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OHIO STATE LIBRARY  
REPORTS  
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1908-09



Reference Department.



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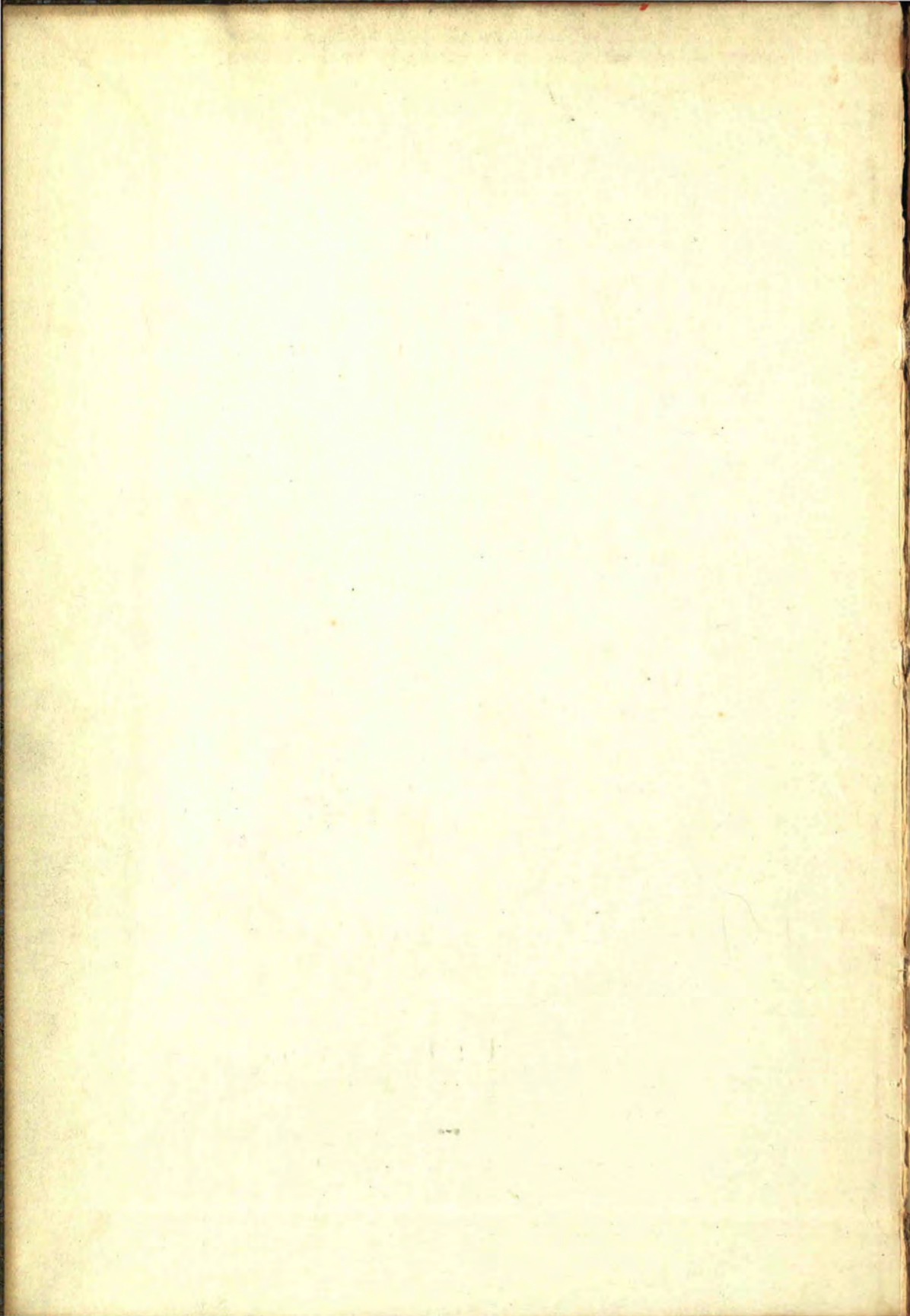
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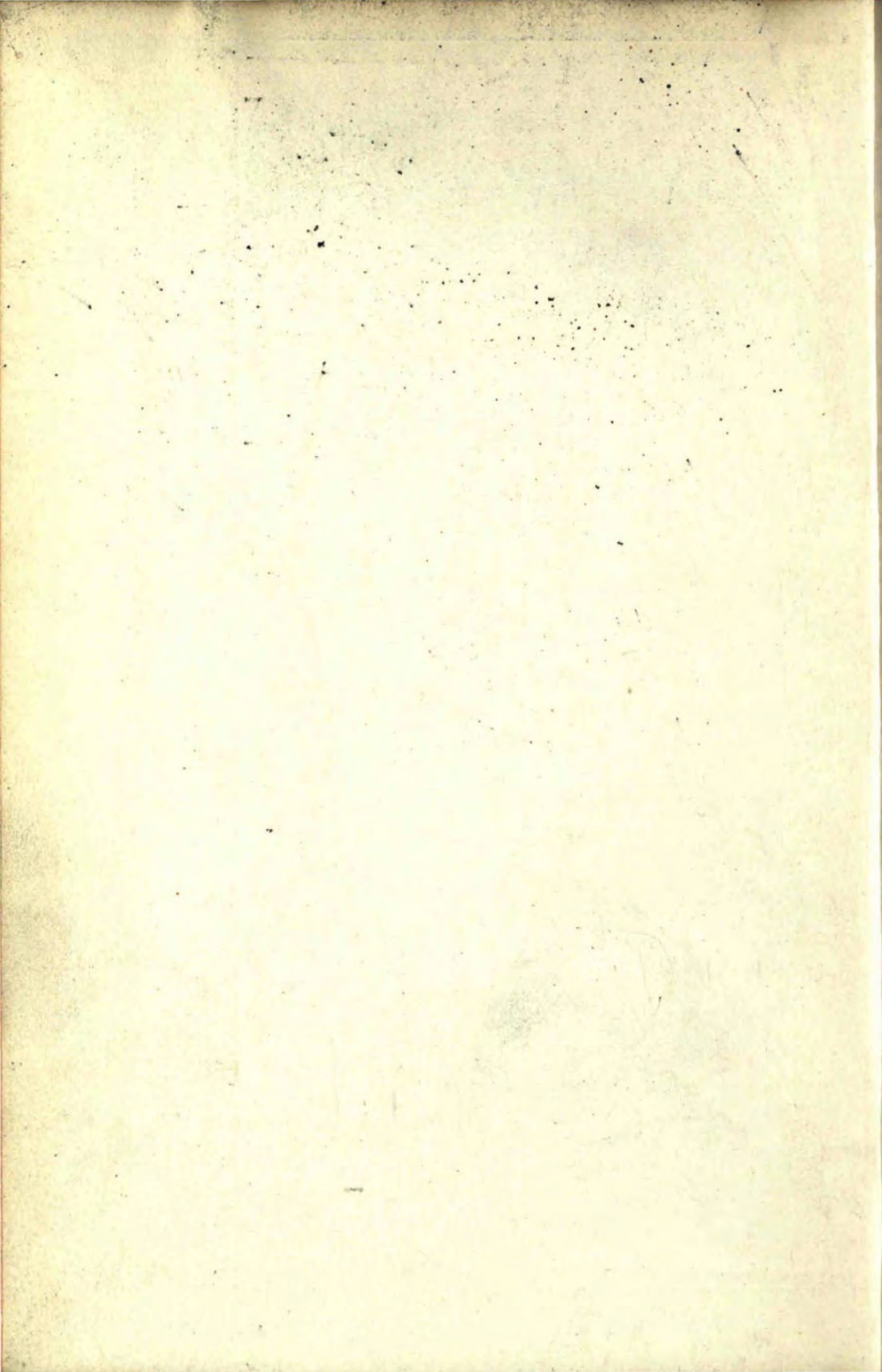
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STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO  
65 SOUTH FRONT STREET  
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

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Sixty-Third Annual Report

OF THE

Commissioners

OF THE


Ohio State Library

TO THE

Governor of the State of Ohio

FOR THE

Year Ending November 15, 1908

STATE LIBRARY  
  
COLUMBUS OHIO

Springfield, Ohio:  
The Springfield Publishing Company,  
State Printers.  
1909.



THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OHIO STATE LIBRARY

OF THE STATE OF OHIO

FOR THE YEAR 1851

STATE LIBRARY  
OHIO



BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

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J. F. McGREW.....	Springfield
CHARLES ORR.....	Cleveland
JOHN McSWEENEY.....	Wooster



GENERAL LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION.

TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

(4)



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1908.

*To His Excellency, Andrew L. Harris, Governor of Ohio:*

We have the honor to submit the sixty-third annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners, which is the thirteenth under the library act of 1896.

We are pleased to record increased activity in all lines of library work within the past year. The report of the librarian shows more general use of all departments of the library. The enrollment of patrons steadily increases, more books are loaned, and closer relations are gradually developing with the public libraries of the state. On the following pages are to be found interesting statistics and information from which the following facts are gleaned. There are in Ohio 1,022 libraries, with an aggregate of 3,716,491 volumes. Of these 783 are public school libraries, 115 are institutional libraries and 124 public libraries. The free public libraries aggregate 2,034,426 volumes, and their activities, measured by reference use and loan books, easily surpass either of the other classes.

The demonstrated efficiency of the free public library as an educational agency has inaugurated and stimulated the movement to extend its services to communities that do not now enjoy library privileges. Departments of library organization have been established in many states with gratifying results. The General Assembly at its last session, made an appropriation to commence the work in Ohio. A library organizer has been employed and the preliminary work of this new department is now well under way. A larger appropriation will be necessary to carry out successfully the plans for the coming year.

There is no abatement in the demand for books from the traveling library department. In the number of volumes loaned and communities reached the record is unsurpassed by that of any previous year.

We regret to report that no provision has been made for additional room. Legislators have freely admitted this serious need of the library, but have been unable to agree upon a plan of relief. Adequate room is absolutely necessary to growth and satisfactory administration. Until this is provided it will continue to be our duty to report annually this imperative need of the library.

The certification of librarians has received much attention in the state within the year. It has been considered by the General Assembly and it was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the Ohio Library Association.



The movement indicates a growing appreciation of trained and efficient service. In no other field of work does the value of the well equipped and conscientious employe so distinctly increase with added years of experience. These facts are coming to be more generally recognized. It is doubtless the desire of every library board to make merit the first requisite in the employment of librarians and assistants. A legally established standard would aid trustees in the employment of library workers and give to the latter a substantial testimonial of qualifications.

In conclusion, we wish to commend the librarian and his assistants for faithful and efficient work. The improved and improving condition of the library is due primarily to their loyal service.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. McGREW,

CHARLES ORR,

JOHN MCSWEENEY,

*Board of Library Commissioners.*



## STATE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1908.

### *To the Board of Library Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the State Librarian for the year ending November 15, 1908. Within the past year additions have been made as follows:

	Volumes.
To the Traveling Library Department.....	3,465
To the General Library Department.....	2,647
Total .....	6,112
Withdrawn .....	250
To replace lost copies.....	127— 377
Net increase since last report.....	5,735

The number of volumes in the State Library at the close of last year was 121,463. This, with the net increase for the year, makes a total of 127,198 volumes.

Following a suggestion of the governor that the report be reduced in volume, the list of additions to the library is omitted. These books are all permanently recorded in the accession registers of the two departments. The more important items purchased for the General Library are published in the Monthly Bulletin, and it has been thought that the publication of a complete list of additions might be omitted without loss to the library or its patrons.

The purchase of three volumes of "The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps," at \$100 a volume, materially reduced the money available for other books. Within the year the collection of early Ohio newspapers has been enlarged by the purchase of a file of the *Zanesville Express and Republican Standard*, covering the dates from the first issue, Dec. 30, 1812, to Dec. 19, 1816. This file, it is believed, could not be duplicated. The publishers of *The Ohio Farmer* presented thirty-five volumes of that paper, completing the file in the library, from 1874 to date.

Other noteworthy additions are as follows: Current Literature, v. 1-24, 1888-98; Land of Sunshine, v. 1-15, 1895-1901; Out West, v. 16-24, 1902-06; Sewanee Review, v. 1-14, 1893-1906; Parliamentary Debates, 1900-06, 85 v.; Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd, 4th and 6th series, 50 v.; Cy-



clopedias of Drawing, Architecture, Electricity and Engineering, 24 v.; Works of D. G. Mitchell, 15 v.; Ridpath's History of the United States of America, 15 v.

#### REFERENCE WORK AND CIRCULATION.

The patronage of the General Library is steadily increasing. Many books are loaned by mail and express. At times the library is unable to meet the demands for books on subjects of current popular interest, but in most cases it has been convenient to respond satisfactorily to requests for books and information. Twenty-one thousand four hundred and two volumes were issued from the department—4,592 more than last year; 47,267 volumes were used for reference purposes in the library. This does not include the number of volumes consulted in the Document Department. Five hundred and seventy-seven new patrons were enrolled within the year.

As stated in previous reports, the State Library is strongest in history, travel, biography and document literature. There is a growing demand for books on science and useful arts. To meet this demand and build up a creditable collection of books on these subjects appropriations must be increased. The State Library now spends less for books and periodicals in all of its departments than some of the libraries in the large cities pay for periodicals alone.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

##### *Initiative and Referendum.*

A pamphlet of twenty-two pages on this subject was prepared especially for the use of the General Assembly before which an amendment providing for direct legislation was thoroughly discussed at the last session. The introductory note sets forth the scope and purpose of the work, as follows:

"Two years ago, in a bulletin published for the use of the General Assembly of Ohio, was included a list of references on direct legislation. Since that time much has been written on the subject. In this little pamphlet a much larger list of references is presented. This is supplemented with a copy of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of Ohio, which passed the Senate March 7, 1906, and is now pending in the House, together with the full text of the constitutional provisions of all the states that have adopted the initiative and referendum. To these are added the amendments that will be voted upon in Maine, Missouri and North Dakota. This is the first time that all of these texts have been published together in convenient form for comparison. The current and prospective interest in this subject, it is believed, fully warrants the somewhat extended bibliography here presented."



The proposed amendment to the state constitution, providing for the initiative and referendum, failed to pass at the last session of the General Assembly, and as it will probably be considered again at the coming session, a supplemental list of references will be published bringing the subject down to date.

*Magazines in American Indexes to Periodicals.*

This list was compiled by Miss A. P. Metcalf, Reference Librarian of the Oberlin College Library. The character of the publication is set forth in the title. It is a list of magazines included in the American indexes to periodical literature. It is to be used as a basis for a union list of periodicals in the libraries of Ohio. Such a compilation would be of value to many of the libraries of the state. It would guide to sources of magazine material in all co-operating libraries, and would serve a purpose similar to that of the newspaper list published in 1902.

*Books of Interest to Farmers.*

This is a list of three hundred titles of books in the Traveling Library Department. It includes many brief annotations and will, it is believed, be of value to a large number of patrons, especially farmers and those interested in agriculture. The list complete is appended to this report.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

In this report is presented a list of the libraries of the state with names of librarians, sources of support and number of volumes in each. There is no law requiring libraries to report to this office, but with few exceptions the voluntary responses to questions have been prompt and satisfactory. Practically all of the public libraries are included. There may be a few minor omissions.

The list of school libraries is taken from the report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools. The condition of the school library is considered in the classification of high schools. This has stimulated renewed activity in the building up of school libraries. No reports are included from subdistricts and grades below the high school.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION.

At the last session of the General Assembly an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for this department. This was not sufficient for the necessary initial expenditures and service for an entire year. Steps were taken, however, to organize the department. The law provides for the appointment by the Board of Library Commissioners of a library organizer, who will



have charge of the work of this department. The chief duties of that official, under the law, are set forth in a resolution adopted by the Board. They are as follows:

To give aid and counsel by correspondence and personal visits to cities, towns and communities proposing to establish libraries.

To assist in reorganizing old libraries according to modern standards which will insure greater efficiency and the best results.

To gather statistics of Ohio libraries for the use of this commission and the guidance and information of trustees and others.

To give advice and assistance in planning library buildings and collect material on this subject for the use of the library board.

To prepare an annual report to the Board of Library Commissioners on the general library condition of the state.

At the September meeting of the Board Miss Mary E. Downey was elected library organizer, and the work of the department has been successfully inaugurated. Visits have been made to a number of libraries and aid has been given to local efforts toward the establishment of new libraries. A systematic plan of work has been outlined, and a record of substantial achievement is anticipated at the close of our next fiscal year. The report of the Library Organizer is herewith submitted.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Within the past year 1,031 traveling libraries, aggregating 44,005 volumes, have been issued to 832 communities of the state. They were distributed as follows:

To women's clubs.....	164	libraries.
To schools .....	463	"
To granges .....	65	"
To independent study clubs.....	154	"
To religious organizations.....	72	"
To libraries .....	68	"
To men's clubs.....	45	"
<hr/>		
Total .....	1,031	"

Though fewer traveling libraries were issued than last year, the total number of volumes is larger than ever before circulated through this department and exceeds the record for last year by 5,846 volumes.

The collection for this department has grown to over 52,000 volumes. The first purchases were made in 1898. Most of the books have been in constant use. Some of them have been worn out and withdrawn, and many have been repaired. Eighteen hundred and thirty-seven must now be rebound before they can be used again for circulation.

At first the books of this department were catalogued only by subject, title and author, and no analytic or cross reference cards were made.



As the collection grew it was found desirable to expand the dictionary catalogue and include in it a general index to the contents of the books. This work has been in progress the entire year. As far as possible, printed cards from the Library of Congress have been used. A complete dictionary catalogue will greatly facilitate the collection of material in response to special requests—for example, a collection of books that will include the topics on the calendar of a study club.

An exhibit of traveling libraries was made at the meeting of the National Educational Association, in Cleveland, and at the Ohio State Fair.



BROAD STREET (COLUMBUS, OHIO) CAMPERS.

These boys used 100 volumes borrowed from the Traveling Library Department while they were in camp one month near Lancaster, O.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

In previous reports attention was directed to the importance of legislative reference work, and some space was devoted to what had been accomplished in other states. At the last session of the General Assembly two bills were introduced providing for a legislative reference department. One of these, Senate Bill No. 317, by Mr. Hypes, passed the Senate and was on the calendar of the House when it adjourned. Following is the text of the bill:



*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 350 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio be amended and supplemented to read as follows:

Sec. 350. The board of library commissioners shall arrange for the exchange of the Ohio publications with as many of the states as possible, with the general government, with other governments, and with societies and others as they may see fit, placing in the State Library, which shall include the Legislative Reference Library, all exchanges received, except that all statutes received not already in the Law Library, are to be transferred to the Law Library.

Sec. 350a. There is hereby created under the board of library commissioners a department to be known as the Legislative Reference and Information Department. The said board is hereby authorized to appoint a Legislative Reference Librarian. He shall be a person trained in political economy and otherwise fitted to perform the duties of this office as herein defined, who shall have charge of said department, under the supervision of the State Librarian, and perform the duties hereinafter described. Said board is further empowered and directed to equip and maintain in or near the state capitol, for the service and information of the members of the General Assembly and for the use of the several state departments, educational institutions and such citizens as may wish to consult the same, a library as complete as may be, of the several public documents of this and other states, including works bearing upon the history of legislation in the other states, and to purchase for said library standard works of reference.

Sec. 350b. The Legislative Reference Librarian, under direction of said board, is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary explanatory check lists and card indexes of the several publications and documents, including such reports, circulars, bulletins and the bills of this and other states, whether proposed or enacted into law, as may be of use to the members of the General Assembly, and to publish this list and supplementary lists, as may be necessary, in such form and with such notes as to make plain the scope and purpose of such publications and to assist the members of the General Assembly, state officers and other citizens who are studying the growth and development of the affairs, institutions and legislation of the state.

Sec. 350c. At the close of each session of the General Assembly, the clerk of the senate and the clerk of the house, shall, at his request, deliver to the said librarian, to be appropriately filed and preserved, such copies of bills and joint resolutions as shall not have passed and are still remaining in their hands, also all important petitions and memorials and other legislative documents.

Sec. 350d. The said board of library commissioners may expend in the establishment and equipment of such Legislative Reference Library Department, a sum not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars, and for its maintenance such sum as the General Assembly shall from time to time appropriate.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES.

The preservation of state archives and their systematic arrangement for ready reference are matters that have claimed the considerate attention of many states of the Union. The creation of a Department of Archives has been recommended in previous reports. That recommendation is renewed, with the suggestion that a committee be appointed by the General Assembly to report on the condition of the records and documents of the



different state departments and recommend a plan for their preservation, proper arrangement and continuous custody by a competent archivist.

#### CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS.

At the last session of the General Assembly a bill was introduced by Senator D. W. Crist, providing for the examination of librarians. Following is the text of the measure:

SECTION 1. The board of library commissioners shall appoint three persons, residents of the state and having had at least three years' active experience in library work, who shall constitute a state board of library examiners. One member of said board shall be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and thereafter the term of office shall be for six years. All vacancies shall be filled by the commissioners. The state librarian shall be ex-officio secretary of the board.

SECTION 2. The board as thus constituted shall issue certificates for a term of years or for life to such persons as are found to possess the requisite scholarship, library training and professional ability, and who exhibit satisfactory evidence of good moral character. The certificates shall be for different grades of library work, and shall be valid for the class of libraries specified therein. The board of examiners may accept a diploma or other evidence of graduation from a recognized library school as evidence of the required qualifications and issue a certificate without further examination. A certificate must in all instances state on what evidence of qualifications it was issued. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of proceedings, including certificates granted, and submit the same to the board of library commissioners to be published in their annual report.

SECTION 3. All certificates issued by the board of library examiners shall be countersigned by the state librarian, and such certificates shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them, by any board of examiners, and shall be valid in any library of the state, unless revoked by the board for good cause.

SECTION 4. From and after the passage of this act, any person employed as librarian in any library of any city of the state, which library is supported wholly or in part by taxation, must, before entering upon his or her duties, have a certificate of qualifications from the board of library examiners, which must be presented to the proper authority before payment is made for such services; provided, that any librarian now employed may, without examination, continue in his or her present position, and receive pay for services for a period of one year from the passage of this act.

SECTION 5. The trustees, or any governing body, of any library, supported wholly or in part by taxation, and containing not less than 30,000 volumes, may appoint a local board of library examiners, of three members, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter one each year for a term of three years; and said board of examiners shall fix the standards of qualifications and on satisfactory examination issue certificates which shall be valid for those employed in such library.

SECTION 6. Each applicant for a certificate from the state board of library examiners shall pay a fee of one dollar, and the secretary of the board shall pay to the state treasurer all fees received and file with the state auditor a



written statement of the amount. Each member of the board shall be entitled to receive expenses necessarily incurred in attending meetings, but the sum total for such expenses for any one year shall not exceed the amount collected in fees. The secretary of the board shall receive no compensation for his services. All books, blanks and papers required by the board shall be furnished by the secretary of state.

SECTION 7. Applicants to a local board of library examiners shall pay a fee of fifty cents, which shall be applied to the payment of expenses incident to such examination. Any additional necessary expenses must be paid from the funds to the credit of the local library board.

In this form the bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. In the Library Committee of the House, Sections 3, 4 and 5 were amended and Section 8 was added. Following are the amended and added sections:

SECTION 3. All certificates issued by the board of library examiners shall be countersigned by the state librarian, and such certificates shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them, by any board of examiners, and shall be valid in any free public library of the state, unless revoked by the board for good cause.

SECTION 4. From and after the passage of this act, any person employed as librarian in any free public library of any city of the state, which library is supported wholly or in part by taxation, and the governing board of which has not appointed a local board of library examiners in accordance with section 5 of this act, must, before entering upon his or her duties have a certificate of qualifications from the board of library examiners, which must be presented to the proper authority before payment is made for such services; provided, that any librarian now employed may continue in his or her present position through the present or any subsequent term for which he or she may be elected and receive pay for services without a certificate from the state board of library examiners.

SECTION 5. The trustees, or other governing body, of any library, supported wholly or in part by taxation, and containing not less than 30,000 volumes, may appoint a local board of library examiners, of three members, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter one each year for a term of three years; and said board of examiners shall fix the standards of qualifications and on satisfactory examinations issue certificates which shall be valid for those employed in such library, and copies of which shall be filed with the governing board of such library before the employed shall enter upon the discharge of their duties.

SECTION 8. This act shall not apply to law or medical libraries.

At the meeting of the Ohio Library Association, held in Cincinnati November 4-6, 1908, the certification of librarians was thoroughly discussed. The committee on legislation reported a bill which, after careful consideration, was endorsed by a vote of the association. The proposed measure is here presented.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the State Board of Library Commissioners shall appoint a state board of library examiners.



ers consisting of five members, one to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and the successors of each for the term of five years, all of whom shall be librarians in good standing in their profession, and at least two of whom shall be women; said appointments to be made so as to secure, as far as practicable, representation on said board to the several sections and to the several kinds and classes of libraries in the state. Said board shall organize by electing a president and secretary, and shall formulate rules to govern the holding of examinations and the granting of certificates. The board of examiners shall hold not less than two examinations in each year, and if practicable, examinations shall be held simultaneously in different parts of the state.

SECTION 2. The state board of library examiners shall issue certificates for a term of years, or for life, to such persons as are found to possess the requisite scholarship, library training and professional ability, and who exhibit satisfactory evidence of good moral character. A certificate may be general, covering all classes of library work, or it may be special, covering one or more special branches. In the granting of certificates credit shall be given to graduation from a library school of acknowledged merit, as well as, in appropriate cases, to attendants at a summer library school, the degree of such credit in all cases to be left to the board of examiners. No life certificate shall be granted unless the applicant furnishes satisfactory evidence of having had at least five years of successful experience in general library work. Any librarian or assistant who has been employed in one of the public libraries of this state continuously for five years next preceding the passage of this act, and whose work has been efficient and successful may continue in such position without being subject to the provisions of this act. All certificates shall show the subjects examined upon and the grades received in each. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings, including duplicate copies of certificates granted, and shall submit a copy of the proceedings, together with a list of all certificates granted during the year, to the board of library commissioners to be published in its annual report. All certificates issued by the state board of library examiners shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board, and such certificates shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them by any board of examiners, and shall be valid in any public library of the state unless revoked by the board for good cause.

SECTION 3. The librarian and the president, or some other person selected by the managing board of each public library in the state supported wholly or in part by money derived from taxation shall constitute an examining board for the examination and certification of apprentices in such library, and may issue probationary certificates good for not to exceed one year to such persons as are found to possess the requisite attainments according to the standard and the rules prescribed by the board of state library examiners for apprentices, but such certificates shall not be renewed more than once. The certificates provided for in this section shall be signed by the examiners and shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them, by any board of examiners, but they shall only be valid in the library where issued.

SECTION 4. After the expiration of one year from the organization of said state board of library examiners, any person employed in any public library supported wholly or in part by money derived from taxation must have a certificate of qualifications issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, except



those exempted from its requirements under section 2, which certificate shall be presented to the proper authority before payment is made for such service.

SECTION 5. Each applicant for a certificate from the state board of library examiners shall pay a fee of one dollar. The secretary of the board shall pay into the state treasury all fees received and file with the state auditor a written statement of the amount.

SECTION 6. Members of the state board of examiners shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. The secretary of said board shall receive such compensation as the board shall allow, in addition to the necessary expenses. The compensation and expenses provided for in this section shall not exceed the amount collected in fees. All books, blanks and stationery required by the board shall be furnished by the secretary of state.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

In this connection there is interest in the following paragraph from the article contributed by Melvil Dewey to the *New International Encyclopaedia*:

The clearest testimony that the great library movement is accepted as educational is found in the fact that circulating, subscription, and proprietary libraries have given way before the tax-supported free public library, just as the private and denominational schools have been so often replaced by the tax-supported free high school. All the important steps in the development of the school system have already been taken also for libraries; such as educating public sentiment, making libraries entirely free, giving grants and subsidies from public money, supervision, reports, professional journals, training schools and classes corresponding to normal schools and teachers' classes, institutes, inspectors; and most important of all, establishing state library commissions, which will inevitably grow to state departments like that already established in New York. Two other steps are advocated to complete the correspondence; requiring librarians to attend institutes as a condition of receiving public library money, and requiring state certification of librarians as to fitness for their duties.

While no state has adopted a standard of qualifications for library work, examination of those entering the profession is required in many of the larger libraries of this country and Europe. It is a little singular that a profession which, by general consent, should require scholarship and special training, has no officially recognized standard of qualifications in any state of the Union. Obviously the establishment of such a standard is not only possible, but practical and desirable as well. And the talent to be employed in determining it is to be found among the librarians themselves. The certification of teachers has for a long time been satisfactorily conducted by teachers. It would now be considered absurd to delegate it to any other authority. For similar reasons the certification of library workers should be conducted by the best available talent in the library profession.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OHIO.

At the last meeting of the Ohio Library Association the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That there shall be appointed by the president of this association not later than January 1, 1909, a committee to co-operate with the state library in the preparation of a bibliography of Ohio, the committee to be selected as follows: One member from each of the following cities: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Marietta, Chillicothe, Warren and two members from the state at large.

*Resolved, further*, That this committee be authorized to devise a plan by which the expense of compiling this bibliography may be borne, and that the executive committee be empowered to approve same.

The bibliography contemplated in these resolutions would be a timely and valuable contribution to Ohio literature. Nothing adequate has been attempted in this direction. The foundations for such a work are to be found in "Ohio Literary Men and Women" and "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley," by Venable, and "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," by Thomson. The last named work was published in 1880.

## ADDITIONAL ROOM.

The crowded condition of the State Library has been so frequently set forth in reports of this department that a repetition here seems superfluous. The work in every department is seriously hindered through lack of adequate room. This condition continually grows more serious. An educational building sufficiently large for the accommodation of the State Library and related departments would perhaps be the best solution of the problem confronting the state. Several plans of relief were considered at the last session of the General Assembly, but beyond this nothing was accomplished. In view of what has been done for state libraries of other states and for the larger libraries of our own state, the hope is again expressed that room may be provided for the proper care, continued growth and efficient administration of the Ohio State Library.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. GALBREATH,  
*State Librarian.*



COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1908.

*To the Board of Library Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN:—My work covers but seven weeks of the year to November 15th, since coming into the work as your Library Organizer. A lively interest in the new work is already manifested.

The first call for help came from Middleport, which was answered by personal visit October 5-9. At this time 1,300 books had been received by donation, shelving procured and a well-located store room rented for a library and reading room. The library board and librarian were appointed. With the help of volunteers the books were accessioned, classified, labeled, pocketed, carded and arranged on the shelves, the room thoroughly cleaned and put in order and instruction given in starting the circulation. A meeting of the Board was held and plans for the work discussed. A library talk was given before the woman's club interested in the movement. The supporters of the library are securing funds through gifts and entertainments till next spring, when a tax levy of one-half mill becomes available. There is already agitation for a building. Good reports are coming from the library. The libraries at Pomeroy and Athens were also visited.

An invitation to speak on library extension at the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs was accepted, so October 12-16 was spent at Tiffin, which gave an opportunity to meet and talk with women interested in developing libraries in various parts of the state. The Tiffin library was visited and also the one at Carey en route.

Two visits, on October 29 and November 12, were made to Worthington, which has a library of 1,600 volumes in a centrally-located upstairs room. The new librarian asked for help. The books were classified and, with the help of volunteers, labeled, arranged and the room put in order. Members of the Board came to the library on the second visit showing keen interest and asking me to meet with them on my next visit. The library is supported by a township tax and the Board interested in asking Mr. Carnegie for a building.

The meeting of the Ohio Library Association, held at Cincinnati November 4-6, gave opportunity to meet and hold personal conferences with the librarians and trustees of the state as well as to visit the public library and some of the branches. An invitation to take part in the library extension and smaller libraries sections, was accepted. The suggestion of holding district library meetings in the coming year met a cordial response and the co-operation and continuance of committees interested in our work solicited.

There has been considerable correspondence relating to the work of the department and a collection of forms, blanks and publications of the



## OHIO LIBRARIES, 1908.

On the following pages are presented statistics and other information gathered from the libraries of the state for the year 1908, with the exception of the list of school libraries which covers the previous year. On the blank card sent with request for these statistics and information each librarian was asked whether or not the library is administered under the city council or the board of education. The public libraries at the following places, according to reports, are administered under the village or city council:

Akron, Ashtabula, Barberton, Bucyrus, Carey, Circleville, Columbus, Coshocton, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Eaton, Findley, Fostoria, Hamilton, Hillsboro, Jackson, Kent, Kenton, Lancaster, Lima, Lisbon, Logan, London, Mansfield, Marion, Massillon, Medina, Mt. Vernon, New Lexington, New Philadelphia, Newark, Painesville, Portsmouth, Rockford, Sandusky, Shelby, Springfield, Steubenville, Toledo, Urbana, Warren, Washington, Youngstown.

The public libraries at the following places are administered under the board of education:

Alliance, Amherst, Bellaire, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Bryan, Camden, Celina, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Clyde, Columbus, Dayton, Elyria, Galion, Gallipolis, Germantown, Greenville, Marietta, New Straitsville, Piqua, Pomeroy, Salem, Tiffin, Troy, Upper Sandusky, Wauseon, Wooster, Xenia, Zanesville.

It will be noted that Columbus occurs in both of the above lists. The Columbus Public Library is under the city council and the Public School Library is under the board of education.

The total number of volumes in all the libraries of the state is 3,729,215. Of these 3,335,325 volumes are in the public, institutional and subscription libraries, and 393,890 volumes are in the school libraries.



## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

The following statistics represent the condition of the libraries of the state substantially as reported at the close of the year 1908. Where no report was received from the library, the statistics for 1903 are given, and attention is directed to that fact by the use of the asterisk and a marginal reference.

The source of support is designated in column five as follows: C, corporation; D, donations; S, subscription; T, taxation.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Supported by	Vols.
Ada.....	2,576	Ohio Northern University.....	R. H. Schoonover.....	C	7,000
Akron.....	42,728	Akron Public Library.....	Mary P. Edgerton.....	T	25,200
".....		Buchtel College, Bierce Library.	Hallie Tillson.....	C	9,000
".....		Eva Hill Parish Library.....	Grace E. Manning....	C	4,000
Alliance.....	8,974	Carnegie Free Library.....	Emma Grant.....	T	6,578
".....		Mount Union College Library...	Homer J. Webster....	C	10,000
Amherst.....	1,758	Amherst Public Library.....	Maud Neiding.....	T	2,278
Ashland.....	4,087	Ashland College Library.....	L. L. Garber.....	SC	2,000
".....		Ashland Public Library.....	Anna Thompson.....	TS	3,500
Ashtabula.....	12,949	Ashtabula Free Public Library.	Frances M. Dickinson.	T	6,351
Athens.....	3,066	Carnegie Library.....	Chas. G. Matthews....	T	27,000
Austinburg.....		Grand River Institute Library.	E. W. Hamblin.....	C	2,000
Barberton.....	4,354	Barber Public Library.....	Mary S. Taplin.....	T	3,500
Bellaire.....	9,912	Public School Library.....	Grace Haney.....	T	2,207
Bellefontaine.....	6,649	Bellefontaine Free Public Library.....	Laura O. Morgan.....	T	8,000
Bellevue.....	4,101	Carnegie-Stahl Free Public Library.....	Emma Sutter.....	T	6,200
Bellville.....	1,039	Bellville Library Association..	I. A. Geddes.....	S	250
Berea.....	2,510	German-Wallace College Library	C. Riemenschneider...	C	5,140
".....		Philura Gould Baldwin Memorial Library.....	F. S. Hoyt.....	CS	10,000
Blanchester.....	1,788	Blanchester Library Association	H. C. Reed.....	S	350
Brooklyn.....		St. Stanislaus Novitiate.....	R. Meschenmoser....	C	10,000
Bryan.....	3,131	Free Public Library.....	Alice M. Walt.....	T	4,200
Bucyrus.....	6,560	Bucyrus Public Library.....	Augusta M. McCracken	T	4,400
Cadiz.....	1,755	Cadiz Public Library.....	Margaret E. Potts....	TS	6,588
Cambridge.....	8,241	Cambridge Public Library.....	Martha G. Robbins....	T	6,000
Camden.....	905	Camden Public Library.....	Mrs. Charlotte Reis...	T	1,500
Canfield.....	672	Northeastern Ohio Normal College Library.....	Ruth Duncan.....	C	2,500
Canton.....	30,667	Canton Public Library Association.....	Mary P. Martin.....	T	14,779
Cardington.....	1,354	Ladies' Public Library.....	Estelle Wirthlin.....	S	1,800
Carey.....	1,816	Dorcas Carey Public Library...	Mabel Newhard.....	T	4,000
Carthage.....		St. Charles Seminary Library..	P. N. Mueller.....	C	7,000
Cedar Point.....		St. Gregory Library.....	Henry Brinkmeyer....	SD	3,000
Cedarville.....	1,189	Cedarville College Library.....	Florence Forbes.....	C	800







## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES—Continued.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Supported by	Vols.
Circleville.....	6,991	Circleville Public Library.....	{Mary Wilder.....} {Anna Barks.....}	T	12,313
Cleveland.....	381,768	Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.....	Edward C. Williams...	C	61,000
"	"	Case Library.....	John W. Perrin.....	C	70,000
"	"	Cleveland Homeopathic and Medical College Library.....	B. B. Kimmell.....	C	7,000
"	"	Cleveland Law Library.....	E. A. Feazel.....	C	24,000
"	"	Cleveland Medical Library Association.....	Mrs. S. M. Harding...	S	14,000
"	"	Cleveland Public Library.....	W. H. Brett.....	T	319,528
"	"	East High School Library.....	Mary E. West.....	T	1,600
"	"	Hathaway-Brown School Library.....	Miss B. C. Wilkinson.	C	2,000
"	"	Jewish Orphan Asylum Library	S. Wolfenstein.....	C	3,500
"	"	Library of Case School of Applied Science.....	A. S. Wright.....	C	7,331
"	"	Lincoln High School.....	Ethel M. Knapp.....	T	3,800
"	"	Normal School Library.....	.....	T	3,000
"	"	Pilgrim Church Institute Library.....	Adeline Henry.....	C	2,155
"	"	Rowfant Club Library.....	Geo. B. Shepard.....	C	5,000
"	"	St. Ignatius College Library...	Francis X. Senn.....	C	14,500
"	"	St. Mary's Seminary Library...	C. Hubert LeBlond...	D	12,000
"	"	Sherman Library.....	Lucy B. Collins.....	D	3,000
"	"	South High School.....	Jennie MacDougall...	T	2,200
"	"	Ursuline Academy Library.....	Sister Mary Cleophae.	C	10,000
"	"	West High School.....	Frances Hutton.....	T	4,350
"	"	Western Reserve Historical Society.....	A. M. Dyer.....	C	22,000
Clyde.....	2,515	Clyde Public Library.....	Rena Richards.....	T	4,006
Columbus.....	125,560	Seminary Library of Capitol University.....	Theophilus Mees.....	C	6,000
"	"	Columbus Law Library Association.....	Chas. T. Keach.....	S	7,000
"	"	Columbus Public Library.....	John J. Pugh.....	T	56,000
"	"	Institution for Feeble Minded..	Frances E. Alden.....	T	4,013
"	"	Law Library of the Supreme Court.....	E. H. Gilkey.....	T	28,000
"	"	Library Ohio State School for the Blind.....	Mrs. Pauline G. Chapin	T	5,552
"	"	Ohio Penitentiary Library.....	David J. Starr.....	T	6,000
"	"	Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.....	Wm. C. Mills.....	C	4,000
"	"	Ohio State Library.....	C. B. Galbreath.....	T	126,978
"	"	Ohio State University Library.	Olive Jones.....	T	80,000
"	"	Old Northwest Genealogical Society.....	Frank T. Cole.....	C	2,700



## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES—Continued.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Supported by	Vols.
Columbus.....		Pontifical College Josephinum Library .....	Max J. Philipp.....	C	20,270
" .....		Public School Library.....	Martin Hensel .....	T	72,000
" .....		St. Joseph's Academy.....	Sister Josephine Ignatius.....	S	2,100
" .....		Starling Medical College Library .....	.....	D	3,000
" .....		State Board of Agriculture Library .....	Hannah Jones .....	T	8,500
" .....		State School for the Deaf.....	Mrs. M. Lerch.....	T	3,000
Corning .....	1,401	Corning Book Exchange .....	Margaret Holcombe..	S	724
Coshocton .....	6,473	Coshocton Public Library .....	Joseph Love.....	T	7,200
Cuyahoga Falls...	3,186	Cuyahoga Falls Library Association.....	Mary L. Graham .....	SD	1,500
Dayton.....	85,333	Law Library.....	D. W. Iddings.....	C	13,000
" .....		Library of Union Biblical Seminary.....	A. W. Drury.....	C	35,000
" .....		Public Library and Museum...	Linda M. Clatworthy..	T	70,000
" .....		St. Mary's Institute.....	W. O. Maley.....	C	7,000
" .....		Steele High School Library...	Frances Hunter .....	T	2,000
" .....		Y. M. C. A. Library.....	.....	C	600
Defiance.....	7,579	Defiance College.....	Dalco E. Dixon.....	C	3,500
" .....		Public Library.....	Jewel Foulke.....	T	1,200
Delaware.....	7,940	Delaware City Library .....	Mrs. M. G. Lahr.....	T	5,000
" .....		Girls' Industrial Home Library.	Lois Young.....	T	1,136
" .....		Ohio Slocum (Ohio Wesleyan).	Russell B. Miller .....	C	55,000
East Liverpool...	16,485	Carnegie Public Library.....	Harriet Goss.....	T	7,308
Eaton .....	3,155	Eaton Public Library.....	Mrs. Lida Griswold...	T	3,500
Elyria.....	8,791	Elyria Library.....	Mary Parker.....	T	24,000
Findlay.....	17,613	Findlay College .....	F. K. Baker.....	C	2,000
" .....		Findlay Public Library .....	Mary B. Morrison .....	T	7,550
Findlay.....	7,730	Findlay Public Library Association.....	Ella I. Robbins.....	T	3,500
Fremont.....	8,439	Birchard Library.....	Harriet A. Gast .....	D	16,000
Galion.....	7,282	Galion Public Library.....	Estelle B Coyle.....	T	4,002
Gallipolis.....	5,432	Gallipolis Public Library.....	Mrs. A. A. Vanden .....	T	5,652
Gambier.....	751	Kenyon College.....	Ellen D. Devol.....	C	40,000
" .....		Library, Kenyon College Divinity School .....	H. W. Jones.....	C	10,000
Geneva.....	2,342	Platt R. Spencer Memorial....	Mrs. Viola A. Wheaton	T	3,500
Germantown.....	1,702	Germantown Public Library....	Mrs. Adelaide Taylor..	T	4,624
" .....		Twin Valley College.....	Reed M. Brown .....	C	2,000
Glendale .....	1,545	Glendale Lyceum Library.....	Beatrice Spooner.....	S	3,000
Granville.....	1,425	Dennison University Library....	Kate Shepard Hines...	S	25,000



## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES—Continued.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Supported by	Vols.
Greenville .....	5,501	Carnegie Library .....	Minnie Routzong.....	T	11,521
Hamden Junction .....	838	Hamden Public Library .....	C. H. Copeland.....	D	500
Hamilton.....	23,914	Lane Public Library.....	Florence S. Schenck...	T	10,000
Hillsboro.....	4,535	Hillsboro Public Library.....	Clara B. Perin.....	T	8,000
Hiram.....	659	Hiram College Library .....	Emma O. Ryder.....	D	11,750
Ironton.....	11,868	Briggs Public Library.....	(Library burned) .....	D	.....
Jackson .....	4,672	Jackson Public Library .....	Lena McGuire.....	T	2,200
Jefferson.....	1,319	Citizens' Library Association...	Amelia C. White.....	T	3,600
Kelleys Island....	1,174	Ladies' Library and Reading Room Association .....	Mrs. A. W. Kelley.....	D	1,000
Kent.....	4,541	Kent Free Library (Carnegie) ..	Nellie M. Dingley.....	T	3,377
Kenton.....	6,852	Kenton Public Library.....	K. N. Moon.....	T	3,500
Lancaster.....	8,991	Boys' Industrial School.....	Mrs. H. L. Naylor.....	T	2,050
" .....		Lancaster Public Library .....	L. Busby.....	T	9,203
Lebanon.....	2,867	Lebanon Public Library (Carnegie).....	Jennie Unglesby.....	T	7,000
" .....		Library of Lebanon University.	E. E. Ruby.....	C	10,000
*Lima.....	21,723	Lima College Library.....	.....	C	1,000
" .....		Lima Public Library.....	Lyle Harter.....	T	6,000
Lisbon.....	3,330	Lepper Library.....	Mrs. M. P. Springer...	T	4,000
Logan.....	3,840	Logan Public Library.....	Margaret Saumenig...	T	5,000
London.....	3,511	Carnegie Free Public Library ..	Arabella March.....	T	5,240
Lorain.....	16,028	Lorain Public Library.....	Frances Root.....	T	5,500
Mansfield.....	17,640	Public Library.....	Martha Mercer.....	T	14,500
Marietta.....	13,348	Marietta College Library.....	Minnie M. Orr.....	C	60,000
" .....		Marietta Public Library.....	Willia D. Cotton.....	T	12,500
Marion.....	11,862	Marion Public Library.....	Ella L. Smith.....	T	6,000
Marysville.....	3,048	Marysville Library and Reading Room.....	Charlotte D. Henderson.....	S	2,500
Massillon.....	11,944	McClymonds Public Library ...	Marian E. Comings ...	TD	16,000
Medina .....	2,232	Franklin Sylvester Library.....	Evangeline Johnson...	T	1,700
Middleport.....	2,799	Public Library.....	Sarah D. Probst.....	T	1,600
Milford .....	1,149	Milford Public Library.....	M. Christopher.....	S	1,290
Mineral City.....	1,220	Mineral City Library.....	C. A. Giles.....	SD	700
Montpelier .....	1,869	Memorial Library.....	Mrs. Anna Rickey ...	SD	900
Mt. Vernon.....	6,833	Mt. Vernon Public Library.....	Ethel M. Knapp.....	T	8,100
New Lexington....	1,701	New Lexington Public Library.	Elizabeth Lamb.....	T	643
New Philadelphia ..	6,213	Union Club Library .....	Elizabeth Linn.....	T	1,900
New Straitsville..	2,302	New Straitsville Public Library	Maria E. Martin.....	T	4,000
Newark.....	18,157	Circulating Library.....	Leora M. Smith.....	S	3,700
" .....		Newark Public Library .....	Abigail M. Gabriel....	T	1,200



## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES—Continued.

