors of the organization include representatives of leading banking and commercial houses located in London.

The importance of research may be noted in such a statement as this from Mr. Lawrence Killam, president of the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co.: "If the chemical research work of our laboratories regarding utilization of hemlock cellulose is successful, we will double and treble the size of our plant."

## Library of Style and Design

Preliminary plans for the formation of a library of style and design for the ready-to-wear and allied trades are being worked out, states the *New York Times*, and the scheme will be put into operation possibly in time for the next spring season, according to Mr. John W. Hahn, executive director of the National Garment Retailers' Association. The idea of the style library was suggested by Mr. Franklin Simon and contemplates the assembly in a convenient location of books on garment and fabric design, together with related data. The material would be for the use of ready-to-wear manufacturers, designers, retailers, woolen and silk mills and any others who are interested in the styling of women's garments.

"Since the idea was first set forth by Mr. Simon," said Mr. Hahn yesterday, "there have been numerous expressions of commendation and offers of help in supplying the books and other valuable data needed for the prompt functioning of the library. The garment manufacturers regard the plan as extremely well worth while and one that should result in the raising of American style standards in ready-to-wear. The library will not have any official connection with our association, but will have a separate organization and will be the property of the entire ready-to-wear industry."



## Events and Publications

The *United Empire, the Royal Colonial Institute Journal*, for June, 1926, contains an interesting article on the Library of Parliament at Ottawa, Canada. It is estimated that the collection numbers over seven hundred and fifty thousand volumes, about two-thirds being in English. This immense library, the largest in Canada, is administered jointly by two librarians appointed by the Governor-in-Council, one called the general librarian and the other the parliamentary librarian.

B. M. Headicar, Honorable Secretary of the Universities' Library for Central Europe, has an interesting communication in *Nature* for July 3, 1926 on "The Disposal of Scientific Journals."

Brown, Crosby & Co., insurance brokers, 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, have recently issued *Service Annuities or Pensions* and a reprint of an address by C. S. Ching, Supervisor of Industrial Relations of the United States Rubber Company, on *Industry's Obligation to Superannuation and an Evaluation of Present and Proposed Plans*. Copies of these publications can be obtained upon application.

*Trade Wings*, the house organ of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, in the issue for June, 1926, presents an article on "How the Public Library Makes Profit for Industry," by Julia S. Harron, library editor, Cleveland Public Library.

The library of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York has recently placed upon all the bulletin boards of the company and its affiliated corporations a series of posters vividly presenting the value of the library for information of every kind. Some of the trenchant phrases are. "Books—like the steps of a stair lead to doors higher up;" "Read, Heed, Speed, to Your Library." The exhibition of posters produced prompt results. The questions were nearly doubled within a month and it is estimated that the display has created good-will toward the library among the various employees.

The sixth *Letter-Bulletin*, in a series issued by the American Institute of Accountants, discusses bankruptcy problems. This series is intended to inform business men, bankers, credit men, attorneys and others regarding changes in the National Bankruptcy Act. Copies may be obtained from the American Institute of

Accountants, 135 Cedar Street, New York City.

The publication of the Japan Society for May, 1926, describes the opening of the Anglo-American Law Library of Dr. R. Masujima, eminent Tokyo lawyer and founder of the English Law School in Tokyo. Suitable ceremonies characterized the opening, including addresses by Hon. Charles McVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, and other prominent jurists. The article also gives an interesting commentary by a Japanese newspaper on the development of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence in Japan.

Miss Ethel Cleland, Business Branch librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, in the monthly publication of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, under the heading "Business Information on Tap," discusses the increased demands for business data on the part of business men.

The Business Historical Society, incorporated in the state of Massachusetts, to encourage and aid the study of the evolution of business in all periods and in all countries, has issued its initial bulletin dated June, 1926.

