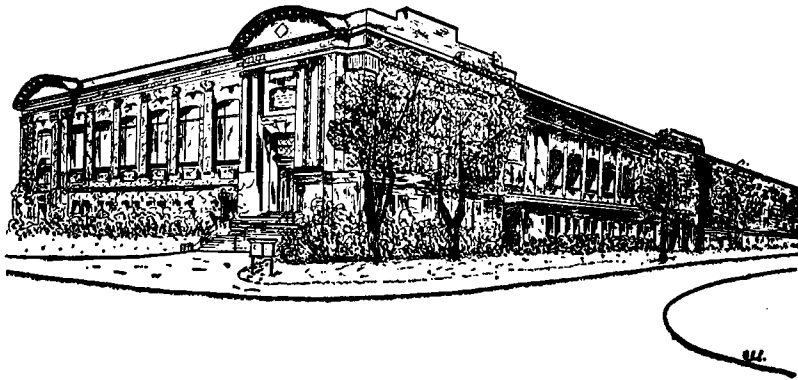


TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY



CENTRAL LIBRARY BUILDING

FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
1935



NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., LL.B.,
Chairman of Library Board, 1935

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1935



THE ARCADIAN PRESS : TORONTO

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

John Hallam	1883-4
John Taylor	1885
George Wright, M.A., M.B.	1886
Lieut.-Col. James Mason	1887
A. R. Boswell, K.C.	1888, 1892
Edwin P. Pearson	1889
His Honor Judge Jos. E. McDougall	1890, 1898-9, 1901
R. A. Pyne, M.D.	1891
D. O'Sullivan, LL.D., K.C.	1892
Wm. Mara	1893
Miles Vokes	1894
Wm. D. McPherson	1895
Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Kelly, LL.D.	1896-7, 1909, 1918, 1925
His Hon. Judge W. T. J. Lee, K.C., B.C.L.	1900, 1915, 1921, 1928, 1934
Thomas W. Banton	1902, 1914, 1920, 1927, (March-Dec.) 1930
His Honor Judge J. Herbert Denton, LL.B.	1903
Robert H. Graham	1904
Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge	1905-6-7-8
A. E. Huestis	1910
Norman B. Gash, K.C., LL.B.	1911, 1916, 1922, 1929, 1935
John Turnbull	1912, 1917, 1924
Thomas W. Self, J.P.	1913, 1919, 1926
R. B. Orr, M.D.	1923
Ernest J. Hathaway	January-February, 1930
Mrs. Richard Davidson	1931
J. C. M. MacBeth, B.A., K.C.	1932-3

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., LL.B., *Chairman*

HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.	JOHN TURNBULL
HIS HON. JUDGE LEE, K.C., B.C.L.	MRS. R. DAVIDSON
J. C. M. MACBETH, B.A., K.C.	HENRY GLENDINNING, M.D.
T. W. BANTON	CONTROLLER S. MCBRIDE (Representing the Mayor)

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. RICHARD DAVIDSON, *Chairman*

HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.	NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., B.C.L.
HIS HON. JUDGE LEE, K.C., B.C.L.	JOHN TURNBULL
J. C. M. MACBETH, B.A., K.C.	HENRY GLENDINNING, M.D.
T. W. BANTON	CONTROLLER S. MCBRIDE

The general management, regulation and control of the Toronto Public Library are vested in a Board called the Board of Management, and composed of the Mayor of the City, three persons appointed by the City Council, three persons appointed by the Public School Board (or Board of Education), and two persons by the Trustees of the Separate School Board. The representatives from the City Council and Board of Education hold office for three years, and those from the Separate School Board for two years, the representatives retiring in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

GEORGE H. LOCKE, M.A., LL.D., F.L.A. (Hon.)

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN

CHARLES R. SANDERSON, B.Sc.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

EDWARD S. CASWELL

THE LIBRARY HOURS

Reference Library

Cor. College and St. George Streets. Open 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. KI. 7011.

Boys and Girls House

40 St. George Street. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Central Circulating Library

St. George and College Streets—entrance on St. George Street. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Central Reading Room (College Street entrance) open same hours.

Downtown Branch

At 42 Adelaide Street West. Hours 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Beaches Branch

Queen Street East, near Lee Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Danforth Branch

701 Pape Avenue, near Danforth Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Deer Park Branch

St. Clair Avenue (cor. Yonge Street). Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.

Dovercourt Branch

Cor. Bloor Street and Gladstone Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Earlscourt Branch

Dufferin Street, south of and near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Eastern Branch

137 Main Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Gerrard Branch

Cor. Gerrard Street and Ashdale Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

High Park Branch

Cor. Roncesvalles and Wright Avenues. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Northern Branch

Cor. Yonge Street and St. Clements Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 9 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Queen and Lisgar Branch

Cor. Queen and Lisgar Streets. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 9 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Riverdale Branch

Cor. Broadview Avenue and Gerrard Street. Open every day but Wednesday, 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Runnymede Branch

Cor. Bloor Street and Glendonwynne Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Western Branch

Annette Street, facing Medland Street. Open every day but Wednesday, 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Wychwood Branch

Bathurst Street, near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Yorkville Branch

Yorkville Avenue, north side, near Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Music Library

College and St. George Streets. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays. Business Office Telephone, KINGSdale 1152 (connecting with all Departments).

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Management for the year 1935

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

We meet to-day under the shadow of a great national bereavement, and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations is bowed with grief over the recent sudden demise of His Majesty King George V., of blessed memory, whose reign of a quarter of a century has been one of the most eventful in all history. That our loss is regarded as one common to the world at large is shown by the spontaneous and universal expressions of sorrow and sympathy which have poured into the Motherland from every quarter of the globe.