City or Town.	Population. 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian.	Supported by	Vols.
Niles.....	7,468	Public Library.....	Mary P. Wilde.....	T	1,000
Norwalk.....	7,074	Young Men's Library and Reading Room Association.....	Lucy E. Strutton.....	T	8,000
Oak Hill.....	825	University College Library.....	Marietta Jones.....	C	3,500
Oberlin.....	4,082	Oberlin College Library.....	Azariah S. Root.....	C	100,000
Oxford.....	2,009	Library of Miami University...	W. J. McSurely.....	T	25,000
".....		Library of the Western College for Women.....	Grace E. Derby.....	C	13,650
".....		Oxford College Library.....	Irma Smith.....	C	4,000
Painesville.....	5,021	Murray Library.....	Adaline C. Merrill.....	C	9,863
".....		Public Library.....	Margaret Kilbourne.....	T	9,000
Paulding.....	2,080	Paulding Library Association ..	Kate Travis.....	SD	750
Perrysburg.....	1,766	Way Library.....	Helen Bowers.....	T	9,200
Piqua.....	12,172	Schmidlapp Free School Library	Jessie H. Masden.....	T	14,000
Plain City.....	1,432	Public Library.....	Mrs. Flora Jones.....	S	500
Pomeroy.....	4,639	Pomeroy Public Library.....	Grace M. Hetzel.....	T	4,000
Portsmouth.....	17,870	Free Public Library (Carnegie).	Nana Newton.....	T	27,000
Reading.....	3,076	Mt. Notre Dame Library.....	Sister Superior Catherine Aloysius.....	C	3,000
*Richmond.....	373	Richmond College Library.....	.....	C	3,000
Rio Grande.....		College Library.....	G. S. Bohanan.....	C	3,800
Rockford.....	1,207	Rockford Public Library.....	Mary E. Kinder.....	T	800
*St. Martin.....		Ursuline Academy Library.....	Sister Eulalia.....	C	6,000
Salem.....	7,582	Salem Public Library.....	Helen S. Carey.....	T	7,600
Sandusky.....	19,664	Carnegie Public Library.....	Laura Scheufler.....	T	14,000
Scio.....	1,214	Scio College Library.....	A. D. Warde.....	C	3,000
Shelby.....	4,685	Shelby Public Library.....	Caroline Marvin.....	T	3,500
Sidney.....	5,688	Sidney Public Library.....	Emma Graham.....	T	10,000
South New Lyme.....		New Lyme Institute Library...	R. W. Sprinkle.....	D	500
Springfield.....	38,253	Warder Public Library.....	Alice Burrowes.....	T	25,014
".....		Wittenberg College Library.....	B. H. Prince.....	C	14,500
Steubenville.....	14,349	Carnegie Library.....	Beatrice M. Kelley.....	T	10,225
Tiffin.....	10,989	Heidelberg University Library..	A. D. Keller.....	C	11,000
".....		Tiffin Public Library.....	Jessie D. Hershisier.....	T	8,485
".....		Ursuline Convent Library.....	.....	D	3,000
Toledo.....	131,822	Library Toledo Medical College.	J. H. Jacobson.....	C	1,000
".....		St. John's College Library.....	J. J. Horst.....	C	7,500
".....		Toledo Law Association.....	Mary V. Fisk.....	C	11,256
".....		Toledo Public Library.....	Willis Fuller Sewall...	T	78,034
Troy.....	5,881	Free Public School Library....	Clara D. Williams.....	T	10,000
Uhrichsville.....	4,582	Twin City Public Library.....	Marvilla Cummings... ..	S	2,816



## PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL AND SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES—Concluded.

City or Town.	Population 1900.	Name of Library.	Name of Librarian	Supported by	Vols.
Upper Sandusky.	3,355	Harris Library.....	Agnes Vogel.....	T	2,000
Urbana.....	6,808	Urbana Public Library.....	Harriet C. Milne.....	T	7,000
* " .....		Urbana University Schools Li- brary .....	.....	C	5,800
Van Wert.....	6,422	Brumback Library.....	Jane W. Brotherton..	T	15,000
*Vermilion.....	1,184	Subscriber's Library .....	Almeda Parsons.....	S	312
Wadsworth.....	1,764	Wadsworth Library Association	Alice B. Plumb.....	S	480
Warren.....	8,529	Warren Public Library.....	Cornelia G. Smith....	T	14,462
Washington C. H.	5,751	Public Library.....	Corinne A. Metz.....	T	5,000
Wauseon.....	2,148	Wauseon Public Library.....	Mary S. Hunt.....	T	3,068
Wellington.....	2,094	Wellington Public Library (Her- rick Library).....	Edith E. Robinson....	TD	7,300
Wellsville.....	6,146	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Reading Room Association..	D. H. Shipley.....	D	4,000
West Mentor....		Mentor Village Library.....	Frances Cleveland....	TD	3,250
Westerville.....	1,462	Otterbein University Library ..	Tirza L. Barnes .....	C	13,000
*Wilberforce.....		Library of Payne Theological Seminary.....	.....	C	5,000
Williamsburg....	1,002	Williamsburg Library.....	Ella Williams.....	D	400
Willoughby.....	1,753	Willoughby Public Library....	Mrs. Julia G. Babcock	T	3,000
Wilmington.....	3,613	Wilmington College Library....	John Walter.....	D	4,500
" .....		Wilmington Public Library....	Minnie Farren.....	T	3,500
Woodsfield.....	1,801	Woodsfield Public Library and Reading Room.....	Clove Cassil.....	T	1,175
Wooster.....	6,063	University Library.....	T. K. Davis.....	C	28,000
" .....		Wooster Public Library .....	Daisy V. Darr.....	T	4,150
Worthington.....	443	Worthington Public Library ..	Grace Robinson .....	T	1,550
Xenia.....	8,696	Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Or- phans' Home Library.....	Anna Noble.....	T	4,000
" .....		Xenia Library Association.....	Etta G. McElwain....	T	12,303
" .....		Xenia Theological Seminary Li- brary .....	Paul McClanahan.....	C	7,000
Yellow Springs..	1,371	Antioch College Library.....	Bessie L. Totten.....	C	8,000
" .....		Public Library.....	Adalia Little.....	T	2,000
Youngstown.....	44,885	Reuben McMillan Free Library	Anna L. Morse.....	T	36,000
Zanesville.....	23,538	John McIntire Public Library ..	Alice Searle.....	T	20,000



## SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The statistics of the school libraries of the state, with a very few exceptions, were furnished through the courtesy of Hon. E. A. Jones, State Commissioner of Common Schools. They are compiled from reports on file in his office. These libraries are under the management of the superintendents of schools, a list of whose names may be had on application to the State Commissioner of Common Schools.

In fixing the grade of a high school, the condition of the school library is considered. This has done much to stimulate activity among the smaller libraries of the state. It is believed that the common schools present an especially inviting field to the friends of library extension. Any policy that will measurably increase the efficiency of these will substantially strengthen an important educational agency of the state.

## CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Cities.	Vols. in School Library.	Cities.	Vols. in School Library.
Akron .....	1,500	Mansfield .....	1,200
Alliance .....	450	Marion .....	955
Ashtabula .....	2,298	Martins Ferry.....	400
Bellaire .....	1,400	Massillon .....	975
Bowling Green.....	1,260	Middletown .....	1,000
Bucyrus .....	400	Mount Vernon.....	900
Cambridge .....	1,000	Nelsonville .....	500
Canal Dover.....	1,200	Newark .....	3,900
Canton .....	1,200	New Philadelphia.....	1,625
Cincinnati .....	1,200	Niles .....	500
Circleville .....	1,200	Norwalk .....	500
Cleveland .....	600	Norwood .....	400
Conneaut .....	800	Painesville .....	600
Coshocton .....	800	Portsmouth .....	400
Dayton .....	1,500	St. Mary's.....	400
Defiance .....	300	Salem .....	1,825
Delaware .....	6,000	Sandusky .....	714
East Liverpool.....	1,500	Springfield .....	3,000
Elyria .....	600	Steubenville .....	2,000
Findlay .....	800	Tiffin .....	700
Fostoria .....	300	Toledo .....	1,000
Fremont .....	500	Urbana .....	2,000
Galion .....	500	Van Wert.....	500
Gallipolis .....	1,350	Warren .....	700
Hamilton .....	836	Washington C. H.....	500
Ironton .....	300	Wellston .....	1,000
Kenton .....	1,500	Wellsville .....	2,000
Lancaster .....	900	Xenia .....	3,000
Lima .....	2,300	Youngstown .....	
Lorain .....			



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Adams.....	Peebles .....	500	Butler.....	College Corner .....	975
	West Union .....	425		Millville .....	130
	Winchester .....	200		Monroe .....	100
Allen.....	Beaver Dam .....	180		Morgan Twp. ....	250
	Bluffton .....	505		New London .....	1,500
	Elida .....	300		Oxford .....	500
	Spencerville .....	400		Relley Twp. ....	200
Ashland.....	Ashland .....	1,200		Seven Mile .....	300
	Jeromeville .....	75		Somerville .....	180
	Loudonville .....	1,000		Trenton .....	400
	Perrysville .....	250		Venice .....	300
	Polk .....	185		Wayne Twp. ....	75
	Sullivan Twp. ....	250	Carroll.....	Carrollton .....	765
	Troy .....	190		Dellroy .....	250
Ashtabula....	Andover Twp. ....	600		Malvern .....	800
	Ashtabula Harbor....	1,100		Sherodsville .....	400
	Austinburg .....	2,000	Champaign..	Addison .....	350
	Colbrook Twp. ....	35		Concord Twp. ....	500
	Dorset Twp. ....	40		Jackson Twp. ....	611
	Geneva .....	1,700		Mad River Twp. ....	300
	Hartsgrove .....	34		Mechanicsburg .....	300
	Jefferson .....	1,000		North Lewisburg ...	150
	Kingsville Twp. ....	1,300		Saint Paris .....	250
	North Kingsville....	125		Salem Twp. ....	200
	Orwell .....	100		Woodstock .....	455
	Rockcreek .....	50	Clark.....	Bethel Twp. ....	825
	Trumbull Twp. ....	50		German Twp. ....	400
	Wayne Twp. ....	300		Green Twp. ....	150
Athens.....	Albany .....	475		Harmony Twp. ....	1,000
	Amesville .....	75		Mad River Twp. ....	1,435
	Athens .....	1,775		New Carlisle .....	450
	Buchtel .....	200		South Charleston ...	900
	Chauncey .....	125		Tremont City .....	500
	Coolville .....	225	Clermont.....	Amelia .....	692
	Glouster .....	750		Batavia .....	500
	Jacksonville .....	70		Bethel .....	300
	Trimble .....	78		Boston .....	50
Auglaize.....	Minster .....	700		Felicity .....	120
	New Bremen .....	1,250		Goshen Twp. ....	150
	Wapakoneta .....	1,800		Loveland .....	250
	Waynesfield .....	100		Milford .....	150
Belmont.....	Barnesville .....	1,500		Moscow .....	75
	Belmont .....	50		Mt. Carmel .....	300
	Bethesda .....	325		New Richmond .....	800
	Bridgeport .....	700		Pierce Twp. ....	165
	Flushing .....	200		Williamsburg .....	300
	Morristown .....	578	Clinton.....	Adams Twp. ....	50
	Powhatan .....	200		Blanchester .....	300
	St. Clairsville .....	820		Chester Twp. ....	23
	Shadyside .....	711		Clarksville .....	161
Brown.....	Fayetteville .....	60		Liberty Twp. ....	100
	Georgetown .....	600		Martinsville .....	350
	Higginsport .....	100		New Vienna .....	400
	Mt. Orab .....	200		Reeseville .....	220
	Ripley .....	500		Sabina .....	200
	Russellville .....	200		Westboro .....	150
	Sardinia .....	75		Wilmington .....	700



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Columbiana..	Columbiana .....	750	Delaware....	Ashley .....	614
	East Palestine .....	1,500		Concord Twp. ....	220
	Leetonia .....	849		Galena .....	150
	Lisbon .....	300		Harlem Twp. ....	83
	New Waterford .....	690		Liberty Twp. ....	50
	Salineville .....	750		Ostrander .....	150
Coshocton....	Washingtonville .....	400	Erie.....	Sunbury .....	500
	Adams Twp. ....	148		Warrensburg' .....	85
	Conesville .....	30		Berlin Heights .....	200
	Nellie .....	200		Florence .....	50
	New Castle .....	300		Huron .....	496
	New Guilford .....	95		Margaretta Twp. ....	100
Crawford.....	Plainfield .....	350		Milan .....	440
	Tuscarawas Twp. ...	440	Fairfield.....	Vermilion .....	657
	Walhonding .....	100		Amanda .....	305
	Warsaw .....	700		Baltimore .....	1,000
	West Lafayette .....	170		Basil .....	351
	White Eyes Twp....	155		Berne .....	300
Cuyahoga....	Chatfield .....	100		Bremen .....	260
	Crestline .....	725	Fayette.....	Carroll .....	350
	New Washington .....	400		Clearcreek Twp. ....	100
	Sulphur Springs .....	250		Lithopolis .....	150
	Tiro .....	200		Madison Twp. ....	113
	Bedford .....	1,200		Pleasantville .....	530
Darke.....	Berea .....	2,300	Franklin.....	Rushville .....	130
	Brecksville Twp. ....	300		Sugar Grove .....	150
	Chagrin Falls .....	1,600		Walnut Twp. ....	225
	Cleveland Heights....	1,003		Bloomingsburg .....	153
	Collinwood .....	2,200		Jeffersonville .....	485
	East Cleveland .....	3,000		Wayne Twp. ....	112
Defiance.....	Euclid .....	713	Fulton.....	Clinton Twp. ....	250
	Independence Twp. ...	250		Gahanna .....	210
	Lakewood .....	550		Grove City .....	400
	Nottingham .....	630		Groveport .....	512
	Olmstead Falls .....	190		Hamilton Twp. ....	120
	Rockport .....	75	Gallia.....	Harrisburg .....	200
Darke.....	Solon Twp. ....	150		Norwich Twp. ....	500
	Strongsville Twp. ....	500		Plain Twp. ....	300
	Warrensville Twp. ...	200		Reynoldsburg .....	250
	Ansonia .....	700		Shepard .....	100
	Arcanum .....	671		Saint Clair .....	375
	Bradford .....	450		Washington Twp. ....	300
Defiance.....	Franklin Twp. ....	200		Westerville .....	400
	Gettysburg .....	85		Worthington .....	500
	Hollansburg .....	475	Fulton.....	Archbold .....	100
	New Madison .....	750		Delta .....	500
	Palestine .....	150		Fayette .....	350
	Union City .....	1,100		Fulton Twp. ....	200
Defiance.....	Versailles .....	1,500		Lyons .....	200
	Ayersville .....	90	Gallia.....	Swanton .....	325
	Evansport .....	50		Wauseon .....	500
	Hicksville .....	600		Cheshire .....	250
	Highland Twp. ....	200		Bidwell-Porter .....	200
	Mark Twp. ....	200			
Defiance.....	Sherwood .....	50			
	Washington Twp. ....	50			
	Farmer Twp. ....	100			



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Geauga.....	Auburn .....	200	Harrison.....	Bowerston .....	100
	Bainbridge Twp. ....	650		Cadiz .....	1,500
	Burton Twp. ....	550		Freeport .....	200
	Chardon .....	1,000		German Twp. ....	150
	Chester Twp. ....	240		Harrisville .....	250
	Claridon .....	129		Jewett .....	250
	Huntsburg No. 1.....	300		New Athens .....	350
	Middlefield .....	200		Scio .....	125
	Parkman Twp. ....	340	Henry.....	Deshler .....	300
	Thompson No. 1.....	145		Florida .....	200
Greene.....	Troy Twp. ....	150		Hamler .....	150
	Bath Twp. ....	484		Holgate .....	200
	Beavercreek Twp. ....	900		Liberty Center .....	150
	Bellbrook .....	500		Malinta .....	105
	Cedarville .....	357		Napoleon .....	700
	Clifton .....	350		Ritchfield Twp. ....	250
	Fairfield .....	300		Ridgeville .....	175
	Jefferson Twp. ....	400	Highland.....	Fairfield Twp., E. ....	75
	Osborn .....	800		Monroe .....	1,400
	Spring Valley .....	100		Greenfield .....	200
Guernsey.....	Sugarcreek Twp. ....	250		Leesburg .....	200
	Yellow Springs.....	50		Lynchburg .....	750
	Byesville .....	500		New Lexington .....	450
	Cumberland .....	340		Paint Twp. ....	230
	Quaker City .....	700		Penn Twp. ....	30
	Senecaville .....	225		Russell .....	25
	Washington .....	150	Hocking.....	Logan .....	1,000
	Westland Twp. ....	120		Murray .....	600
Hamilton.....	Carthage .....	1,500	Holmes.....	Berlin Twp. ....	400
	Colerain Twp. ....	50		Holmesville .....	200
	College Hill .....	450		Killbuck .....	100
	Covedale .....	240		Millersburg .....	1,100
	Elizabethtown .....	20		Saltercreek Twp. ....	210
	Glendale .....	600		Winesburg .....	75
	Home City .....	200	Huron.....	Bellevue .....	650
	Lockland .....	833		Chicago .....	500
	Madisonville .....	750		Fitchville Twp. ....	100
	Mt. Healthy .....	400		Greenwich .....	280
	Pleasant Ridge .....	900		Lyme Twp. ....	150
Hancock.....	St. Bernard .....	125		Monroeville .....	450
	Terrace Park .....	600		New Haven Twp. ....	250
	Wyoming .....	300		New London .....	725
	Arlington .....	158		North Fairfield .....	140
	Benton Ridge .....	124		North Monroeville ..	200
	McComb .....	360	Jackson.....	Wakeman .....	300
	Mt. Blanchard .....	125		Coalton .....	125
	Rawson .....	80		Jackson .....	650
	Union Twp. ....	64		Oak Hill .....	170
	Van Buren .....	140		Bloomingsdale .....	130
Hardin.....	Vanlue .....	300	Jefferson.....	Brilliant .....	40
	Washington Twp. ....	200		Empire .....	220
	Ada .....	465		Irondale .....	232
	Dunkirk .....	300		Mingo Junction .....	1,500
	Forest .....	375		Mt. Pleasant .....	500
	Patterson .....	50		Smithfield .....	250
	Ridgeway .....	150			



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Knox.....	Bladensburg .....	200	Mahoning....	Berlin Twp. ....	86
	Centerburg .....	1,000		Boardman Twp. ....	175
	Fredericktown .....	1,500		Coitsville Twp. ....	300
	Howard .....	341		Garfield .....	250
	Jelloway .....	109		Green Twp. ....	200
Lake.....	Fairport .....	200	Lowellyville .....	Lowellyville .....	403
	Kirtland Twp. ....	900		North Lima .....	400
	Madison Twp. ....	400		Poland .....	450
	Madison .....	605	Marion.....	Caledonia .....	200
	Mentor .....	130		Morral .....	25
Lawrence....	Perry Twp. ....	500		Prospect .....	500
	Willoughby .....	1,500	Medina.....	Brunswick Twp. ....	185
	Coal Grove .....	150		Chatham Twp. ....	600
	Hanging Rock .....	500		Chippewa Lake .....	31
	Proctorville .....	250		Granger Twp. ....	350
Licking.....	Burlington Twp. ....	50		Hinckley Twp. ....	150
	Etna .....	240	Homer Twp. ....	Homer Twp. ....	175
	Granville .....	2,000		LeRoy .....	785
	Hanover .....	400		Liverpool Twp. ....	250
	Harrison Twp. ....	400		Lodi .....	1,300
	Hartford .....	376		Medina .....	550
	Hebron .....	300	Sharon Twp. ....	Sharon Twp. ....	400
	Jacksontown .....	350		Spencer .....	300
	Jersey .....	550		Wadsworth .....	500
	Johnstown .....	962		West Litchfield .....	250
	Lima Twp. ....	254	Meigs.....	Middleport .....	200
	St. Albans Twp. ....	500		Pomeroy .....	500
	Utica .....	700		Racine .....	1,000
				Syracuse .....	250
Logan.....	Belle Center .....	400	Mercer.....	Celina .....	700
	DeGraff .....	1,200		Center Twp. ....	400
	Huntsville .....	312		Coldwater .....	250
	Lewiston .....	450		Mendon .....	575
	Perry Twp. ....	457		Mercer .....	400
	Quincy .....	40		Montezuma .....	75
	Rushsylvania .....	250		Recovery .....	900
	West Mansfield .....	250		Rockford .....	350
	Zanesfield .....	400		St. Henry .....	400
Lorain.....	Brighton Twp. ....	60	Miami.....	Bethel Twp. ....	900
	Brownhelm Twp. ....	84		Casstown .....	400
	Camden Twp. ....	250		Covington .....	1,895
	Grafton .....	500		Fletcher .....	300
	LaGrange .....	200		Lena and Conover... ..	500
	Oberlin .....	1,200	Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	600
	Penfield .....	90		Union Twp. ....	100
	Wellington .....	200		West Milton .....	400
Lucas.....	Maumee No. 2.....	150	Monroe.....	Baresville .....	135
	Monclova Twp. ....	200		Bearsville .....	150
	Springfield Twp. ....	300		Clarington .....	400
	Sylvania .....	100		Sardis .....	1,000
	Waterville .....	163		Woodsfield .....	3,000
	Whitehouse .....	183	Montgomery.	Brookville .....	350
				Butler Twp. ....	400
				Farmersville .....	350
				Germantown .....	4,000
				Harrison Twp. ....	300
Madison.....	Deer Creek Twp. ....	800		Jefferson Twp. ....	165
	London .....	1,600		Madison Twp. ....	600
	Midway .....	200		Miamisburg .....	1,750
	Mt. Sterling.....	200		Perry Twp. ....	565
	Plain City .....	500		Randolph Twp. ....	385
	Stokes Twp. ....	350			
	West Jefferson .....	350			
	Monroe Twp. ....	36			



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Montgomery —Concluded.	Van Buren Twp. ....	50	Portage .....	Atwater Twp. ....	400
	Vandalla .....	75		Edinburg Twp. ....	50
	Washington Twp. ....	274		Garrettsville .....	3,000
	West Carrollton .....	150		Hiram Twp. ....	40
				Kent .....	800
Morgan.....	Chesterhill .....	700		Mantua .....	600
	Deavertown .....	50		Mantua Twp. ....	500
	Malta .....	300		Nelson Twp. ....	500
	McConnellsville .....	520		Randolph .....	200
	Stockport .....	150		Ravenna .....	1,650
Morrow.....	Alum Creek .....	100		Rootstown Twp. ....	200
	Cardington .....	800		Streetsboro Twp. ....	300
	Edison .....	400		Suffield Twp. ....	140
	Iberia .....	225		Windham .....	1,250
	Johnsville .....	100			
	Marengo .....	100	Preble .....	Camden .....	1,148
	Troy Twp. ....	50		Eaton .....	2,000
Muskingum..	Adamsville .....	150		Eldorado .....	725
	Dresden .....	850		Harrison Twp. ....	400
	Frazeysburg .....	300		Jackson Twp. ....	500
	Licking Twp. ....	70			
	New Concord.....	300		New Paris .....	1,200
				West Alexandria ....	300
	Rich Hill Twp.....	50		West Elkton .....	1,000
	Roseville .....	461		West Manchester....	250
	Trinway .....	100			
Noble.....	Batesville .....	40	Putnam .....	Belmore .....	190
	Caldwell .....	1,200		Blanchard Twp. ....	225
	Summerfield .....	160		Cloverdale .....	60
Ottawa.....	Danbury Twp. ....	650		Columbus Grove....	520
	Elmore .....	175		Continental .....	700
	Erie Twp. ....	200			
	Genoa .....	200		Dupont .....	137
	Oak Harbor .....	500		Kalida .....	325
				Leipsie .....	200
	Port Clinton .....	500		Ottawa .....	1,500
	Put-in-Bay .....	1,200		Riley Twp. ....	450
Paulding....	Antwerp .....	300		Sugarcreek Twp. ....	40
	Broughton Hedges ..	100			
	Grover Hill .....	125	Richland ....	Bellville .....	250
	Latty .....	300		Butler .....	300
	Paulding .....	300		Lexington .....	600
				Lucas .....	180
	Payne .....	1,200		Plymouth .....	1,500
Perry.....	Corning .....	700			
	Crooksville .....	450		Shelby .....	3,500
	Hemlock .....	100		Shiloh .....	800
	New Lexington .....	340	Ross .....	Adelphi .....	150
	New Straitsville....	3,229		Bainbridge .....	1,250
				Deerfield Twp. ....	400
	Pleasant Twp. ....	65		Frankfort .....	650
	Rendville .....	215		Jefferson Twp. ....	140
	Shawnee .....	500			
	Somerset .....	850		Kingston .....	100
Pickaway....	Ashville .....	500		Twin Twp. ....	800
	Darby Twp. ....	200	Sandusky....	Gibsonburg .....	600
	Deercreek Twp. ....	300		Woodville .....	600
	Madison Twp. ....	220	Scioto.....	Valley Twp. ....	150
	New Holland .....	500		Wheelersburg .....	225
			Seneca.....	Attica .....	300
	Perry Twp. ....	600		Bettsville .....	631
	Scioto Twp. ....	250		Bloomville .....	400
	South Bloomfield....	300		Greenspring .....	200
	Tarleton .....	100			
Pike.....	Piketon .....	350		Old Fort .....	45
	Scioto Twp. ....	100		Republic .....	150
	Waverly .....	1,500			



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Shelby.....	Anna ..... Green Twp. .... Jackson Center ..... Lockington ..... Perry Twp. ....	400 6 340 250 110	Union.....	Darby Twp. .... Dover Twp. .... Jerome ..... Jerome Twp. .... Leesburg Twp. ....	175 75 300 200 310
Stark.....	Beach City ..... Greentown ..... Lake Twp. .... Louisville ..... Magnolia .....	100 306 300 800 675		Liberty Twp. .... Marysville ..... Millford Center ..... Millcreek Twp. .... Richwood .....	412 1,800 240 100 1,000
	Minerva ..... Navarre ..... New Berlin ..... Osnaburg ..... Sugarcreek Twp. ....	1,000 800 250 175 100		Taylor Twp. .... Union Twp. ....	400 88
	Uniontown ..... Wilnot .....	200 400	Van Wert....	Convoy ..... Delphos ..... Middle Point ..... Ohio City ..... Scott .....	500 2,000 600 800 345
Summit.....	Barberton ..... Clinton ..... Copley ..... Coventry Twp. .... Cuyahoga Falls .....	500 127 320 150 500		Venedocia ..... Willshire ..... Wren .....	100 150 200
	Hudson ..... Mogadore ..... Northfield Twp. .... Norton Twp. .... Peninsula .....	780 250 400 500 380	Vinton.....	Hamden ..... McArthur ..... Zaleski .....	460 715 93
	Richfield Twp. .... Tallmadge ..... West Richfield .....	300 500 200	Warren.....	Carlisle ..... Corwin ..... Franklin ..... Genetown ..... Harveysburg .....	400 160 4,600 560 250
Trumbull....	Bristolville ..... Cortland ..... Fowler Twp. .... Girard ..... Greene Twp. ....	70 675 40 700 800		Kings Mills ..... Lebanon ..... Lytle ..... Mason ..... Merrittstown .....	350 2,500 968 150 250
	Gustavus Twp. .... Hartford Twp. .... Hubbard ..... Johnson Twp. .... Kinsman .....	400 500 200 300 600		Morrow ..... Oregonia ..... South Lebanon ..... Springboro ..... Utica .....	160 30 100 1,200 300
	Kinsman Twp. .... Liberty Twp. .... Mesopotamia ..... Mineral Ridge ..... Newton Falls .....	600 141 200 315 150		Waynesville .....	1,200
	North Bloomfield ..... Orangeville ..... Vernon Twp. ....	200 310 400	Washington..	Belpre ..... Beverly ..... Lowell ..... Macksburg ..... Marietta Twp. ....	750 500 500 500 1,140
Tuscarawas.	Auburn Twp. .... Baltic ..... Bollivar ..... Dennison ..... Gnadenhutten .....	90 175 100 800 500		New Matamoras ..... Newport ..... Vincent ..... Waterford Twp. .... Wesley Twp. ....	600 420 290 300 250
	Mineral City ..... Newcomerstown ..... Port Washington ..... Sandy Twp. .... Strasburg .....	760 100 169 135 150	Wayne.....	Applecreek ..... Burbank ..... Creston ..... Dalton .....	300 200 200 300
	Sugarcreek ..... Uhrichsville ..... Warwick Twp. .... Wayne Twp. ....	225 500 1,500 100		Doylestown ..... Fredericksburg ..... Green Twp. .... Marshallville ..... Milton Twp. No. 1....	1,000 350 300 150 250



## VILLAGE, SPECIAL AND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICTS—Concluded.

Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.	Counties.	Districts.	Vols. in School Library.
Wayne—Con..	Orrville .....	800		Freeport .....	400
	Paint Twp. ....	60		Grand Rapids .....	210
	Shreve .....	300		Haskins .....	507
	Sterling .....	625		Hoytville .....	180
	West Salem .....	423		Jerry City .....	350
Williams.....	Alvordton .....	320		Liberty Twp. ....	800
	Bryan .....	425		Lime City .....	100
	Edgerton .....	385		Middletown Twp. ....	100
	Edon .....	325		Milton Center .....	152
	Montpelier .....	250		North Baltimore .....	400
	Pioneer .....	350		Pemberville .....	800
	Stryker .....	804		Portage .....	578
	West Unity .....	700		Rising Sun .....	225
				Tontogany .....	150
				Weston .....	240
Wood.....	Bays .....	200	Wyandot.....	Harpster .....	50
	Bloomdale .....	275		Nevada .....	350
	Bradner .....	700		Sycamore .....	280
	Custar .....	422		Upper Sandusky .....	2,250
	Cygnat .....	225		Wharton .....	106



SATURDAY REVIEW CLUB, UTICA, OHIO.

This club has borrowed traveling libraries since September, 1899, receiving an average of thirty-nine volumes each year.



## The Children's Library

EXTRACTS FROM MONTHLY BULLETIN.

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### BOOK BUYING FOR A SMALL CHILDREN'S ROOM.

CAROLINE BURNITE, DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S WORK, CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1st. Set aside a definite proportion of the book fund for children's books, otherwise the demands of the adults for certain books will crowd out the needs of the children. This proportion should be, in ordinary circumstances, not more than one-fourth of the total fund, and probably not less than one-fifth.

2nd. Aim to have your books average sixty cents (\$.60) each (actual cost). This does not mean that no book costing more than \$1.00 list should be bought, but that care should be taken to buy inexpensive editions as often as possible, in order that a few well illustrated books may be bought.

3rd. A good guide for book selection and for inexpensive editions is "A Child's Library," by Prentice and Power, (Cleveland Normal School, price \$.25).

4th. Build up your children's collection from two sides, the school side and the cultural side. Keep a list of all school subjects on which you have no good material and study the new Pittsburg School Catalogue (price \$.50) for suggestions for books along the subject desired. As an aid in building up your library from the cultural side, use Miss Moore's list of "Books for a Children's Library" (Iowa Library Commission), Miss Hunt's "The Child's Own Library" (Brooklyn Public Library), and "Christmas Books for Children" (Cleveland Public Library).

5th. For the sake of discount, buy all the children's books for the year at one time, reserving a few dollars for emergency needs. By placing this order in the early spring there is ample time to get the books catalogued before the heavier work of the winter. If it is deemed better, the books may be placed on the shelves a few at a time. The need in a small library is apt to be too great to permit this, however.

6th. Buy no new fiction unless asked for by title, and do not buy a requested title until it is listed in the A. L. A. book list, The Carnegie Library Bulletin or the Cleveland Library Open Shelf.

7th. Buy a few beautiful editions of books which are acknowledged to be classic (such as the Wonder Book with the Crane illustrations), and if the book fund is very small, keep these for room use and use cheaper editions for circulation.



8th. Buy the Crane, Caldecott and Greenaway picture books and keep them for room use. Buy for circulation the inexpensive little readers given in the lists mentioned.

9th. Study the catalogues of second-hand dealers who offer new books at a special discount. Where titles desired can be bought this way the discount is larger than a book seller's. In buying this way the cost of transportation must be included, which may make the actual cost more instead of less than the usual price.

10th. Always specify editions and do not buy from publishers' lists which do not specify editions.

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### THE PICTURES IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

SOPHIE M. COLLMAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.

Once the monastery fostered culture, once the renaissance reflected it from every wall; today the public library is pursuing the same ideal. Its hope rests in the children's room with the grandfather of the perfect man to be. That the shelves of this room are stored with the choicest honey of the hive is a fact so self-evident that it need not here be touched upon; but aside from this, the room itself should be an influence. It should breathe an atmosphere of taste and culture and, with its quietly tinted walls setting off a few well-chosen pictures, lead its occupant to love the beautiful, though it were only after the manner of the worthy Monsieur Jourdain, who had talked prose all his life "without knowing it." Circumstances, of course, control the position and the wall space of the children's room as they do other things in this world. The only thing to do is to rise to the occasion and make the difficulties serve your ends. A sunny room with the right light is not always at one's command, but a warm tint will transform a gloomy wall and the right picture will work wonders.

A few large pictures are all the average room requires. Too many spoil the effect, and where the question of expense becomes a factor, let it rather be one good picture than three poor, cheap reproductions. In choosing the pictures, care should be taken to avoid too popular or hackneyed subjects; leave Rosa Bonheur and Landseer, the Madonna of the Chair and the Colosseum with the Perry pictures where they can do good work, but place something less familiar upon your walls.

If the choice seems beyond the comprehension of your visitors make the subjects familiar by telling their story. For instance, suppose you have on your walls good photographs of the Duomo at Florence, of Donatello's St. George and Michelangelo's Sibyl. These three pictures lend themselves to stories that the youngest child can understand, and yet, he who knows their history holds the key to the renaissance and with it, to the mystery of art.



Architectural subjects, such as Gothic cathedrals, Greek temples or renaissance palaces, also offer unlimited possibilities, first for their beauty of line and mass, and then from the literary and historical side. The following groups are suggested as illustrating these points: Canterbury cathedral; King Arthur; photograph of the Innsbruck statue by Vischer; Field of the Cloth of Gold, plaster relief; St. George and the Dragon, by Raphael; Temple of the Winds, Athens; Head of the Lemnian Athena; Arch of Constantine, Rome; one of the reliefs from the Arch of Constantine, *Il Penseroso*, Michelangelo; Palazzo Vecchio, view of the Cortile; Giovanni Tornabuoni, by Ghirlandajo; Dancing cherubs, by Donatello, plaster relief; children playing the organ, plaster relief, by Luca della Robbia; The Little Princess, by Moreelse; Boy, by Pinturicchio; Daughter of Robertto Strozzi, by Titian.

At first sight a set of pictures like Sir Galahad, by Watts; The Lion of Lucerne, by Thorwaldsen; Joan of Arc, by Joy; or the children of the last group might attract more attention than the severer selections given, but in the end the others would do more towards the development of taste. The lighter subjects should only come into play where a gradual awakening alone is possible. This might be brought about by supplying the frames with removable backs, thus allowing the pictures to be changed at will without going to the expense of a new frame; or, by a system of traveling pictures, which would allow the libraries to interchange pictures and thus glean a wider field.

Landscape robbed of its color loses its chief charm, and although a sepia reproduction may be pleasing, it is better to eschew the landscape in photograph. There is, however, an excellent series of colored lithographs that lends itself charmingly to wall decoration. The drawing is good and broad in treatment, the color refined, the composition harmonious, and the price within the reach of all; an unframed picture, 100x70 centimetres, (if bought of Leubrie and Elkus, 18 East 14th Street, New York), costs \$2.50; if ordered from the German publishers, B. G. Teubner or R. Voigtlaender, both of Leipsic, the "*Kunstlerischer Wandschmuck*" of the former and the "*Steinkunst*" of the latter firm, are considerably cheaper, but will not be sent on approval as is done by the American agents. One or two of these pictures, perhaps a wheat field and a group of sunlit swans, used with a relief of Luca della Robbia's singing boys, make a most attractive decoration for the children's room.

Frames in all cases should be simple and not interfere with the picture. A good frame is felt, not seen. Flat mouldings in subdued colorings, dark oak or dull ebony, will usually suit both photographs and colored pictures.

The plaster reliefs mentioned in the lists can be procured of Caproni Brothers, 1914-1920 Washington Street, Boston, Mass, and vary in price according to size, the larger costing about \$10 or \$12. They com-



bine well with either photographs or colored pictures and embrace a good range of subjects.

The following firms furnish good photographic reproductions: D. Anderson, Via Salaria, Rome, Italian architecture, sculpture and paintings in various sizes, 16x20 platino prints being 7 lire; A. W. Elson & Co., 146 Oliver Street, Boston, enlargements of architecture, sculpture and painting, 27x36 to 36x46, \$5 to \$7.50; Franz Hanfstaengl, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, paintings 7x10 to 26x35, 1 mark 50 pfennigs up; Soule Art Publishing Co., 190 Boylston Street, Boston, architecture and paintings, bromide enlargements, 60 cents up.

All the art treasures of the children's room, however, need not be on the walls for, tucked away in drawers to be produced at will, for work at home and in school, should be plenty of Perry and Cosmos prints and Detroit Publishing Company colored photographs. Nor should there be wanting studies of houses, animals and trees for the young artist to try his hand at copying.

Last of all, the shelves should hold as many picture books as possible, prominent among them those of Walter Crane, for he, who has so wisely studied his Parthenon frieze, will prove a gentle monitor and friend along the pleasant paths of art.

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### THREE ESSENTIALS IN THE EQUIPMENT OF THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN.

ESTHER STRAUS, PUBLIC LIBRARY, OF CINCINNATI.

Special work with children is a necessary function in the management of a public library, whether or not there are funds for a trained children's librarian; whether or not it is possible to have a separate room for the work. Though the librarian in charge of the small library be the library factotum, the combined circulating department, reference librarian, children's worker, janitor and "man about the place" or be the head of a larger institution who must be depended upon to inspire, instruct and direct the duties of an adequate staff, preparation and study must be given to children's work if the library would merit its position as part of the educational system of the community.

The background of all professional work is the professional attitude toward it, the attitude that distinguishes the artist who labors toward an ideal from the reluctant drudge who works because necessity compels him. Add to this, sympathy for the child and an interest in him and we have the first essential in the equipment of the children's librarian, viz: the personality suited to take up the work.

The second essential is training, which comprises systematic study and experience. Systematic study can be done best under competent tutor-



ship such as that offered by the many library schools throughout the country or by the apprentice classes of the larger libraries, but where these are not possible much can be accomplished in independent study by following a carefully outlined course of reading. It is often possible for the librarian to arrange for valuable instruction and practical work with the nearest normal school; but where this is not feasible the beginner will find many elementary and readable books, the initiated, more advanced literature, it may be, on the shelves of her own library. In order to understand child nature the course should include psychology, child study, the history of education and the fundamental principles of teaching. Presupposing an acquaintance with the classics, a course in English, based upon rhetoric and composition, which will give the student a conception of correct style and some critical standards, is suggested as an aid to the selection of children's books. A knowledge of juvenile literature is acquired by a wide and thorough reading of children's books, and library methods in children's work may be studied through reports, bulletins and printed lists of well-known libraries, which are often to be had for the asking. At least one library periodical should be read: *Public Libraries* (\$1.00 per year), *Library Work* (50c per year), *Library Journal* (\$4.00 per year). The following lists are suggestive in planning a course of study: "Reading List for Children's Librarians," by M. F. Williams and B. M. Brown, Albany, New York State Library; "Lists of Suggested Reading for Library Work With Children," Iowa Summer Library School, 1902, Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa Library Commission, (free); "Report on Instruction in Library Administration in Normal Schools," Winona National Educational Association (10c).

The librarian in active service has the daily opportunity of broadening her training through actual experience in dealing with children, handling children's books and meeting other workers interested in children. It has been frequently said, and with truth, that this is the day of the child. The bright child, the stupid child, the indigent, the deficient, the youthful criminal and the child laborer are being studied, and the conditions for healthy growth and development improved. The librarian should acquaint herself with all these movements, take an interest in meetings where children's workers gather, affiliate herself with teachers' clubs, conventions and institutes, keep in touch with the work of the Ohio teachers' reading circle and similar institutions, and by attending library institutes and meetings where library problems are propounded and discussed, further her progress. Activity in these directions augurs success to both librarian and library.

The third essential to the equipment of the children's librarian is the possession of the necessary tools for the conduct of the work. A collection of books, pamphlets and clippings on children's literature and kindred subjects, on story telling, home libraries, school work, and



methods of working with children in the library, library and publishers' catalogues, graded lists and bibliographies on special subjects, samples of cardboard for bulletins and files of pictures, illustrations, etc., should make up the tool chest, and these should be so arranged that they may be readily consulted. Most of these may be procured without cost, and the labor involved will be amply repaid by the labor saved through the use of the collection.

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## THE STORY HOUR.

MARY ELY, ASSISTANT CHILDREN'S LIBRARY, DAYTON, OHIO.