The Municipal Reference Library of the City of Chicago, has on file a growing collection of city seals, shields, and similar emblems and devices of cities in the United States and elsewhere. The seals are arranged in alphabetical order. As requests are made upon libraries from time to time for copies of city seals, the Municipal Reference Library takes this occasion to bring its collection to the attention of those interested. It will be pleased to supply any seal or loan the collection to libraries upon the usual inter-library loan basis, upon request.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards has issued a new edition of its bibliography of books on real estate and allied subjects of interest to real-estate men. Miss Carrie Maude Jones, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, is librarian of the association.

J. R. Hildebrand, chief of school service of the National Geographic Society, states that the Society will continue during the coming year the *Geographic News Bulletins*, which are the gift of the Society to education. Thirty issues are published during the school year. They can be sent only to teachers who pay 25 cents a year to cover mailing costs.

The March *National Bureau of Economic Research*, New York City, announces three more research reports as follows:

1. Business annals of seventeen countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and both Americas, running in some instances back one hundred and thirty-six years from date.

2. First report of a series dealing with migration and business cycles—the result of an investigation made for the Social Science Research Council.

3. New estimates for the different earnings and income classes, a supplement to the income in the various states.

## Personal Notes

As we go to press word comes that Demarchus C. Brown, who served for many years as State Librarian of Indiana, has passed away. Mr. Brown was recently made librarian emeritus and book consultant of the new department known as the Indiana Library Department in which are consolidated the State Library and the Library Commission. Louis J. Bailey, formerly librarian of the Flint Public Library, assumed the directorship of September 1. Mr. Bailey, prior to the World War, was librarian at Gary, Indiana.

Miss Ethel Wigmore has been appointed assistant librarian of the National Health Library, New York City.

Miss Alberta W. Shaffer has accepted a position with the School of Commerce Library of New York University, at Washington Square.

Miss Ethel M. Allen, formerly with the Newark Public Library, is now in the library of the Henry L. Doherty Co. of New York.

Miss Olga H. Schult is filling the position of order clerk in the library of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Thomas Coulson, formerly foreign manager of the Library Bureau at London, England, is now connected with the Victor Talking Machine Co. of Camden, N.J. Our readers will recall Major Coulson's interesting address at the Swampscott conference.

Miss Ruth Anderson has been added to the staff of the library of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

Miss Eleanor O'Toole, librarian of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, was married on June 23 to Mr. John Crowder. Miss E. Ruth Jones has been appointed librarian.

John A. Lapp of Chicago was elected president of the National Conference of Social Work at the fifty-third meeting of the conference at Cleveland in June. Mr. Lapp was in-

timately identified with the Special Libraries Association in the earlier days, assuming the editorship of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* in 1910 and holding that office for a period of seven years. This period of early development is best shown by an article entitled "The Growth of a Big Idea," which appeared in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES* for September-October, 1918, in which Mr. Lapp illustrates the field and development of the special library. Since leaving the library field Mr. Lapp has been director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council and is widely known in educational circles. He is the author of a number of books widely used in the schools, including *Learning to Earn*, *Our America*, *The American Citizen*, *Economics and the Community*, and *Practical Social Science*. He was a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education appointed by President Wilson, which proposed the Smith-Hughes Act, and was the draughtsman of that measure.

Miss Lenore Greene and Miss S. A. Newton of the Los Angeles Museum, are in the midst of moving their library to a specious room in the new wing of the Science, History and Art Building. Miss Newton is in charge of the picture collection which is rapidly becoming an essential part of the library.

Miss Maude Carabin, librarian of the Detroit Edison Company, and formerly President of the S.L.A., was married on May 22, 1926, to Mr. Charles Leland Mann at Utica, Michigan. After October 1 Mr. and Mrs. Mann will be at home at Ryburn, Rochester, Michigan.

Miss Elizabeth N. Herlihy, secretary of the City Planning Board of Boston, spoke in Manchester, N.H. on June 7 before a joint zoning meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs of that city. Miss Herlihy has charge of one of the two city planning libraries in the United States.