When a public library was defined as "a collection of books for the people," with stress laid solely upon "books," the librarian's chief concern was the number of books circulated, but now that we have extended the emphasis to include the phrase "for the people," our problem has changed and assumed a twofold aspect. We are asking ourselves now, not how can we circulate the greatest number of books, but how can we reach the greatest number of people, and, reaching them, how can we give them the books which will in each individual case bring the greatest profit and pleasure.

Nowhere is the answering of these questions more important than in the work with children, and one of our greatest aids in answering them is the story hour. The story hour attacks our problem upon both sides; it brings children to us who otherwise would probably never come, and it helps us to guide their interests whithersoever we will.

There are few children who do not instinctively love to have stories told to them and a notice of a story hour at the library is really a most effective advertisement of the library. Some of the children who come to us most regularly are children who came first to attend our story hours.

Telling children stories is the very best way to interest them in the history which surrounds the stories or the literature which grows out of them, because it is the most natural way. The story hour in our libraries may be a recent institution, but the principle of it probably dates back to the time when the first man had read something and wanted the second man to read it, too. We all tell our friends parts of the stories or the most interesting facts of the books we wish them to read. That the story hour does create the desired interest is proved by the demands made as soon as the story hour is over for books containing the stories told. And the best of it is that it does not end there. A child who has been drawn away from his stories of poor lads who have made marvelous fortunes, and interested in Norse mythology will, in nine cases out of ten, never settle down to reading nothing but fiction again. Many children are delightfully sur-



prised to find that the books which are not "just stories" are as interesting as those which are.

One of the greatest blessings of the story hour is the change that it works in the children's attitude toward the librarian and the library. The library is no longer simply a place where they go for books, get the books and leave as quickly as possible. They feel that they know the librarian who tells them stories, and they like to talk over their reading with her and ask her advice about what are good books to read. When we are dealing with children we are dealing with tastes as yet unformed, and if we can succeed in imparting a taste for the best books to the children who come to us, we have given them a guide which will never fail them.

But be the story hour ever so desirable, those of us who are always busy feel that we have very little time for story-telling, and often even less ability. Where it doesn't seem possible to have a regular time set for the story-telling, much may be done with impromptu story hours. One librarian told me that some of her most successful story hours had been of that kind. She always had a story ready to tell, and whenever she could spare a few moments she gathered the children, who chanced to be in the room, around a table and told it to them.

Here in Dayton we have managed to have frequent story hours by calling in our friends to help us. Many of our city teachers and the mothers of some of our children have volunteered to tell stories at the library, and have done it very successfully. Usually they come to us for suggestions as to what to tell, so that the choice of stories still lies in our hands, and the interest displayed in our work by the teachers and parents has increased tenfold since they have thus been allowed to share in it. All of which proves that even if we haven't time to tell the stories ourselves we need not entirely give up the story hour.

And most of us have more ability for story-telling than we think we have when we are thinking how very poorly we do it. Fortunately, the children are not so critical of us as we are of ourselves.

My first experience in library work was in conducting a story hour, and I entered into it with fear and trembling. I had a wild impulse to throw myself upon the mercy of my audience, confess to them that I didn't know how to tell stories and beg them not to say anything to anyone about it. But I started on my story and soon drew courage from the fact that the children seemed interested. And when I was through I heard—yes, they actually were saying: "Tell it again." Oh the joy of it! It didn't even spoil my triumph when I discovered that one little girl had fallen sound asleep, and having pillowed her hot little face on her gaily trimmed hat came forth at the end of the story with a painted visage that would have put an Indian warrior to shame.

The story hour means so much to the children, the story-teller, the librarian and the library that it surely deserves a trial from all of us. And once tried it will be continued. I speak from experience.



## ARRANGEMENT OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

MARIA E. COMINGS, LIBRARIAN M'CLYMONDS PUBLIC LIBRARY, MASSILLON, O.

Suitable shelving is necessary to supplement intelligent classification if one would have an effectual arrangement of children's books. In most small libraries of today the Dewey system of classification, more or less modified, is in use. The problem of arrangement is to bring the best books of all classes to the notice of the children who need them. Convenience in handling the books must be considered, as must also the exigencies of the room, stack or corner devoted to children's books.

The stacks in many libraries have the six or seven shelves in the children's room which are necessary and convenient only in the adult room. Four shelves give the best service. The upper shelves may be cut off by a wooden flap, hinged at the top and covered with burlap to make a background for bulletins and pictures. But if one must choose between two evils, it is always better to have high stacks in a good light, than low stacks in semi-darkness.

In one tier at least, the shelves must be adjustable, so as to have deep shelves for the books for tiny children, as many of these are apt to be over-size. All the books of extra size in the regular collection may be kept together in special shelves also. If these books are kept near the books for the little children, their similar size and appearance will be an easy introduction for them to the children outgrowing the "baby" books.

A rack should be reserved for books in use in connection with the bulletin, and if this is cunningly placed it may be used as a bait to lure wanderers to a corner otherwise ignored. But do not separate it from the bulletin, or both will fail of half their mission.

A useful device, and one helpful to children and librarian alike, is a shelf devoted to "Best books for boys" and another, "Best books for girls." Only books of real merit should be tolerated in this select company, and they should be taken from all classes and changed often.

The non-fiction should run around the room on the two upper shelves, and the fiction on the two lower. The strategic importance of this arrangement is obvious. It suggests unexplored interests to the aimless child, distributes the story-snatchers, and forces good books upon the attention in a manner so ingratiating that the most hardened cannot resist or resent. If the continuity of shelves is broken by projections in the wall or by several windows the spaces thus isolated may be turned to advantage by placing there the special shelves. If, however, the parallel shelving of fiction and non-fiction is really impossible, do not make the mistake of putting the non-fiction off in a corner and the fiction on the shelves nearest the door. Give that advantage to the former.



Even the simplest arrangement cannot do all it should without the liberal application of labels. Labels should call attention to the better authors and to definite subjects; not, for instance, "Fine Arts," but "Music," "Drawing," "Games." Such labels, and the arrangement suggested, will do much to disperse the confusion that is apt to settle about the child turned loose to browse.

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## REFERENCE WORK WITH CHILDREN.

BY ESTHER STRAUS, HEAD OF CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI.

After the obstructions have been removed and the road is well worn, the traveler who knows his destination will find the sign-post sufficient direction, but when the road is strange and impediments check progress, in most cases, the journey must be personally conducted. The reference librarian who uses the sign-post method in directing children along the road to information, if she is observant, will find that many turn back disheartened, because, unaided, they cannot conquer the obstacles in the path before them.

The first obstacle to be conquered by the child is the technique of reading, and though little reference work is done with children below the grammar grades, many who come for answers to questions stumble over comparatively simple words, or worse, combine letters and sounds and call off words, mentally or vocally that connote neither thought nor ideas. The immediate need is to answer the child's question, and if the answer cannot be found in print simple enough for the child's comprehension it is better to give the information verbally than to have the child groping aimlessly through the pages of a book. Nor must the child be sent away with the feeling of his own incompetency or believing that the librarian is "easy," but with the satisfaction of a duty performed and—a book under his arm. The book need not be an answer to his query, but it will be read if it is on any subject interesting to him and the contents simple. We must make a reader of the child. Interest in a book is the greatest incentive to reading.

Many a youthful Icarus soars too high and seeks information which he is not prepared to receive. "What is the atomic theory?" is asked by a girl who does not know the definition of the word atom. "Resolved that Washington did more for the United States than Napoleon did for France" is debated upon by boys who have never read French history. In similar instances the basic facts must be first given before references on the questions asked and the librarian for the time being turns teacher. Not merely must the source of knowledge be revealed, but, in a measure, the knowl-



edge itself must be imparted, keeping in mind, of course, that the primary duty is to teach the use of books. The librarian, if wont to listen to the idle prattle of young readers will often chance to hear herself called the "library teacher," and proud she may be if she is deserving of the title. An intuitive appreciation of the capacity of the child mind, sympathy with interest in the child's endeavor and the willingness and ability to give assistance where it is needed are the attributes of this "library teacher;" critical disdain and cynical asperity, the symptoms of unfitness.

It must be expected that the child will find difficulty in gleaning specific facts from an article that generalizes; for reason and judgment are faculties of the matured mind, and even the adult who becomes impatient at such trials is not unknown to the librarian. If the child is made to understand that it is no more necessary to read every word of an article on the Civil War to find a description of the battle of Bull Run than it is necessary to begin in the dictionary with the letter "A" and thumb each intervening page to find a definition of the word "history," an intelligent reader may be developed. Sometimes the difficulty lies in selecting the salient thought of a paragraph. A glance at the notes taken by the student will often reveal mere transcriptions of the original reference. Copying may serve to make the words of the author familiar and to give practice in writing, but both time and energy are wasted if the objects of the student's notes are to be ideas and thoughts. To help the child individual attention must be given him. He should not be told the important points of the paragraph, but be led by questions to ferret them out for himself.

The uses of the table of contents, the footnotes and the index of a book should be explained to groups of children, and it is often possible to do this in the schoolroom, using the textbook for the purpose. These lessons should be well planned and developed and may be made enjoyable and interesting to the pupil if accompanied by questions and quizzes. The teacher will frequently lend assistance, but the initial work for the most part comes from the librarian. The impulse to do research work generally originates with the teacher, but it is the librarian's privilege to equip the student with the ability to continue his studies and to make an independent reader of him by guiding him aright. He must not only become accustomed to using books, but also to the use of the library, so that he will know how to find the required book by means of the library finding lists, catalogs, etc., and how to work without confusion amidst a large collection of books. Just where the work of the teacher ends and the librarian's duty begins is hard to define. They must blend and dovetail.

If the librarian is to give a large share of her time and attention to guiding the young student an intimate working knowledge of the entire juvenile collection must be at command. There is only a limited number



of bibliographical aids to reference work with children. An "Index to Short Stories," by G. E. Salisbury and M. E. Beckwith (Chic. 1907, How.) will be of use in working with teachers and children. The range of subjects under which the stories are indexed is large and many of the books from which the stories are chosen will be found in the average children's collection. The "List of Books For Township Libraries" of the state of Wisconsin (Madison, 1902, Democrat Printing Co.) has a valuable subject index to the books recommended for purchase. "Biography for Young People," by B. E. Hyatt (Albany, 1901), University of the State of New York, analyzes many collective biographies. The public library of Cincinnati published in 1906 "An Index to American History and Biography for the Seventh and Eighth Grades," compiled by M. G. Blair, and many other valuable bibliographies are contained in the A. L. A. bulletin and in the publications of such libraries as the Cleveland Public and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. With few such exceptions the librarian must depend upon her knowledge of the child's book to provide answers to the inquiries of the child.

The bulk of reference work with children comes after school hours and it is no uncommon occurrence for the members of an entire class to come for the same subject. In such an event it is necessary to gather all the suitable material to supply the demand. The foresighted librarian will prepare for the rush by following the teacher's course of study or by getting advance notification from the teacher, so that the first comers will not empty the shelves of all good references and leave nothing for the stragglers.

A few books may be selected for permanent reference use, and in selecting the following list such books as the New International Cyclopaedia, Scientific American reference book and dictionaries, etc., of the adult collection, to which the older children should be referred are omitted. The list is especially designed for reference work with the grammar grades, and includes in the main books that should be found in every library.

#### General Works.

- Champlin, J. D. comp. Young folks' cyclopaedia of common things.  
Ed. 3. enl. Holt.
- Champlin, J. D. comp. Young folks' cyclopaedia of literature and art.  
Holt.
- Champlin, J. D. comp. Young folks' cyclopaedia of natural history.  
Holt.
- Champlin, J. D. comp. Young folks' cyclopaedia of persons and places.  
Holt.
- Champlin, J. D. comp. and Bostwick, A. E. comp. Young folks' cyclopaedia of games and sports. Ed. 2. rev. Holt.



The volumes of these cyclopaedias are convenient in size, the language is simple, the information clear and concise and the illustrations plentiful. There are frequent cross-references from one article to others on allied subjects. They are stepping stones to the larger cyclopaedias.

**Goss**, Harriet and Baker, G. A. Index to St. Nicholas. Cleveland Cumulative Index Co.

Indexes the first twenty-seven volumes. The alphabetical arrangement of entries is convenient and the groups classified under subjects are helpful. \* Especially are the entries under Poetry, Amateur Theatricals, Amusements and Animals, useful.

### Mythology.

**Bulfinch**, Thomas. The age of fable., ed., by J. L. Scott. Rev. ed., McKay.

Roman, Greek and northern mythology. For use with the older children.

**Ellis**, E. S. 1,000 mythological characters. Hinds.

The entries in this hand book are alphabetically arranged and the descriptions of the mythological characters are brief and simple.

**Guerber**, H. A. Myths of northern lands. A. B. C.

**Guerber**, H. A. Myths of Greece and Rome. A. B. C.

"Narrated with special reference to literature and art."

### Nature Study.

**Keeler**, Mrs. H. L. Our native trees and how to identify them. Scribner.

An excellently illustrated book containing full descriptions of trees.

**Parsons**, Mrs. F. T. (S.) D. How to know the wild flowers. Scribner.

A guide to the identification of flowers with clear descriptions and good illustrations.

**Wood**, Theodore. Natural history for young people. Nister.

Text is clear and illustrations in black and white, and color are profuse. Well indexed.

### Geography and Travel.

**Herbertson**, A. J., ed. Descriptive geographies from original sources. Black. (Macmillan.)

Comprehensive books which the older children will find useful.

**McMurray**, C. A. Type studies from the geography of the United States, first series. Macmillan.



Good descriptions of Hudson River, Ohio Valley, Pike's Peak, etc., cod fisheries, cotton and cotton plantations, gold mines, etc.

**Rocheleau, W. F.** Great American industries. 3 v. Flanagan.

### Contents.

V. 1. Coal, petroleum, iron, marble, slate, etc.

V. 2. Products of the soil.

V. 3. Manufactures.

**Scott Stamp and Coin Co.** Scott's standard postage stamp catalogue. Ed. 61. Scott's Stamp and Coin Co.

This should be shelved near the geographies.

**Starr, Frederick.** Strange peoples. Heath.

Gives good accounts of Eskimos, Mexicans, Finns, Lapps, Turks, Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, etc. Suited to grades 5-7.

**Tarr, R. S., and McMurry, F. M.** Tarr and McMurry geographies, three book series. Macmillan.

A good general geography.

### History.

Several good text books such as Eggleston's First Book in American History (A. B. C.) for the younger children, and for the older children Fiske's History of the United States for schools (Houghton) or McMaster's school history of the United States (A. B. C.) are necessary.

**Gordy, W. F.** American leaders and heroes. Scribner.

Contains biographical sketches of some of the most important characters in American history.

**Gordy, W. F.** Stories of American explorers. Scribner.

An historical reader giving vivid pictures of the lives of explorers. Suited to grades 5-6.

**Holden, E. S.** Our country's flag and the flags of foreign countries. Appleton.

Answers questions on signalling, national colors, etc., and gives the history of the American flag.

### Government, Club Work, Etc.

**Brookings, W. D., and Ringwalt, R. C., ed.** Briefs for debate. Longman's.

The introduction is especially valuable as a manual on debating. Only the simplest debates should be chosen for the child.

**Dole, C. F.** American citizen. Heath.



Treats of citizenship, government, economic duties, social rights and duties and international duties, in an elementary way.

**Hoxie, C. D.** How the people rule. Silver.

A good book of civics for young people.

**Robert, J. T.** Robert's primer of parliamentary law for schools, colleges, clubs, fraternities, etc. Doubleday.

A useful and simple manual for the young club member.

**Willard, C. D.** City government for young people. Macmillan.

Designed as a text book for high schools, but also of value as a reference book for the grammar grades.

### Literature.

**Bryant, W. C., ed.** New library of poetry and song. Baker.

One of the best single volume collections of poetry with good indexes by author, title and first lines.

**Norton, C. E., ed.** Heart of Oak books. Rev. ed., 7 v. Heath.

A series of school readers containing masterpieces of English literature. Because of the lack of an index it is necessary to study the contents thoroughly.

**Scudder, H. E., comp.** The children's book. Houghton.

An excellent one volume collection of the most famous stories in child literature.

**Wiggin, Mrs. K. D., and Smith, N. A., ed.** Golden Numbers. McClure.

A classified collection of poems. The interleaves and introduction add to the value of the book.

To meet the demand for material for the special days, the following books are suggested:

**Baldwin, James, ed.** Harper's school speaker. 3 v. Harper.

Contents:

V. 1. Arbor day—Memorial day.

V. 2. Graded selections.

V. 3. Miscellaneous.

**Deems, E. M., ed.** Holy days and holidays. Funk.

A very useful collection of prose and verse.

**Ohio.** State commissioner of common schools. Arbor day suggestions and material for observance of the day by the Ohio schools.

An annual publication.

**St. Nicholas.** Our holidays, their meaning and spirit; retold from the St. Nicholas. Century.

Simple and containing both fact and fiction.

**Schauffler, R. H., ed.** Christmas. Moffat.

**Schauffler, R. H., ed.** Thanksgiving. Moffat.



Give the origin and significance of the holidays. Contain selections in prose and verse.

**Stevenson, B. E., and Stevenson, Mrs. E. S. (B.).** Days and deeds; a book of verse for children's reading and speaking. Baker.

**Stevenson, B. E., and Stevenson, Mrs. E. S. (B.).** Days and deeds; prose for children's reading and speaking. Baker.

Two companion volumes containing selections for almost every day of importance to the child.

**Wisconsin.** Dep't of public instruction. Arbor day and bird day annual for Wisconsin schools.

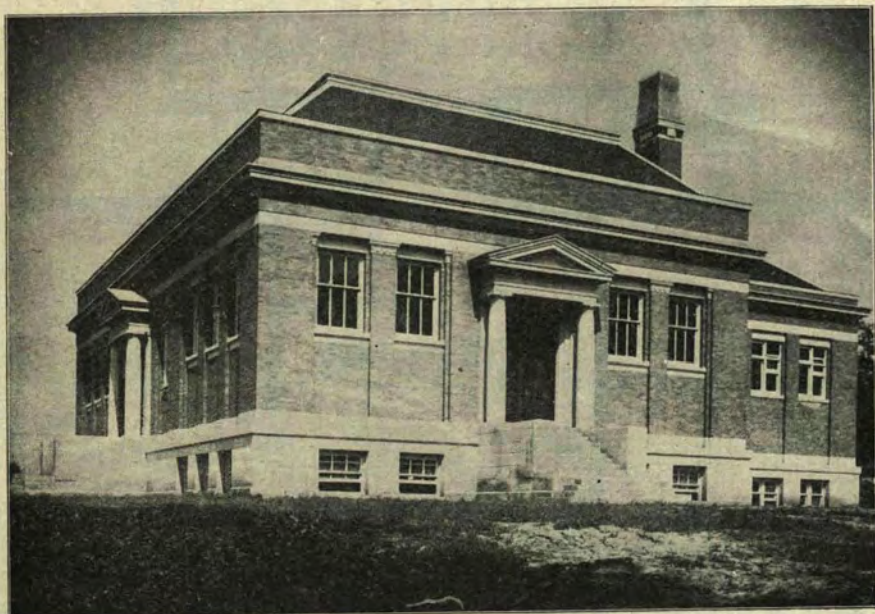
A pamphlet similar to the above mentioned Ohio publication.





DISTRIBUTION OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES, 1908.

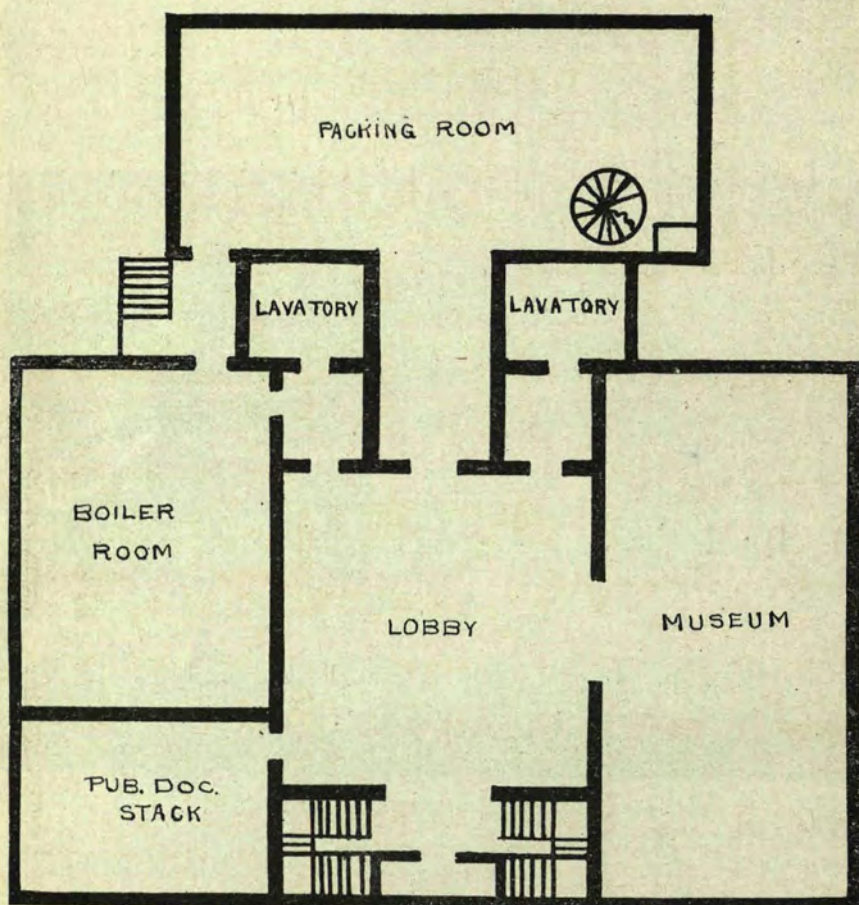




OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ATHENS, O.

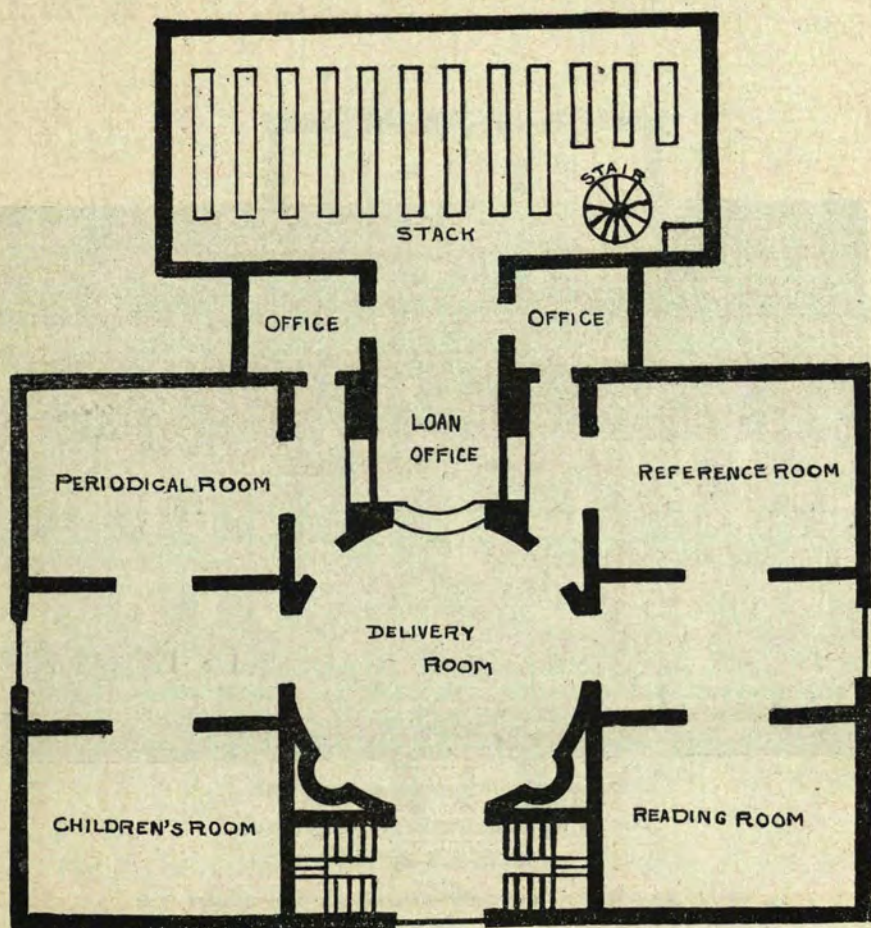
Cost of building and equipment, \$48,515.83.





OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ATHENS, OHIO—Basement Plan.





OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, ATHENS, OHIO—First Floor Plan.

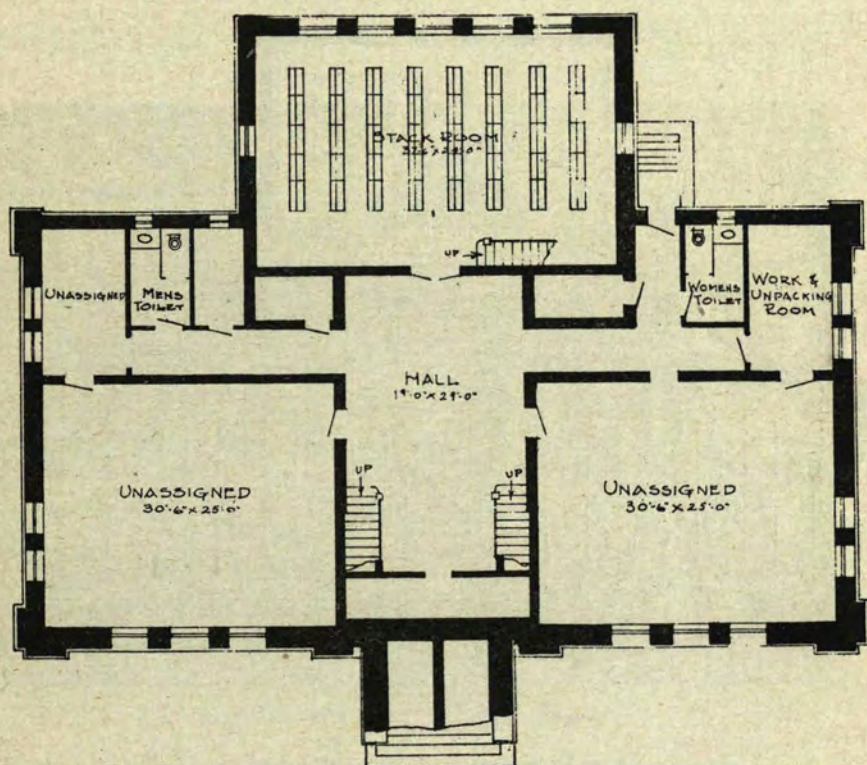




*Public Library, Chillicothe, O.*

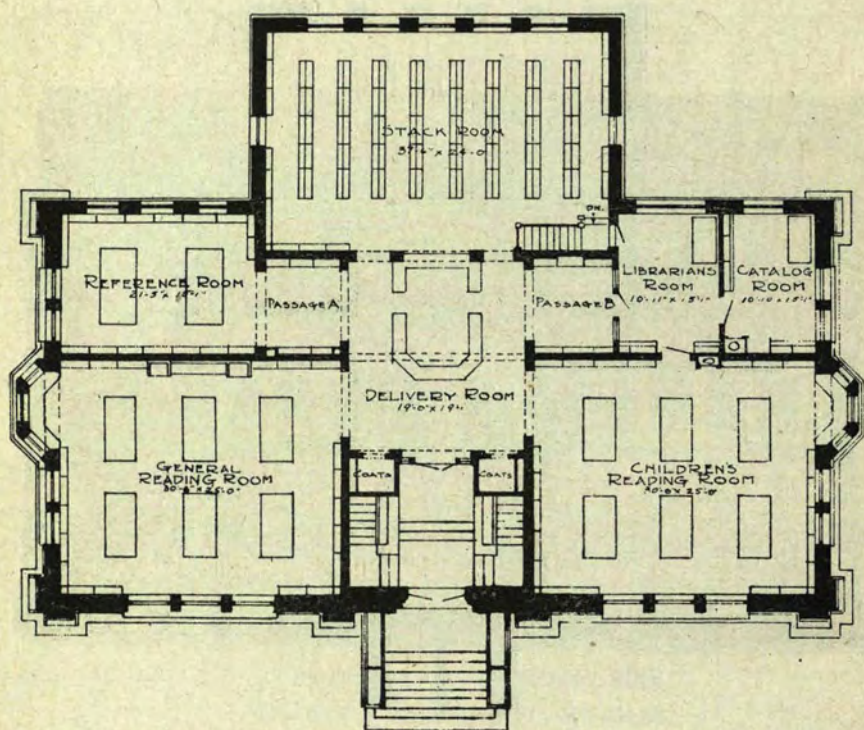
PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.  
Cost of building and equipment, \$30,000.





PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO—Basement Plan.





PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO—First Floor Plan.

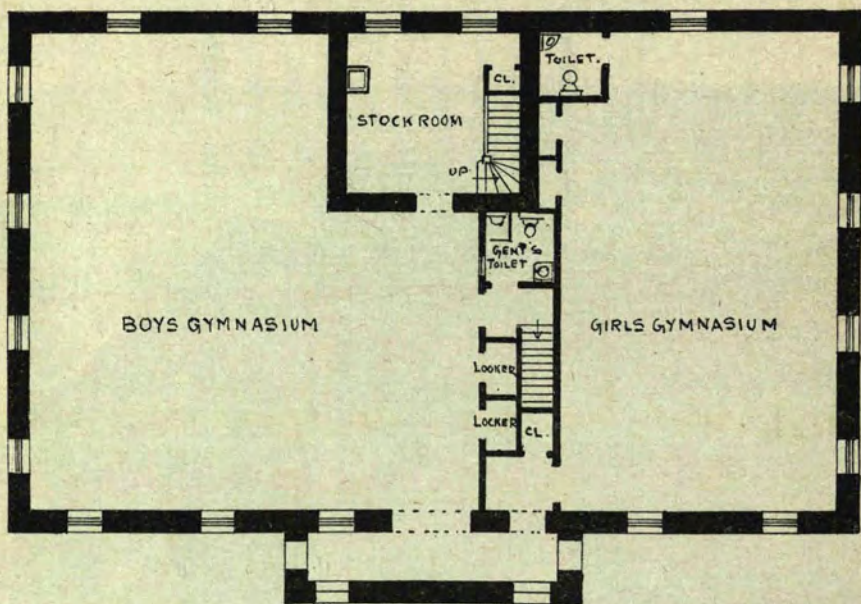




CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Cost of building and furnishings, \$25,000.

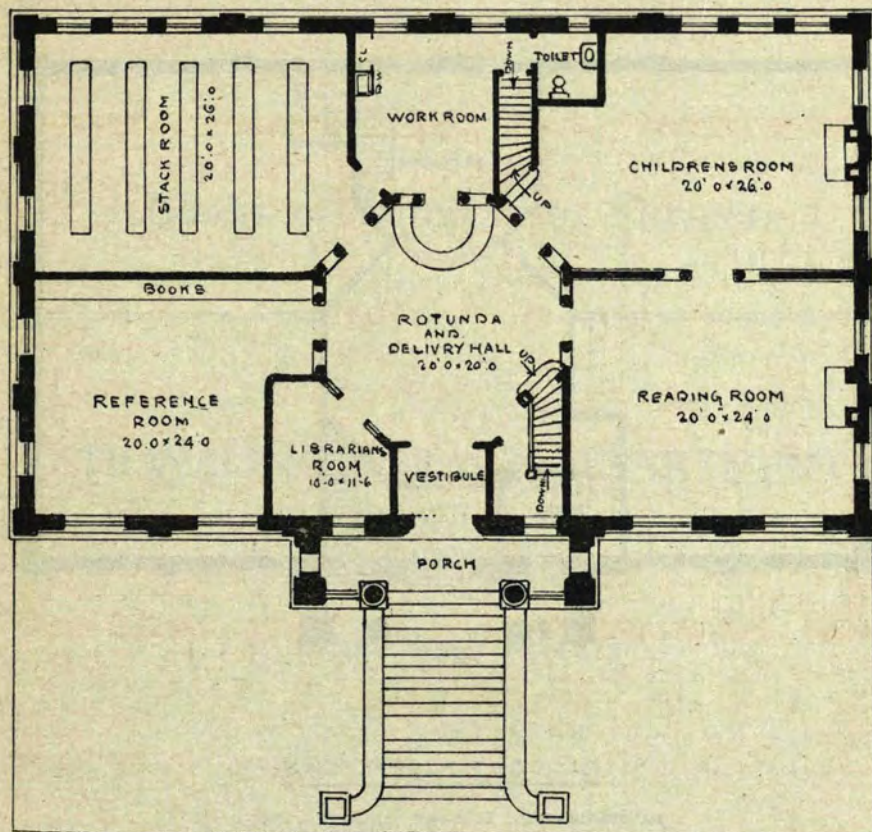




# BASEMENT PLAN..

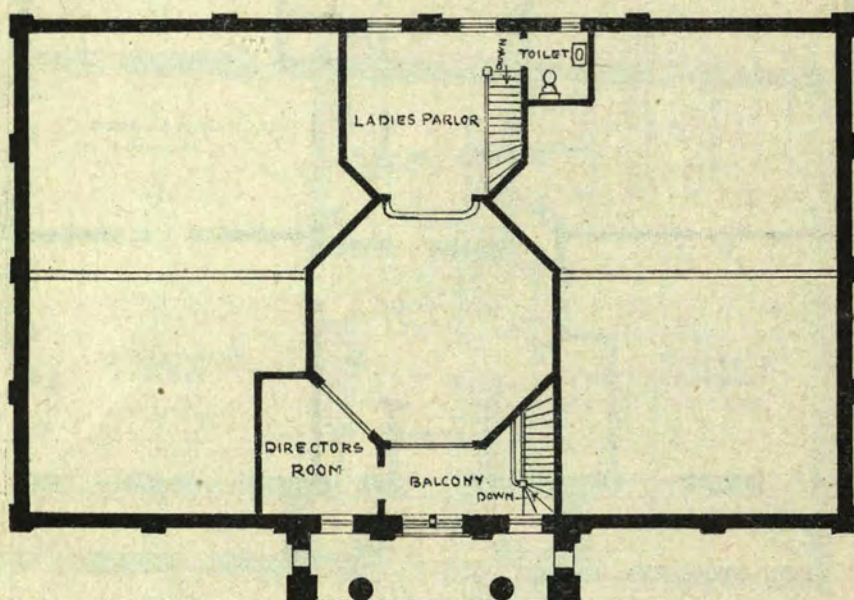
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BALCONY FLOOR PLAN.

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Books of Interest to Farmers

IN THE

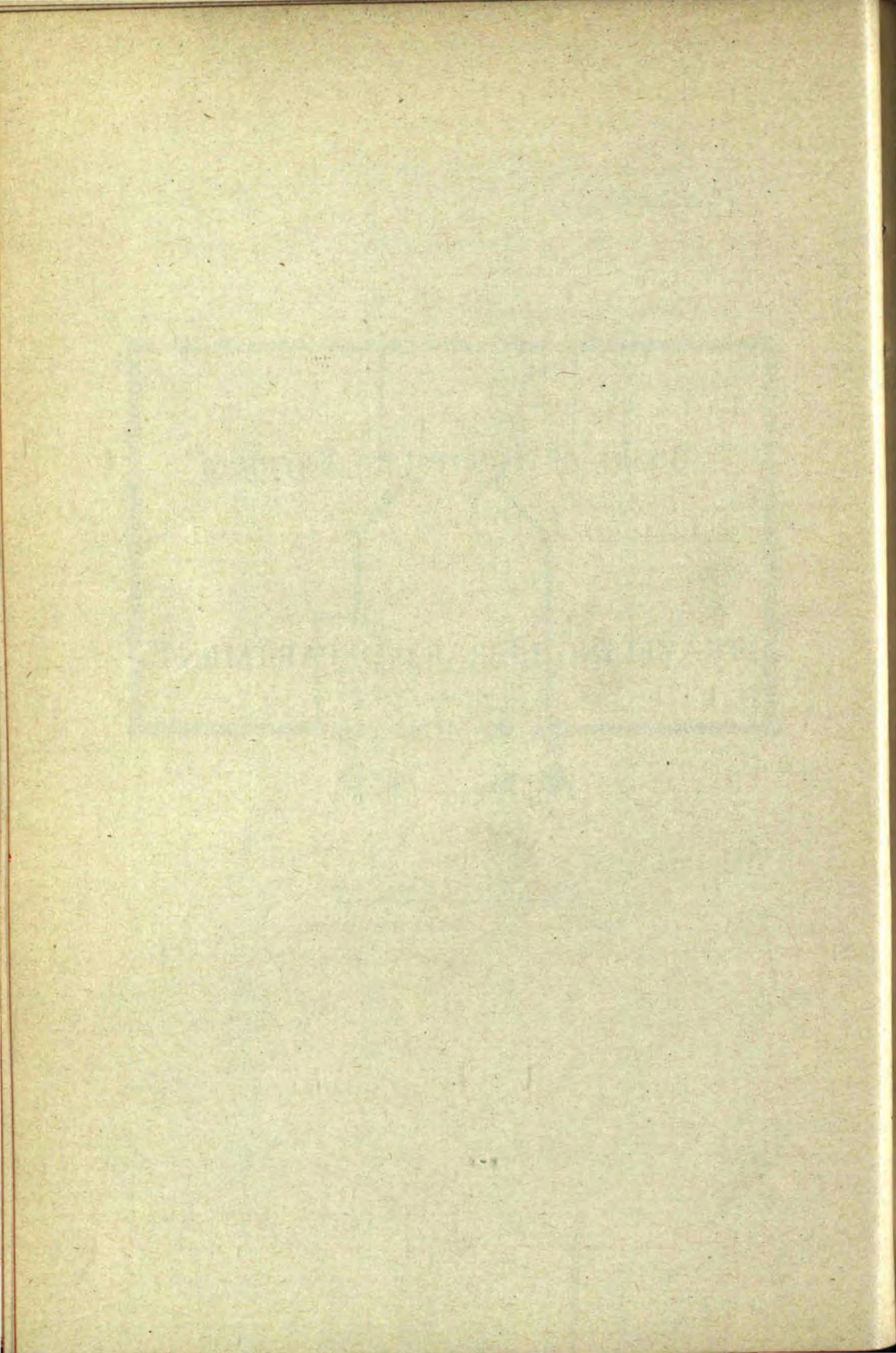
TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Ohio State Library

(63)







In the collection of books in the Traveling Library Department will be found 3,300 volumes comprising the 700 titles given on the following pages.

This list of books was prepared for distribution at the Ohio State Fair. In it have been included all agricultural books in the Department and books on allied subjects which it was thought would be of special interest to farmers. The books are all classified by the Dewey Decimal System, but the numbers are omitted on the following pages and the arrangement in this list is a somewhat arbitrary one, designed for the convenience of patrons. No attempt has been made to present all the good books written on any subject. Only those are included that are already in the Traveling Library Department, and such annotations as have been made are intended to set forth briefly the scope and character of the volumes. Full particulars concerning the circulation of books will be furnished upon application.

IDA K. GALBREATH,  
*Superintendent Traveling Library Department.*

(65)



## AGRICULTURE.

**Allen, R. L.** American farm book. 1899.

Condensed information on all subjects connected with agriculture, including tillage, husbandry, grazing, feeding, breeding, arboriculture, planting, horticulture.

**Bailey, L. H.** Principles of agriculture. 1902.

Written for the practical farmer. Technical terms have been avoided. Covers all phases of agriculture and is very reliable.

**Bessey, C. E., and others.** New elementary agriculture for rural and graded schools. 1904.

Elementary text book dealing with plants, insects, birds, weather and animals of the farm.

**Brooks, W. P.** Agriculture. 3 v. 1905.

"Soil formation, physical and chemical characteristics and methods of improvement, including tillage, drainage and irrigation, manures, fertilizers and farm crops, green manuring and crop rotation. Animal husbandry, including breeds of live stock, general principles of breeding and feeding, discussion of ensilage, dairy management and poultry farming."

**Burkett, C. W.** Agriculture for beginners. 1903.

"Soil and the plant—how to raise a fruit tree. Diseases of plants. Orchard, garden and field insects. Farm crops. Domestic animals and farm dairying."

——— History of Ohio agriculture. 1900.

"Treatise on the development of various lines and phases of farm life in Ohio."

**Card, F. W.** Farm management. 1907.

**Collins, T. B.** The new agriculture. 1906.

**Crozier, William, and Henderson, Peter.** How the farm pays. 1902.  
Covers almost every subject of general interest to farmers.

**Emerson, G. B., and Flint, C. L.** Manual of agriculture for school, farm and fireside. 1890.

Contents: Air; Atmosphere; Climate; Water; Plants; Soil; Fertilizers; Preparation of land for crops; Sowing and Planting; Culture of cereals; Forage crops; Household economies.



**Goff, E. S., and Mayne, D. D.** First principles of agriculture. 1904.  
A simple text book for schools and farmers.

**Goodrich, C. L.** First book of farming. 1905.

The result of author's observations and experience. Fundamental truths and principles of agriculture are presented in the order of their importance, and in simple, interesting manner.

**Gullery, F. A.** First lessons in agriculture. 1892.

Writer aims to discuss more important principles which underlie agriculture in a plain, simple way, within the comprehension of students who have not studied chemistry, botany and other sciences closely related to agriculture.

**Harwood, W. S.** New earth; recital of triumphs of modern agriculture in America. 1906.

Contains chapter on recent work of Luther Burbank.

**Hunt, T. F.** How to choose a farm. 1906.

Author aims to state principles concerned in the selection of a farm and applies them to a discussion of different regions of the western continent. Includes South America. Illustrated.

**Jackson, C. R., and Daugherty, Mrs. L. S.** Agriculture through the laboratory and school garden. 1906.

A manual and text book of elementary agriculture for schools. Embodies such facts and principles of geology and botany as are absolutely essential to the understanding of agricultural principles and processes. Covers one year's time and is neither pedagogical nor scientific. Presents actual experimental work.

**James, C. C.** Practical agriculture. 1903.

Aim of author has been to include but first principles of the various sciences which have a bearing on agriculture, and to show their application to the art of agriculture. Well written and practical.

**Keffer, C. A.** Nature studies on the farm; soils and plants. 1907.

Written for boys and girls. Is an interesting story of how plants work and live.



**King, F. H.** Text book of the physics of agriculture. 1901.

"Physics of the soil, ground water, wells and farm drainage. Principles of rural architecture. Farm mechanics. Principles of weather forecasting. Designed for use of student of agriculture and progressive farmer."

**Kirby, Mary and Elizabeth.** Aunt Martha's corner cupboard. 1895.  
History of tea, coffee, sugar, rice and honey told in story form for very young children.

**Kropotkin, P. A.** Fields, factories and workshops, or industry combined with agriculture, and brain work with manual work. 1901.

Contains a discussion of the advantages which civilized societies could derive from a combination of industrial pursuits with intensive agriculture, and of brain work with manual labor.

**Leland, E. H.** Farm homes; indoors and outdoors. 1890.

How to build and furnish a home, together with remarks on the flower and vegetable gardens.

**Lupton, N. T.** Elementary principles of scientific agriculture. 1880.

Author has endeavored to present subject of scientific agriculture in clear, concise language, avoiding technical terms.

**Meline, F. J.** Return to the land. 1906.

Written by a Frenchman, and is thoroughly interesting from beginning to end. A plea for a wider knowledge of scientific farming, and for skilled farm labor.

**Mitchell, D. G.** My farm of Edgewood. 1894.

"Delightful in its literary quality and interesting in its account of the alteration and improvement of a small place in Connecticut."

**Morris, Edmund.** Farming for boys. n. d.

**Morrow, G. E., and Hunt, Thomas.** Soils and crops of the farm. 1900.

Gives brief statement of elementary principles of soils and crops. Contents: Plants; Soils; Tillage; Wheat; Corn; Oats; Barley; Rye; Grasses; Clovers; Silage; Potatoes; Sugarcane; Miscellaneous crops and weeds.



**Parker, W., and Helm, N. L.** On the farm. 1900.

Stories of real boys and girls on the farm; what they are and do. Parents should read the book with their children.

**Pratt, E. A.** Transition in agriculture. 1906.

**Saint Maur, K. V.** Self supporting home. 1906.

Personal experiences of a city woman on a farm. How she made enough money to buy a country home. Very interesting.

**Scott, Robinson.** Little farm by home counties. 1905.

**Sever, F. P.** Elements of agriculture, with industrial lessons. 1902.

**Shepard, H. H.** Life on the farm; or scientific agriculture simplified; reading book for grammar and high schools. 1901.

**Terry, T. B.** Our farming. 1893.

The author's actual experience in gaining both pleasure and profit out of a run-down farm. Potato, wheat and clover culture, tillage, tile drainage, manure saving, etc. Interesting reading.

**Voorhees, E. B.** First principles of agriculture. 1898.

States in logical order the elementary principles of scientific agriculture and shows relation of these facts to farm practice. A valuable guide to farmers.

**Waring, G. E., Jr.** Book of the farm. 1877.

A guide for farmers, containing practical information in regard to buying or leasing a farm; when and where to buy; fences and buildings; implements; drainage; plowing; subsoiling; manures; crops; live stock; medical and surgical treatment of stock; the dairy; etc. Not technical.

————— Elements of agriculture. 1882.

Contents: Atmosphere; The earth and its composition; Manures and other fertilizers; Cultivation of the land. Technical.

**Wiley, H. W.** Principles and practice of agricultural analysis. 1894.

"Soils, fertilizers, agricultural products. Most complete work yet written. Gives a broad view of subject and discusses all best methods of analyzing. Author is chemist of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture."



**Winslow, I. O.** Principles of agriculture for common schools. 1890.

Designed primarily for use in the public schools and contains no difficult problems. Contents: Suggestions for teachers; Substances of the earth; Land and water; Atmosphere; Plants; Fertilizers; Cultivation; Animals.

**Woll, F. W.** Handbook for farmers and dairymen. 1900.

"Tables, formulas, receipts, statistics, etc. Compiled largely from publications of experiment stations, scientific division of United States Department of Agriculture, farm papers and standard works. Includes full summary of main results of 12th census as pertaining to agricultural interests."

**Wilcox, E. V., and Smith, C. B.** Farmers' cyclopedia of agriculture. 1905.

Written for actual and prospective farmers. Contents: Crops; Spraying; Soils; Feeding and diseases of farm animals; Dairy farming; Poultry in the United States and Canada.

### ARCHITECTURE—FARM BUILDINGS AND CONVENIENCES.

**Farm conveniences;** a practical hand book for the farm. 1897.

Full of valuable hints and suggestions for the easy and rapid construction of home-made contrivances within reach of all. Ideas gathered from experience.

**Farm buildings.** 1905.

Compilation of plans for general farm barns; cattle barns, horse barns, sheep folds, swine pens, poultry houses, silos, feeding racks, etc.

**Gardner, E. C.** Homes and how to make them. 1875.

How a man and his wife, with the help of the architect, built their home. Written in the form of letters.

————— House that Jill built after Jack's had proven a failure; a book on home architecture. 1896.

**Gibson, L. H.** Convenient houses, with fifty plans for the house-keeper. 1889.

"Architect and housewife; a journey through the house; fifty convenient house plans; practical house building for the owner; business points in building; how to pay for a home."



**Hooper, C. E.** Country house; a practical manual of the planning and construction of the American country home and its surroundings. 1905.

Illustrated from photographs.

**Keeler, Charles.** The simple home. 1904.

Written with the hope of creating a desire for the artistic in the home. Contents: Spirit of the home; Garden; Building of the home; Furnishing of the home, and home life.

**Martin, G. A.** Farm appliances. 1892.

Explains and illustrates some of the most practical and easily made appliances used on a farm, such as secure greater comfort to domestic animals, provide supplies of pure water, economize labor, and assist in dispatching most of the important work on the farm. Hints and suggestions which are the result of practical experience.

————— ed. Fences, gates and bridges. 1892.

Describes various kinds of fences, gates and bridges, giving many illustrations and statistics. Chapter devoted to the fence laws of England and America.

**Morris, G. L., and Wood, Esther.** Country cottages. 1906.

How to build, ventilate, drain and decorate the country cottage, with illustrations showing the ideal country cottage in England.

**Ould, E. A.** Old cottages, farm houses and other half timber buildings in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Cheshire. 1905.

Of particular value to the architect. Gives good idea of the rural homes of England.

**Parker, Barry, and Unwin, Raymond.** Art of building a home. 1901.

Interesting essays on the building of a home. Contents: Smaller middle class house; Art in building; Furniture; Co-operation in building; Art of designing small houses and cottages.

**Potter, H. N.** Stable planning. 1902.

Book of plans for stables reprinted from Architectural Review.

**Reed, S. B.** Cottage houses for village and country homes, together with complete plans and specifications. 1902.



**Roberts, I. P.** The farmstead; the making of the rural home and the layout of the farm. 1900.

**Sturgis, Russell and others.** Homes in city and country. 1893.

Contents: City house in East and South; City house in West; Suburban home; Country house; Small country places; Building and loan associations. Illustrated.

### BEES AND SILKWORMS.

**Bamford, C. E.** Silk culture; handbook for silk growers. 1892.

**Comstock, A. B.** How to keep bees. 1905.

Written especially to meet the needs of the beginner in bee keeping. Restricted to knowledge gained in actual experience and avoids technical discussions.

**Cook, A. J.** Bee-keeper's guide. 1894.

Complete manual on bee keeping. History of the bee in short, concise form.

**Langstroth, L. L.** Practical treatise on the hive and honey bee. 1884.

Mr. Langstroth was an authority on bee culture. This book is one of the best on the subject.

**Lubbock, John.** Ants, bees and wasps. 1889.

"Pleasantly written record of experiments with insects named during a period of ten years. Treating of their habits and manners, their relations to plants, to other animals, to their relatives, their powers of communication, their senses and general intelligence."

**Maeterlinck, Maurice.** Life of the bee, tr., by Alfred Sutro. 1903.

Describes vividly a year in the life of the bee. The purpose throughout is to compare the life, the intelligence and the destiny of the bee with those of man. The beehive is used as a symbol of the whole mysterious working of nature.

**Morley, M. W.** Honey makers. 1899.

"Historical and legendary rather than scientific. Much folklore."

**Quinby, Moses.** New bee keeping. 1905.

The result of fifty years' experience; presents the most approved methods of bee culture with the latest discoveries and inventions. Authoritative.



**Root, A. I.** A. B. C. of bee culture. 1895.

A complete encyclopaedia of things pertaining to the nature and care of the honey bee. Contains biographies of noted bee keepers.

**Silk;** its origin, culture and manufacture. 1895.

Distinctly an educational work embracing most interesting facts gathered from experience of years. Illustrations are from photographs. Very interesting and instructive.

### BIRDS.

**Abbott, C. C.** Birds about us. 1895.

Arranged and classified with reference to the characteristics of the birds; e. g. Perching birds, birds of prey, etc. Interesting sketches of our more common birds.

**Apgar, A. C.** Birds of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1898.

"Contains a chapter on preparation of bird specimens."

**Bailey, W. L.** Our own birds. n. d.

"It is smoothly written and contains much general information about our birds; but it smells of the library rather than of the fields and woods."

**Baskett, J. N.** Story of the birds. 1902.

Interesting to children.

**Beebe, C. W.** The bird; its form and function. 1906.

Contains over three hundred and seventy illustrations and a list of excellent books relating directly or indirectly to ornithology.

**Blanchan, Neltje, pseud.** Birds that every child should know; the East, 1907.

"A very good book for children or to use with children for supplementary work. Includes a good deal on economic value, protection and how to attract."

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— Birds that hunt and are hunted. 1905.

"Describes one hundred and seventy birds of prey, game birds and waterfowl. Colored plates."



————— How to attract the birds, and other talks about bird neighbors. 1902.

Contents: How to invite bird neighbors; The Ruby-throat's caterers; Bird architecture; Home life; Nature's first law; Songs without words; Why birds come and go; What birds do for us; Some naturalized foreigners.

————— Bird neighbors. 1904.

"An introductory acquaintance with one hundred and fifty birds commonly found in the gardens, meadows and woods about our homes."

**Brown, A. F.** Curious book of birds. 1903.

Legends and stories in which the birds are given the power of speech. Fantastic tales. Very interesting to children.

**Browne, D. G.** American bird fancier. 1892.

How to breed, rear and care for song and domestic birds; with their diseases and remedies.

**Chapman, F. M.** Bird life; a guide to the study of our common birds. 1901.

"Intended for amateurs. Contains a field key to common birds, valuable chapters on structure, usefulness and migration, with brief description of each species."

————— Bird studies with a camera. 1900.

Introductory chapters give information on outfit and methods of the bird photographer. Graphic account of personal experiences. Combines scientific exactness with sympathetic touch of the bird lover.

————— Color key to North American birds, with upward of eight hundred drawings. 1903

"Systematic list of birds with sketches showing characteristics and colors. Intended for identification in the fields."

**Church, E. R.** Birds and their ways. 1883.

Written in conversational form for children. Each chapter describes a different species.

**Davie, Oliver.** Nests and eggs of North American birds. 1898.



"Consists of characteristic habits of North American birds, with particular reference to their nesting habits and eggs. Many of the descriptions will be found to be almost complete life histories of the species."

**Dawson, W. L.** Birds of Ohio; a complete scientific and popular description of the three hundred and twenty species of birds found in the state. 1903.

**Dixon, Charles.** Rural bird life in England. 1895.

"Gives more or less perfect sketches, in some cases finished pictures, of the habits of some sixty or seventy kinds of British birds." Accurate and authoritative.

**Dugmore, A. R.** Bird homes. 1905.

Treats of the nests, eggs and breeding habits of the land birds of Eastern United States, with hints on the rearing and photographing of young birds. Illustrated.

**Eckstorm, F. H.** Bird book. 1901.

"Differs from most bird books in attempting to teach intelligent observation of habits, structure, etc., rather than identification of species. Adapted to school year. Contains excellent short annotated book list."

**Fowler, W. W.** Year with the birds. 1891.

**Grant, J. B.** Our common birds and how to know them. 1901.

"Helpful to beginners in the study of birds. The color key is useful, but the plates from mounted birds are not very accurate."

**Grinnell, Elizabeth and Joseph.** Birds of song and story. 1901.

Delightful descriptions of our well-known birds with colored plates.

————— Our feathered friends. 1899.

**Herrick, F. H.** Home life of wild birds. 1901.

"Is a popular study of birds in action, and is chiefly concerned with the homes or nests and their occupants. The new method of studying birds illustrated in this volume consists in bringing the birds to you and then camping beside them, in watching their behavior at arm's length and in recording with the camera their varied activities." Not technical.



**Hoffman, Ralph.** Guide to the birds of New England and eastern New York. 1904.

Contains a key for each season and short descriptions of two hundred and fifty species, with particular reference to their appearance in the field.

"Thorough, accurate, well adapted to the needs of beginners. No colored plates."

**Ingersoll, Ernest.** Wild life of orchard and field. 1902.

"Habits of birds and small mammals. Illustrated from photographs. Chapter on general effect of advent of civilization on North American birds."

**Job, H. K.** Among the waterfowl. 1903.

"Narrative account of the waterfowl found in northern and middle states and lower Canada east of the Rocky Mountains. Illustrated from photographs."

————— Wild wings. 1905.

Adventures of a camera hunter among the larger wild birds of North America on sea and land.

**Kearton, Richard.** Our bird friends. 1901.

Written in entertaining style. Well illustrated. Good index.

**Keyser, L. S.** Birddom. 1891.

A collection of essays on nature study and different phases of bird life.

————— Birds of the Rockies. 1902.

"Field notes of his rambles; with check list of Colorado birds." Illustrated.

————— In bird land. 1897.

Articles previously published in periodicals. Observations made, except when otherwise indicated, in haunts in and about Springfield, Ohio.

————— News from the birds. 1898.

Author states that he has gone to the birds themselves for his facts and has made very little use of books. Told in simple, interesting style.



**Kirby, Mary and Elizabeth.** Things in the forest. 1888.

Chats about the homes and habits of birds, snakes and wild beasts.

**Lange, Dietrich.** How to know the wild birds of Ohio. 1905.

Birds classified in simple way. No previous knowledge of birds is required.

————— Our native birds; how to protect them and attract them to our homes. 1899.

**Long, W. J.** Fowls of the air. 1903.

Stories of birds written in the author's well-known charming manner.

**Mathews, F. S.** Field book of wild birds. 1905.

Description of the character and music of birds. Will assist in the identification of species common in eastern United States. Illustrated. Excellent.

**Merriam, F. A.** Birds of village and field. 1898.

Intended for beginners. Scientific classification has been disregarded and the most common birds have been given first place. A very satisfactory aid to the study of birds in the field.

————— Birds through an opera glass. 1897.

"An introduction to the study of ornithology. Not too scientific for the beginner, yet giving some idea of classification."

————— Hand book of birds in the western United States. 1902.

Includes Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific slope and lower Rio Grande valley.

**Miller, Margaret.** My Saturday bird class. 1898.

Written in story form for children.

**Miller, O. T.** Bird lover in the West. 1898.

"Untechnical, but trustworthy studies of bird life, both in freedom and captivity. Original observations."

————— Bird ways. 1898.

Studies made from life. Every incident recorded came under the author's own observation.



————— First book of birds. 1900.

"Talks about their homes, schooling, food, how they behave and how to study them. Black and white and colored illustrations."

————— In nesting time. 1897.

"Describes ways in which birds build their nests and teach their young."

————— Little brothers of the air. 1898.

"Entertaining observations on the home life and family manners of many New England birds."

————— Second book of birds. 1901.

"Attractive to beginners and useful to advanced students because of careful personal observations recorded. Admirable colored plates and black and white illustrations."

**Nuttall, Thomas.** Popular hand book of the birds of the United States and Canada. 1903.

Contents: Sand birds; Game and water birds. Describes more than two hundred species with much breadth and nicety of detail. Colored plates of one hundred and ten species.

**Ober, F. A.** Crusoe's island; a bird hunter's story. 1898.

Claims to describe the island which was the scene of Defoe's story, Robinson Crusoe. Tells of the author's experiences there and describes the birds and trees.

————— Ohio birds, 3 v. (Perry pictures.)

**Parkhurst, H. E.** Bird's calendar. 1894.

Informal diary of a year's observations made in Central Park, New York City. Interwoven with the narrative are discussions of the prominent aspects of bird life.

————— How to name the birds. 1903.

"A popular guide to all the land birds, and to the principal waterfowl normally found in the New England states."

————— Song birds and waterfowl. 1892.



Contents: A bouquet of song birds; Waterfowl; A bird's-eye view; Mistress Cuckoo; Sea swallow; Birds' nests; At the water's edge; Lake George; A colony of herons; Earliest signs of spring.

**Pearson, T. G.** Stories of bird life. 1901.

Records observations of birds of southern states, describing chiefly their feeding and breeding habits. Relates largely to birds of prey and waterfowl. Some of the sketches have the story form and nearly all describe individual birds in particular localities.

**Poyntz, Mrs. F. M.** Aunt Mary's bird talks. 1900.

In story form for children.

**Pycraft, W. P.** Story of bird life. 1900.

**Reed, C. A.** North American birds' eggs. 1904.

"The purpose of the volume is to furnish a reference and guide to all bird students by a description of how, when and where the birds build their nests and the appearance of their eggs." Information in encyclopedic form.

**Scott, W. E. D.** Story of a bird lover. 1904.

Very delightful story of the author's experience with birds. Includes almost all species common to United States.

**Stickney, J. H., and Hoffman, Ralph.** Bird world; a bird book for children. 1898.

Not in narrative form like most books for children, but gives simple descriptions of different species. Contains many illustrations. A few colored plates.

**Tenney, A. A.** Young folks' pictures and stories about animals. Birds. 1895.

Information about all species of birds. One of the series which forms a complete natural history for children.

**Thompson, Ernest Seton-** Bird portraits. 1901.

A collection of twenty drawings by this artist who pleases both the critical student and the lay reader. Each picture accompanied by text describing peculiarities of the species represented.



**Torrey, Bradford.** Everyday birds; elementary studies. 1901.

"Short talks on the knight, chickadee, tanager, song sparrow, humming bird, night hawk, chimney swift, etc. Twelve colored plates after Audubon. Without technical details. Clear and simple."

———— Nature's invitation; notes of a bird gazer north and south. 1904.

Observations taken in New Hampshire, Florida, Texas and Arizona.

———— Spring notes from Tennessee. 1895.

Contents: An idler on Missionary Ridge; Lookout Mountain; Chickamauga; Orchard Knob and the National cemetery; An afternoon by the river; A morning in the North Woods; A week at Walden's Ridge; Some Tennessee bird notes; A list of birds.

**Trimmer, Mrs. Sarah.** History of the robins. 1901.

This little story for children has become almost a classic. E. F. Hale has edited this edition, and in his introduction tells something of the author and her other books.

**Walker, M. C.** Our birds and their nestlings. 1904.

Contains, along with many stories of birds by the author, a number of poems about birds by well-known writers. Intended for use in schools. Illustrated.

**Webb, A. C.** Some birds and their ways. 1900.

A collection of sketches giving a life history and description of some of our common birds in simple language. Interesting and attractive to the young.

**Weed, C. M., and Dearborn, Ned.** Birds in their relations to man. 1903.

"Outgrowth of twenty years' study and experience. First hand knowledge of birds and their habits, and of plants and insects as related to them."

**Wheelock, I. G.** Birds of California. 1904.

An introduction to more than three hundred common birds of the state and adjacent islands.



————— Nestlings of forest and marsh. 1902.

Mrs. Wheelock, by means of her untiring vigilance, has gathered many new and valuable incidents in the history of bird life. These are told with a subtle grace of language which interests and charms.

**Wilcox, M. A.** Common land birds of New England. 1895.

A valuable little book of reference for the student. Gives a key to descriptions which makes identification easy.

**Wright, M. O.** Bird craft. 1897.

"Treats of two hundred of most common species, and identification is made simple by a color key."

**Wright, M. O., and Coues, Elliott.** Citizen bird; scenes from bird life in plain English for beginners. 1897.

"Good descriptions of our common birds, the birds being made to tell of their own life. One hundred and eleven illustrations by F. A. Fuertes. Specially for children."

## BUSINESS METHODS.

**Eggleston, G. C.** How to make a living. 1875.

Suggestions upon the art of making, saving and using money.

**Roberts, I. P.** Farmer's business handbook. 1903.

Intended to meet the needs of the average farmer. Contents: Farm accounts; Rural law; Inventories from the census.

## CANAL AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION.

**Hulbert, A. B.** The future of roadmaking in America; a symposium. 1905.

Contents: The future of roadmaking in America; Government co-operation in object-lesson road work; Good roads for farmers; The selection of material for macadam roads; Stone roads in New Jersey.

**Hulbert, A. B.** The great American canals. 1904.

Contents: The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; The Pennsylvania Canal; The Erie Canal.



**Huntington, C. C., and McClelland, C. P.** History of the Ohio Canal. 1905.

Includes a history of Ohio canals, their financial management and their value to the state.

**Johnson, E. R.** Inland waterways; their relation to transportation. 1893.

History of inland waterways of England and America.

**Shaler, N. S.** American highways. 1896.

"Road materials, methods of construction and administration, machinery, cost, effects of climate and topography, importance of specific training and education in highway engineering.

### DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

**Armsby, H. P.** Principles of animal nutrition. 1906.

Rather technical, but very accurate and concise. Special reference made to the nutrition of farm animals, and for this reason particularly useful to farmers. Exhaustive.

**Clarke, W. H.** People's horse, cattle, sheep and swine doctors. 1891.

"Contains clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of respective animals with exact dose of medicine for each."

**Courtenay, Edward.** Manual of the practice of veterinary medicine. 1904.

"Diseases of animals, and treatment in every instance. Good, practical and invaluable to veterinary students and practitioners."

**Craig, J. A.** Judging live stock. 1905.

**Curtis, G. W.** Horses, cattle, sheep and swine. 1893.

Origin, history, improvement, description, characteristics, merits, objections, adaptability, etc., of each of the different breeds, with hints on selection, care and management, including methods of practical breeders in United States and Canada.

**Davenport, Eugene.** Principles of breeding. 1907.

**Heatley, G. S.** Practical veterinary remedies. 1885.

Useful handbook on medicine, describing its properties, action, uses, and doses, together with instructions how to administer it to the horse, ox, cow, sheep, pig and dog. Simply written.



**Henry, W. A.** Feeds and feeding. 1898.

A handbook for the student and stockman. Contents: Plant growth and animal nutrition; Feeding stuffs; Feeding farm animals. Very fine.

**Hopkins, A. G.** Veterinary elements, manual for agricultural students and stockmen. 1901.

Embodies in brief, simple form, a series of lectures, the main object being to fit the stockman so that he shall be to the veterinarian what the trained nurse is to the physician.

**Jordan, W. H.** Feeding of animals. 1901.

"Account of chemical constituents of plants and animals, processes of nutrition and digestion, functions of food in the body, description of different cattle foods and the most recent results of scientific investigations and farm practice. Intended for reader with some scientific knowledge."

**Mayo, N. S.** Care of animals. 1903.

"Takes up surgery, medicine and obstetrics in relation to farm animals and admirably translates the technical into the simple and intelligible. Contains directions concerning general care and quarters of farm animals, care of pets and the judging, handling and shoeing of horses."

**Miles, Manly.** Stockbreeding. 1900.

Practical treatise on the application of the laws of development and heredity to the improvement and breeding of domestic animals. An excellent and valuable book on breeding of animals.

**Moore, V. A.** Pathology and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases of animals. 1902.

"Gives in concise form the fundamental facts in the pathology of the more common infectious diseases of animals, especially those existing in the United States. Deals with facts. A knowledge of general pathology and the principles of bacteriology has been taken for granted."

**Nocard, E.** Animal tuberculosis and its relation to human tuberculosis. 1903.

"Special attention given to tuberculosis of cattle. Some notice of diseases of swine, birds, cats and dogs. Rather technical."



**Plumb, C. S.** Types and breeds of farm animals. 1906.

Detailed account of all best known breeds of farm animals. Valuable to stock farmer. Practical and authoritative. Well illustrated.

**Reynolds, M. H.** Veterinary studies for agricultural students. 1903.

Written more particularly as a text for veterinary classes in agricultural schools, but also aims to be of use to stockmen. Illustrated with fine cuts.

**Shaler, N. S.** Domesticated animals. 1895.

"Popular papers on ancestry, characteristics and value of domestic quadrupeds, birds and insects, with chapter on animals' rights and problem of domestication."

**Shaw, Thomas.** Animal breeding. 1903.

Aims to give as briefly as possible the underlying principles of animal breeding and is intelligible to the average farmer.

———— Study of breeds in America, cattle, sheep and swine. 1900.

Author's aim is to discuss in a brief and concise manner all the pedigreed breeds of cattle, sheep and swine in America, and also most important subbreeds. Mainly statistical.

**Smith, H. R.** Profitable stock feeding. 1906.

Exhaustive and full of helps for stock breeder. Poultry also included and special attention given to feeding of sheep, with some remarks on diseases of sheep. Well written. Technical.

**Stewart, E. W.** Feeding animals. 1895.

Practical work upon laws of animal growth, specially applied to rearing and feeding of horses, cattle, dairy cows, sheep and swine.

**Wallace, Robert.** Farm live stock of Great Britain. 1893.

**Wilcox, E. V.** Farm animals, horses, sheep, swine, goats, poultry. 1906.

Well written and exhaustive work on farm animals. How to raise, care for, feed and market. Beautiful illustrations.



**Cattle, Dairy, Milk, Butter, Cheese.**

**Allen, L. F.** American cattle. 1897.

History, breeding and management of American cattle. Aims to give farmers and cattle breeders best methods of breeding and management of cattle.

**Armsby, H. P.** Manual of cattle feeding. 1898.

Treatise on the laws of animal nutrition and chemistry of feeding stuffs in their application to the feeding of farm animals. Exhaustive.

**Belcher, S. D.** Clean milk, with an introduction by W. H. Park. 1903.

Written by a former member of the Department of Health of city of New York. Book sets forth practical methods for the exclusion of bacteria from milk, and gives an incorporated system of operations which has been successful in reducing bacteria contamination of milk.

**Biggle, Jacob.** Biggle cow book. 1901.

Very interesting little book, covering every phase of dairying. Illustrated with colored and black and white pictures.

**Blake, G. H.** Common sense ideas for dairymen. 1900.

**Decker, J. W.** Cheese making, Cheddar, Swiss, brick, Limburger, Edam, cottage. 1900.

Cheese making, milk testing and bacteriology. Primarily intended for text book, and is thoroughly indexed.

——— Elements of dairying. 1903.

An excellent work.

**Dodd, G. H.** American cattle doctor. 1894.

Complete work on all the diseases of cattle, sheep and swine, including every disease peculiar to America and embracing all the latest information on the cattle plague and trichina. Contains a guide to symptoms, table of weights and measures and list of valuable medicines.

**Fleischmann, W.** Book of the dairy. n. d.

**Flint, C. L.** Milch cows and dairy farming. 1889.



Comprising the breeds, breeding and management in health and disease of dairy and other stock. Selection of milch cows, with full explanation of forage plants. Good guide for farmers and is free from technicalities.

**Grotenfelt, Gosta.** Principles of modern dairy practice. 1905.

**Gurler, H. B.** American dairying. 1894.

Practical treatise on dairy farming and the management of creameries. Non-technical, but full of valuable information.

**Houghton, F. L.** Holstein-Friesian cattle. 1897.

**Knight, C. Y., and others.** Creamery patrons' handbook. 1902.

**Legge, T. M., and Sessions, Harold.** Cattle tuberculosis, practical guide to farmer, butcher and meat inspector. 1901.

**McIntosh, Donald.** Diseases of horses and cattle. 1895.

One of the very best treatises on diseases of the horse, written by a man who is thoroughly experienced. Covers every phase of subject in satisfactory manner.

**McKay, G. L., and Larsen, C.** Principles and practice of butter making. 1906.

Treatise on the chemical and physical properties of milk and its components. The handling of milk and cream, and the manufacture of butter therefrom.

**Mathews, Ernest.** Economies in dairy farming. 1903.

Very excellent book on the dairy. Includes feeding of dairy stock, disposal of milk, and butter making.

**Monrad, J. H.** Cheese making in Switzerland. 1896.

**Peck, C. L.** Profitable dairying. 1906.

Practical guide to successful dairy management. Aims to enable the reader to improve his methods and better his condition.

**Russell, H. L.** Outline of dairy bacteriology. 1905.

**Sanders, A. H.** Short-horn cattle. 1900.

**Sessions, Harold.** Cattle tuberculosis. 1906.



**Snyder, Harry.** Dairy chemistry. 1906.

"Outlines the subject in simple language. Intended to instruct farmers and dairymen in the chemistry of milk and milk products."

**Stewart, Henry.** Dairyman's manual. 1897.

**Van Slyke, L. L.** Modern method of testing milk and milk products. 1906.

Handbook prepared for the use of students, butter makers, cheese makers, producers of milk, operators in condenseries, managers of milk shipping stations, milk inspectors, physicians, etc.

**Warfield, William.** Theory and practice of cattle breeding. 1890.

Treatise on best methods and kinds of cattle breeding. Work is non-technical and valuable to stock breeders.

**Weld, M. C., and Miles, Manly.** Keeping one cow. 1896.

Being the experience of a number of practical writers given in a clear and condensed form, upon the management of a single milch cow. Treats of soiling, stabling, care of manure, tillage of soil, cultivation of various crops, care of cow and calf.

**Wing, H. H.** Milk and its products. 1900.

Gives latest results from many agricultural experiment stations; especially useful to students, also valuable to farmers and dairymen.

### **Dog and Other Domestic Pets.**

**Biggle, Jacob.** Biggle pet book. 1900.

Interesting collection of material on pets of various kinds. Gives suggestions as to kind of pets for the home in city or country. Many amusing anecdotes of animals.

**Bolton, S. K.** Our devoted friend, the dog. 1902.

Series of chapters on the devotion of the dog to the human race. Cites many instances of animal sagacity and bravery. Includes also information on psychology and intelligence of the dog. Very interesting.



**Cuniculus, pseud.** Practical rabbit keeper. n. d.

Complete guide to the raising of rabbits for pleasure and profit. Chapters on rabbits of different countries.

**Graham, J. A.** The sporting dog. 1904.

Interesting book on various breeds of sporting dogs, both in America and abroad, with beautiful illustrations.

**Maeterlinck, Maurice.** Our friend, the dog. 1905.

An artistic sketch about dogs in general and one in particular. Valuable only as literature.

**Miller, O. T.** Our home pets, how to keep them well and happy. 1894.

**Morris, F. O.** Dogs and their doings. 1872.

**Rayson, Charles.** Rabbits for prizes and profit. n. d.

**Repplier, Agnes.** Fireside sphinx. 1901.

"Cat of antiquity; The cat of the dark ages; Persecution of cats; Renaissance cats; The cat of Albion; The cat in art; Some cats of France and the cat today."

**Sargent, W. A.** Useful collie and how to make him so. 1902.

**Strachey, J. St. L.** Dog stories from the "Spectator." 1895.

**Walsh, J. H.** The dog. n. d.

**Watson, James.** The dog book. 2 v. 1906.

"Gives working details on every part of subject, written in a really scientific spirit; language clear and simple. Principles that underlie good practice brought to front."

**Winslow, H. M.** Concerning cats. 1900.

There are chapters on the author's own pet cats, as well as those of other noted people, historic cats, high bred cats in England and America. The cats of poetry and art, cat hospitals and refuges, kittens and their tricks, characteristics of cats, and an appendix on the diseases of cats and their treatment. Illustrated.

### Horses.

**Anderson, E. L., and Collier, Price.** Riding and driving, hints on the history, housing, harnessing and handling of the horse. 1905.



**Biggle, Jacob.** Biggle horse book. 1904.

**Cesaresco, E. M.** Psychology and training of the horse. 1906.

Very interesting treatise on the mind of the horse. Tells what influence the mind of the horse has on its training. Very valuable to horse trainers, although not written especially for them.

**Dodd, G. H.** Modern horse doctor, treating diseases and lameness in horses. 1903.

Author has tried to give correct ideas of the nature and treatment of diseases of the horse. Brief and practical directions for those who are compelled to doctor their own horses.

**Flower, W. H.** Horse; study in natural history. 1897.

Not intended for the young or for the specialist, but aims to give information an intelligent layman might wish to possess. Is practically a study of the anatomy of the horse, showing what ancestry and breeding will do.

**Gilbey, Walter.** Horses, past and present. 1900.

**Gleason, O. R.** Gleason's horse book. 1892.

Comprises history, breeding, training, breaking, buying, feeding, grooming, shoeing, doctoring, telling age, and general care of horse. Illustrated.

**Goubaux, Armand, and Barrie, Gustave.** Exterior of the horse. 1892.

**Hayes, M. H.** Illustrated horse breaking. 1896.

————— Points of the horse. n. d.

Contains information on every phase of the horse. Draws comparison between various breeds, gives proportions, etc. Zebras, asses, mules included. Illustrated almost exclusively from photographs.

**Herbert, H. W.** Hints to horse keepers. 1897.

Complete illustrated manual for horsemen, embracing chapters on mules and ponies, with additions, including "Baucher's system of horsemanship." Gives directions for selection and care of carriages and harness of every description.

**Martin, G. A.** Family horse. 1903.

Written for those people in cities and villages who own horses and wish to know more concerning their care, feeding and management. Subject of feeding discussed at length, both from scientific and practical side. Illustrated.



**Mayhew, Edward.** Illustrated horse doctor. 1906.

New edition of an old work which has been considered good authority.

————— Illustrated horse management. 1906.

Valuable information on the treatment and training of the horse.

**Roberts, I. P.** The horse. 1905.

Covers every phase of the horse question. Is not technical, but valuable to owners and breeders of fine horses. Illustrated.

————— The saddle horse. 1902.

A complete guide for riding and training. Illustrated.

**Sanders, J. H.** Horse breeding. 1893.

Being the general principles of heredity applied to business of breeding horses, with instructions for management of stallions, brood mares and young foals, and selection of breeding stock.

**Speed, J. G.** Horse in America. 1905.

Practical treatise on the various types common in the United States, with something of their history and varying characteristics. Traces history of horse, and is illustrated with beautiful plates.

**Ware, F. M.** Driving. 1903.

Exhaustive treatise on driving from earliest times. How to drive, what to wear, etc. Interesting reading and beautifully illustrated.

————— First-hand bits of stable lore. 1903.

**Wood, J. G.** Horse and man, their mutual dependence and duties. 1886.

Discusses the horse in every phase of its relation to man, and how man may get the most from the horse.

### Sheep, Swine.

**Biggle, Jacob.** Biggle sheep book. 1902.

Brief, practical and interesting book on raising of sheep and intended to be a guide to the average farmer.

————— Biggle swine book. 1899.

Interesting book on raising pork for market, with special reference to feeding.



**Coburn, F. D.** Swine husbandry. 1898.

Practical manual for the breeding, rearing and management of swine, with suggestions as to the prevention and treatment of their diseases.

**Craig, R. A.** Diseases of swine. 1906.

Diagnosis and cure for diseases of swine, with special reference to preventive measures.

**Day, G. E.** Swine. 1906.

Aims to meet the needs of the college student and busy farmer. Special attention given to present day problems rather than to historic facts. Contents: Breeding; Judging swine of bacon type, and those of lard type; Standards of excellence; Feeding and management; Foods and buildings.

**Fulton, A. W.** Home pork making. 1903.

Complete guide for the farmer, country butcher and suburban dweller, in all that pertains to hog slaughtering, curing, preserving and storing pork product from scalding vat to kitchen table and dining room.

**McIntosh, Donald.** Diseases of swine: text book for veterinary surgeon, student and swine grower. 1897.

**Pegler, H. S. H.** Book of the goat. 1886.

**Powers, Stephen.** American merino. 1891.

Practical treatise on selection, care, breeding and diseases of merino sheep in all sections of United States. Raising the merino for wool and mutton."

**Priestman, Howard.** Principles of wool combing. 1904.

Contents: Wool; Washing; Water—its testing and softening; Carding; Preparing; Intermediate processes; Combing; Lister or nip comb; Holden comb; Noble comb; Finishing tops and top testing. Exhaustive.

**Randall, H. S.** Practical shepherd. 1864.

Treatise on the breeding, management and diseases of sheep. Gives history of all the more valuable varieties and families of sheep in the United States.



**Steel, J. H.** Treatise on diseases of the sheep. 1893.

Thorough and exhaustive treatment of diseases of sheep, especially adapted to the use of veterinary practitioners and students. Illustrated.

**Stewart, Henry.** Domestic sheep. 1898.

Covers entire field of sheep raising. Contents: 'Natural history of sheep; Varieties and breeds of sheep; Science and art of breeding; Science and art of feeding barns and stables; Wool, its history and use; British breeds of sheep; Diseases of sheep.

——— Shepherd's manual. 1896.

Practical treatise on the sheep, designed especially for American shepherds. Covers every phase of sheep raising.

**Wing, J. E.** Sheep farming in America. 1905.

In America, sheep farming is little understood and the book is written with that idea in view. Is a complete treatise on sheep farming.

## COOKERY.

**Abel, M. H.** Practical sanitary and economic cooking adapted to persons of moderate and small means. 1890.

Prize essay of the American Public Health Association; states clearly food values and proper methods of preparation, gives recipes, bills of fare and prices.

**Berry, R. M. F.** Fruit recipes. 1907. !

Manual of the food values of fruits and 900 different ways of using them. Very fine.

**Boland, M. A.** Handbook of invalid cooking. 1900.

For use of nurses in the training school or in private practice.

**Bostwick, L. W.** Margery Daw's home confectionery. 1891.

Purposes to provide practical directions for making candy in one's own kitchen.

**Campbell, Helen.** In foreign kitchens; with choice recipes from England, France, Germany, Italy and the North. 1893.



**Cary, E. L. and Jones, A. W.** Books and my food, original recipes with literary quotations for every day in the year. 1906.

**Christian, Eugene and M. G.** Uncooked foods and how to use them. 1904.

Treatise on natural or uncooked foods, together with many recipes and menus. Very interesting.

**Corson, Juliet.** Practical American cookery and household management. 1885.

"Full of excellent recipes. Includes the care of children and invalids, and careful instructions for marketing and carving."

**Curtis, I. G.** Left-overs made palatable. 1902.

"Tells how to utilize foods which in an American household usually go to waste. Book stands almost alone in its class and is so eminently practical as to be of importance."

**DeLoup, Maximilian.** American salad book. 1902.

Recipes.

**De Salis, H. C.** Cakes and confections a la mode. 1902.

How to make all kinds of cakes and desserts.

——— Tempting dishes for small incomes. 1890.

List of a few tempting and inexpensive recipes within the scope of everybody's cookery. Merely what the title indicates.

**Dwight, H. L.** Golden age cook book. 1898.

**Ewing, E. P.** Art of cookery. 1899.

Marketing, care of food, methods of cooking, with recipes, bread and pastry making, bills of fare, etc.

**Farmer, F. M.** Boston cooking-school cook book. 1900.

**Harland, Marion (pseud).** 365 desserts; a dessert for every day in the year. 1900.

Recipes by one of America's famous cooks.



**Herrick, C. T.** Liberal living upon narrow means. 1891.

"Offers an economical and carefully planned menu for every day of one week during each month of the year. Includes hints for avoiding waste."

**James, A. L.** Catering for two. 1899.

Written for the experienced cook, and while proportions are limited to the needs of two, or at most three, it is only necessary to double the ingredients to make the quantities sufficient for the ordinary family.

**Kirkland, E. S.** Six little cooks ; or Aunt Jane's cooking class. 1900.  
"Easy receipts for little girls to try at home."

**Lincoln, M. J.** Boston cook book. 1898.

"Trustworthy guide in practical cookery. Arrangement of the topics is systematic and the directions for work so concise and exact that a novice in following them is able to obtain good results. Though not a scientific treatise, it gives a useful outline of the chemistry and physiology of food."

**Lincoln, M. J.** Boston school kitchen text-book. 1897.

"Study of food and explanation of general principles in connection with practical lessons in plain cooking. Adapted to use of classes in public and industrial schools."

**Lincoln, M. J., and Barrows, Anna.** Home science cook book. 1904.

**Low, B. J.** French home cooking, adapted to use of American households. 1904.

Well selected French recipes suitable for the family in moderate circumstances.

**Lynnde, Elmer.** Model cook. 1885.

Contains desirable and choice recipes for the table of the farmer as well as others.

**Murrey, T. G.** Book of entrees. 1886.

Entrees are the middle dishes of any meal and in this little book a large number of recipes are given.

——— Breakfast dainties. 1885.



Recipes for those who are forced to eat in a hurry. Menus of uncooked foods and how to serve.

——— Fifty salads. 1885.

——— Fifty soups. 1884.

——— Luncheon. 1888.

Choice collection of recipes for the luncheon.

——— Puddings and dainty desserts. 1886.

**Parloa, Maria.** Miss Parloa's kitchen companion. 1887.

"Exhaustive culinary treatise, and everything from the building of the kitchen to the ferns on the dinner table is discussed and explained."

**Praga, Mrs. Alfred.** Cookery and housekeeping. *n. d.*

Designed to help those who wish to become professional cooks without attending a school of domestic science.

**Reed, Myrtle.** One thousand simple soups. 1907.

**Richard, E. H., and Elliott, S. M.** Chemistry of cooking and cleaning. 1897.

An excellent, practical manual. Assumes elementary knowledge of chemistry.

**Rorer, S. T.** Bread and bread-making. 1899.

Gives in concise form a set of recipes used in every household. Shows reasons for failures.

——— Canning and preserving. 1887.

Simple and explicitly described recipes for canning, preserving and pickling. Mrs. Rorer is an infallible guide in this field.

——— Dainties. 1904.

"Recipes for meat and fish sauces; curry and desserts."

——— Every day menu book. 1905.

——— Home candy making. 1889.

——— Hot weather dishes. 1888.

——— Left-overs. *n. d.*

"How to transform the left-overs into palatable and wholesome dishes, with many new and valuable recipes.

——— Mrs. Rorer's cook book. 1886.



**Sachse, H. V.** How to cook for the sick and convalescent. 1901.

**Southworth, M. E.** 101 chafing-dish recipes. 1904.

———— 101 salads. 1904.

———— 101 sandwiches. 1901.

101 recipes for sandwiches of the following kinds: Fish, egg, salad, meat, sweet, nut, cheese.

———— 101 beverages. 1904.

———— 101 candies. 1904.

**Williams, W. M.** Chemistry of cookery. 1900.

"Explains in simple terms the chemistry of boiling, roasting, grilling, frying and stewing. Discusses the nourishing qualities of various foods and how these qualities are affected by cooking. Has a word of sense on vegetarianism. Based on experiment and experience."

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

**Alexander, M. W.** The table and how to decorate it. 1904.

Excellent guide for those who wish an attractive dining table.

**Banner, Bertha.** Household sewing, with home dressmaking. 1898.

**Buckton, Mrs. C. M.** Comfort and cleanliness. 1898.

"Short practical directions, including an outline of each servant's work in a small household. Adapted to English city conditions."

**Butterworth, Annie.** Manual of household work and management. 1906.

**Calder, F. L., and Mann, E. E.** Teacher's manual of elementary laundry work. 1896.

Primarily a text-book, but revised for home use. Valuable to the home laundress. Gives best methods for washing and ironing clothes.

**Campbell, Helen.** Easiest way in housekeeping and cooking. 1899.

Aims to cover ground concisely, yet clearly and attractively, and is adapted to domestic use or study in classes.



——— Household economics. 1900.

States the problems of family life and their importance. Makes plain the organic relation of household activities to all others.

**Carter, M. E.** House and home. 1904.

Practical book on home management. How to choose, furnish and care for a house. Very good.

**Colson, Elizabeth, and Chittenden, A. G.** The child housekeeper. 1903.

Simple lessons in housekeeping, with songs, stories and games.

**Davis, J. E.** Elements of modern dressmaking for the amateur and professional dressmaker. 1894.

Also a handbook for the use of students and those preparing for examinations in dressmaking. Presents in plain, simple language, elementary principles of modern dressmaking. Illustrated.

**Day, L. F., and Buckle, Mary.** Art in needlework, a book about embroidery. 1901.

"Practical handbook on embroidery, describing many stitches and designs. Admirable illustrations, many showing the back as well as face of work."

**Farrar, F. W.** Woman's work in the home. 1895.

Emphasizes woman's duty in the home, as daughter, wife and mother.

**French, L. H.** Homes and their decoration. 1903.

Delightfully interesting book on artistic furnishing of a home. Gives illustrations.

**Harrison, C. C.** Woman's handiwork in modern homes. 1881.

Treatise on embroidery and its use in the home. Designs and patterns, with detailed descriptions.

**Herrick, C. T.** Expert maid servant. 1904.

Written from the economic standpoint, being based on statistics gathered from employers, employes and census returns.



——— Housekeeping made easy. 1888.

About marketing, kitchen fire, cooking processes, tidy and sanitary housekeeping, management of servants.

**Holt, E. T.** From attic to cellar. 1892.

Handbook on convenient and sanitary house-furnishing, servant's duties and rights, washing, sweeping, fuel, care of lamps, woolens, silver, etc.

——— How to make and how to mend. 1900.

How to repair everything about the house. A book of recipes for everything connected with housekeeping.

**Huntington, Emily.** How to teach kitchen garden. 1903.

"Author originated the kitchen garden, which applies kindergarten methods to teaching little girls to sweep, dust, answer the door, lay the table, and other simple household duties."

**Johnson, W. M.** Inside of one hundred homes. 1898.

Suggestive ideas, with illustrations from photographs, on furnishing and decorating different rooms in a home. Very pleasant and instructive reading.

**Kellogg, A. M.** Home furnishing, practical and artistic. 1905.

**Krolik, S. E.** Hand sewing lessons, graded course for schools. 1905.

Useful also to mothers in teaching children to sew.

**Lassar-Cohn, Dr.** Chemistry in daily life. 1901.

Covers almost every subject. Can be followed intelligently by any reader, since no special technical knowledge is required.

**Laughlin, C. E.** Complete home. 1907.

Contents: Choosing a place to live; Floors, walls and windows; Lighting and heating; Furniture; Household linen; The kitchen; Table furnishings; The bedroom; The bathroom; Cellar; Attic and closets; The nice machinery of housekeeping; Hired help.

**Mayer, I. H.** Domestic economy. 1893.

How to make hard times good, and good times better. Designed to aid in the successful management of the affairs of the family, the home, and the individual.



**Ormsbee, A. B.** House comfortable. 1892.

How to build and furnish a house artistically on small means. Teaches the value of knowing how and why.

**Owen, Catherine.** Progressive housekeeping. 1896.

Shows the difference between keeping house without knowing how and knowing how to keep house well. Interesting and useful to the beginner.

**Parloa, Maria.** Home economics. 1898.

Contents: Water-supply; Furnishing; Daily routine; Laundry; Care of lighting appliances; Fuel and fires; Table service; Marketing; Art of carving; Food; Wood and polished floors and treatment of wood finishes; Oils and stains.

——— Miss Parloa's young housekeeper. 1897.

Designed especially to aid beginners.

**Patton, Frances.** Home and school sewing. 1901.

Clear directions for all kinds of hand sewing. Intended for beginners.

**Peters, Charles, ed.** Home handicrafts. 1890.

Home handicrafts of all kinds, with working patterns and designs.

**Richards, E. H.** Cost of living, as modified by sanitary science. 1900.

"Attempts to indicate best methods, and the proper division of incomes from \$1500 to \$3000, between food, rent, running expenses, clothing, service, emotional, intellectual life, etc."

**Rosevear, Elizabeth.** Manual of needlework, knitting and cutting out. 1894.

Designed to meet the requirements of women and girls who are desirous of self-improvement. Does not include dressmaking.

**Salis, Mrs. H. A. de.** Wrinkles and notions for every household. 1890.

Gives receipts for every household need, also notices of domestic patents.

**Salmon, L. M.** Domestic service. 1901.



"A history of domestic service, a study of its economic phases, the difficulties and the disadvantages from the employer's and the employee's standpoint, with some suggestive remedies. The discussion is based on the answers received to questions addressed to employers, servants, and such institutions as women's exchanges and domestic training schools."

**Seaman, H. J.** Expert cleaner. 1899.

"Handbook of practical information for all who wish clean houses, tidy apparel, wholesome food and healthful surroundings."

**Stackpole, Florence.** Handbook of housekeeping on small incomes.  
*n. d.*

Gives elementary principles of housekeeping.

**Townsend, W. G. P.,** and others. Embroidery; or, The craft of the needle. 1899.

Handbook on embroidery, with designs and diagrams showing different stitches. History of embroidery.

**Wilson, L. L. ed.** Handbook of domestic science and household arts.  
1900.

Course of study outlined in the book has been subjected to the test of practical application in the schoolroom, with excellent results. Written especially for teachers and students.

## ECONOMIC GEOLOGY, MINING, NATURAL RESOURCES.

**Patton, J. H.** Natural resources of the United States. 1899.

Concise account of natural resources of United States, including coal and metals, water, soil, game and fish.

**Barringer, D. M.** Descriptions of minerals of commercial value. 1897.

Author aims to give in as simple and concise a form as possible, descriptions of the nature of only the more important of those mineral substances, usually called ores, which possess commercial value. Gives means of identification. Intended as a book of reference.

**Carpenter, F. G.** Foods; or how the world is fed. 1907.

Purpose is to give children a knowledge of the production and preparation of foods, and to show how civilization and commerce grew from man's need of food and the exchange of foods between the different nations of the world.



**Greene, Homer.** Coal and coal mines. 1898.

Author has given reliable information free from minute details and technicalities. Material on this subject is meager, hence the value of this book.

**Nicolls, W. J.** Story of American coals. 1904.

**Ries, Heinrich.** Economic geology of United States. 1907.  
Geology, mines and mineral resources of United States.

**Shinn, C. H.** Story of the mine. 1898.

Will appeal to readers who have seen something of the regions or the life it so vividly portrays, as well as to those who seek clear information concerning the most important factor in the development of western half of American continent.

**Whitney, J. D.** Metallic wealth of United States. 1854.

Description and distribution of the metallic wealth of United States and its comparison with that of other countries.

**Williams, Archibald.** Romance of mining. 1905.

Easy style, and contains interesting descriptions of mining in all parts of the world.

### ENGINEERING.

**Burr, W. H.** Ancient and modern engineering. 1903.

Contents: Ancient civil engineering works; Bridges; Water-works for cities and towns; Some features of railroad engineering; Nicaragua canal; Panama canal. Very technical.

**Hawkins, Nehemiah.** New catechism of the steam engine, with chapters on gas, oil, and hot air engines. 1904.

**Stephenson, J. H.** Farm engines, and how to run them. 1903.

Gives the science of successful threshing.

**Barnard, Charles.** Tools and machines. 1903.

### FLOWER GARDENING.

**Arnott, S.** Book of bulbs. 1901.



Description of all sorts of plants grown from bulbs. How to plant and care for them.

**Bailey, L. H.** Garden-making. 1902.

"Authoritative, practical handbook for amateurs; admirable on aesthetic side."

**Bailey, L. H., and others.** How to make a flower garden. 1903.

Manual of practical information and suggestions. Written in popular style and beautifully illustrated.

**Barnard, Charles.** \$2,000 a year on fruits and flowers. *n. d.*

Story of a successful experience with fruits and flowers.

**Bennett, I. D.** Flower garden, a handbook of practical garden lore. 1903.

**Conrad, H. S.** Water-lilies and how to grow them, with chapters on the proper making of ponds, and the use of accessory plants. 1907.

**Cook, E. T.** Gardening for beginners. 1905.

**De Salis, H. C.** Floral decorations, suggestions and descriptions. 1902.

How to decorate house and table for all sorts of social functions.

**Duncan, Frances.** Mary's garden and how it grew. 1904.

Story of a little girl and her garden. Splendid for children. Illustrated.

**Earle, M. T. and others.** Garden color. 1905.

**Elliott, J. W.** Plea for hardy plants, with suggestions for effective arrangement. 1902.

Written to reach the need of the art of landscape gardening. Popular and easy style. Beautifully illustrated.

**Ely, H. R.** Another hardy garden book. 1905.

Brief statement of simple methods of conducting gardening operations, particularly in the small home garden. Good reading and well illustrated.



——— A woman's hardy garden. 1903.

"Management, selection of plants and their arrangement dwelt on with sufficient fulness to make it a safe guide for amateurs. Photographic illustrations have great value, because dated."

**Galloway, B. T.** Commercial violet culture. 1903.

Treatise on the growing and marketing of violets for profit. Practical and valuable.

**Heinrich, J. J.** Window flower garden. 1901.

Author has excluded, as far as possible, all technical terms, and gives most simple directions for raising of flowers and plants in windows.

**Henderson, Peter.** Gardening for pleasure. 1904.

Guide to the amateur in the fruit, vegetable and flower garden, with full directions for the greenhouse, conservatory and window garden. The author's name is a safe guide to the value of this book.

——— Practical floriculture. 1900.

Guide to the successful cultivation of florist's plants, for the amateur and professional florist. Includes greenhouse construction as well as selection of plants.

**Hunn, C. E., and Bailey, L. H.** Amateur's practical garden-book. 1900.

Contains the simplest directions for the growing of common plants about the house and garden.

**Hunt, M. A.** How to grow cut flowers. 1893.

**Kirby, A. M.** Daffodils, narcissus, and how to grow them as hardy plants and for cut flowers. 1907.

**Maeterlinck, Maurice.** Old fashioned flowers, and other out-of-door studies. 1905.

A beautiful essay in the author's usual interesting style.

**Maryon, Maud.** How the garden grew. 1900.

Interesting story of a woman's garden through all the seasons, with a love story between the lines.



**Moore, N. H.** Flower fables and fancies. 1904.

Delightful essays on flowers of the different seasons, quoting in every case a verse of poetry about each flower. About tulips, daffodils, violets, lilies, roses, lilacs and chrysanthemums. Illustrated.

**Rand, E. S.** Rhododendron and American plants. 1876.

Treatise on the culture, propagation and species of the rhododendron, with notes upon other plants which thrive under like treatment, and descriptions of species and varieties. Chapter on herbaceous plants requiring similar culture.

**Rexford, E. E.** Flowers and how to grow them. 1902.

Practical treatise devoted mainly to care of indoor flowers and plants. Good, brief and interesting.

———— Home floriculture. 1903.

Non-technical and useful guide to the treatment of flowering and other ornamental plants in the house and garden.

**Roberts, Harry.** Book of old fashioned flowers and other plants which thrive in the open air of England. 1901.

**Robinson, William.** Alpine flowers for gardens; rock, wall, marsh plants and mountain shrubs. 1903.

Written to dispel erroneous idea that Alpine plants do not thrive in gardens. Shows in various simple ways how they may be grown in this country.

**Roses** and how to grow them. 1905.

Manual for growing roses in the garden and under glass. Exhaustive and practical, with illustrations.

**Simson, Alfred.** Garden mosaics, philosophical, moral and horticultural. 1903.

Not practical, but merely an interesting story of gardens and gardening. Illustrated from photographs.

**Taft, L. R.** Greenhouse construction. 1904.

Manual on the building, heating and ventilating of greenhouses, and the construction of hotbeds, frames and flower pits. Admirable in its compactness and completeness.



——— Greenhouse management. 1903.

"Manual for florists and flower lovers on the forcing of flowers, vegetables and fruits in greenhouses, and the propagation and care of house plants. Expert, practical."

**Tallack, J. C.** Book of the greenhouse. 1901.

All about greenhouses, with special chapter on the little town greenhouse.

**Thaxter, Celia.** An island garden. 1904.

Beautiful story of a garden and how it helped to make a life less lonely.

**Thomas, R. F.** Our mountain garden. 1904.

Shows what one can do without a hotbed, hose, greenhouse, gardener, on a rock-strewn mountainside. Also shows how health may be regained by digging and planting.

**Weed, C. M.** Flower beautiful. 1903.

Aims to arouse interest in the use of flowers for interior decoration, and especially in the school room. Beautifully illustrated.

**Wheeler, Candace.** Content in a garden. 1902.

Essays on the beauties of a garden, containing some practical and valuable suggestions on decorative gardening.

**Williams, Mrs. Leslie.** Garden in the suburbs. 1901.

Gardening for each month in the year. Illustrated.

**Woolson, G. A.** Ferns and how to grow them. 1905.

Designed as a practical guide for the amateur fern culturist. Technical terms have been avoided as far as possible. Illustrated.

**Wright, John.** Garden flowers and plants. 1895.

Primer for amateurs. Much information in condensed form. Practical and useful.

**Wright, M. O.** Garden, you and I, by Barbara. 1906.



**FOOD AND FOOD ADULTERATIONS.**

**Drinkwater, H.** Food in health and disease. 1905.

**Fischoeder, F.** Guide to practical meat inspection. 1900.

Written as a practical guide to stock inspectors. Gives United States meat inspection regulations and instructions. Examination for trichina given special notice.

**Green, M. E.** Food products of the world. 1895.

Effort has been made to demonstrate the hygienic and nutritive value of foods. Not scientific, but simple and practical.

**Richards, E. H.** Cost of food. 1902.

Gives different food values, and tells what foods are required by infants, school children, brain workers, professionals, etc. Bibliography.

————— Food materials and their adulterations. 1898.

"Tells in brief compass what should be the appearance and constituents of our various foods and drinks when in their best condition, and gives the simplest way of detecting adulteration. Practical."

**Walley, Thomas.** Practical guide to meat inspection. 1902.

Detailed account of diseases in stock, showing cuts from diseased animals. Food poisoning in man and its treatment. Not technical.

**Wiley, H. W.** Food and food adulterations. 1898.

Adulteration of dairy products, spices and condiments, fermented alcoholic beverages, lard, baking powders, sugar, molasses, etc., tea, coffee and cocoa preparations, cereals and cereal products.

**FRUITS, ORCHARDS AND SMALL FRUITS.**

**Bailey, L. H.** Evolution of our native fruits. 1898.

Contents: The rise of the American grape; The strange history of the mulberry; The evolution of American plums and cherries; Native apples; The origin of American raspberry-growing; Evolution of



blackberry and dewberry culture; Various types of berrylike fruits; Various types of tree fruits; General remarks on the improvement of our native fruits.

———— Field notes on apple culture. 1903.

Useful guide to those engaged in apple culture. Tells how to raise, care for and market apples.

———— Horticulturist's rule book. 1905.

Compendium for fruit growers, truck gardeners, florists and others. Contains a chapter on greenhouse work and heating, and another on current literature of American horticulture. An authority on horticulture.

———— Nursery book. 1897.

Aims to give account of modern methods employed in the propagation and crossing of plants. Authoritative.

———— Principles of fruitgrowing. 1897.

"Modern arts of growing, storing and marketing fruits on a large scale."

———— Pruning book. 1899.

Treatise on the pruning and training of plants, as applied to American conditions. Excellent work, giving concise and clear directions, together with adequate illustrations.

**Barry, Patrick.** Fruit garden. 1900.

Divided into four parts. The first treats of general principles of fruit growing; the second treats of the nursery; the third of plantations, orchards, etc.; the fourth gives abridged descriptions of the best fruits.

**Biggle, Jacob.** Biggle berry book. 1899.

Manual of berry culture, brief and concise, relating the experience of many practical berry growers. Colored illustrations.

**Card, F. W.** Bush fruits. 1901.

"Horticultural monograph on raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries and other shrublike fruits. Treatment of diseases, and especially persecuting insects of each fruit very carefully and fully given."



**Davey, John.** Tree doctor. 1904.

A book on tree culture by a man who has had more than thirty-five years' experience in the work. Tells how to cure blight, wounds and other tree ills. Valuable and useful to anyone who would preserve his trees. Illustrated.

**Flagg, W. J.** Three seasons in European vineyards. 1869.

Treats of vine culture, vine diseases and their cure, wine-making and wines, red and white, wine drinking as affecting health and morals. Interesting reading.

**Fletcher, S. W.** How to make a fruit garden. 1906.

Written in behalf of the amateur ideals of fruit growing in America, particularly in the interest of the homemaker of moderate means. Special emphasis has been laid upon simple arrangement and economic management. Written in a popular style and illustrated with beautiful plates.

**Fuller, A. S.** Grape culturist. 1905.

An elementary textbook for the novice in grape culture. Explains the natural laws which govern development and fruiting of the vine.

————— Illustrated strawberry culturist. 1904.

Treatise on the history, sexuality, field and garden culture, forcing or pot culture, and how to grow from seed and hybridizing. Contains all necessary information for raising strawberries.

————— Nut culturist. 1904.

Treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nutbearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible, and otherwise useful nuts.

————— Small fruit culturist. 1894.

Exhaustive treatise on small fruits, with account of foreign varieties. Scientific, but practical.

**Fulton, J. A.** Peach culture. 1884.

Traces history of the peach, from its origin to the present day. Gives best methods of cultivation and marketing. Not at all technical.



**Goff, E. S.** Lessons in commercial fruit growing. 1902.

Gives information on orchard culture, stone fruits, citrous fruits, nuts, grapes, small fruits. Treats of storage and preservation, and business management of fruit plantations. Intended primarily as a textbook.

**Johnson, W. G.** Fumigation methods. 1903.

Practical treatise for farmers, fruitgrowers, nurserymen, gardeners, florists, millers, grain dealers, transportation companies, college and experiment station workers. Interesting reading, non-technical and authoritative.

**Maynard, S. T.** Practical fruitgrower. 1904.

Gives origin, value and methods of cultivation of almost all known varieties of fruits of the United States, with mention of some foreign varieties.

**Meech, W. W.** Quince culture. 1903.

An illustrated handbook for the propagation and cultivation of the quince, with descriptions of its varieties, insect enemies, diseases and their remedies.

**Peterson, M. G.** How to know wild fruits. 1905.

Guide to plants when not in flower, by means of fruit and leaf. Author has selected only plants with attractively colored fruits.

**Powell, E. P.** Orchard and fruit garden. 1905.

A thoroughly reliable book for those who are establishing homes on the improved basis of intensive culture. Especially interesting to those escaping from the confinement of the city. Beautifully illustrated.

**Quinn, P. T.** Pear culture for profit. 1900.

Aims to give plain and concise directions for beginners.

**Thomas, J. J.** American fruit culturist. 1885.

Practical handbook for fruitgrowers, describing in detail the different varieties of fruit raised in this country.

**Todd, S. E.** Apple culturist. 1871.

Complete treatise for the practical pomologist. Aid in propagating the apple, and cultivating and managing orchards. Illustrated.



**Trowbridge, J. M.** Cider maker's handbook. 1905.

Tells how to make and keep pure cider.

**Waugh, F. A.** Fruit harvesting, storing, marketing. 1905.

————— Plums and plum culture. 1901.

Treats of the plums cultivated in North America, with complete account of their propagation, cultivation and utilization.

————— Systematic pomology. 1903.

Treats of the description, nomenclature and classification of fruits. Knowledge condensed and well told.

### **GRAINS, GRASSES, FIBRES, TEA, TOBACCO; SILAGE AND THE SILO.**

**Beal, W. J.** Grasses of North America. 1896.

For farmers and general readers who have not studied botany.

**Burkett, C. W., and Poe, C. H.** Cotton, its cultivation, marketing, manufacture, and problems of the cotton world. 1906.

**Coburn, F. D.** Alfalfa. 1901.

Practical information on its production, qualities, worth and uses, especially in United States and Canada. Is a conservative setting forth of what others have found alfalfa to be and do under wide variations of soil, climate conditions and locality. Gives most approved methods of raising and utilizing.

**Curtiss, D. S.** Wheat culture. 1893.

A valuable work to be owned and read by farmers. Gives statistics showing growth, exporting and yield of wheat in United States, also methods and cost of growing.

**Edgar, W. C.** Story of a grain of wheat. 1903.

Very interesting story of the wheat industry throughout the world. Illustrated from photographs.

**Fairholt, F. W.** Tobacco; its history and associations. 1859.

An account of the plant and its manufacture, with its modes of use in all ages and countries.



**Figuier, Louis.** Vegetable world. 1892.

Complete work on the growth of vegetables.

**Fitz, James.** Sweet potato culture. 1903.

Gives full instructions from starting plants to harvesting and storing crops, with chapter on the Chinese Yam. A quick and convenient reference book for all cultivators of the sweet potato.

**Fraser, Samuel.** The potato; its characteristics, planting, cultivation, harvesting, storing, marketing, insects and diseases, and their remedies. 1905.

A very fine and useful book.

**Hartley, C. P.** Broom corn. 1903.

**Hackel, Edward.** True grasses. 1890.

Embraces the grass family as a whole in all its aspects, enumerating the best known economic species and the uses which they serve. A translation.

**Hunt, T. F.** Cereals in America. 1904.

Valuable foreign data included. Comprehensive and concise statement of experimental results as well as of farm methods relating to cereals in America. Contents: Classification and choice of field crops; Improvement of field crops; Wheat, its cultivation, its structure and varieties; Weeds; Fungous diseases and insect enemies.

**Miles, Manly.** Silos, ensilage and silage. 1898.

Treatise on ensilage of fodder corn, giving history of preservation of green fodder. Is rather technical.

**Myrick, Herbert.** American sugar industry. 1899.

History of the growth of beet sugar industry, and a discussion of tariff question from the producer's standpoint.

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— The hop; culture and cure, marketing and manufacture. 1904.

Practical handbook on the most approved methods in growing, harvesting, curing, selling, use and manufacture of hops. Profusely illustrated.



————— Book of corn for farmers, dealers, manufacturers, and others. 1904.

**Myrick, Herbert,** and others. Broom corn and brooms. 1903.

Treatise on raising broom corn and making brooms on a small and large scale. History of broom corn cultivation in United States. Very interesting.

**Peer, F. S.** Soiling ensilage and stable construction. 1900.

Designed to answer the following questions: How enrich the soil in a sure and economical manner? How supply stock with nutritious food at least cost? How obtain full flow of milk independent of fine pasture?

**Plumb, C. S.** Indian corn culture. 1895.

Compilation of material which is of service to corn growers of America. Practical and valuable.

**Popenoe, Judson.** Tobacco culture. 1884.

Practical details from the selection and preparation of the seed and soil to harvesting, curing and marketing. Also notes on the tobacco worm, and origin and history of tobacco.

**Sargent, F. L.** Corn plants, their uses and ways of life. 1902.

Aims to present attractively to young people trustworthy information regarding a few of the most important plants in the world. Valuable also to older readers who seek an elementary knowledge of subject.

**Shaw, Thomas.** Clovers and how to grow them. 1906.

Discusses at length only those varieties of clover which are possessed of economic value. References are made to the history, characteristics and distribution of each variety. Intended to meet the needs of students of agriculture and also of all who are concerned in the tilling of the soil.

————— Forage crops other than grasses; how to cultivate, harvest and use them. 1904.

Adapted to the needs of the farmer, the stockman and agricultural students. Contents: Forage crops; Indian corn or maize; Sorghum; Clover; Rape and cabbage; Common cereals; Millet; Root crops.



———— Soiling crops and the silo. 1900.

How to cultivate and harvest the crops; how to build and fill the silo, and how to use silage.

**Spillman, W. J.** Farm grasses of the United States. 1905.

Practical treatise on the grass crop, seeding and management of meadows and pastures; description of the best varieties, the seed and its impurities, grasses for special conditions.

**Ward, H. M.** Grasses. 1901.

An account of our common native species. Aid to such problems as botanical analysis of a meadow or pasture, of hay, of weeds, and of seed grasses.

**Wilkinson, Frederick.** Story of the cotton plant. 1899.

"Concise, readable description of the cotton plant, its cultivation, handling at the plantation, and spinning."

**Woll, F. W.** Book on silage. 1900.

Gives history of silage from earliest times, describes different kinds of silage, tells what silage to feed certain animals and compares this with other classes of food.

**Young, T. M.** American cotton industry. 1903.

A study of the American cotton industry written in easy, popular style.

#### **'INSECTS; WASPS, ANTS, MOSQUITOS, ETC.**

**Brightwen, Mrs. Eliza.** Inmates of my house. 1895.

On common birds, insects and animals. Original and based on experience. Interesting as a story.

**Howard, L. O.** Insect book. 1902.

"Popular account of bees, wasps, ants, grasshoppers, flies and other North American insects, exclusive of butterflies, moths and beetles, with life histories, tables and bibliographies. Illustrated."

———— Mosquitos. 1902.

How they live; how they carry disease; how they are classified; how they may be destroyed.



**McCook, H. C.** Tenants of an old farm. 1884.

"Studies of common insects, especially ants and spiders. Information exact."

**Morley, M. W.** Wasps and their ways. 1900.

"Entertaining and interesting reading; also an accurate scientific study of the habits, structure and history of the wasp. Particularly his relations to man. Illustrated."

**Packard, A. S.** Our common insects. 1873.

A history of insect life.

### LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

**Brown, Glenn.** European and Japanese gardens. 1902.

Series of papers read before the American Institute of architects, containing the following: Italian gardens; English gardens; French gardens, and Japanese gardens. Book is beautifully illustrated.

**Barron, Leonard.** Lawns and how to make them. 1906.

Complete treatise on making and keeping of lawns. Interesting and non-technical. Beautifully illustrated.

**Dock, M. L.** Summer's work abroad in school grounds, home grounds, playgrounds, parks and forests. 1900.

**Downing, A. J.** Treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening, with remarks on rural architecture. 1844.

Contents: Historical notices and general principles of the art; Directions for the laying out of grounds and arranging plantations; Description and cultivation of hardy trees; Decorative accompaniments to the house and grounds; Flower gardens, etc. Illustrated with wood cuts.

**Earle, A. M.** Old time gardens, newly set forth. 1902.

"Beautifully written book about old time gardens of America. Illustrated from photographs."

**Egleston, N. H.** Home and its surroundings. 1884.

Aims to show how to improve our country houses and the grounds around them; to make them truly homes. It is really a book on village improvement.



**Hayes, F. C.** Handy book of horticulture. 1900.

A delightful work on gardening for amateurs. Practical and contains many valuable suggestions. Well illustrated.

**Hemenway, H. D.** How to make school gardens. 1903.

A manual for teachers and pupils. Gives short history of school garden movement, and the best methods of making and conducting a garden so as to get good results from an agricultural and horticultural standpoint.

**Hutchinson, F. K.** Our country home; how we transformed a Wisconsin woodland; with nearly 200 illustrations from photographs. 1907.

Although there are many practical ideas, the book is intended rather to give pleasure than profit by its description of trees, flowers and gardens.

**Kelsey, F. W.** First county park system. 1905.

Complete history of the inception and development of the Essex County parks of New Jersey.

**Kemp, Edward.** How to lay out a garden. 1901.

A general guide in choosing, forming or improving an estate. An excellent and authoritative book on landscape gardening.

**Long, E. A.** Ornamental gardening for Americans, a treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts, towns and cemeteries. 1902.

**Manning, W. H.** Directions for surveying and arranging home and school grounds. 1900.

Simple, concise directions for planning home and school gardens and grounds.

———— Handbook for planning and planting small home grounds. 1899.

Primarily a manual for training schools.

**Maynard, S. T.** Landscape gardening as applied to home decoration. 1905.

Author aims to give plain and simple descriptions of each tree, shrub or plant recommended in text, to present those that are of real



value and to give full and careful directions as to soil best adapted to growth of each.

**Miller, L. K.** Children's gardens for school and home. 1904.

**Mitchell, D. G.** Out-of-town places, with hints for their improvement. 1899.

How those living in the country may make their homes more enjoyable. No set rules are laid down, but written in a breezy, popular style.

**Parsons, Samuel, Jr.** How to plan the home grounds. 1899.

Purpose of book is to set forth briefly some simple, basic principles concerning the beautifying of the home grounds. Latter part deals briefly with parks, cemeteries and railroad stations. Diagrams.

———— Landscape gardening. 1895.

Notes and suggestions on lawns and lawn planting, laying out and arrangement of country places, large and small parks, cemetery plots and railway station lawns. Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, hardy border, bedding plants, dock work, etc. Beautifully illustrated.

**Sedding, J. B.** Garden craft old and new. 1901.

**Skinner, C. M.** Little gardens; how to beautify city yards and small country spaces. 1904.

**Underwood, Loring.** Garden and its accessories. 1907.

Aims to aid those who wish to make their gardens more home-like; written in popular style and beautifully illustrated.

**Van Rensselaer, M. G.** Art out-of-doors. 1897.

Contents: Art of gardening; Aims and methods; Home grounds; Close to the house; Roads and paths; Piazzas; Flower beds; Garden architecture; Cemeteries; Trees. Bibliography of garden books.

**Waugh, F. A.** Landscape gardening. 1899.

Treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art, with suggestion for their application in the commoner problems of gardening.



## MANUFACTURES.

**Brachvogel, J. K.** Industrial alcohol, its manufacture and uses. 1907.

"Includes chapters on the advantage of tax-free alcohol to American agriculture, on denaturing, giving the regulations of the leading countries, and on the uses of alcohol as a fuel, etc. Text of United States laws is given fully."

**Brannt, W. T.** India rubber, gutta percha and balata. 1900.

"Aim is to give the reader a knowledge of the raw materials as well as to present the industry in all its various branches as carried on by the most progressive manufacturers."

**Burns, William.** Manual of the manufacture of gas from tar, oil and other liquid hydro-carbons and of extracting oil from sewage sludge. 1887.

**Cameron, James.** Soaps and candles. 1888.

"Brief manual for students, describing the manufacture of soaps, etc. Contains a list of United States patents relating to these manufactures."

**Hiles, T. L.** The ice crop; how to harvest, store, ship and use ice. 1904.

Practical treatise for farmers, dairymen, cold storers, and all interested in ice houses, cold storage and the handling or use of ice in any way, including recipes for iced dishes and beverages.

**Rocheleau, W. F.** Great American industries. Products of the soil. 1898.

Coal, petroleum, iron, marble, slate, gold and silver. Products of the soil, manufactures.

**Upson-Walton Pub. Co.** Rope. 1902.

History of rope from plant to manufactured article.

**Winship, A. E.** Our industries. 1897.

Contents: Sheep; Wool and Woolens; Carpets; Wool supply; Cotton; Silk; Linens.



**MECHANICAL TRADES.**

**Barnard, Charles.** Tools and machines. 1903.

A popular guide in the use of tools and machines. Gives a brief history of ancient tools. Interestingly told.

**Hodgson, F. T.** Modern carpentry. 1902.

"Guide to correct working and laying out of all kinds of carpenter's and joiner's work; with solution of various problems and treatise on carpenter's geometry."

————— Plaster and plastering. 1906.

A complete guide for the plasterer in the preparation and application of all kinds of plaster, stucco, Portland cement, hydraulic cement, lime of teil, Rosendale and other cements, with useful and practical information on the chemistry, qualities and uses of the various kinds of limes and cements. Also rules for measuring, computing and valuing plaster and stucco work.

————— Practical treatise on the steel square and its application to every-day use. 1903.

"Shows how to use the different scales on squares to solve the problem and make calculations which arise in construction."

**Holmstrom, J. G.** Modern blacksmithing. 1901.

**Masury, J. W.** House painting, carriage painting and graining. 1895.

**Richardson, M. T.** Practical blacksmithing. 1905.

Compilation of articles contributed to the "Blacksmith and wheelwright." Forms a fairly complete manual of tools and methods.

**Siebert, J. S.** Modern stonecutting and masonry. 1904.

"Treats subject with special reference to every-day engineering and architectural practice."

**Wright, John.** The home mechanic. 1903.

. Written for the amateur, explaining in simple language the principle of carpentry, metal work, soldering, steam engines, drilling, boring, etc.



**MUSHROOMS, MOULDS, YEASTS, BACTERIA.**

**Cooke, M. C.** Edible and poisonous mushrooms. 1894.

What to eat and what to avoid. Tells how to identify poisonous varieties, and is beautifully illustrated.

**Conn, H. W.** Agricultural bacteriology. 1901.

"Study of relation of bacteria to agriculture, with special reference to bacteria in soil, in water, in dairy, in miscellaneous farm products, and in plants and domestic animals."

———— Bacteria, yeasts and moulds in the home. 1903.

"The book is designed for all interested in household affairs, including not only students of household economics, but all who have practical homes and are interested in keeping them in the best and most healthful condition. Not technical."

**Falconer, William.** Mushrooms; how to grow them. 1904.

Practical treatise on mushroom culture for profit and pleasure. Sets forth the best methods of culture, and has a chapter on cooking mushrooms. Authoritative.

**Gibson, W. H.** Our edible toadstools and mushrooms. 1903.

A selection of 30 native food varieties easily recognizable by their marked individualities, with simple rules for the identification of poisonous species, with 30 colored plates and 57 others. Illustrated by author.

**Hard, M. E.** The Mushroom; edible and otherwise; its habitat and time of growth. 1908.

A guide to the study of mushrooms, with special reference to edible and poisonous varieties, with a view of opening up to the student of nature a wide field of useful and interesting knowledge. An excellent work, fully illustrated.

**Marshall, N. L.** Mushroom book. 1904.

Introduces the beginner, through descriptions and plates, in part colored, to the most important edible and poisonous forms.

**Palmer, J. A.** About mushrooms. 1894.

Collection of papers relating experiences of author with edible and poisonous mushrooms. Interestingly told. Illustrated.



**NURSERY, CHILDREN, SICK-ROOM.**

**Billroth, Theodore.** Care of the sick at home and in the hospital, a handbook for families and nurses. n. d.

**Blaisdell, A. F.** Child's book of health. 1905.

One of a series of physiologies arranged in easy lessons for schools.

**Coolidge, E. L.** The mother's manual; a month by month guide for young mothers. 1904.

**Griffith, J. P. C.** Care of the baby. 1903.

"Manual for mothers and nurses, containing practical directions for the management of infancy and childhood in health and disease."

**Harrison, Eveleen.** Home nursing. 1900.

Simplest rules and remedies to be used in care of sick; some general directions regarding nourishment, and simple recipes for invalid cooking.

**Oppenheim, Nathan.** Care of the child in health. 1900.

"It is not often that a book written to give household advice on matters of health fulfils its functions so well as this small volume. We would especially recommend the chapters on habits, the relation of parents to children and education, to the young woman who finds herself suddenly plunged into the duties of motherhood."

**Starr, Louis.** Hygiene of the nursery. 1904.

Everything about the nursery, including the general regime and feeding of infants and children, massage, and the domestic management of the ordinary emergencies of early life.

**Thompson, Sir Henry.** Food and feeding. 1899.

"Valuable treatise on the nutritive and economic value of different foods, and the comparative advantages of different methods of cooking, with numerous practical suggestions."

**Yale, L. M., and Pollak, Gustav.** Century book for mothers. 1901.

"Collection of extraordinarily sensible essays upon the general care of young children, supplemented by a large number of anxious



questions and intelligent answers received and given by the conductors of a magazine devoted to that subject."

### OUTDOOR SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Beard, D. C.** New ideas for out-of-doors; the field and forest handy book. 1906.

Directions for treetop and underground club houses, fish ponds, work shops, toboggan slides, trapping and taming animals, indoor entertainments with chalk and scissors, circuses, Christmas doings, etc.

———— Outdoor handy book. 1902.

The purpose of the book is to deal with subjects whose novelty or practical character meets the special need of the up-to-date American boy. Marbles, tops, kites; Ball, leap-frog, mumbly peg; Fishing, snowballing, skating and many other sports are described.

**Cleveland, Grover.** Fishing and shooting sketches. 1906.

Personal experiences of President Cleveland. Contents: Mission of sport and outdoor life; Defense of fishermen; Serene duck hunter; Mission of fishing and fishermen; Some fishing pretenses and affectations; Summer shooting; Rabbit hunting; Word to fishermen; Duck hunting trip; Quail shooting.

**Dugmore, A. R.** Nature and the camera. 1903.

"Advice on choice of apparatus, dark room, printing, etc., with detailed directions for photographing live birds, animals, flowers, trees, fungi."

**Frazer, P. D.** Canoe cruising and camping. 1897.

**Gibson, W. H.** Camp life in the woods, and the tricks of trapping and trap making. 1881.

"Contains comprehensive hints on camp shelter, log huts, bark shanties, woodland beds and bedding, boat and canoe building, and valuable suggestions on trappers' food."

**Graham, P. A.** Country pastimes for boys. 1897.

**Hanks, C. S.** Camp kits and camp life. 1906.

How to camp and what to take. Written in easy, popular style, but full of good points and suggestions. Fine illustrations.



**Holder, C. F.** Boy anglers. 1904.

Adventures in the Gulf of Mexico, California, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and the lakes and streams of Canada.

**Jordan, D. S., and Evermann, B. W.** American food and game fishes. 1905.

"Popular account of species found north of equator, with keys for identification, life histories and methods of capture. Illustrated."

**Keene, J. H.** Boy's own guide to fishing, tackle-making and fish breeding. 1894.

**McCarthy, Eugene.** Familiar fish, fresh water game fish. 1903.

"Practical book on fresh-water game fish. Describes varieties, gives details about rods and tackle, hints as to methods, outfits, camp-life, etc."

**Murphy, J. M.** American game bird shooting. 1892.

Written for the purpose of giving a concise description of game birds of Canada and United States, their haunts and habits, and the methods of shooting and capturing them practiced in various parts of the continent.

**Roosevelt, Theodore.** Hunting the grizzly and other sketches. 1901.

Contents: The bison; The black bear; The cougar; Hunting with hounds; Wolves and wolf-hounds.

————— Hunting trips of a ranchman. 1901.

Sketches of sport on the northern cattle plains.

————— Outdoor pastimes of an American hunter. 1905.

Delightful account of hunting trips written in the author's usual breezy style. Illustrated from photographs.

**Roosevelt, Theodore, and Grinnell, G. B.** American big game hunting, 1893.

"Articles by members of the Boone and Crockett club, ranging from bear and buffalo hunting to photography of game, covering widely separated times, places and species of game. Preface by the editors perhaps the most pleasing feature."



**Shields, G. O.** Camping and camp outfits. 1890.

**Stephens, W. P.** Canoe and boat building. 1898.

A complete manual for amateurs, containing plain and comprehensive directions for the construction of canoes, rowing and sailing boats, and hunting craft.

**Thompson, Maurice.** Boy's book of outdoor life and sports. 1901.

Aims to be a book full of healthful amusement as well as of useful instruction. Interesting.

**Whitney, Caspar** and others. Musk-ox, bison, sheep and goat. 1904.

Popular treatise giving much valuable information. Stories of hunting trips. Illustrated.

#### **PESTS, HINDRANCES, BLIGHTS, INSECTS AND DISEASES OF PLANTS.**

**Butler, E. A.** Our household insects. 1895.

"An account of insect pests found in dwelling houses. Habits discussed and circumstances favoring their increase made plain. Not a book of remedies, but those who intelligently read it will be far better able to cope with pests than before."

**Frankland, P. F.** Our secret friends and foes. 1897.

"Simple, non-technical description of the forms of bacteria, their uses and danger to man, and the application of our bacteriological knowledge to medicine and agriculture. For the general reader."

**Hueppe, Ferdinand.** Principles of bacteriology. 1899.

"Especially for physicians and bacteriologists. Critical and comprehensive exposition of bacteriology, basing it clearly and solidly upon scientific conceptions."

**Lodeman, E. G.** Spraying of plants. 1896.

"Concise account of history, principles and practice of the applications of liquids and powders to plants for the purpose of destroying insects and fungi."

**Massee, George.** Textbook of plant diseases. 1899.

Helps in determining the nature of diseases caused by parasites of



vegetable origin; best curative and preventive methods; how to prevent with little cost a slight disease from becoming an epidemic.

**Miall, L. C.** Injurious and useful insects.. 1902.

**Sanderson, E. D.** Insects injurious to staple crops. 1902.

**Saunders, William.** Insects injurious to fruits. 1892.

Brings together all important facts relating to insects known to be injurious to fruits in all parts of Canada and United States. Is concise and plain, avoiding all scientific phraseology except such as is necessary for accuracy.

**Smith, J. B.** Economic entomology. 1906.

For the use of farmers and fruitgrowers and as a textbook in agricultural schools and colleges. Contents: Structure and classification of insects; Insect world; Insecticides; Preventatives and machinery.

**Shaw, Thomas.** Weeds and how to eradicate them. 1896.

Work is the outcome of much practical experience in dealing with weeds. Interesting reading.

**Treat, Mary.** Injurious insects of farm and garden, with chapter on beneficial insects. 1892.

Contents: Insects injurious to garden vegetables; Those injurious to root crops and Indian corn; Those injurious to cereal grains, grass crops and clover; Those injurious to small fruits; Those injurious to fruit trees; Insects of flower, garden and greenhouse.

**Ward, H. M.** Diseases of plants. 1896.

"Useful summary of present state of vegetable physiology and of knowledge as to biology of the soil."

**Weed, C. M.** Fungi and fungicides. 1896.

Manual concerning fungous diseases of cultivated plants and means of preventing their ravages. Tells how to detect and how to prevent fungous diseases. Practical, and of value to farmers.

————— Insects and insecticides. 1897.

Practical manual concerning noxious insects and the methods of preventing their injuries. Gives best methods of preserving or coun-



teracting injuries of those pests. All has been made as simple as possible, and technical terms have been avoided.

————— Spraying crops, why, when and how. 1903.

Aim is to aid owners of spraying machines to use them to best advantage. Practical results of most recent investigations and experiments have been embodied in this book and technical terms, so far as possible, have been excluded.

**Woodhead, G. S.** Bacteria and their products. 1899.

Exhaustive treatise on bacteria of all kinds. Very technical.

### POULTRY.

**American Poultry Association.** American standard of perfection. 1905.

A complete description of all recognized varieties of domestic fowls.

**Beale, Stephen.** Profitable poultry keeping. 1895.

Handbook and a safe guide in poultry raising. How to make poultry pay. Written for the man who is in the work for profit, not the fancier.

**Brown, Edward.** Races of domestic poultry. 1906.

Exhaustive treatise on poultry. Gives origin, history and distribution of all best known breeds. Is really a history of poultry.

**Felch, I. K.** Standard American perfection poultry book. 1902.

**Fiske, G. B.** Poultry appliances; handicraft; how to make and use labor-saving devices, with descriptive plans for food and water supply, buildings and miscellaneous needs. Also treats of artificial incubation and brooding. Illustrated. 1902.

————— Poultry architecture. 1902.

Practical guide for construction of poultry houses, coops and yards. Aims to give designs of sufficient variety to suit conditions everywhere. Special chapter on American incubator.

————— Poultry feeding and fattening. 1906.



Includes preparation for market, special finishing methods as practiced by American and foreign experts, handling broilers, capons, waterfowl, etc. An excellent guide for one who raises poultry for market.

**Johnson, W. G., and Brown, G. O.** Poultry book, 3 vols. 1904-1905. Standard guide for professional breeders in America.

**Myrick, Herbert.** Turkeys and how to grow them. 1907.

Gives careful directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing.

**Powell, E. A.** Making poultry pay. 1904.

Author has drawn largely from the experience of practical poultry keepers. Brief handbook of poultry keeping. Safe and convenient guide.

**Profits in poultry.** 1898.

Useful and ornamental breeds, and their profitable management. Incubators, care of chicks, feeding for eggs or for meat, building coops and houses, caponizing, marketing, pests, raising waterfowl.

**Rice, W. E.** Squab raising. 1903.

Breeding, housing and marketing of squabs.

**Robinson, J. H.** First lesson in poultry keeping. 1905.

Reprinted from "Farm Poultry," and is a guide to the raising of poultry for the market. Tells how to feed, and to care for under various conditions. Good guide to poultry raisers.

———— Poultry craft. 1904.

Treats of poultry houses and yards, breeds and breeding, foods and feeding, buying and selling, diseases and parasites, etc.

———— Winter eggs. 1905.

**Salmon, D. E.** Diseases of poultry. 1899.

Thoroughly exhaustive treatise on diseases of poultry, well illustrated. Gives cure and preventatives of most common diseases. Valuable to poultry keepers.



**Stoddard, H. H.** Egg farm. 1893.

Management of poultry on a large scale for commercial purposes.

**Watson, G. C.** Farm poultry. 1901.

"Gives working details on every part of subject, written in a really scientific spirit, language clear and simple. Principles that underlie good practice brought to front."

**Wright, Louis.** Practical poultry keeper. 1896.

"Chiefly a description of breeds and varieties, and their origin, with only short accounts of methods of management and feeding."

### **RURAL ECONOMY.**

**Anderson, W. L.** Country town; study of rural evolution. 1906.

Aims to set forth rural changes in their historical, scientific and social aspects. Interesting reading.

**Fairchild, G. T.** Rural wealth and welfare; economic principles illustrated and applied to farm life. 1900.

Author aims to point out actual trend of facts, the universal principles sustained by the facts and means of most ready adjustment to circumstances in evolution of trade and manufacture. Business sense of farmer is appealed to for the sake of his own welfare.

**Nicholson, J. S.** Relations of rents, wages and profits in agriculture and their bearing on rural depopulation. 1906.

**Powell, E. P.** The country home. 1905.

"Object of book is to meet the growing tide as it moves from congested cities into the freedom of homemaking in the country. To help to acquaint the people with the trees, bugs, books and birds; beautiful pictures and photographs. Popular style."

### **RURAL HYGIENE—PLUMBING, DRINKING WATER SUPPLY, HEATING AND LIGHTING.**

**Bashore, H. B.** Sanitation of a country house. 1905.

How to make country houses as sanitary as city ones. Contents: Location; House; Water supply; Disposal of waste; Surroundings; Summer camp.



**Bailey, E. H. S.** Textbook of sanitary and applied chemistry. 1906.

"Describes briefly and in simple language the phases which pertain to daily life, discussing air, ventilation, fuels and heating, cleaning, foods, etc. Requires but slight chemical training and is readable."

**Corfield, W. H.** Dwelling houses; their sanitary construction and arrangement. 1880.

"Gives sanitary principles underlying the correct design of domestic drainage systems."

**Gerhard, W. P.** House drainage and sanitary plumbing. 1900.

Essay was originally written for the annual report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island, and is for both the professional and layman.

**Jacob, E. H.** Notes on the ventilation and warming of houses, churches, schools and other buildings. 1894.

Puts into practical form information respecting matters of health which are very little understood by the general public.

**Lawler, J. J.** American sanitary plumbing. 1896.

Practical work on the best methods of modern plumbing, illustrating with original sketches the fundamental principles of everything the plumber should know.

**Morrison, G. B.** Ventilation and warming of school buildings, *n. d.*

"For school teachers, janitors, etc. Discusses various systems, their advantages and disadvantages, and their correct use."

**Poore, G. V.** Essays on rural hygiene. 1894.

"On the shortcomings of some modern sanitary methods. Personal experiences in a country town."

**Prudden, T. M.** Drinking water and ice supplies and their relations to health and disease. 1899.

Purpose is to inform householder how wholesome water may be obtained both in town and country. Is interestingly written and points out real dangers which lurk in water made impure by inattention to simple sanitary laws.



**Richards, E. H., and Talbot, M.** Home sanitation; a manual for housekeepers. 1898.

Aims to arouse the interest of housekeepers in the sanitary conditions of their homes, urges the intelligent oversight of these matters, and indicates the points requiring investigation, methods of examination and practical remedies. Very interesting reading.

**Scrutton, P. E.** Electricity in town and country houses. 1898.

Aims to set before the reader in popular form the many uses to which electricity can be put in his house. Does not go into technical detail.

**Snow, W. S., and Nolan, Thomas.** Ventilation of buildings. 1900.

Brief primer giving a concise statement of the principles of ventilation and of the methods of applying them which are considered best.

**Waring, G. E., Jr.** Sanitary condition of city and country dwelling houses. 1898.

Papers on country and city houses and correspondence regarding them. States some essentials of house sanitation.

### SOILS, FERTILIZERS, DRAINAGE.

**Boussingault, J. B., and J. D.** Rural economy in its relations to chemistry, physics and meteorology. *n. d.*

Gives view of all questions of rural economy that admit of scientific treatment.

**Dana, S. L.** Muck manual for farmers. 1855.

Treatise on physical and chemical properties of soils, chemistry of manures, including the subject of composts, artificial manures and irrigation. Technical.

**Elliott, C. G.** Engineering for land drainage. 1905.

Manual for laying out and constructing drains for the improvement of agricultural lands. Written for those who wish to acquire quickly the principles and practice of land drainage.

————— Practical farm drainage, when and how to tile drain. 1903.

States in concise manner that which the farmer should know if he contemplates draining his farm.



**Fletcher, S. W.** Soils, how to handle and improve them. 1907

An attempt to set forth the important facts about the soil in a plain, non-technical manner. Illustrated.

**Fream, W.** Soils and their properties. 1900.

Thorough analysis of various kinds of soil, with treatment for different crops.

**French, H. F.** Farm drainage. 1895.

Aims to give farmer scientific principles for drainage. Directions for working in the fields according to best known rules. Shows what lands need drainage and how to do it at least expense.

**Griffiths, A. B.** Manures and their uses. 1900.

A handbook for farmers and students. Gives concise details in the art of applying manures to soils.

**Hall, A. D.** Soil; an introduction to the scientific study of the growth of crops. 1905.

"Deals with origin of soils, their physical and chemical properties and composition, methods of analysis, living organisms within the soil, causes of fertility and sterility, soil types and natural flora belonging to each. Original and suggestive."

**Harris, Joseph.** Talks on manures. 1899.

Series of familiar and practical talks on the whole subject of soils and fertilizers. Gives practical experiments and is simply written.

**Hilgard, E. W.** Soils, their formations, properties, composition and relations to climate and plant growth in the humid and arid regions. 1906.

Exhaustive treatise on the subject.

————— How to drain a house. 1895.

Popular treatise on drainage from the standpoint of the individual householder. Good reading, and practical.

**Johnson, S. W.** How crops feed. 1904.

Treatise on the atmosphere and the soil as related to the nutrition of plants. Plain, simple statement of facts concerning nutrition of vegetables for legitimate and sober use.



————— How crops grow. 1898.

Chemical composition, structure and life of the plant. Scientific nutrition of higher plants and relations of atmosphere, water and soil to vegetation.

**King, F. H.** Irrigation and drainage. 1899.

"Deals with relations of water to soils and plants, presenting practical problems with underlying principles. Avoids engineering problems."

————— Soil, its nature, relations and fundamental principles of management. 1899.

A rational presentation of the fundamental principles of the soil as they relate to the immediate practical aspects of agriculture. Technicalities have been avoided. Not exhaustive, but markedly interesting and full of facts.

**Lambert, Thomas.** Bone products and manures. 1901.

**Lawes, J. B., and others.** Soil of the farm. 1893.

Discusses in detail improvement of the soil by drainage and irrigation, by lining, maintenance of its fertility, its exhaustion by cropping and its restoration by manuring. Gives economical value of home manures as compared with manufactured and imported fertilizers.

**Maysey, W. F.** Crop growing and crop feeding. 1901.

A book for the farm garden and orchard, with special reference to practical methods of using commercial fertilizers therein. Written for persons who know no chemistry.

**Mead, Elwood.** Irrigation institutions. 1903.

"Discussion of the economic and legal questions created by growth of irrigated agriculture in the West."

**Miles, Manly.** Land draining. 1899.

Handbook for farmers on the principles and practice of farm draining. Clear and concise.

**Newell, F. H.** Irrigation in the United States. 1902.

"Geographic conditions, methods of storing and distributing



water, and results. But slightly technical and of practical value to the farmer. Abundantly illustrated."

**Roberts, I. P.** Fertility of the land. 1898.

"Sketches the factors on which the fertility of the soil depends, and the relationship of farm practice to its maintenance and increase."

**Sempers, F. W.** Manures. 1897.

Practical treatise on chemistry of manures and manure making. Written especially for use of farmers, horticulturists and market gardeners.

**Smythe, W. E.** Conquest of arid America. 1900.

"Treats of the methods of modern scientific irrigation in connection with colonization and co-operative capital. Deals with economic and sociologic phases rather than those pertaining to agriculture or engineering."

**Snyder, Harry.** Chemistry of plant and animal life. 1903.

Primarily intended as a textbook on agricultural chemistry, and is rather technical. Valuable as a guide.

——— Chemistry of soils and fertilizers. 1899.

"Condensed account of methods of conserving the fertility of the soil, and of the economic use of manures."

**Stevenson, W. H., and Schaub, I. O.** Soil physics, laboratory guide. 1905.

Presents for instructor or student a carefully outlined series of experiments in soil physics. Is brief but exhaustive.

**Stewart, Henry.** Irrigation for the farm, garden and orchard. 1904.

Full discussion of irrigation. Surplus water on the farm especially noted. Irrigation of arid regions in America.

**Storer, F. H.** Agriculture in some of its relations with chemistry. 1899.

Not only is agriculture dealt with in its relations to chemistry, but very largely in its relations to physics, physiology, botany and zoology. Of very great value to students and farmers.



**Vivian, Alfred.** First principles of soil fertility. 1908.

Exhaustive treatise on subject. Contents: Plant food, its nature and source; Making potential plant food available; Barnyard manure; Commercial fertilizers. Well indexed. Illustrated.

**Voorhees, E. B.** Fertilizers, source, character and composition of natural, home-made and manufactured fertilizers. 1902.

**Wahnschaffe, Felix.** Guide to the scientific examination of soils. 1892.

Select methods of mechanical and chemical analysis and physical investigation. Rather technical.

**Waring, G. E., Jr.** Draining for profit and draining for health. 1896.

Emphasizes the necessity for the utmost thoroughness in all draining operations. Touches on diseases arising from improper drainage.

**Warington, Robert.** Chemistry of the farm. 1895.

Remarkably clear and concise. Avoids, so far as possible, the use of scientific terms. Contents: Plants, growth and source of their food; Manure; Crops; Animal nutrition; Relation of food to animal requirements; Relation of food to manure; The dairy.

**Wilcox, L. M.** Irrigation farming. 1902.

Handbook for the proper application of water in the production of crops.

## **TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS AND WILD FLOWERS.**

### **Their Fertilization, Breeding and Identification.**

**Bailey, L. H.** Plant breeding. 1904.

Lectures on the amelioration of domestic plants. Especially useful to the teacher of horticulture and botany. Author has endeavored to make very brief statements of some of the underlying principles with only enough examples to keep them in mind.

————— **Survival of the unlike.** 1907.

Collection of essays on evolution suggested by the study of domestic plants.



——— Talks afield about plants and the science of plants. 1896.

Treats of the external features of our commonest plants. A simple botany.

**Blanchan, Neltje, pseud.** Nature's garden. 1900.

Aid to a knowledge of our wild flowers and their insect visitors. Profusely illustrated with colored plates.

**Brisbin, J. S.** Trees and tree planting. 1888.

"Object is to awaken interest in forest preservation. Tells what trees are adapted to certain soils and climates and gives practical directions for forest cultivation."

**Brown, J. P.** Practical arboriculture. How forests influence climate, control the winds, prevent floods, sustain national prosperity. 1906. Illustrated.

**Bruncken, Ernest.** North American forests and forestry; relations to national life of American people. 1900.

"Comprehensive treatment of the subject. Discusses the distribution of forests, forest industries, crime of forest destruction, forest finance and management, and forest fires, closing with a valuable chapter on forestry as a profession."

**Dana, W. S.** How to know the wild flowers. 1900.

Guide to the names, haunts and habits of our common wild flowers. Intended as a guide to the flower lover. Non-technical.

**Darwin, Charles.** Variation of animals and plants under domestication. 1897.

**Davey, John.** Primer on trees and birds. 1905.

Aims to interest children in trees and birds. Is in form of reader. Illustrated from photographs by the author.

**Egleston, N. H.** Handbook of tree planting. 1896.

Aims to meet need of land owners. Why, where, what and how to plant.

**Elliott, F. R.** Popular deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, for planting in parks, gardens, cemeteries, etc. 1868.

Gives in plain language prominent habits of trees, heights, and soils in which they best succeed.



**Fernow, B. E.** Economics of forestry. 1902.

Gives an intelligent view of the position which forests and forestry should occupy in our government. Also aims to be helpful to professional foresters. An excellent book on the subject.

**Fox, W. F.** Tree planting on streets and highways. 1904.

A reprint from report of Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the state of New York. Interesting and easy reading. Beautifully illustrated in colors and black and white.

**Fuller, A. S.** Practical forestry. 1903.

Treatise on the planting, propagation and cultivation, with description and botanical and popular names of the indigenous trees of the United States, together with notes on the most valuable exotic species.

————— Propagation of plants. 1903.

Gives principles which govern the development and growth of plants, their botanical affinities and peculiar properties; also describes the process by which varieties and species are crossed. Illustrated.

**Gibson, W. H.** Blossom hosts and insect guests. 1901.

How the heath family, the bluets, the figworts, the orchids, and similar wild flowers welcome the bee, the fly, the wasp, the moth and other faithful insects.

**Gifford, John.** Practical forestry. 1902.

"Meaning of forests and forestry, and other introductory notes. Wood lots on farms, forest estates, and the relation of silviculture to the kindred arts of agriculture, horticulture and landscape gardening. The forest as an agent in modifying the surface of the earth and in checking destructive forces of nature. Geographical distribution of forests. Formation and tendency of forests. Forest industries and products. Forest trees and products of the tropics. Principal federal and state reservations. List of fifty American forest trees."

**Goff, E. S.** Principles of plant culture. 1899.

Elementary treatise designed as a textbook for beginners in agriculture and horticulture. Written especially for students who have had little or no previous training in botany.



**Gordon, George.** Book of shrubs. 1903.

Lack of the use of shrubs in gardens of all classes prompted the writing of this book. Practical guide to kind of shrubs to plant and when to plant them. Illustrated.

**Green, S. B.** Principles of American forestry. 1903.

"Gives list of best books on forestry. An elementary treatise on tree growth, the forest, forest influences, planting, propagation, forest reservation, regeneration, nursery practice, protection, rate of increase, mensuration, uses of wood, durability, forest economics, etc.

**Harwood, W. S.** New creations in plant life. 1906.

An authoritative account of the life and work of Luther Burbank.

**Hough, F. B.** Elements of forestry. 1898.

"Author has endeavored to present in a concise form a general outline of the subject in its most ample relations without attempting to be exhaustive."

**Howard, W. L.** Propagating trees and plants. 1905.

**Huntington, A. O.** Studies of trees in winter. 1905.

"Handbook for identification and study. Describes about one hundred species, with seventy-nine excellent illustrations of spreading tree, bark and buds; a few in color."

**Jarchow, H. N.** Forest planting. 1893.

Treatise on the care of timber lands and the restoration of denuded woodlands on plains and mountains.

**Jarvis, M. R.** Tree book. 1903.

Story of different kinds of trees; their folklore romance and usefulness. Interestingly told.

**Lounsberry, Alice.** Guide to the trees. 1900.

"Contains descriptions of nearly two hundred trees and a number of shrubs. A chapter entitled 'Growth of trees,' deals with structure, peculiarities and sources of life. Arranged according to kinds of soils in which trees grow. Family shape, height and time for bloom given. Illustrated."

**Keeler, H. L.** Our native trees and how to identify them. 1900.

"Illustrated by reproductions of photographs direct from nature, most of them leaves and fruit, but with many drawings of details. Very technical."



**McFarland, J. H.** Getting acquainted with the trees. 1904.

Record of the author's interest in observing the growth of trees. Written in popular style. Illustrated from photographs by the author.

**Masters, M. T.** Plant life on the farm. 1896.

Outline sketches of physiology of plants, how affected by circumstances and their reaction upon living beings and upon natural forces.

**Mathews, F. S.** Familiar trees and their leaves. 1897.

Interesting treatise on trees and their leaves, with the resemblances between various species. Artistic side as well as scientific treated.

**Mohr, Charles.** Timber pines of the southern United States. 1897.

**Pinchot, Gifford.** Government forestry abroad. 1891.

————— Primer of forestry. 1903.

Primer deals with the units which compose the forest, with its character as an organic whole, and with its enemies. Illustrated.

**Powell, E. P.** Hedges, windbreaks, shelters and live fences. 1902.

Treatise on planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes.

**Robinson, M. Y., and Josephine.** Songs of the trees, pictures, rhymes and tree biographies. 1903.

Children's book of songs about trees.

**Rogers, J. E.** Among green trees. 1902.

On life history, flight of seeds, how trees breathe, feed, reproduce, die, etc. Tree cultivation. Eighty pages on identification of varieties. Well illustrated.

————— Tree book. 1905.

Popular guide to a knowledge of trees of North America, and their uses and cultivation. Very fine. Well illustrated.

**Roth, Filibert.** First book of forestry. 1902.

Written as textbook for elementary grades. Presents in simple non-technical language some general principles underlying science of forestry. Very interesting.

**Rowe, S. M.** Handbook of timber preservation. 1904.

Exhaustive treatise on every known method of preserving wood.



**Sargent, C. S.** Manual of the trees of North America. 1905.

"Contains not only botanical descriptions of native trees, but detailed information concerning their growth, value as ornamental trees, use of wood to builder; also mentions medical qualities of bark, flower, fruit. Illustrated."

**Stone, G. L., and Fickett, M. J.** Trees in prose and poetry. 1902.

Aim is to present in form of supplementary reader for advanced grades best literature, legendary, historical and fanciful, that has been inspired by our common trees.

**Unwin, A. H.** Future forest trees. 1905.

Object of writer is to present in the most concise manner the results of the numerous experiments, chiefly made in Germany, with some American trees, most of which are known as ornamental specimens and have not received due attention in forest planting here.

**Vries, Hugo, de.** Plant breeding; comments on the experiments of Nilsson and Burbank. 1907.

**Ward, H. M.** Timber and some of its diseases. 1897.

A popular exposition of a subject almost unknown in this country. One or two technical chapters were deemed necessary.

### VEGETABLE GARDENING.

**Allen, C. L.** Cabbage, cauliflower and allied vegetables, from seed to harvest. 1902.

Chapter on insects injurious to above mentioned vegetables. Book is simple and practical.

**Bailey, L. H.** Principles of vegetable gardening. 1901.

Useful either to farmer or truck gardener. Well written and illustrated.

**Barnes, James, and Robinson, William.** Asparagus culture; best methods employed in England and France. *n. d.*

**Collingwood, H. W., ed.** Farmer's garden; health, happiness and money out of the soil. 1905.

**Dean, Alexander.** Vegetable culture. 1905.

Primer of vegetable culture. How to prepare the soil, cultivate and use all kinds of vegetables. Valuable to truck farmers.

**Fiske, G. B.** Prize gardening. 1901.

"Actual experience of successful prize winners in the American agriculturist garden contest. The information is of a nature that is



seldom given to the public by successful growers and is therefore of special interest and value to the novice."

**Fullerton, E. L.** How to make a vegetable garden. 1905.

Practical and suggestive manual for the home garden. Author tells the simple necessary things, leaving out scientific principles. Written in popular style. Well illustrated.

**Green, S. B.** Vegetable gardening. 1904.

Manual on the growing of vegetables for the home and market. Prepared primarily as a textbook for agricultural students.

**Greiner, Tuisco.** Celery for profit. 1906.

————— Garden book for practical farmers. 1901.

Popular non-technical treatise on all phases of gardening. Makes a specialty of short cuts valuable to farmers; also has a chapter on friends and foes of the garden.

————— How to make the garden pay. 1894.

Practical treatise on kitchen gardening and everything connected with it. Very useful to truck farmers.

————— New onion culture. 1896.

**Harris, Joseph.** Gardening for young and old. 1897.

The cultivation of vegetables in the farm garden. Easy and interesting reading. Simple enough for a child.

**Henderson, Peter.** Gardening for profit. 1904.

"Although written for market gardeners, this book is invaluable to anyone who wishes to grow fine vegetables. Preparation of soil and manures, cultivation in all its phases, and lists and descriptions of vegetables are given."

**Hexamer, F. M.** Asparagus; its culture for home use and for market. 1903.

Practical treatise on the planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing and preserving of asparagus, with notes on its history and botany. Author has endeavored to collect and classify all obtainable facts on the culture of asparagus.

**Howard, W. L., and Favor, E. H.** Home gardening; a brief discussion of garden soils and how they are built up, together with suggestions for growing the more common vegetables; also a monthly planting calendar. 1906. Illustrated.



**Jerrold, Tom.** Garden that paid the rent. 1882.

**Johnson, Charles.** Seed grower; a practical treatise on growing vegetables, flower seeds and bulbs for the market. 1906.

Illustrated.

**Kains, M. G.** Ginseng; its cultivation, harvesting, marketing and market value. 1904.

A practical working manual to be used in the growing of the ginseng crop. Cultivation of ginseng is on the increase in the United States owing to the enormous consumption in China.

**Landreth, Burnet.** Market gardening and farm notes. 1903.

Experiences and observations in the garden and field. Of interest to the amateur gardener and truck farmer.

**Morse, J. E.** New rhubarb culture. 1901.

A complete guide to the dark forcing and field culture; how to prepare and use rhubarb. Illustrated from photographs.

**Paine, A. B.** Little garden calendar for boys and girls. 1905.

Author has told in simple language a few of the wonders of plant life, and set down certain easy methods of observation, including planting, tending and gathering the harvests from month to month throughout the year. Delightfully written.

**Rawson, W. W.** Success in market gardening. 1892.

Records of the experiences of a man brought up in the business of market gardening.

**Roe, E. P.** The home acre. 1886.

Tree planting; fruit trees and grasses; the garden; the vineyard and orchard; the raspberry, the currant, strawberry, and kitchen garden.

————— Play and profit in my garden. 1904.

Story of one man's experience in gardening. Written in an easy, conversational style.

**Wythes, George.** Book of vegetables. 1902.

Handbook of practical gardening, together with chapters on the history and cookery of vegetables. Well illustrated.



# Sixty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

## Commissioners

OF THE

# Ohio State Library

TO THE

Governor of the State of Ohio

FOR THE

Year Ending November 15, 1909.



Springfield Publishing Company,  
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BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

J. F. McGREW.....	Springfield
CHARLES ORR.....	Cleveland
JOHN McSWEENEY.....	Wooster



## STATE LIBRARY STAFF.

### GENERAL LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

C. B. Galbreath .....	Librarian.
Alice Boardman .....	Assistant Librarian.
James R. Hale .....	Document Clerk.
Louise Schoeneweiss .....	Assistant Secretary and Stenographer.
Alice S. Davis .....	Library Assistant.
Mary Morris .....	Library Assistant.
Agnes Nichol .....	Library Assistant.
Minnie L. Bushfield .....	Library Assistant.
Emma J. Hollingsworth .....	Library Assistant.
Edwin H. Trautman .....	Page.
J. C. Ramsey .....	Janitor.

### DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY ORGANIZATION.

Mary E. Downey .....	Library Organizer.
Eleanor E. Ledbetter .....	Assistant Library Organizer.

### TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

Ida K. Galbreath .....	Superintendent.
Margaret A. Gramesly .....	Assistant.
Alice D. McKee .....	Assistant.
Jennie Z. Corman .....	Assistant.
Anna M. Long .....	Assistant.
Agnes Clarke .....	Assistant.
*Erma J. Moore .....	Assistant.
John Wilson .....	Janitor.

\*Resigned, May 15th.

NOTE—William Rickman has been employed most of the year as day laborer in the different departments.



## Report of the Board of Library Commissioners.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1909.

*To His Excellency, Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio:*

We have the honor to submit the sixty-fourth annual report of the Board of Library Commissioners, which is the fourteenth under the library act of 1896.

The General Assembly at its last session, while not granting all that we requested in our estimates for the current year, made substantial additions to previous appropriations for the different departments of the State Library, which enable them to meet the unabated and steadily growing popular demand for books and service. In spite of the fact that nothing has been done to provide needed additional room, and while appropriations for some features of the work have proven inadequate, we are pleased to report that the past year's work has been distinctly the most satisfactory in the history of the library.

With passing years the scope of the work has steadily grown. For administrative convenience it is arranged in three general divisions:

**1. The General Library Department.**—This includes the documentary and reference works of the library, a large collection of books for the use of individual patrons of the state, and the allotment of documents for exchanges with other libraries. From this department, books, lists of references and in many instances direct information are sent to patrons. It is at once a reference library for state officials and the General Assembly, and the free public library of the entire state. Within the past year it has loaned more books, distributed more exchanges, and performed a greater service by mail than in any previous year.

**2. The Traveling Library Department.**—The Commission has defined a traveling library as a collection of from twenty-five to fifty books, issued to a reading club, a board of education, a grange, a public library, or an association of citizens, to be kept four months with privilege of renewal. Recently the work of this department has been somewhat extended and smaller collections of books on agriculture are loaned to individual patrons for the period of three months. We are pleased to report for the past year an increase of twenty-six per cent. in the number of books loaned from this department. They have gone to all sections of the state, have been extensively read, and we believe have rendered a substantial educational service.

**3. Department of Library Organization.**—At the head of this depart-



ment is the library organizer whose duties have been prescribed by the Board, as follows:

To give aid and counsel by correspondence and personal visits to cities, towns and communities proposing to establish libraries.

To assist in reorganizing old libraries according to modern methods, which will ensure greater efficiency and the best results.

To gather statistics of Ohio libraries for the use of the Commission and the guidance and information of trustees and others.

To give advice and assistance in planning library buildings and collect material on this subject for the use of the library board.

To prepare an annual report to the Board of Library Commissioners on the general library conditions of the state.

Since our last report the organizer has visited and inspected many libraries, has aided in the establishment of new libraries, has held district meetings of library workers and has done much to promote library interest in many communities of the state. In order to facilitate the work of this department and do everything in our power to insure its success, an assistant has been employed since July 1st. The work of this department is set forth in the report of the Organizer herewith submitted.

We wish especially to emphasize the need of more room, as stated by the Librarian in his accompanying report. The state should house this valuable collection in a manner in keeping with its worth and its importance to the people of the present and future generations.

In the scope and character of its work the State Library has steadily advanced until it has become an important educational institution, with but few equals among the state libraries of the Union. This gratifying result is due primarily to the good work of faithful assistants and the effective service of the State Librarian, under whose administration the library has attained its present satisfactory condition. We cannot too highly commend his zeal and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. MCGREW,

CHARLES ORR,

JOHN MCSWEENEY,

Board of Library Commissioners.



## Report of State Librarian.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1909.

*To the Board of Library Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the report of the State Librarian for the year ending November 15, 1909. Within the past year additions have been made to the library as follows:

	Volumes.
To the Traveling Library Department .....	4,915
To the General Library Department .....	3,000
Total .....	7,915
Withdrawn .....	39
To replace lost copies .....	131
	<hr/> 170
Net increase since last report .....	7,745

The number of volumes in the State Library at the close of last year was 127,198. This, with the net increase for the year, makes a total of 134,943 volumes.

Following a suggestion that this report be reduced in volume, the list of additions to the library is omitted. These books are permanently recorded in the accession registers of the library. The more important items purchased for the General Library are published in the Monthly Bulletin, and it has been thought that the publication of a complete list of additions might be omitted without loss to the library or its patrons.

Among the larger collections added within the year are the following: American History and Encyclopaedia of Music, 9 v.; Works of Henry James, 24 v.; Expositor's Bible, 24 v.; Quarterly Review, v. 54-75, 147-8, 157, 163, 167, 208; Life and Writings of Thomas Paine, 10 v.; Beaux and Belles of England, 28 v.; Authors' Digest, 20 v.; Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, v. 43-100; American Antiquarian, v. 7-19; Great American Lawyers 8 v.; Fynes Moryson's An Itinerary, 4 v.; Hakluytus Posthumus, 20 v.; Hexaglot Bible, 6 v.; Works of George Sand, 20 v.; Journal of the Franklin Institute, v. 4-10, 61-119, 129, 132. The sum still to the credit of the book fund will be in part expended for volumes of magazines indexed by Poole and the Reader's Guide.

### CATALOGUING.

The volumes accessioned have been carefully catalogued and considerable progress has been made in the more thorough analysis of the



contents of earlier additions to the library. More trained service is needed for this work. Nothing adds so much to the value of the library for reference purposes as a carefully worked out catalogue with a very liberal supply of analytics and cross-references. This makes readily accessible the material in the library.

The Index of Economic Material in the Documents of Ohio, notice of which was included in a previous report, is now in press and will soon be available for use. The editor, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who recently spent some time in the larger libraries of the state, gathering material for the work, assures us that it will be one of the largest and most satisfactory of the volumes that she has thus far compiled in the series for the different states. This will almost wholly obviate the necessity of indexing the Ohio documents. The forthcoming volume will be in itself an index by expert authority to practically everything of value that these documents contain. The state will thus get practically free this work, the preparation of which would have cost it thousands of dollars. As previously explained, it will be published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

#### SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS.

There is in the Library in bound form a fairly complete file of bills introduced in the General Assembly since 1839. Duplicate copies in unbound form have been kept since 1896. Within the past year these have been placed in cases, labeled and arranged for convenient access. A comprehensive index to all the bound volumes would be useful to members of the General Assembly and those interested in the legislative history of the state. The legislator and the student often wish to trace the successive changes that a bill undergoes before it becomes a law. The bills that fail do not wholly lose their interest. Some of them involve principles that are subsequently enacted into law. For obvious reasons it is sometimes profitable to know what has been attempted as well as what has been accomplished in legislation.

#### SKETCHES OF OHIO LIBRARIES.

This is the title of a publication issued by the Library in 1902. It represents the libraries of the state substantially as they were at the close of the previous year. At that time Andrew Carnegie had made but seven gifts for public library buildings in the state and only four of these, at an expense of \$187,000.00, had been erected. Since then, he has made donations to cities and villages for sixty-five additional library buildings, in all seventy-two, aggregating the vast sum of \$2,437,183.00 Following is the list:



City or Village.	Amount.	City or Village.	Amount.
Akron.....	\$82,000	Kenton.....	\$17,500
Alliance.....	25,000	Lakewood.....	15,000
Ashtabula.....	15,000	Lancaster.....	17,500
Athens.....	30,000	Lebanon.....	10,000
Bellevue.....	14,000	Lima.....	34,000
Bellevue.....	10,000	London.....	10,000
Bryan.....	10,000	Lorain.....	30,000
Bucyrus.....	15,500	Mansfield.....	37,000
Cambridge.....	18,000	Marion.....	30,000
Canton.....	60,000	Marysville.....	10,000
Carey.....	8,000	Mentor.....	7,000
Celina.....	12,000	Miam'sburg.....	12,500
Chillicothe.....	30,000	Middletown.....	20,000
Cincinnati.....	180,000	North Amherst.....	10,000
Cleveland.....	373,000	Norwalk.....	15,000
Cleveland Heights.....	10,000	Norwood.....	23,000
Clyde.....	12,500	Cberlin.....	150,000
Collinwood.....	17,500	Portsmouth.....	50,000
Columbus.....	200,000	Ravenna.....	10,000
Conneaut.....	25,000	Rockport.....	10,000
Coshocton.....	15,000	Salem.....	17,500
Defiance.....	22,000	Sandusky.....	50,000
Delaware.....	21,500	South Brooklyn.....	11,800
East Cleveland.....	12,500	Steubenville.....	62,000
East Liverpool.....	50,000	Toledo.....	100,000
Eaton.....	10,000	Urbana.....	15,000
Findlay.....	35 000	Warren.....	28,383
Fostoria.....	17,500	Washington C. H.....	15,000
Galion.....	15,000	Wauseon.....	8,000
Gallipolis.....	12,500	Wellston.....	15,000
Geneva.....	10,000	Willoughby.....	12,500
Germantown.....	10,000	Wilmington.....	12,500
Glenville.....	15,000	Wooster.....	15,000
Greenville.....	25,000	Xenia.....	23,500
Jackson.....	10,000	Youngstown.....	50,000
Kent.....	11,500	Zanesville.....	52,500

The foregoing list does not include all of Mr. Carnegie's gifts in Ohio for library purposes. Among other donations are \$20,000.00 to Otterbein University for a library building at Westerville, \$40,000.00 to Miami University for a library building at Oxford, and \$100,000.00 as an endowment for the Library School of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland.

Nor has the progress of the intervening years been measured by the gifts of Mr. Carnegie alone. Municipalities, boards of education and institutions of learning have made more ample provisions for the support of their library. As a natural result the service of these libraries has steadily and rapidly grown and a detailed record of the work to date should be written.

Very naturally the great cities of the state were first to seek a rational solution of the library problem. Ten years ago the libraries of the five largest cities of the state were well organized and doing good work under substantially the same administrations that we find today. In each new methods have been introduced and the library staff has been strengthened. We should not expect here, however, the rapid proportional growth to be found in new fields of library activity; and



yet in the libraries of these cities the number of volumes rose from 535,615 to 989,520, an increase of 453,905 or 84 per cent. In the same cities the circulation rose from 1,920,501 volumes to 4,799,142 volumes, an increase of 2,878,641 volumes, or 150 per cent. Branch libraries, delivery stations, traveling libraries, children's rooms, the story hour, the bulletin board, trained service, and modern methods have done wonders to extend the use of books and cultivate a taste for reading.

In the smaller cities and villages, while the library privileges are still inadequate, commendable progress has been made. New libraries have been established, subscription libraries have been converted into free public libraries, and per cents cannot measure the improvement in buildings and equipment.

Improved library conditions and an increased demand for information relative to what has been accomplished in different communities call for a new edition of "Sketches of Ohio Libraries." This is now in course of preparation and will soon be ready for the press.

#### GENERAL LIBRARY.

There has been a notable increase of patronage in the General Library since our last report; 785 new patrons have taken out borrowers' cards. There was a gain in circulation of 1,373. An increase more marked is noted in requests by mail for information and reading lists on various subjects. With each passing year more ample provision should be made for investigation and special reference work.

#### NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

For the past few years the library has patronized a newspaper clipping bureau and has added two selections from this source, pamphlets and excerpts gathered from other sources. The Traveling Library Department has collections on eight hundred different topics, while the General Library Department has 23 volumes, aggregating 5,049 pages of bound clippings and a collection in unbound form that an assistant is now arranging for reference use. These are carefully indexed. The arrangement of such materials for ready reference use has attracted much attention within recent years, and will certainly become one of the important features of the work of all reference libraries.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

The records of this department speak for themselves. Within the year 1,222 traveling libraries, aggregating 54,334 volumes, were sent to 786 communities. These libraries were distributed, as follows:



To women's clubs .....	207 libraries.
To schools .....	571 libraries.
To granges .....	82 libraries.
To libraries .....	108 libraries.
To independent study clubs.....	128 libraries.
To religious organizations.....	87 libraries.
To men's clubs .....	21 libraries.
To W. C. T. U.....	18 libraries.
Total .....	1,222 libraries.

There were also issued from the department to individual patrons 1,505 volumes. Three hundred and ninety of these were books on agriculture, issued in collections of five volumes each, for a period of three months. These went to seventy-five different patrons. This arrangement is devised to aid those desiring to make a serious study of this subject. The total issues for the year therefore aggregate 55,839 volumes. This is an increase of 191 traveling libraries, and 11,839 volumes over the report of last year.

At the end of the year the resources of this department are practically exhausted and a number of requests cannot be filled for the lack of books. It will be necessary to have increased appropriation for the purchase of books to meet the rapidly growing demand.

A statistical table of the work of this department, together with some comparative statistics from a recent Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education, will be appended to this report.

#### LIBRARY AND SCHOOL—CO-OPERATION.

Interest in the library movement was never more active throughout the state, and there is growing appreciation of the fact that the public library is an important and beneficent agency in our system of popular education. A closer and more effective co-operation is developing between the library and the school. The committee of the Ohio Library Association on the Relation of the Library and the School this year arranged for addresses on library work before a number of county teachers' institutes and the Ohio State Teachers' Association. To the extent of its ability to do so, the State Library assisted in this work. In twenty-six counties of the state the teachers heard representatives of the Association speak on the theme of library extension through co-operation with schools. From a number of these counties come encouraging reports of the work. The growth of interest is revealed in the correspondence of the State Library, especially in requests for the loan of traveling libraries.

At all the institutes visited there was apparent a disposition on the part of teachers to welcome most cordially the representatives of the library interests of the state, and to consider favorably any practical proposition to place within reach of the schools an ample supply of



good books. The importance of collateral reading and the cultivation of a taste for good literature, it was observed, was the theme of much of the regular instruction in these institutes. In Ohio there is certainly among the teachers and prominent educators a growing appreciation of the modern public library.

We are under obligations to Miss Esther Straus, chairman of the Ohio Library Association committee on the Relation of Library and School, for the following list of counties in which the teachers' institutes were addressed by a library representative, with place of meeting, speaker and date.

County.	Place.	O. L. A. Speaker.	Date.
Adams .....	Winchester .....	Esther Straus .....	Aug. 24.
Ashtabula .....	Jefferson .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Sept. 3
Butler .....	Hamilton .....	Esther Straus .....	Aug. 31.
Clark .....	Springfield .....	Mary Ely .....	Aug. 25.
Clinton .....	Wilmington .....	Esther Straus .....	Aug. 23.
Cuyahoga .....	Cleveland .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Sept. 2.
Fairfield .....	Lancaster .....	Mary E. Downey .....	Aug. 24.
Franklin .....	Columbus .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 24.
		Mary E. Downey .....	Aug. 26.
Hamilton .....	Cincinnati .....	Esther Straus .....	Sept. 1.
Hocking .....	Logan .....	Eleanor Ledbetter .....	Aug. 26.
Holmes .....	Millersburg .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 26.
Licking .....	Newark .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 24.
Medina .....	Medina .....	Effi Power .....	Aug. 24.
Montgomery .....	Dayton .....	Mary Ely .....	Aug. 18.
Muskingum .....	Zanesville .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 30.
Perry .....	Somerset .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 19.
Pickaway .....	Circleville .....	Mary E. Downey .....	Aug. 25.
Richland .....	Mansfield .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 16.
Ross .....	Chillicothe .....	B. E. Stevenson .....	Sept. 1 and 3.
Tuscarawas .....	New Philadelphia .....	Eleanor Ledbetter .....	Aug. 24.
Union .....	Marysville .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 23.
Vinton .....	McArthur .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 17.
Warren .....	Lebanon .....	Esther Straus .....	Aug. 18.
Washington .....	Marietta .....	Willia Cotton .....	
Wayne .....	Wooster .....	C. B. Galbreath .....	Aug. 25
Wyandot .....	Upper Sandusky .....	Mary E. Downey .....	Aug. 20.

C. B. Galbreath addressed the Ohio State Teachers' Association, on "The Library Movement in Ohio," at Put-in-Bay, June 30th.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

While the state does not financially support a library school, many Ohio library workers have had the advantages of such schools. Thirteen of these attended the summer school at Chautauqua, while sixteen are at present enrolled in the Library School of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland. There is an increasing demand for trained help in the libraries of the state. It is fortunate that those desiring to enter upon the profession find schools so readily accessible.



## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE WORK.

There is a growing demand for specialization in library work. This has led in many states and a few municipalities to the creation of legislative reference departments. The primary object of these departments is to collect and systematically arrange materials for the information and use of members of the law-making body. Suppose, for instance, that the "initiative and referendum" is up for the consideration of the general assembly, or that the "public ownership of electric lights" is proposed in the city council. In either case it would become the duty of the legislative reference department to make thorough research and arrange all available information on these subjects for the use of the representatives of the people. Obviously such a service would conduce to the intelligent consideration of these subjects.

What interests the law-making bodies of the land interests the whole people. The legislative reference department, properly conducted, becomes a general information bureau on all questions of current and prospective legislation. Through the publication of bulletins, its service may be extended to the entire constituency from which it derives its support.

On the following pages the need of a legislative reference department for Ohio is set forth in three addresses delivered before the Ohio State Board of Commerce, November 12, 1909.

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NEED OF A LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT FOR THE  
MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*By Hon. H. W. CRIST.*

There can be no question that there has come to be a rather widespread distrust of legislatures. Hasty and ill conceived legislation, together with too great a subservience on the part of legislators to special interests on some occasions, may largely account for it. Legislative bodies have been hedged about with restrictions of various kinds, and every attempted increase of their power is looked upon with suspicion. It was this feeling which was at the bottom of practically all of the opposition to the taxation amendment submitted last fall, in which your body had an especial interest. It accounts, too, for the movement in behalf of such radical changes in our form of government as is sought in the Initiative and Referendum.

It would seem, if we are to preserve our present system, that the proper thing to do is to use every endeavor to increase the efficiency of the legislature and render it less susceptible to the influences of the professional lobbyist. It is directly in line with this purpose that a legislative reference library service is proposed. While efforts are constantly being made to remedy some recognized evil or promote some public benefit through legislation, this measure is directed towards the



improvement of all legislation by increasing the practical working efficiency of the legislature itself. It seeks to provide a readier means of information with regard to all matters of proposed legislation than is ordinarily available to the legislator.

There is really nothing new in the proposition itself. As is well known, the original purpose of our state and national libraries was to render assistance to the various departments of the government. In the effort to give them a wider usefulness, however, commendable indeed, in itself, the primary object would seem, in a measure, to have been lost sight of.

No criticism is intended on the libraries themselves. Their policy, in the nature of the case, has been under the control of the legislature; and if they have not been of the highest degree of usefulness to the legislatures of which they may be capable, the legislatures alone are responsible. Our own state library has collected thousands of volumes and valuable documents and has been of inestimable service to the people of the state. In addition to this there are now many other libraries and repositories of information which are available to the legislator as well as anyone else who may wish to use them. I can testify, moreover, that our own state librarian, during the years I have been connected with the General Assembly, has given much attention to the specific needs of the legislature itself, in so far as he could within the general scope of his duties. Valuable bibliographies on some of the leading subjects involved in pending legislation have been prepared and much assistance rendered to individual members in their investigation of matters in which they were especially interested.

Anyone, however, who has had some practical experience in a legislative body and has been well nigh appalled at the multitude of measures on which he is supposed to form an intelligent opinion, has, I am sure, had an almost over-powering sense of the need of some disinterested department or agency to which he could turn for assistance, and upon which he could rely with confidence. This is not a mere desire, as some might imagine, to shift responsibility to some one else or to have some other person do his thinking for him. Consider the situation for a moment.

The average legislator, despite the cheap jokes of the newspaper wit and distrustful constituent, is a man of at least average intelligence, honesty and common sense; and in many cases he is above it. Most of them have been reasonably successful in the various occupations which they represent. Each of them probably enters on his term of service with some particular pet measure in mind, and fairly well defined opinions on others which have been topics of current discussion and which he knows will be up for consideration. As the session progresses, however, he is confronted with bills bearing on almost every conceivable topic of human interest, many of them matters to which he had never before given the slightest consideration. Even though he be an expert



along some particular line, he is as helpless as any of the others regarding the vast majority of the questions presented. In the session of 1908, which was of about the average length, there was an aggregate of 1,970 bills introduced in both houses. They concerned railroads, municipal bonds, oil wells, taxation, tuberculosis, vinegar, ragweed, and practically everything else that could be thought of. While all legislators may not be towering examples of industry during the period of their service, it is beyond human reason that any one of them, no matter how conscientiously he might apply himself, could independently investigate all matters presented, and form, unassisted, an intelligent opinion upon them. The practice, as is well known, is to refer the various bills to committees where they are considered and, if approved by the committee, referred back to the original body for further action. The bills coming before the various committees, however, are so numerous in each case that even if the legislator were relieved from responsibility for any except those referred to his own committees, he still has a heavy burden on his shoulders. He is absolutely compelled to rely, in a great many cases, on the judgment of some fellow member who has investigated measures to which he has been unable to give the proper amount of attention. He is almost sure to find that he has not so much as read over many of the bills, even when they have come for their third reading.

I have been speaking as though the legislator were dependent on his own resources and left to grope his way alone in the maze of pending legislation. Anyone knows, however, that this is far from being the case. Plenty of assistance is, in reality, always at hand. In fact the legislator has great difficulty, most of the time, to keep from being assisted, whether he wishes it or not. The character of the assistance offered, however, has been of such a kind, in so many instances, as to bring the whole business of assisting legislators into more or less of disrepute. And the fact that the assistance has been accepted has served likewise to put the legislatures themselves in something of the same position. The average legislator is no match for the trained lobbyist who is seeking some favor or opposing some remedial measure which contravenes the selfish interests of his clients.

It is a common impression that lobbying ordinarily involves the use of corrupt methods and practices, and that its principal efforts are directed towards the venal legislator. No one denies that this is so in some instances, but in the great majority of cases it is not true. The lobbyist appears before committees in a perfectly legitimate manner. He is usually an expert in his line and has been employed by reason of his exceptional ability. He presents facts and arguments, both in public hearings and in private conversation, to which, though they may be altogether specious, the one to whom they are presented is usually unable to offer a reasonable answer. Many times, it is true, there will be some other member of the "third house" to present the opposing



side; and in such instances the legislator sits in a sort of judicial capacity. Oftentimes, however, when there has been no special agitation of a matter, the lobbyist will have his way unopposed; and it is not at all strange if, under such circumstances, the legislator falls under his influence completely and yields to his apparently plausible arguments.

The business of lobbying is, in itself, an altogether respectable and legitimate one if it be conducted in a legitimate manner. Every effort to prevent it has been and always will be futile. No one should seek to bar any person from presenting to a legislative body such considerations as he may wish to urge either for or against proposed legislative measures. The real remedy lies in bringing within the reach of the legislator ample information which is readily available and which can be implicitly relied upon as not emanating from some interest which is to be either harmed or benefited by a measure proposed.

That this purpose can be effectively accomplished has been demonstrated in the experience of several states which have already established as a distinct department of state library service, their so called legislative reference libraries. The most notable instance, perhaps, is that of Wisconsin, where the department is under the able direction of Dr. Charles McCarthy. In an address delivered before this body at one of its former meetings by Mr. Galbreath, Dr. McCarthy's own statement as to what should be the character of a library of this kind is quoted; and it would, perhaps, be superfluous for me to give again his statement in full. In brief, however, in addition to having a trained librarian and indexer who devotes his entire time to the department, together with a large library readily available, it is sought to gather all the information that can have any bearing on matters of proposed legislation, and to put it in such form that it shall be readily accessible when it is needed. Dr. McCarthy started his department by organizing a clipping bureau. Books are generally behind the times and legislators, moreover, have no time to read them. References to such parts of them, however, as may be useful, should be readily available. Much of the material gathered consists of documents, pamphlets, clippings, magazine articles, letters, special messages, political platforms, in fact anything that may be of use on any subject of legislation that may be pending. All this material is carefully classified and indexed. One very important part of the work is to secure, in so far as possible, all the laws of other states, together with unbiased opinions as to their workings; also the experiences of other states regarding measures proposed in our own. I recall one instance in the session of our General Assembly last winter, where a committee recommended for passage a measure which was practically an exact copy of the law of another state; yet, in this other state, the measure, after having been on the statute books for a number of years, had been repealed, by reason of its failing wholly to accomplish its purpose, only a few days before it



was recommended for passage in our own. This fact was not known, however, to any member of the committee which reported it. It is quite possible that the measure may have been all right for our own state, but the experience of the other one should certainly have been known.

The Wisconsin department was established in 1901, and it has demonstrated its usefulness so effectively that it has received constantly increasing appropriations from the legislature. Since then similar departments have been organized in Alabama, California, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Connecticut, Texas, Rhode Island, Washington, Pennsylvania and New York. The city of Baltimore has established a municipal department of a similar character, and the matter is being agitated in a number of other states and municipalities. Not all of these departments follow the same method, but their purpose is the same.

I can think of no objection which could be urged to the establishment of a department of this kind, except the matter of the expense which would be involved; but, considering the benefit to be derived, the expense is surprisingly small. A large part of the material to be gathered costs absolutely nothing, and all that is needed is some one to gather it. It might be said that the work could be carried on by our present state library without the creation of an additional department. As was previously stated, however, our present state librarian has sought, insofar as he could with the means at his command, to render such assistance of this character as was possible; yet there is no provision in our statutes for a work of this kind, and I think it is readily apparent to anyone that it should be made a distinct department in itself. We already have a good state library and an amply equipped law library, both easily accessible. The work of gathering the public documents, reports, bulletins, etc., of other states, and of classifying and indexing them, has been largely anticipated. As compared with the amounts expended on the libraries of other states, the appropriations for our own have been exceedingly small. It is estimated, moreover, that between three and four thousand dollars would be amply sufficient to enable this additional work to be carried on thoroughly and effectively. Surely such a sum as this should not stand in the way of a measure which both the experience of other states and the logic of our own reason would indicate to be of inestimable benefit to the people of the commonwealth in the way of saner and more intelligent legislation. The Wisconsin legislature deem it of such value that last year they appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for their department, though they started with but fifteen hundred. Connecticut receives five thousand. The city of Baltimore itself appropriates upwards of four thousand. There is no reason why Ohio should begrudge an even lesser sum than these.

A year ago last winter, during the second session of the Seventy-



Seventh General Assembly, a measure providing for a legislative reference library service was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hypes. It passed that body with scarcely any opposition, and later was favorably recommended by the Libraries Committee of the House. The session adjourned, however, before it had time to be considered. Earlier in the session a similar measure was introduced in the House by Mr. Stockwell, but failed of passage. The failure was due, I think, to the fact that the importance of the matter had not been sufficiently agitated. It is believed that if the attention is given to this measure that is ordinarily necessary to secure consideration of any matter of proposed legislation there would be little difficulty in securing favorable action at the hands of the General Assembly.

No one is foolish enough to suppose that it would be a panacea for all the evils at present inhering in legislation and legislatures. It offers no remedy for enactments secured through the corrupt practices and shady arts of the unconscionable lobbyist, except in so far as these practices consist in misrepresentations and distortions of facts, though presented in a legitimate manner. It will not insure the election of honest, capable men to the legislature or necessitate a proper degree of industry when they are there. These things must always be taken care of by the people themselves. But it is confidently believed that it would greatly aid in increasing the general efficiency of the legislative body, rendering it less susceptible to the domination of selfish interests, and thereby in restoring the waning confidence of the people.

Your organization has been in the past, and now is, actively interested in promoting legislation which the collective experience of your members, both as citizens and business men, has demonstrated to be necessary. While the measure under discussion possibly may not be of as great importance as some others which have engaged your attention, still it is to be hoped that it may appeal to you as one which is worthy not only your endorsement, but some active effort on your part. Indirectly it will materially assist in securing the enactment of every other measure championed by you which is actually deserving of recognition in the law of our state.

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#### DISCUSSION.

*By C. B. GALBREATH.*

More and more we are appreciating the trite truism that ours is an age of specialization. We see this in every department of industry and investigation. As has been said, there is nothing new in legislative reference work, its aims and its purposes. It is simply the evolution and specialization of an original function of the state library. When Governor Thomas Worthington used a part of his contingent fund to purchase the first books that went into the state library, he declared



that he did this to place "within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties that they are delegated to perform." That is the purpose of legislative reference work today—to aid the members of the General Assembly in the "discharge of the important duties which they are delegated to perform."

The state library, in response to popular demand, has outgrown its original purpose. It is more than a reference library for officials—it is the free public library of the state, and its service extends to every county in Ohio. It loans traveling libraries to distant communities; it sends books daily by mail and express to individual patrons; it provides personal assistance for towns and cities establishing or reorganizing public libraries. And all this work, with its multiplicity of detail and correspondence, is administered by direction of the board of library commissioners under the immediate supervision of the state librarian. The state library has something to do for every working day of the year, but is more than willing that ampler provision shall be made for the realization of its original purpose through specialization in legislative reference work.

As Mr. Crist has kindly said, the state library has already made some contribution to this work. It has built up a collection of books with special reference to the needs of the members of the General Assembly; it has published reference lists for their use, and has indexed periodicals and documents and newspaper clippings on subjects of current legislative interest. But this is suggestive only of what would be accomplished with provision for a legislative reference department.

What would be done with such a department? How could it be made useful? Mr. Crist, I think, has answered this question. Obviously it should be placed under the direction of a person fitted by nature, training and experience for this special work—one who will make the members of the General Assembly his clients and guard sacredly the confidences committed to his care; who is acquainted with the sources of information and knows how to arrange them for ready reference; who is versed in constitutional history, the science of government and the details of legislative procedure. In short, he should be all that is included in the comprehensive title of his office—a legislative reference librarian.

Such a servant would find much to do in Ohio. In the first place, he would have thoroughly indexed in one alphabet the bills that have been introduced into both branches of our General Assembly. A measurably complete file of these has been kept since 1839. A member about to introduce a bill is interested in what has already been attempted along the same line. Such an index would supply the information, and once made could be easily kept up to date.

Material would be collected on important questions to be consid-



ered at the coming session of the General Assembly. In other words, its interests should be anticipated. It is reasonably certain, for instance, that legislators will be interested in the subjects of taxation, canals, prison management, the abolition of capital punishment and the management of the benevolent institutions of the state. The first four have been considered in other years, while the last, if newspaper accounts are to be credited, is about to receive, for the first time in the history of the state, attention commensurate with its importance. The legislative reference librarian would diligently collect all available data relating to these important subjects, and open a general information bureau for the members of the legislature.

He would establish close and friendly relations with each department of the state government and all the state institutions, to the end that he might utilize promptly, for the benefit of his patrons, these sources of information.

When the session of the General Assembly opens he would be ready with his assistants to aid in the preparation of bills, to draft bills when requested to do so, to collect and transcribe statistics and other data for the use of members in the discussion of measures and the formulation of reports. Every bill, as soon as it is introduced, should be made the subject of investigation and study by the legislative reference department. The introduction of an important measure should be a signal to collect from libraries and every other available source whatever may throw light on the need, utility and expediency of the proposed legislation. Subject to intelligent scrutiny, legislation would take on better form, and there would be less occasion for codifying commissions to make it grammatical, consistent and intelligible.

When the session is ended, the results of its work, including bills, reports of special committees, addresses and hearings in manuscript and printed form, together with comment from the press, should be filed permanently and indexed for future reference. The work of such a department is cumulative, and its records increase in value with each advancing year.

It is needless to observe that if all is well done that Mr. Crist and I have briefly outlined, the legislative reference librarian will have plenty to do. He will not have time to spend his summers abroad, make extended lecture tours through the country or hold down a chair in a college or university. His abiding place will be the state capitol, where he should be at home to the members of the General Assembly at least three hundred days in the year.

As Mr. Crist has explained, and as I intimated in a more extended address before this body two years ago, the chief objection to the legislative reference department will be that it will cost money. But this is answered in a measure by the fact that wherever this work has been established in state or municipality it has actually saved many times



its cost. We confidently predict that if established in Ohio it will perpetuate itself through its saving power and demonstrated merit.

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### DISCUSSION.

*By JOHN A. LAPP, Librarian of the Legislative Reference Department of Indiana.*

I am pleased indeed to have the privilege of following Mr. Galbreath and Mr. Crist upon the subject of legislative reference libraries from the standpoint of what we have done in Indiana. The legislative reference department was established in the Indiana State Library before the session of 1907. Although limited in means, it demonstrated its usefulness so effectively during that session that the legislature established a permanent department with a substantial appropriation for its special work. This appropriation, amounting to four thousand dollars annually, has been fairly adequate for the needs of the department up to this time. The expansion of the work will require some increase in the future, but effective work can be done on an appropriation of four to six thousand dollars.

The department at Madison, Wis., which is working on an extensive scale, uses approximately fifteen thousand dollars annually, though this includes the hire of several expert draughtsmen during the long session of the legislature.

The state library in Indiana is the central reference library for the state, as your state library is in Ohio. The legislative reference department is established in the state library. We have the use of all the reference books and documents of the state library, and are thus relieved of the expense of duplication except in the purchase of volumes which we deem of special importance. This is an economical arrangement. We are thus enabled to use practically all of our appropriation for the services of specially trained workers.

The test of legislative reference is in the extent to which it is used. Valuable material and expert service can do little if the legislators do not avail themselves of their use. In Indiana we have found that the legislators do avail themselves of the services of the department and are cordial in their support of it. In the last session practically every one of the one hundred and fifty members used the department in one way or another. Fully one hundred of these had practically all of their special reference and legal work done through the department. In this connection I might add that in addition to reference work we do work in the preparation of bills for members under their direction. Judged by the test of actual use by the legislators, this work has been a pronounced success in Indiana. The members, and especially the chairmen of the committees, will testify to the actual use of the department.

Legislation is the most difficult of the processes of government,



for every other process must depend on it. And yet, less attention has been given to it by experts in government than to any process. It is appalling that vital legislation is not based upon careful investigation of the underlying principles and facts. We frequently have examples of laws being enacted long after similar laws have been tried and found useless or unconstitutional in some other place. Such a condition should not exist. Let us refer to the familiar methods of the courts for comparison. When a case is to be decided, every precedent which can be found anywhere is examined to determine whether any light can be shed upon the subject at issue either directly or indirectly. Everything is examined and upon the basis of determined law and precedent the judges give their decision. A judge would not dare to base his decision upon his own unsupported judgment. He builds upon all that has gone before. The legislature, gentlemen, does nothing of the kind and can do nothing of the kind until you give them the facilities for doing it. A few measures are well considered, but it is safe to say that out of the thousands of bills which are introduced scarcely any receive careful investigation before their introduction, and the rush of work during the session makes careful consideration of the larger part impossible. A legislative reference department helps to prevent this condition by bringing together all the available information and precedents of your own and other states, and by scientifically aiding the legislators in digesting and interpreting this material and in the preparation of measures and arguments. It may be an ideal in legislation to hope that the same care will ever be given in the preparation of bills and enactment of laws that is now given in making a court decision, but it is an ideal toward which we can work and a legislative reference department will help powerfully toward that ideal.

Recently a prominent official of an eastern state, in opposing a legislative reference department, said that his state has no need of such a department, that it was sufficient unto itself in matters of legislation and could learn nothing from other states. This position is, of course, a provincial absurdity. It is true that no state can literally follow another in details of legislation, but the principles upon which laws are founded are the same everywhere. The enlightened statesman wants to know what exists elsewhere so that he may choose what is good and amend it if necessary to fit local conditions. It is the province of the legislative reference department to aid the busy legislators in this work. We follow the course of legislation throughout this and many other countries. Long before the session of the legislature opens we have anticipated the possible lines of work. It is a significant fact that before the session of 1909 opened more than half of the senators and representatives had used the department in making their investigations. To illustrate how the department works by a concrete case. Last year it was known that a uniform public accounting law would be proposed. We im-



mediately began gathering material through inquiries all over the country. This material was placed in the hands of the men who were working on the bill. We found that your state had the best and most complete law of any state. With that as a basis a bill was drafted following your law closely, making only such changes as the operation of the law had shown to be advisable. As a result, the law of Indiana is now about such a law as Ohio would adopt if it were to be re-enacted. Indiana's experience will disclose some further defects, and other states will profit thereby. It would be folly for any state now to enact a uniform accounting law without building on the experience of Ohio and Indiana. Examples might be given without end, of the practical work of the department.

The legislative reference movement has spread rapidly since Wisconsin established a department in 1901. New York, California, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Michigan have established special departments, while the state libraries of many other states are taking up the work in a more general way as their resources permit. Your own state library has done much in this respect, but your state librarian and his force cannot be expected to go into detailed legislative reference work. They are already burdened with the general work of the library. Legislative reference work requires the persistent attention all the time of a force of especially trained assistants and investigators. During the last session we had seven people working to the limit all the time on legislative matters. This illustrates in another way the extent to which the department was used.

Recently I had the privilege of attending a meeting of the special libraries association in New York. It was shown at that meeting that many special libraries are maintained at great expense by firms and corporations in order to aid their business. One manufacturing corporation maintains a library for its special use which requires eight assistants. Surely if the special library is proven by private business to be of such great value for the specific purposes of a single line of work, how much more valuable would it be for the state with all its diverse and vital interests. Private business treats the special library as a business asset. Public business finds it equally an asset for the public good. Its efficiency has already been proven. You will make no mistake in Ohio if you establish such a library on a sound, efficient, and non-political basis. I hope that your state will establish such a library not only for the good which the state of Ohio will derive from it, but also for its advantage to us and to other states as a medium of information through which we may learn about your laws and your special problems.

In the close co-operation among the states which can be secured through legislative reference departments great good will come to all the citizens of all the states.



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## THE GREATEST NEED OF THE LIBRARY.

In conclusion, the most vital need of the state library is once more presented for consideration. It would seem trite and superfluous to state that a reasonable amount of room is necessary to the proper care and administration of a library. In 1896, when the state library was



placed under the control of the Board of Library Commissioners, there were on its shelves 47,115 volumes. The need of more room was then recognized by the board. This number of volumes has been increased until now there are in all departments 134,943 volumes. The condition that this increase has forced upon the library can perhaps be fully appreciated only by those who have had to do with the administration of such a department, but anyone even casually interested must understand that the lack of room seriously impedes the work and growth of the library. In every room shelves filled with books reach from floor to ceiling. The traveling library department, with over fifty-three thousand volumes, is crowded into two rooms twenty-three feet high, with floor space of thirty-two by nineteen feet and thirty-six by twenty-two feet, respectively. This affords less space than is to be found in the basement of more than one Carnegie building in the state. These rooms, on the third floor of the capitol building, have communication with the basement by means of a hand elevator, up and down which more than twelve hundred boxes of books are carried every year. Connecting the traveling library department with the main library are two document and newspaper rooms, each thirteen feet high, with floor space of twenty-four by twenty feet. On the lower floor opposite is a room fifteen feet high, with floor space twenty-six by fifteen feet. This was originally intended as a passageway and packing room. It is now also used for the purpose of a lavatory, and is so crowded with books and newspapers that it serves most unsatisfactorily its original purpose. Immediately over this room is a room occupied by the assistant in charge of the documents. There is no light except from artificial sources. The wall space is packed with books and documents to the depth of two feet. Beyond this, on the same floor, is a room twelve feet high, with floor space thirty-one by fifteen feet, occupied by the U. S. Government documents. The stacks are only two feet apart. Below this is the office of the State Librarian. Shelves on all sides of this room are filled with books and newspaper files. The floor space actually available for office purposes is sixteen by eleven feet. Frequent reference to these books and papers seriously interferes with the work for which this room was intended.

The main, or reading, room is thirty-five feet high, with floor space eighty-two by fifty-five feet. In such a room, designed for a state library, the conditions should be ideal for reference work and study. In it should be the reference librarian and assistants. It should communicate with small separate rooms for special research work. Rooms properly equipped should also be provided for collating, accessioning and cataloguing. Such arrangement is impossible in the state library under existing conditions. All this work is thrown into this one room. Here visitors, patrons and those who have business to transact with the library come. With the most careful management there is necessarily confusion and interruption in the work.



About half of the entire space allotted to the library is dependent upon artificial light. Into these two rooms are crowded over 134,000 volumes, and under these conditions the staff must work to provide as best they may the service that citizens in these progressive times have a right to expect from their state library. No other large library in the state and no other state library in the Union is crowded into quarters so inadequate.

Members of the General Assembly have appreciated this pressing need of the library. At the session of 1908 an effort was made to provide relief. Plans for the enlargement of the capitol building on its present site were strongly opposed. Representatives of the capital city insisted that no further encroachments should be made on the state house grounds. Members of the General Assembly from other sections of the state as strenuously protested against the purchase of a new site for a building to meet the needs of many of the state departments. The conflict of these interests brought to naught the effort to secure additional room for the state library.

The inevitable result of this condition of affairs is that the state has been compelled to enter upon the policy of renting rooms in many parts of the city to accommodate its different departments.

The state library must be kept together, and it must be kept in or near the capitol building. That is the definite and almost unanimous opinion of committees that have considered this subject. The creation of a legislative reference department will more firmly fix this conclusion. In view of this fact, the proposition to erect on a site near the state capitol an educational building sufficiently large to accommodate the State Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and the state library seems to be the most fitting and feasible plan of relief. It is in line with what has been done in other states. New York is erecting such a building on a site purchased for \$400,000. The building, when completed, will rival the library of Congress. The state library of Connecticut is to be accommodated in the supreme court building, that is to cost \$1,000,000, while many other states have recently erected well-equipped modern buildings for their libraries. In this report reference has been made to gifts from Mr. Carnegie for library buildings in Ohio, aggregating about two and one-half million dollars. A state educational building in Ohio would be in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times.

It is not our purpose here to ask for such a building or to obtrude personal preferences for any specific plans. It is a plain duty, however, to draw attention to the fact that a crisis has come in the growth of the state library. We have come to the limit of temporary expedients. If the progress of recent years is to be maintained, additional and suitable room must promptly be provided.

Finally, I wish to thank personally all who have loyally assisted in



the work. Gentlemen of the Board, they have helped to carry out your plans and policies, and to make this, as you have declared it to be, the most successful year in the history of the library.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. GALBREATH,  
State Librarian.



## STATISTICS.

The Summary of the Work of the Traveling Library Department Indicates the Growth of the System and the Class of Patrons.

*Libraries have been issued from the Traveling Library Department as follows:*

Year Ending November 15.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.*	1907.	1908.	1909.
To women's clubs .....	2	37	69	75	125	138	146	140	131	159	187	197	164	207
To schools. ....		10	89	177	252	251	310	409	468	437	526	517	463	571
To granges .....		2	92	46	95	100	80	71	78	129	110	111	65	82
To independent study clubs .....		7	128	90	179	224	153	181	160	168	126	125	154	128
To religious organizations .....		1	.....	35	50	50	87	85	89	82	94	90	72	105
To libraries .....		4	.....	20	10	.....	27	16	26	33	27	55	68	108
To men's clubs. ....		1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	14	19	36	51	45	21
Total .....	2	62	378	445	711	763	803	923	966	1,027	1,106	1,146	1,031	1,222
Number of volumes. ....	50	1,331	9,887	12,877	19,505	20,698	22,031	27,078	30,935	36,441	40,007	38,159	44,005	54,334



## TRAVELING LIBRARIES—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1908.

State.	Date of organization	Number of stations.	Number of collections in circulation.	Total number of volumes in such collections.
California.....	1903	423	274	13,700
Colorado.....	1899	204	215	10,750
Connecticut.....	1897	.....	286	6,799
Delaware.....	1901	151	66	3,300
Idaho.....	1901	144	.....	11,000
Indiana.....	1899	200	205	7,212
Iowa.....	1898	600	.....	17,000
Kansas.....	1898	.....	400	30,000
*Maine.....	1899	.....	125	6,250
*Maryland.....	1902	.....	81	2,835
Michigan.....	.....	.....	608	.....
Minnesota.....	1899	375	444	18,825
Missouri.....	1899	96	100	4,000
Nebraska.....	1901	196	134	5,200
New Jersey.....	1899	203	203	13,833
New York.....	1892	.....	742	36,769
North Dakota.....	1907	65	60	2,160
Ohio.....	1896	832	1,031	44,005
Oregon.....	1905	103	105	5,525
Pennsylvania.....	1899	356	383	17,650
Utah.....	1898	.....	32	2,560
Virginia.....	1904	235	205	8,200
Washington.....	1901	291	150	6,637
Wisconsin.....	1895	614	762	36,539

\*The above statistics, with the exception of those for Michigan and Maryland, are taken from Bulletin No. 5, 1909, of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Michigan reported for the two years ending June 30, 1908, 1 215 traveling libraries loaned. The figures for Maryland are taken from a report made to the League of Library Commissions.



## Ohio Canals

George Washington was one of the early advocates of a canal system to connect Lake Erie through the Ohio, the James and the Potomac Rivers and their tributaries with Chesapeake Bay. In a letter to Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, dated October 10, 1784, he favored the appointment of commissioners to make a preliminary survey. He urged in part:-

"Let these commissioners make an actual survey of James River and the Potomac from tidewater to their respective sources; note with great accuracy the kind of navigation and the obstructions, the difficulty and expense attending the removal of these obstructions, the distances from place to place through their whole extent, and the nearest and best portage between these waters and the streams capable of improvement, which run into the Ohio; traverse these in like manner to their junction with the Ohio, and with equal accuracy. The navigation of the Ohio being well known, they will have less to do in the examination of it; but nevertheless, let the courses and distances be taken to the mouth of the Muskingum and up that river to the carrying place to the Cuyahoga; down the Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; and thence to Detroit. Let them do the same with Big Beaver Creek, although part of it is in the state of Pennsylvania; and also with the Scioto. In a word, let the waters east and west of the Ohio, which invite our notice by their proximity, and by the ease with which land transportation may be had between them and the lakes on one side and the rivers Potomac and James on the other, be explored, accurately delineated, and a correct and connected map of the whole be presented to the public. These things being done, I shall be mistaken if prejudice does not yield to facts, jealousy to candor, and, finally, if reason and nature thus aided, do not dictate what is right and proper to be done."

Times have changed in the last one hundred and twenty-five years, and we now have more to transport than the "fur peltries" of the wilderness, but the western end of Washington's canal problem is still with us, while "surveys" and "commissions" are familiar terms in its perennial discussions.



In an earlier communication, the same year, Washington writes on this subject:

"More than ten years ago I was struck with the importance of it; and, despairing of any aid from the public, I became a principal mover in a bill to empower a number of subscribers to undertake at their own expense, on conditions which were expressed, the extension of the navigation from tidewater to Will's Creek, about one hundred and fifty miles."

We have here a suggestion of the modern corporate enterprise that is back of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, from Ashtabula to Pittsburg, and something very much like the proposition relative to the Miami and Erie Canal advanced a few weeks ago at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Commerce.

Some advance has been made in the discussion of canal transportation, however, and inventive genius has somewhat extended the vocabulary of its advocates. The colonial statesmen have nothing to say of ship canals and it is not probable that they even dreamed of the electric mule.

In one respect the statesmen of our day have an advantage. There is no longer a dearth of literature on the subject. The State Engineer and Surveyor of New York recently published a history of the canals of that state covering 1,547 pages, including 193 pages of references to printed articles. The Buffalo Historical Society is supplementing this with a large work in three volumes, two of which have been published within the current year. While no such work has been published for Ohio, the literature on our canals is by no means meager. A useful list of references will be found on subsequent pages.

We quote from only one of the works listed. In the introduction to his carefully prepared and impartial "Transportation and Industrial Development of the Middle West," Dr. William F. Gephart, of the Ohio State University, says:

"We are undoubtedly upon the eve of a period of large expenditures by the states for improved highways, the rehabilitation of artificial waterways and the inspection of industrial plants and industrial products. The expenditures have already begun in several states.

"The experience of the states in this activity has not been encouraging, and partly because of the political party system, which made such activities a means of furthering party organization. The same party system still prevails, and it can hardly be said, notwithstanding our recognition that this public work is of such a technical character as to



require for its proper performance trained officials and employees, that we have ceased to prostitute this work to base party purposes.

"There was some excuse for the mistakes of the past, for the people had no experience to guide them. Such ignorance we cannot plead. Official records of bankrupt cities and states, of repudiated debts and of responsibilities shifted to future generations are the mournful reminders of overzealous enthusiasm in constructing public works and of ignorance and dishonesty in their management. If we are to prevent history from repeating itself, as it so often does in a democracy, we must see to it, among other things, that public work does not mean opportunity for public plunder and political party financiering. Ohio has had a sufficiently varied experience in public work to give her a wealth of wisdom, which, if her sister states are lacking, she may well share with them for the benefit of all. If we will but act upon the basis of what that experience has been, all may well approve of this second period of large expenditures by the states for public works."

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FROM MESSAGES AND INAUGURAL ADDRESSES  
OF GOVERNORS, 1900-08.

*From the Message of Governor Myron T. Herrick, Jan. 1, 1906.*

The seventy-fifth General Assembly, by an act passed April 18, 1902, declared for the maintenance of the present canal system. The seventy-sixth General Assembly appropriated for the canals \$412,118.11 and earnings amounting to \$211,421.62, making a total of \$623,539.93, while the emergency board, since the adjournment of the last legislature, allowed deficiency appropriations in the sum of \$70,000 for repairs. The total revenues from the canals was \$211,421.62, showing a loss to the state of \$282,118.31.

The largest item of appropriations, \$200,000 for the improvement of the Northern Division of the Ohio Canal, was allowed on condition that the water rents be increased from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per annum, and in order to make available the federal improvement of the Muskingum River. The work thus undertaken may well be concluded, although it will require additional appropriations, since the state receives a return on its investment in additional revenue. This same policy might, with equal propriety, be pursued with respect to other portions of the canals, notably the division from Cincinnati to Dayton. Where the state receives in increased water rents a fair interest on the money



expended, appropriations to maintain the canals, even in their present condition, may be justified. But the policy of expending money at a loss to the people for the sole purpose of continuing the canal system without making it useful for the purposes for which it was established must and ought to be abolished.

We must either rebuild the canals or abandon them. It will not do to go on forever declaring for the maintenance of what we ironically call our "water ways" and then permit them to sink gradually into a worse and worse condition of ruin and wretchedness. Every political convention of every political party in the state within the memory of man has been declaring in favor of maintaining the canals. Every campaign has been more or less enlivened with the charge that somebody was going to steal the canals. About the only beneficiaries of these declarations have been the army of state employees who are hired to watch the canals and the lessees of water privileges who have been getting the service far below cost for a great many years. The canals themselves have received very little benefit from the state's continued protestations of favor.

It is generally assumed that it will require approximately ten million dollars to put the canal system in a condition to furnish transportation facilities throughout the state. Such an undertaking or anything like it would make imperative a constitutional amendment, for the limit of state indebtedness now authorized is \$750,000.

I recommend that the General Assembly face this question squarely, and put it squarely to the people in some form that will permit a definite answer to the question. "What shall we do with the canals?" A practical way of presenting this problem would be to ascertain from expert engineers the cost of modernizing our canals so as to give the people of the state a system of artificial waterways connecting the lakes with the river. When such cost is ascertained, let the question of amending the constitution so as to authorize the issuance of the necessary bonds be presented to the people. Let them say by the adoption or rejection of such amendment whether they want to keep the canals or abandon them. If they want to keep them, the duty is plain and the way is clear. If they want to abandon them, then this great asset of the state, which is represented by these valuable strips of territory crossing our domain in various directions, should be sold or leased, not to any favored corporation or individual, but to the highest bidder, upon such terms and for such purposes as will secure to the state the best return, both in money and in service.

I earnestly insist that the State of Ohio must either maintain the canals or abandon them. It cannot do both, and that is what it has been trying to do for many years.



*From the Inaugural Address of Governor John M. Pattison, Jan. 8, 1906.*

As to the canals, it is right that we should take it for granted that to maintain them is the settled policy of the state. These waterways cost the state several million dollars and persons who have given the subject most careful consideration believe that if not today, certainly in the near future they will be worth over one hundred million dollars. I ask you to carefully consider their immense possibilities for the benefit of the people. The canals may be developed into a system of waterways adequate for transportation of freight in unbroken bulk at minimum rates between ports on the Great Lakes and ports on the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf. With the improvements being made from year to year in the Ohio River and the vast and increasing navigation on the Great Lakes, I think it most important to conserve the canals, which in the future may become so valuable in affording water connections between these two great arteries of commerce. I believe that the people want the canals preserved, improved and made a real factor in the commerce of the state. For many years past efforts to do away with them have been backed by the enemies of the state. It seems, also, that for the past quarter of a century Ohio has had within its borders men base enough to plan to defraud the state of the valuable property for their own personal aggrandizement. Yet some of these men have been permitted to live in our midst without being ostracised or sent to the penitentiary for acts which were sufficiently bad to place them there. It is your duty, therefore, as members of the General Assembly, to accept the situation as you find it, and to take necessary action to improve the canals, thus increasing their value to the state and to its people.

One of the first things to which I would call your attention is the fact that the income of the canals for the water rights and other privileges is largely below what should be expected because of their value. Individuals, directly or indirectly, have taken advantage of the state, or persons who have had charge of the state's affairs have not looked after the interests of the state, so that the income, as I am reliably informed, is only about one-half or one-third of what it ought to be. I do not believe that the majority of the people who live along the canals are disposed to be unpatriotic, and when this matter is presented to them in the proper light they will do the fair thing, and pay what is just and equitable for the rights they enjoy.

*From the Message of Governor Andrew L. Harris, Jan. 6, 1908.*

The Board of Public Works asks for \$281,000 for the Miami and Erie, and \$215,000 for the northern part of the Ohio and Erie Canal, in continuing this work of reconstruction the coming year. The total estimate of \$496,000 is \$110,000 less than the aggregate appropriations



made for the canals at your previous session, and it is considered necessary to carry out the work that is already under way.

If the old method of transporting by boats were still to be depended upon, I might question the expediency of further expenditure along these lines. But invention has brought radical changes in the method of propelling boats in narrow and shallow waterways. The new system of power has been in operation most successfully on the Erie Canal in New York. The use of such propellers on our canals has been found, since your last session, to be not only practicable, but also profitable. Unfortunately there are as yet only small parts of our canals in navigable condition. It has been demonstrated, however, that the new method of propelling will operate successfully wherever the old method was used.

The improvement of the canals is not now for any convenience or advantage of water-power or for any other purpose than that of transportation. I desire to call your attention to the report of Chief Engineer Perkins on the modern method of propelling and its bearing on low rates for hauling, and also to ask your careful consideration of the recommendations of the Board of Public Works.

*From the Inaugural Address of Governor Judson Harmon, Jan. 11, 1909.*

Our most valuable public asset is the canals. I believe our people will soon be rewarded by the persistence with which they have held them against all temptations and in spite of neglect and mismanagement. The proved insufficiency of the railroads in normal times, the experience of other states and countries and the national enterprises on the rivers and at Panama have now recalled attention to carriage by water, and Ohio is most happily placed for a large share in the benefits.

So a plan is in execution for rebuilding locks and other structures along our canals. But the traffic we hope soon to carry between lake and river will require larger boats, and it may be well to reconsider the question whether it is wise to go on rebuilding on the old dimensions, as the plan provides. And it is hard to account, on business principles, for the retention of the force of lock tenders, collectors and other employes along the canals during the long period when there was no traffic. Useless expense ought to be as promptly stopped in public as it is in private business, and I am sure the people now demand that we do it on the canals and elsewhere throughout the entire service of the state.

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#### LIST OF WORKS RELATING TO OHIO CANALS.

*Ansberry, Timothy T.* Ship canal from Lake Erie to Ohio River—Toledo to Cincinnati over Miami and Erie Canal.

Speech in U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 2, 1909. (Congressional Record, v. 43, p. 1746-9.)



*Atwater, Caleb.* Canals. (In his History of Ohio. 1838. p. 275-9.)

Brief description of Ohio canals.

*Backus, Abner L.* Views of Abner L. Backus, president of the Board of Public Works, "relating to the sale or keeping in force of the present system of the repairs of the state's interest in her public works." 1860. 7 p.

Favors the sale of the Ohio canals.

*Bates, James L.* Ohio canals. (In his Alfred Kelley, his life and work. 1888. p. 9-10; 59-93.)

Alfred Kelley was a member of the first canal commission of Ohio. He was one of the pioneer advocates of internal improvements of the state.

*Black, Alexander.* Canals. (In his The Story of Ohio. 1888. p. 195-98.)

Interesting account of origin of Ohio canals.

*Brown, R. C.* Canals. (In History of Portage Co., Ohio. 1885. - p. 286-90).

Canal agitation. (In History of Dayton. 1889. p. 151-5.)

Canal celebration. Commencement of Ohio canal at Licking Summit, July 4, 1825. (Columbus Gazette, July 7, 14, 1825.)

Contains addresses of De Witt Clinton and Thomas Ewing.

Charter of Sandy and Beaver Canal Company; and acts amendatory. 1847. 18 p.

Cincinnati. City club. Report of committee on waterways. 1909. Maps. 45 p.

Favors the retention and improvement of the canals. Considers especially the enlargement of the Miami and Erie Canal.

*Cist, Charles.* Canals, railroads and turnpikes. (In his Cincinnati in 1841. 1841. p. 82-92.)

— Natural and artificial routes. (In his Cincinnati in 1851. 1851. p. 129-44.)

*Drake, Daniel.* Canals. (In his Natural and statistical view or picture of Cincinnati. 1815. p. 221-5.)

One of the earliest published accounts of the benefits to be derived from a system of canals connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

*Ford, H. A., and Ford, K. B.* Canals. (In their History of Hamilton Co., Ohio. 1881. p. 217-21.)

*Gephart, William F.* The relation of canals to the industrial development of the Middle West. (In his Transportation and industrial development of the Middle West. 1909. p. 107-28.)

An able and impartial presentation of the subject.

*Harris, Andrew L.* Address. (In Proceedings of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. 1906. p. 11-17.)

Strongly favors the improvement of the Ohio canals as connecting links between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.

*Hill, N. N., Jr.* Comp. Canals. (In his History of Coshocton Co., Ohio. 1881. p. 283-8.)

*Irwin, William Gilbert.* The Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal. (Scientific American. 1898. v. 79. p. 195.)

James River and Kanawha Company. The central water line from the Ohio River to the Virginian capes, connecting the Kanawha and James Rivers, affording the shortest outlet from the Mississippi basin to the Atlantic. 1868. Map. 95 p.

Contains material relative to Ohio canals.

*Keifer, J. Warren.* Ship canal from Lake Erie to Ohio River—Toledo to Cincinnati over Miami and Erie Canal.

Speech in U. S. House of Representatives. Feb. 2, 1909. (Congressional Record. v. 43. p. 1740-6.)



*Kilbourn, John.* Public documents concerning the Ohio canals which are to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River, comprising a complete official history of these great works of internal improvements. 1828. 404 p.

Made up in large part of numbers of the Civil Engineer and Herald of Internal Improvements, which was published monthly in Columbus, Ohio. While the title page bears date of 1828, the work contains documents dated as late as Feb. 23, 1830. The volume is devoted wholly to material on the early history of Ohio canals and is a most valuable compilation.

*King, Rufus.* Canals. (In his Ohio, first fruits of the ordinance of 1787. 1891. p. 347-50.)

Sets forth advantages derived from canal system.

*Knapp, H. S.* Canal systems of Ohio and Indiana. (In his Maumee valley. 1872. p. 329-47.)

*Lane, S. A.* Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. (In his Akron and Summit Co., Ohio. 1894. p. 71-9.)

*McClure, W. F.* Barge canal between Pittsburg and Lake Erie. (World Today. 1906. v. 10. p. 323-4.)

*Martin, W. S.* The Columbus Canal. (In his History of Franklin Co., Ohio. 1858. p. 84-8.)

Miami Canal. (In History of Butler Co., Ohio. 1882. p. 136-50.)

Ohio. Ohio state archaeological and historical society. History of the Ohio canals, their construction, cost, use and partial abandonment. 1905. Maps. 181 p.

Prepared by C. P. McClelland and C. C. Huntington under the direction of Prof. J. E. Hagerty. Contents: Introduction: History of the Ohio canals. Financial management of the canals. The value of the canals to the state throughout their history. Appendix. The only late work devoted exclusively to this subject.

Ohio Canal. (In History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio. 1880. p. 50-2.)

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal. Report of the provisional committee of the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh. 1897. Maps. 269 p.

*Probasco, Harry R.* Construction of a barge or ship canal connecting the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. (Proceedings of Ohio State board of commerce. 1909. p.)

Strongly favors the project.

*Ryan, D. J.* The canals, their value and mission. (In his History of Ohio. 1888. p. 88-105.)

Sale of public works. 1859. 20 p.

An address "to the people of Ohio by a committee of a convention held in the city of Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1859, at the instance of the board of trade of Cleveland, Ohio, to consider the sale of the canals." This address was also published in a pamphlet of 20 pages by the board of trade of Cleveland, and presented as a memorial to the general assembly of the state of Ohio. It opposes the sale of the canals.

Sandy and Beaver Canal Company. Charter of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company and report of the engineers. 1834. Map. 40 p.

*Shaw, John E.* The relation of the Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal to the commerce of the Great Lakes and the commerce of the proposed deep waterway to the Atlantic Ocean. (In Proceedings of the International Deep Waterways Association. 1895. p. 260-4.)



*Short, J. T.* Ohio canals. (In his *Ohio; a sketch of industrial progress*. 1882. p. 25-32.)  
A concise and very interesting account of the canal system from its inception.

*Shriver, James.* An account of the surveys and examinations, with remarks and documents relative to the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio, and Ohio and Lake Erie Canals. 1824. Map. 116 p.

Pages 67-103 are devoted to the projected "Ohio and Lake Erie Canal."

*Sieber, George W.* Akron's interest in Ohio canals. (In *Proceedings of Ohio state board of commerce*. 1909. p. 278-90.)

An able defense of the canal system.

U. S. Engineers Department. Miami and Erie Canal and Ohio Canal. Report of survey of Miami and Erie Canal, Ohio Canal, etc. 1906. Maps, plates. 119 p.  
(U. S. 54th Congress, 1st Session. House document 278. In serial number 3425.)

This is popularly known in Ohio as Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden's report. It contains an excellent "map of Ohio canals, proposed, existing and abandoned," drawn from data prepared by Capt. Chittenden, corps of engineers, and sets forth feasibility and desirability of converting existing canals into ship canals connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

U. S. Geological Survey. The natural features and economic development of the Sandusky, Maumee, Muskingum and Miami drainage areas of Ohio. By Benjamin H. and Margaret S. Flynn. 1904. (Water supply and irrigation paper No. 91. Also U. S. 58th Congress, 2d session. House document No. 690. In serial No. 4719.)

U. S. House of Representatives. Ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. 1892. (U. S. 52d Congress, 1st session. House report 1416. 7 p. In serial No. 3046.)

Favors a ship canal by way of Mahoning Valley, Ohio, and Shenango Valley, Pennsylvania.

U. S. Senate. Memorial of the legislature of the State of Ohio in relation to the connection of Lake Erie with the Ohio River by means of canal navigation. 1825. (U. S. 18th Congress, 2d session. Senate document No. 86. 6 p. In serial No. 110.)

U. S. Statistics, Bureau of. Great canals of the world. The Suez, Kaiser Wilhelm, Manchester, Canadian, St. Mary's Falls, New York State and other canal systems of the world; from the summary of commerce and finance for Jan., 1905. p. 2375-456. (U. S. 58th Congress, 3d session. House document No. 15, pts. 7-9. In serial No. 4822.)

U. S. Topographical Bureau. Copy of the report of the survey of a canal route to connect the waters of the Ohio River with those of Lake Erie. 1832. (U. S. 22d Congress, 1st session. House document No. 239. p. 4-11. In serial No. 221.)

*Van Tassel, C. S.* Ohio canals. (In his *The Book of Ohio*. n. d. p. 682-3.)

*Vance, John L.* Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal. (Proceedings of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. 1906. p. 38-9.)

*Waggoner, Clark, ed.* Toledo's canals. The Miami and Erie and the Wabash and Erie. (In his *History of Toledo*. 1888. p. 444-51.)

*Washington, George.* Canal connecting Lake Erie and Ohio River. (In *writings of George Washington*, edited by Ford. 1891. v. XI. p. 200-1.)

Letter to Thomas Jefferson, Mt. Vernon, Jan. 1, 1788, pointing out the feasibility of such a canal. In *Sparks' The writings of George Washington*, v. IX, on the same subject, are addressed to Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Va., p. 58-68; to Richard Butler, p. 301-3; to William Irvine, p. 326-7. They show Washington's deep interest in the establishment of canal communication between these waterways.



## OHIO STATE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Abbreviations: S. J.—Senate Journal. H. J.—House Journal. E. D.—Executive Documents, including “messages and reports” and “documents” published in collected form since 1836. They have been issued under the title “Executive documents” since 1864.

## AUDITOR.

## SPECIAL REPORTS.

- 1825-1834. Auditor's tabular statement of all taxes levied in the state for canal purposes from Feb. 4, 1825, to Dec. 1, 1834, showing amounts levied in each county in each year, made in response to House Resolution of Dec. 4, 1834. (H. J., 1834-35. Opposite p. 80.)
1836. Report of auditor of state, relative to canal lands. 4 p. (E. D. 1835-6.)
- 1839-44. Auditor's report, relative to canal funds, stocks, etc. 10 p. (E. D. 1844-45. doc. 26.)
1843. Special report of auditor of state relative to quality and value of canal lands. (E. D. 1847-48. pt. 2. p. 94-99.)
1846. Special report of auditor of state relative to Miami and Wabash and Erie Canal lands. (E. D. 1846-47. pt. 1. p. 635-40.)
1859. Report of auditor of state, attorney general and secretary of state of proceedings under act “to cancel contract for enlargement of Lewistown Reservoir;” with testimony. (S. J. 1859. Appendix, p. 65-181.)

## BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

- 1822-35. Annual reports of the board of canal commissioners. 1822-35.

## SPECIAL REPORTS.

- 1820-36. Special report of board of canal commissioners on claim of A. Enoch for damages sustained on Miami Canal: Papers, evidence, accounts. 11 p. (E. D. 1838-39. pt. 2, doc. 65.)
1828. Report of canal commissioners relative to experimental surveys made between Licking Summit and the Ohio River. (H. J. 1827-28. 250-60.)
- Report of canal commissioners relative to survey made of Muskingum River and of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal; and report relative to surveys between Licking Summit and Ohio River. (S. J. 1827. p. 240-58.)
1829. Report of canal commissioners relative to examination of the Stillwater and Killbuck Creeks. (H. J. 1828-29. p. 261-77.)
- 1829-39. Special report of board of canal commissioners relative to claim of Morris Seely, on account of works constructed on Miami Canal at Dayton. 8 p. (E. D. 1838-39. pt. 2, doc. 66.)
1831. Report of canal commissioners on amount of moneys paid for exploring, locating and surveying the Ohio Canal. (S. J. 1830-31. p. 191-210.)
1832. Rules and specifications relating to the construction of the Ohio Canal and the estimating of work performed thereon. n.d. 17 p. (Reprint from S. J. 1832-33. p. 347-57. Part of annual report of board of canal commissioners for the year 1832.)



1833. Rates of toll on the Ohio and Miami Canals, established by the board of canal commissioners, Feb. 21, 1833; to which is added a table of the distances on the Ohio Canal. 1833. 7 p.
1836. Special report of canal commissioners relative to Hockhocking Canal on survey of Hockhocking Valley, for termination of lateral canal. 5 p. (E. D. 1835-36.)
- Report of the canal commissioners relative to contractors on Miami Canal north of Dayton. (H. J. 1835-36. p. 668-75.)
1838. Communication from board of canal commissioners relative to manner in which subscriptions bearing date Dec. 2, 1825, were obtained from citizens of Chillicothe, with documents A to C. (S. J. 1834. p. 621-30.)
- Special report of board of canal commissioners relative to surveys, plans and estimates of construction of Vernon and Mohican Canals. 34 p. (E. D. 1838-39. pt. 2. doc. 68.)
- Special report of board of canal commissioners relative to southern termination of Ohio Canal. 46 p. (E. D. 1838-39. pt. 2. doc. 70.)
1839. Special report of board of canal commissioners relative to original and present estimates of certain state improvements. 10 p. (E. D. 1838-39. pt. 2. doc. 61.)
1841. Special report of commissioners of canal fund on impracticability of sale of state stock, etc., to procure funds for prosecution of public works; advantages of temporary loans or use of post notes issued "by our own banks" set forth. 9 p. (E. D. 1840-41. doc. 66.)

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

- 1836-1909. Annual report of board of public works. 1836-1909.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

- 1825-41. Special report of board of public works whether Mad River Feeder was ever entered upon books as one of works adopted by state, etc.; including history of extension of Miami Canal. 7 p. (E. D. 1840-41. doc. 62.)
1837. Report of board of public works relative to Tuscarora Summit of the Ohio Canal. (H. J. 1836-37. p. 389-97.)
- Special report of board of public works on amount of money expended in purchases of land for purpose of using water power created by construction of canals of state. (H. J. 1836-37. p. 457-61.)
- Report of board of public works on Whitewater Canal. 14 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 33.)
- Report of board of public works on Tymochtee and Delaware survey. 10 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 36.)
- Special report of board of public works containing report and estimates of the One Leg Creek Canal, made by J. W. Reeve, engineer employed by the board for that purpose. 7 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 50.)
- Special report of public works on preliminary survey of Ohio, Wayne, Richland and Crawford Canal or railroad. 6 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 56.)
1838. Special report from board of public works relative to extension of canal up Black Fork of Mohican River. (H. J. 1837. p. 188-96.)
- Special report of board of public works relative to improvement in Licking Summit Reservoir. (H. J. 1837. p. 547-51.)



1839. Special report of board of public works transmitting report of engineer on survey of canal route from Columbus to Lake Erie, through valley of Scioto, Olen-tangy and Sandusky rivers. 31 p. (E. D. 1839-40, pt. 2, doc. 54.)
- Special report of board of works with engineer's report on survey, plans and estimates of cost of each section of Killbuck Canal and recapitulation. 17 p. (E. D. 1839-40. pt. 2. doc. 61.)
1840. Special report of board of public works transmitting report and estimates of cost of S. Dodge on Cuyahoga and Grand River Canal route—impracticable on account of deficiency of water supply. 12 p. (E. D. 1839-40. pt. 2. doc. 103.)
1841. Special report of board of public works relative to North Fork of Licking Feeder. 13 p. (E. D. 1841-42. pt. 1. doc. 22.)
- Special report of board of public works relative to claim of J. L. Vance on account of erroneous estimates made on job 35, in Miami County; review of case and action thereon from 1835. 8 p. (E. D. 1840-41. doc. 54.)
- Special report of board of public works on utility of constructing Logan County Reservoir and Mad River Feeder of Miami Canal. 8 p. (E. D. 1840-41. doc. 46.)
- 1842-44. Special report of board of public works stating specific rates of toll established by board each year and reasons for certain discriminating rates. 22 p. (E. D. 1844-45. doc. 35.)
- 1848-51. Special report of board of public works showing total amount of awards on claims for damages to private property on account of canals and slack water improvements. (E. D. 1850. pt. 2. p. 708-13.)
1851. Special report of board of public works relative to Warren County Canal. (E. D. 1850. pt. 1. 634-41.)
1856. Report of board of public works, giving items of expenditures for repairing and superintending sections 1 and 3 of public works for six years from Nov. 15, 1849, to Nov. 15, 1854; with testimony. (S. J. 1857. Appendix. p. 97-141.)
1857. Special report of board of public works with copy of contract for enlarging Lewistown Reservoir. (S. J. 1857. Appendix. p. 405-76.)
1858. Special report of board of public works relative to Lewistown Reservoir. (S. J. 1858. Appendix. p. 19-32.)
- Special report of board of public works of examination of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. (S. J. 1858. Appendix. p. 7-18.)

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## COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

### ANNUAL REPORTS.

- 1822-51. Annual report of commissioners of the canal fund. 1822-51.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

- 1825-39. Special report of Ohio canal fund commissioners in regard to money borrowed for use of state, rate of premium obtained on bonds, deposits of borrowed money, amount of money drawn from all sources, disbursements on public works, amount of interest paid on state debts, character of funds deposited at different times and places of deposit, etc. 52 p. (E. D. 1839-40. pt. 2. doc. 91.)
1842. Special report of commissioners of canal fund. 17 p. (E. D. 1841-42. pt. 2. doc. 77.)



## COMMISSIONS (SPECIAL).

1898. Report of commission appointed by the governor to investigate and report on the canal system of the state of Ohio. (In governor's message, Jan. 3, 1898. p. 20-25.)
1903. Report of the canal commission appointed under act of April 19, 1902, ending November 15, 1903. 15 p.

## GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

1820. Governor's message in compliance with House resolution of Jan. 14, requesting information respecting the practicability of a canal connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie. (H. J. 1819-20. p. 224-32.)
1833. Beneficent effect of works of internal improvement of state; encouragement of local interests for public good urged; "plans of internal improvements by side cuts, lateral canals, railroads and turnpikes have been projected and act of incorporation obtained for many of them." (Governor's message, 1833.)
- Relative to reorganization of board of canal commissioners; propriety of organizing it as a board of public works. (Governor's message. 1833.)
1835. Communication from governor enclosing communication from Indiana soliciting aid to improve great northern chain of communication from Maumee Bay in Ohio to rapids of Illinois River; also communication from directors of Louisville Canal Co., transmitting their annual report. (S. J. 1834. p. 464-71.)
1836. Special message of Governor Lucas relative to supplemental report received by him from committee appointed to examine books and vouchers of canal commissioners. 12 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 2.)
- Special message from Governor Vance relative to correspondence from commissioners of General Land Office, showing discrepancies in selections made in lieu of lands sold by U. S. belonging to Wabash and Erie canal grant, etc. 4 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 17.)
1837. Special message from Governor Vance with accompanying documents relating to Wabash and Erie canal lands. 35 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 37.)
1838. Special message of governor relating to Wabash and Erie and other canal lands. 8 p. (E. D. 1837-38. pt. 2. doc. 5.)
1839. Report on act relating to management of certain canal lands of the state, passed March 19, 1838. (Governor's message. 1839. p. 22-24.)
- 1850-51. Special message of governor transmitting copies of all correspondence between J. W. Allen and officers of the state relating to canal lands. (E. D. 1851-52. pt. 1. p. 237-53.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1822. Report of committee on so much of governor's message as relates to canals. (H. J. 1821-22. p. 176-87.)
- Canal report, made by James Geddes, esq., the engineer employed by the state of Ohio. (H. J. 1822-23. p. 179-90.)
1828. Report of committee of ways and means on report of commissioners of canal fund and on so much of report of canal commissioners as relates to their accounts. (S. J. 1827-28. p. 359-74.)
1830. Report of standing committee on canals on report of W. Silliman, commissioner, to treat with Indiana on subject of connecting by a navigable canal waters of the Wabash with Lake Erie. (S. J. 1829-30. p. 169-71; 418-20.)



1831. Report of Samuel Forrer, Wm. H. Price and Jesse L. Williams, engineers, appointed to examine practicability of extending Miami Canal from Dayton to Defiance. (H. J. 1830-31. p. 341-67.)
1833. Majority and minority reports of select committee on so much of the governor's messages as relates to extension of the Miami Canal. (S. J. 1833-34. p. 163-72.)
1834. Text of memorial of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co., adopted November 21, 1834, praying an alteration in charter regulating tolls. (H. J. 1834-35. p. 146-48.)
- Report on memorial of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co. and on bill further supplementary to act to provide for internal improvement of Ohio by navigable canals. (S. J. 1834. p. 164-71.)
1836. Report of survey of Killbuck and Black River Summit, with accompanying documents. 11 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 6.)
1837. Report of select committee relative to improper sales of Miami Canal lands. (H. J. 1836-37. p. 468-726.)
- Report of House select committee appointed to inquire into appraisement and sales made of Wabash and Erie Canal lands in 1836, at Perrysburgh and Defiance. 71 p. (Appendix to H. J. 1836-37.)
- Report of select committee on so much of the governor's annual message as relates to Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co. and memorial of stockholders. (S. J. 1836-37. p. 283-89.)
- Report of board of commissioners appointed to examine books and vouchers of canal and canal fund commissioners, with accompanying documents. 51 p. (E. D. 1836-37. Report 72.)
1838. Report of committee on canals relative to southern termination of Ohio Canal and eastern termination of Wabash and Erie Canal. 56 p. (H. J. 1837. Appendix No. 2.)
1840. Communication from William Wall in vindication of his conduct relative to letting of contracts on Hocking Valley Canal, with accompanying documents. 19 p. (E. D. 1839-40. pt. 2. doc. 80.)
1845. Report of standing committee on canals on memorial complaining that board of public works had located feeder dam at grand rapids of Maumee River below Purdy Mills, in such manner as to destroy hydraulic power, etc. (S. J. 1884-85. Appendix. p. 122-28.)
- Report of board of commissioners appointed by act of March 12, 1845, to examine books, accounts and proceedings of board of canal fund commissioners. (E. D. 1845-46. pt. 2. p. 577-820.)
1852. History of the origin of the board of canal fund commissioners and the eventual relegation of its powers to the sinking fund commissioners. (Semi-annual report of commissioners of sinking fund, July, 1852. p. 1-37.)
1858. Report on memorial of D. McCarthy & Co. relating to widening and deepening of Lancaster side cut canal and also special report of board of public works relating to same subject. (H. J. 1858. Appendix. p. 9-26.)
1863. Report of select committee relating to sale of state's interest in Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. (H. J. 1863. Appendix. p. 128-30.)  
Sale of the state stock in the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Paper read by Auditor Taylor to the select committee of the Senate. 1863. 11 p.
1872. Report of the committee appointed by order of the General Assembly to examine the public works of Ohio. 1872. 223 p.
1893. Report with testimony of committee appointed to investigate by what authority Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad is now in possession, use and occupancy of part of Walhonding Canal property. (H. J. 1893. Appendix. p. 5-46.)



## NEW YORK CANALS.

In the early history of Ohio canals the state in many particulars followed the example of New York. At the present time, in the discussion of the Ohio canal problem, frequent reference is made to the experience of New York. The general works that are here listed are a key to all of the valuable literature on the canals of that state.

*Hill, Henry Wayland.* An historical review of the waterways and canal construction in New York state. 1908. 549 p.

"A comprehensive survey of the whole story of New York state's efforts to create, to stimulate and to control commerce by the construction of artificial waterways and improvement of lake and river channels." It contains a chapter on the state's new canal policy.

*New York.* State engineer and surveyor. History of the canal system of the state of New York, together with brief histories of the canals of the United States and Canada, by Noble E. Whitford, resident engineer, under authority of Henry A. Van Alstyne, state engineer and surveyor. 1906.

A voluminous work of 1547 pages, containing a "bibliography of New York canals and navigable waterways," by Minnie M. Beal. p. 1173-1366; "biographies of engineers," p. 1145-72; "great canals of the world," 1477-1511.

*Severence, Frank H., ed.* Canal enlargement in New York State. Monographs by eminent authorities in transportation and construction problems—men who have been most interested in bringing about the present canal policies of New York State. 1909. 450 p.

Contents: New York City's part in the construction of the state's waterways; The Canal Improvement Union; The New York Produce Exchange; Railroad differentials and canal enlargement; Inception of the barge canals project; Function of New York's barge canals in controlling freight rates; The United States government and the New York state canals.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Grateful acknowledgement is due Miss Adelaide R. Hasse for many references to special reports in Ohio publications. A more complete list of these will be found in her forthcoming work, "Index of Economic Material in the Documents of the States of the United States—Ohio," now in press.



## Report of Library Organizer

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15, 1909.

*To the Board of Library Commissioners:*

GENTLEMEN:—As provided by a section of the Library Laws, creating the office, I have the honor to transmit herewith the first annual report of the Library Organizer.

### HISTORICAL.

The section under which the work was organized was enacted into law through the efforts of the State Library Association, which had for several years carried on a campaign of library extension and was thus able to present to the Legislature the need of state aid for such work. The section is as follows:

SEC. 348. (Commissioners may give advice as to organization and maintenance of free public library.) The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board of library commissioners for advice as to all matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice and personal attention as it shall find practicable. (92 v. 291.)

(Library organizer; appointment and duties.) and it may appoint a library organizer with office room in the state library, one of whose duties it shall be to furnish such advice and information; such library organizer shall keep informed of the condition, scope and methods of work of the various public libraries in the state, visiting the same as occasion may require, shall assist, as far as practicable, in promoting and starting new libraries, and at the end of each fiscal year shall make a report of the general library conditions in the state to the library commission. (98 v. 194.)

The State Library Commission appointed a Library Organizer on August 26, 1908, and as no suitable space in which to carry on the work was to be found in the State Library, temporary quarters were secured in the Outlook Building, immediately opposite the Capitol.

In addition to meeting special requests for aid in the organization of new libraries, effort has been made to accomplish the following definite results: to visit the tax supported libraries of the state; to encourage the keeping of proper records in accession, registration and circulation, to install standard charging systems; to classify established libraries needing such help; to stimulate an increased use of libraries; to hold



district meetings in various parts of the state and to encourage training in the summer and long course library schools.

#### VISITS.

The general plan adopted has been to visit as many libraries as possible when answering a call for special service, thus economizing in time, strength and money. Visits numbering one hundred and seventy have been made, including tax supported public libraries of the state, a number of them having been visited more than once. College and other libraries have also been visited as opportunity offered. The following places have been visited in the interest of the library movement: Akron, Alliance, Amherst, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Barberton, Bellaire, Bellefontaine, Bellevue, Bryan, Bucyrus, Cadiz, Caldwell, Cambridge, Camden, Canton, Carey, Cedarville, Celina, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Circleville, Cleveland, Clyde, Columbus, Conneaut, Coshocton, Dayton, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Eaton, Elyria, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Galion, Gallipolis, Geneva, Germantown, Granville, Greenfield, Hamilton, Ironton, Jackson, Jefferson, Kent, Kenton, Kirkersville, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lima, Lisbon, Logan, London, Lorain, Mansfield, Marion, Martinsburg, Marysville, Massillon, Medina, Mentor, Miamisburg, Middleport, Middletown, Mt. Sterling, Mt. Vernon, New Athens, New Lexington, New Philadelphia, New Straitsville, Newark, Niles, Norwalk, Oberlin, Oxford, Painesville, Perrysburg, Piqua, Plain City, Pomeroy, Portsmouth, Rockford, Salem, Sandusky, Shelby, Sidney, Springfield, Steubenville, Tiffin, Toledo, Troy, Union City, Upper Sandusky, Urbana, Van Wert, Wapakoneta, Warren, Washington C. H., Wauseon, Wellington, Wellsville, Willoughby, Woodsfield, Wooster, Worthington, Xenia, Yellow Springs, Youngstown, Zanesville.

Visits to the following twenty towns were made to assist in establishing libraries: Caldwell, Granville, Greenfield, Ironton, Jackson, Kirkersville, Martinsburg, Marysville, Miamisburg, Middleport, Middletown, Mt. Sterling, New Athens, New Philadelphia, Newark, Oxford, Plain City, Upper Sandusky, Wapakoneta, Wellsville.

Advice has been asked and suggestions and instruction have been given along the various lines of library work. While board meetings have not been sought, we have met incidentally board members of fifty-two libraries.

Addresses to the number of forty-five have been given in the interest of the library movement, before various organizations, including library schools, mass meetings, women's clubs, teachers' institutes, high schools, colleges and district library meetings.

Traveling libraries have been used to supplement collections in small libraries as follows: Ashley, Bristolville, Camden, Carey, Conneaut,



Cuyahoga Falls, East Liverpool, Jamestown, Jefferson, Kent, Loudonville, Mansfield, Marion, Middleport, Mt. Gilead, Mt. Sterling, Mt. Vernon, Napoleon, New Carlisle, Newark, Orrville, Plymouth, Washington C. H., Sidney, Wellsville, Wilmington, Zanesville. We find this means of increasing the number of books in starting new libraries the greatest possible help and always appreciated.

The twenty sets of "Library Helps" in the Traveling Library Department have been largely used and have greatly assisted librarians and trustees. The following towns have been benefited by them: Amherst, Ashland, Barberton, Camden, Eaton, Ironton, Jackson, Kirkersville, Logan, Mechanicsburg, Medina, Mt. Sterling, Wapakoneta, Wooster.

New libraries have been started in eight towns: Conneaut, Ironton, Martinsburg, Miamisburg, Mt. Gilead, Mt. Sterling, Plain City and Wellsville.

As an illustration of the value of organized aid offered by the Department in bringing about library organization, special mention may be made of Miamisburg. We met the City Council with a committee, to present the library proposition. Questions of the council were answered and discussion followed. Within an hour the members agreed to levy the tax for library maintenance. The next morning the Mayor wrote Mr. Carnegie asking for a building. In twelve days the offer of a \$12,500 building was made on the usual conditions. The city furnished a suitable site in a park, with which the architect's plans are in harmony. The cornerstone was laid on July 9th, and the library will be dedicated early in the new year.

Conneaut furnishes an example of aid to a small library. The library started with a new building and new books. The librarian was appointed and an organizer worked with her till the opening of the summer school, which the librarian attended while the organizer remained with the library. On her return the librarian took entire charge, continuing the work in a skillful manner.

#### BUILDINGS.

New buildings have been completed or are under construction in the following places: Cincinnati (Price Hill Branch), Cleveland, (South Side, West Side, Glenville Town Hall remodeled), Conneaut, Findlay, Geneva, Marysville, Miami University, Miamisburg, Willoughby and Youngstown. Buildings are promised at Middletown and South Charleston, the latter to be the gift of Leon H. and Edwin Houston, local benefactors. By the will of Nellie Harris, the income from an estate of \$40,000 increases the funds of the Bucyrus Library.

In giving advice as to new buildings, central location is urged so far as possible. A number of towns have good buildings located



away from the most frequented parts with the result of greatly diminishing the use of the library. It is also sometimes possible to bring about a change in the plans where general utility has been sacrificed to architectural effect. Where libraries are very much crowded, suggestions are made as to rearrangement or added shelving to relieve the condition. We also occasionally have an opportunity to offer suggestions for the remodeling of a building.

While many libraries are well kept some are found to be greatly lacking in the care which makes for health and beauty. The wear and tear to buildings through lack of proper janitor service is often greater than that through use. Cleanliness is urged where needed, and as overheated and poorly ventilated buildings are not uncommon, we try to impress the importance of pure air both for the health of the staff and comfort of patrons.

#### REGISTRATION.

Effort has been made to simplify registration of borrowers. In a few instances patrons have had to come to the library the third time before being allowed to take a book. Many libraries have been found needing reregistration, in which suggestions have been given. The number of people using a library in comparison with the population is seldom what it should be. Notable exceptions to this condition are to be found at Bellevue, Carey, Greenville, Oberlin and Wellington. This also means that the circulation is proportionately large. The circulation at Bellevue is six times, at Oberlin eight and one-half times and at Carey nine times the population.

#### CHARGING.

A variety of charging systems has been found. The method used has been worked out oftentimes and frequently requires from six to ten times the necessary amount of time to charge a book, causing great annoyance to patrons who understand the condition, and wasting valuable time of attendants. The Newark charging system has been installed in the following libraries: Cedarville, Conneaut, Hamilton, Logan, Middleport, Plain City, Wellsville and Wooster. The charging systems in many of the established libraries still need to be changed.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

The proper classification of books is one of the first essentials for convenience of staff and patrons. The new libraries have been carried through this stage of development, and as many of the established libraries as possible brought to this standard. The following fourteen



libraries have been classified, labeled and arranged: Cadiz, Cedarville, Eaton, Germantown, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Logan, Mentor, New Athens, Plain City, Wellsville, Woodsfield, and Worthington. This work has been done also at Conneaut, Wilmington and Wooster, by organizers employed by the libraries.

#### CATALOGUING.

Assistance has been rendered in cataloguing at Bucyrus, Camden and Mount Vernon. The Wilmington Library has had special work in cataloguing by an organizer employed by the library. Many libraries need to be catalogued, and this work will be taken up more extensively as training comes in to assure its continuance. We have found a number of libraries thoroughly catalogued at the beginning, but when the organizer left no one was able to continue the work with new accessions. This leaves the library in little better condition than if no technical work had been done. Aid of the greatest importance in cataloguing can be rendered libraries having only one trained worker whose duties are so manifold as to make the cataloguing drag on for years. When the back work is once up she will be better able to keep to date with new additions.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

Nothing can do more to raise the standard of our libraries than to get trained workers into them. So we have encouraged attendance at the summer and long course library schools. Ohio was represented at the Chautauqua Library School by thirteen students from the following libraries: Akron Public Library; Ashtabula Public Library; Bierce Library, Buchtel College; Birchard Library, Fremont; Celina Public Library; Conneaut Public Library; Lane Free Library, Hamilton; McClymonds Public Library, Massillon; Platt R. Spencer Memorial Library, Geneva; Sidney Public Library; Troy Public School Library; Wooster Public Library; Wooster University Library. Aside from the students, twelve Ohio librarians and trustees visited the school or consulted in regard to library matters.

The long-course schools have twenty-five students from Ohio this year.

#### LOCAL LIBRARY EXTENSION.

A number of libraries, aside from those of our largest cities, already doing so admirably in extending their work, have developed sufficiently to take up work with schools, factories, commercial houses and to establish branches. Great progress in this phase of library development may be expected in the next few years.



## COUNTY LIBRARIES.

Interest in the law providing for County libraries has been manifest in Holmes, Knox, Licking, Mahoning, Montgomery, Muskingum, Ross and Sandusky counties. In Ross County a petition is being circulated by the teachers asking for a county library. With the Chillicothe library as a nucleus, and the additional tax for maintenance, the system could be well worked out. In Holmes County, the petition having failed, effort is now being made to get as many traveling libraries into the county as possible, in the hope of creating a demand for a county library centered at Millersburg. Calls for twenty-two traveling libraries have been received. Some consideration has been given the subject in Montgomery County, which, if effective, will greatly extend the usefulness and influence of the Dayton library. There is also hope of working out the county system in Mahoning County, where the new building at Youngstown would serve a larger number of people. Interest has been shown by the library boards at Mt. Vernon, Newark and Zanesville in working out the county system in their respective counties. The Birchard Library, at Fremont, is free to all citizens of Sandusky County, but the tax levy comes only from the town of Fremont. The trustees are taking up the matter with the county commissioners, and hope to have the maintenance provided by the whole county. The library already has a fine collection of books, which will increase in use when brought under such progressive methods as the additional funds will permit. Mansfield has opened its public library free to the people of Richland County, in the hope of arousing such an interest that the commissioners will levy the tax.

## TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

Many communities are taking advantage of the provision for township libraries, which often enables a small town to have a building and proper maintenance. We encourage this form when possible. The libraries along the lake have especially made use of this law. At Jefferson the librarian is co-operating with the traveling library department in sending libraries to all schools of the township. The library at Carey hopes to extend its service by receiving maintenance from the whole township. This development appears to be the outcome of the use of traveling libraries in the township schools for the last seven years. The library board at Wauseon has manifested interest in the township library idea, and will make an effort to so increase the maintenance and usefulness of the library. A movement is in operation at New Athens to combine a township and town library with that of Franklin College. For the small town this combination of town or township and college library increases funds, resources and administra-



tive facilities, bringing about a much more desirable library. There are in the state a number of towns having colleges where this method would work to advantage.

#### DISTRICT LIBRARY MEETINGS.

A series of six district meetings has been held. The state has been divided into districts containing a number of neighboring libraries, and a central town with good railroad or interurban facilities chosen for a day's session to discuss library problems. From fifteen to forty-two librarians, assistants and trustees have been in attendance at the various sessions, the whole attendance numbering one hundred and fifty-eight. Meetings have been held at Washington C. H., Sidney, Painesville, Mansfield, Norwalk and Columbus. Other meetings are now planned for Canton and Toledo. These meetings bring together people with like interests for acquaintanceship, comparison of methods and informal discussion of library problems. The presence of members of library boards not only lends inspiration to the librarians, but also broadens their own conception of library matters. Librarians are sometimes awakened to the need of technical work in their libraries and training for themselves. The presence of superintendents, principals and teachers has stimulated co-operation between libraries and schools. Interest has been aroused in towns without libraries neighboring the one where the meeting was held—e. g., a delegation from Greenfield came to Washington C. H., and a committee from Wapakoneta visited the Sidney meeting, and invited the organizer to meet a committee and hold a mass meeting with the object of establishing a library. The organization of a district library club is to be the outcome of one of the meetings. We hope to continue these sessions once a year in the various districts, the meetings to be held at a different library each year. They offer the greatest stimulus to the hostess library as well as to those in attendance. Many get more from them than from the larger associations, while others come to district meetings who never have an opportunity to attend the state or A. L. A. conferences. These meetings had an unusual value this year, since the O. L. A. went out of the state, thus limiting the attendance of Ohio librarians.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Department was represented at the meeting of the O. L. A. in a tri-state meeting with Indiana and Kentucky at Louisville, October 20-22, which gave opportunity to come in touch with librarians of our state as well as the neighboring ones. An invitation to take part in the round-table discussions was accepted, and a talk given on "How to Determine the Book Needs of a Small Library." Several committees were aided by reports from our work.



## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

The Department was represented at the midyear meeting of the League of Library Commissions, held in Chicago, January 4-6, which was largely attended by representatives of commissions of various states. The sessions were very inspiring, and many problems relating to commission work were discussed. One whole session was devoted to reports of new work undertaken by the commissions, which included this department. The Chicago branch of the Library Bureau Factory was visited.

## OHIO FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

An afternoon and evening was spent at Lima with the O. F. W. C. Meeting women from all over the state at Tiffin last fall has helped our work throughout the year. The women's clubs are often very active in the work of starting new libraries and fostering them.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The Committee on Relation of Library and School of the O. L. A. arranged to have an address relating to library extension through co-operation with schools at as many country teachers' institutes as possible. Of the twenty-eight addresses given, the department helped provide seventeen, in counties as follows: Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Holmes, Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway, Richland, Tuscarawas, Union, Vinton, Wayne, Wyandot. It also, in part, provided a speaker for the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, at Put-in-Bay. The results of this work have been a stimulus to the local library in its use by teachers, not only of the town where the meeting was held, but also of the county; an interest toward developing a library in towns and counties having none, and an increased use of traveling libraries by teachers of the state. This work, to be most effective, should be continued from year to year by a sequence of subjects.

## TAX LEVY.

Frequently it is found that the tax levy is not large enough to maintain the library properly. The reassessment of property valuations may remedy this condition. Occasionally towns are willing to meet the requirements for a larger library than Mr. Carnegie offers. As such gifts seem to be based on the old valuation and census statistics, the reassessment and taking of the census may change this condition also. At the rate our towns are growing it would be best to have the building and levy meet the maximum, as many libraries are soon inadequate to meet the development of the towns.



## OUTLOOK.

According to the census of 1900, there are in the state eight towns of over five thousand population without tax-supported public libraries. The new census will show more. There are, also, sixteen counties having no tax-supported libraries. In addition to these counties three county-seat towns are without such libraries in counties having them in other towns. The ideal is to establish libraries in such towns first, but interest must develop in every case before the work can be pushed.

We find eighty-five towns having association or subscription libraries, or where there is agitation looking to the development of tax-supported libraries. The work of the coming year should include visits to these towns in an effort to aid in reaching this goal. There are also hundreds of school libraries in the state, many of which may later form the nucleus of free public libraries. The prospect is bright for rapid development. It is not too much to hope that the future may see Ohio attain with Massachusetts a free public library in every town of the state. With our one hundred and six such libraries as a beginning, time and work will accomplish this end.

The immediate need for service has been out in the field. There effort has been spent aside from the necessary office demands. The office side of the work needs to be further developed, for much can be done through correspondence and writing on library subjects. The addition of an assistant to the department for the last four and one-half months has helped the progress of the work. We shall hope the appropriation may be increased sufficiently to add another in the coming year.

Without co-operation so much could not have been accomplished. To the librarians of the state, to the Ohio Library Association, to men and women of Ohio, interested in the library movement, to our co-workers in the state and traveling libraries, and to the Board of Library Commissioners, is due our gratitude for co-operation and kindly interest.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY,

Library Organizer.



## Government Documents in Small Libraries

By CHARLES WELLS REEDER,  
*Assistant Reference Librarian, Ohio State University.*

[Substance of an address before a meeting of librarians held under the auspices of the Library Organizer of the Ohio Library Commission, Ohio State University, October 8, 1909.]

The problem of government publications in the small libraries has been discussed at much length by librarians, but it is still far from a definite solution. In fact, there can be no general settlement of many phases of this question, for each and every library must decide what its own policy and attitude shall be toward this class of publications.

It is generally admitted that some libraries ought to have all the publications that are made for distribution, and therefore a system of depository libraries is maintained by the government. The libraries which are not favored with this privilege are compelled to make a selection from the great number of documents and there is the essence of the problem for discussion here. The question of what to get involves the selection of certain publications which will be useful to present patrons of the library and the acquisition of those for which a demand can be created. For instance, if the library is located in a rural section, there will be a big demand for publications relating to agriculture, and a larger proportion of such documents will be secured than for other subjects. If the students of the high school are interested in debating present day questions, the publications of the government relating to the existing political and economic conditions will be in demand. In the final analysis, the librarian must feel the pulse of the community, as it were, and secure the classes of government material which correspond most nearly to the demand. At the same time, by making use of bibliographies, of department lists of publications and of the reference section in the Documents Office, the demand for this class of literature can be materially increased and documents secured which are not already in the library.

The purpose of this discussion is to suggest a list of government publications which will be of use in a small library. Before doing so, the various methods of securing documents must be mentioned, as the way will be indicated with each document serial in the following list. First of all, there is the system of depository distribution which is based on the act of January 12, 1895. The idea is to place in all sections of the country complete collections of all public documents which are



printed and made for distribution. This privilege is granted by law or through the request of senators and representatives. The second way in which large numbers of documents are distributed is through the congressional quota. This practice is a very old one, being used for the first time in 1791. Each member of Congress is given a quota of all documents published by that body, the number varying with each document. These are distributed by the order of the congressmen and are sent out under their franks. As a rule, the libraries will receive very prompt and courteous attention from their representative in Congress to any request made for publications. Thirdly, the departments and bureaus have mailing lists including public officials, institutions of various kinds and interested people. Usually a request by a library to be placed upon such a list is granted; if not, a letter to the congressman will bring the desired result. Finally, the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to sell the government publications at a price sufficient to cover the actual expense of paper, press work and binding. The amount is always small because the main costs of typesetting and stereotyping are eliminated from the price. There are some publications which are secured by sale only, this rule applying to libraries as well as to individuals.

The list of publications which will be useful is as follows: The *Farmers' Bulletins* of the Department of Agriculture are brief popular articles which give in simple, concise language the results of investigations and experiments. They also outline methods for farm procedure and offer instructions and suggestions for the practical farmer. The annual edition of these bulletins is over six and one half million copies. By law eighty per cent. of these are placed at the disposal of the members of Congress, the remaining twenty per cent. being in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. Libraries will be placed on the mailing list, or single copies will be sent on application to a senator, representative or delegate, or to the secretary of the department. An *Index to Farmers' Bulletins 1-250* was issued as *Bulletin 8* of the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture *Circular No. 4* of this Division is a *Farmers' Bulletin Subject Index*, and contains a list of the subjects of the *Bulletins* arranged alphabetically. It is revised at frequent intervals. The Library of Congress issues printed cards for the *Farmers' Bulletins*.

The *Yearbook* of the Department of Agriculture is virtually an annual encyclopedia of popular, timely articles on special topics covering the year's work of the Department and the year's progress in agriculture. The law provides for an edition of 500,000 copies, but under the new system of public printing, the actual number issued is 300,000. The Department has 30,000 and the remainder is placed at the order of the members of Congress. Applications to either source will be filled, but requests had better be sent to the congressmen first. Two indexes



to the *Yearbook* have been prepared: *Bulletin 7*, Division of Publications covers the annual volumes for the period, 1894-1900, and *Bulletin 9* of the same Division, the years 1901-1905. Catalog cards for all the articles can be secured from the Library of Congress.

The Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, issues *Circular No. 2, Publications for Free Distribution*, which gives the titles of such publications. They are sent free as long as the edition lasts, application being made to the Secretary of Agriculture. *Circular No. 3 is Publications for Sale*. These can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, the remittances being sent by postal money orders, express orders, New York draft, or in currency, but never in stamps. There is also a *Monthly List of Publications* issued by the Department of Agriculture, which will be sent to any library free. Through these three lists a librarian can keep in touch with the publications of the most active publishing department of the government and secure the latest available information for the library patrons.

The *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association is devoted to papers by historians of national fame, to reports of the Public Archives Commission, and to the publication of historical bibliographical enterprises. For the students of American history no one set of government documents can be more valuable. The edition is rather limited, the law providing for 5,500 copies. As the Smithsonian Institution has so many exchanges, these reports are best secured from the quota allowed to Congressmen.

The International Bureau of American Republics is not essentially a United States government bureau, but one in which twenty-one of the republics of the Western Hemisphere have an interest. The *Monthly Bulletin* is printed in four languages—English, Spanish, Portuguese and French. It contains the latest information on the commerce, laws, new enterprises and general development of each republic. It is essentially a magazine of Central and South American events. This Bulletin cannot be obtained free, as the bureau sells nearly all its publications. The subscription price for the English edition is \$2.00 per year. A small library does not need the foreign edition. Communications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau.

No library can afford to be without the publications of the Bureau of the Census. The volumes of the decennial censuses contain the statistical records of the nation's growth and development. If the full set of reports is not wanted, by all means the *Abstract* should be secured, as it contains the summaries. The series of *Bulletins* issued by the permanent bureau contains the recent statistics, estimates, and are the source for much of the data found in the annual newspaper almanacs. These publications are supplied free of charge to libraries upon application to the Director of the Census or to members of Congress. The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a *List of Publications*



... available for distribution; the Bureau has also issued *Publications Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Censuses and Permanent Bureau*. The publications no longer available are marked with an asterisk.

The *Annual Reports* of the Civil Service Commission contain the data on the historical and statistical growth of the classified government service, the number and character of examinations, the appointments to service, the rules covering civil service appointment and the legal decisions of the Commission. The Commission has twenty thousand copies of its annual report for distribution, applications for it being made directly to the Commission. The *Manual of Examinations* is issued January 1st and July 1st of each year, and give the date, place, character and scope of scheduled examinations. It will be found indispensable for those desiring to enter the government service. It will be furnished gratuitously by the Commission.

The *Congressional Directory* is issued in three editions for a long session, and in two for a short one. It contains the essential facts necessary for a valuable reference book on the government. There are biographical sketches of each senator, representative and delegate in Congress; committee arrangements are given for all members; officials and attaches of both houses are listed; biographical sketches are given for the heads of the executive departments; there is a roster of the chief officers in each department and in the consular and diplomatic service; finally, there is a brief outline of the official duties of each department, bureau and division in the government. The number issued is determined by the Joint Committee on Printing, but inasmuch as the *Directory* is issued as a Senate document, it can be secured by application to a member in Congress. If not supplied in this way, it can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents. The last edition is the one to be secured.

The *Congressional Record* is published daily when Congress is in session and in a collected edition when the session is over. It is a verbatim report of all that takes place in Congress, and ought to be placed with the daily papers in a library. An *Index* is prepared every two weeks and one for the entire session. Besides the references to the bills, the index contains a history of each measure and the number of each committee report and document presented. Each senator has ninety copies and each representative and delegate has sixty-two copies. Librarians should make application to their congressmen for the *Record* at the beginning of each session of Congress, as new mailing lists are made out at that time.

The *Annual Reports* of the Bureau of Education are devoted to statistics concerning the educational system of the United States. There are also discussions and papers on important educational movements in other countries. The law provides for an edition of 35,000 copies, 20,000 of which are distributed by the Bureau. The reports from 1867



to 1898 are indexed in *A. L. A. Index*, 2d ed. Since 1906 much of the descriptive material in the annual reports has been eliminated and published as *Bulletins*. These contain many late monographs of importance and the results of study of new problems in education. Bulletin 2, 1908, is a *List of Publications . . . 1867-1907*. The annual bibliography of education which has been issued for the past eight years in the *Educational Review* is now printed as a *Bulletin* of the Bureau of Education.

The *Experiment Station Record*, a publication of the Office of Experiment Stations, gives a technical review of the current literature of agricultural investigation, not only in the United States, but also throughout the whole world. It reviews books and annual reports of governments and the agricultural experiment stations in the various states and about 1,600 periodicals in twelve or more languages. The Office maintains a mailing list, and application for publications should be directed to the Director. The *Record* is also sold by the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.00 per volume, beginning with July, 1909. Previous volumes are \$1.50.

The *Annual Reports* of the Interstate Commerce Commission cover both the administrative and the quasi-judicial proceedings of the Commission. In its administrative features the report presents railroad statistics, discusses the uniform methods of accounting, and summarizes the results of enforcing the safety appliance laws, the hours of service act and the accidents law. Important decisions made during the year by the Commission and by United States Courts are reviewed. The reports are furnished gratuitously by the Commission to those who apply. Another valuable serial is the report on the *Statistics of Railways in the United States*. It is prepared according to schedules, and covers the mileage, the amount of railway capital, the earnings and income, the general expenditures and the accidents. This volume is also distributed free by the Commission.

The Bureau of Labor issues three serials which ought to be found in every library. The *Annual Reports* contain the results of investigations which the Bureau has made on industrial and social subjects. The *Special Reports* are on particular subjects, and are prepared as requested by the President of the United States or by either house of Congress. The *Bulletin* is issued bi-monthly, and contains the latest information on subjects within the wide field of labor and not included in the other reports. The *Annual Reports* and *Bulletins* up to 1898 are indexed in the *A. L. A. Index*, 2d ed. The Bureau issued an *Index* in 1902 which covers *Annual Reports* 1-16, *Bulletins* 1-39 and *Special Reports* 1-9. Application for these publications are best made to the Bureau and handled from its mailing list.

The most useful publication of the Library of Congress in a small library is the series of bibliographies compiled in the Division of Bibliography. They vary in size from approximately complete bibliographies



to small reading lists on questions of current interest. Inasmuch as they are based on the largest collection of library materials in the United States, the bibliographies give an idea of existing references and sources which might not be suggested or even known in smaller institutions. Through library loans and the judicious writing for sources, the small library can supply liberal materials for study from these bibliographies. As to the distribution of these publications, the Library of Congress makes this statement: "With certain exceptions, the publications are not distributed gratis, except to institutions with which the library regularly exchanges." At any event, they can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents for from ten to fifteen cents. The complete list of these bibliographies is published in the *List of Publications Issued Since 1897* (by the Library of Congress).

The *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* are issued from the Bureau of Manufactures. These are a collection of reports made by United States consuls in all parts of the world on matters of commercial and current importance, such as new inventions, crops, market possibilities and commercial relations in general. The Bureau will add a library to its mailing list upon application.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor issue two serials which are of use in small libraries. The *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* is the leading statistical publication of the government. It gives a very complete and detailed statistical account of the foreign commerce of the United States, the internal commerce and the commerce with the non-contiguous possessions. The *Statistical Abstract* covers, in summarized form, most of the important subjects in the wide field of government activity, and easily ranks as "the most useful summary of statistics relating to our country that is printed." The edition is limited to twelve thousand copies—three thousand to the Senate, six thousand to the House, and the remainder to the Bureau. Application for both serials can be made directly to the Bureau, and especially for the *Monthly Summary*.

In conclusion, the librarian that intends to be alive to his opportunity with government documents will get the *Annual Reports* of the Superintendent of Documents for 1907 and 1908 and commit them to heart. They contain the best explanation of the present plan of distribution and other problems with these publications that has been written. The library should receive the series of *Price Lists* and *Leaflets* now being issued by the Documents Office. The one is virtually a bibliography of some important subjects which the documents cover; the other is a description of some one document or some class of more than passing interest. Both show what can be purchased and the price of the publication. If the library has not received copies of *Free Lists Nos. 1 to 3*, they should be sent for. They contain a list of the documents which are offered free of all charge to libraries. Many rare and



useful publications can be secured in this way. Finally, if possible, subscribe for the *Monthly Catalog of Public Documents*, which keeps the reading public informed as to what is now being published by the government, how and where the publications can be obtained and the purchase price.

Such are a few suggestions concerning important government serials in the small libraries. No account has been taken of single documents, of which a long list can be made. Nor have such problems as shelving, classifying and cataloging the documents been discussed. The endeavor has been to show what such a list of documents offers by way of additional reference source material and how it may be secured. Documents must not be despised because they are free. They are to be regarded with honor even in their own country.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Year Ending November 15, 1909.

	RECEIPTS.			Expend- itures.	Bal. Nov. 15, 1909.
	Bal. Nov. 15, 1908.	Appro- priation.	Total		
<i>1528.50</i>					
Salary of librarian .....	\$750 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,750 00	\$3,000 00	\$750 00
Salaries of library assistants..	785 00	4,000 00	4,785 00	3,761 25	1,023 75
Salary of assistant librarian..	300 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	1,200 00	300 00
Salary of assistant secretary and stenographer .....	225 00	900 00	1,125 00	900 00	225 00
Salary of document clerk ...	240 00	960 00	1,240 00	960 00	240 00
Salary of janitor.....	225 00	900 00	1,125 00	900 00	225 00
Books and papers.....	878 12	5,000 00	5,878 12	4,116 13	1,761 99
Contingent expenses and ex- tra labor .....	574 77	1,800 00	2,374 77	2,030 31	344 46
Traveling library department	1,829 31	10,000 00	11,829 31	9,506 80	2,322 51
Expenses of commission ....	200 39	500 00	700 39	581 35	119 04
Carpets, furniture and repairs	93 10	500 00	593 10	424 55	168 55
Department of library organi- zation.....	1,663 90	3,000 00	4,663 90	3,354 97	1,308 93



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