His late Majesty's eminent qualities of mind and heart, his steadfast devotion to duty, his kindly and sympathetic nature, his plain and unassuming demeanour and his exemplary life, coupled with the wisdom and tactfulness with which he was so richly endowed, gained for him the loyal and affectionate devotion of his people throughout the Empire.

The power and influence of the Crown were with him an instrument of service to promote the peace, order and good government, and the welfare of his people.

This indeed is true of our British sovereigns for a century at least, but King George cherished and exemplified this ideal in a marked degree, and he has left the throne more firmly established than ever before. Above all, by precept and example, he sought to show that "righteousness exalteth a nation." Of him it may be truly said:

"He wore the white flower of a blameless life—a
Prince serene."

Our hearts go out in love and sympathy to the widowed Queen, who has left to posterity a perfect pattern of what a Queen, wife and mother should be, to all the members of the Royal Family, and to him upon whose shoulders the heavy mantle of power and responsibility devolves, our gracious King Edward VIII.—

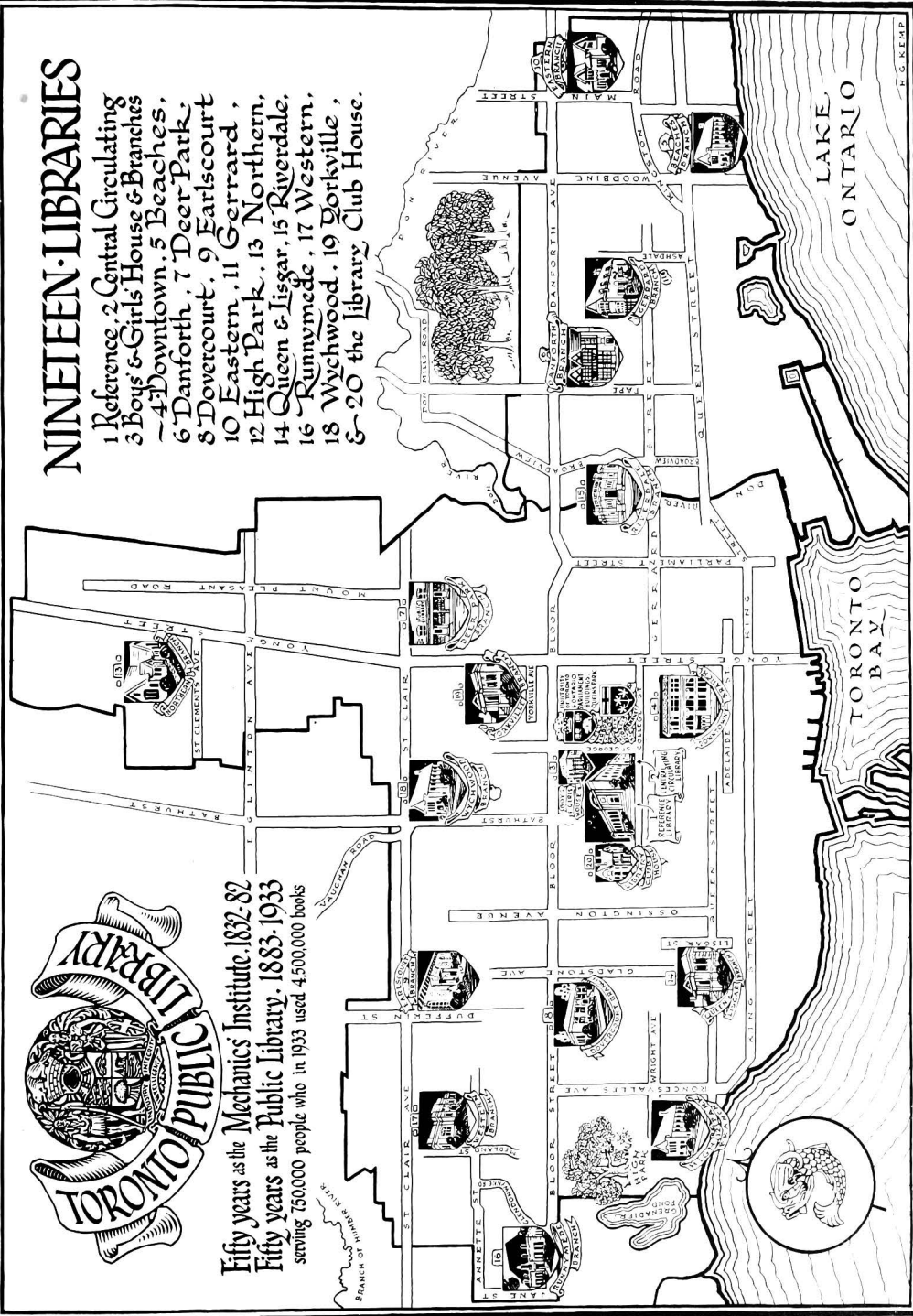
"Long to reign over us,
God save the King."



Fifty years as the Mechanics' Institute. 1832-82
 Fifty years as the Public Library. 1883-1933
 serving 750,000 people who in 1933 used 4,500,000 books

NINETEEN LIBRARIES

- 1 Reference, 2 Central Circulating
- 3 Boys' & Girls' House & Branches,
- 4 Downtown, 5 Beaches,
- 6 Danforth, 7 Deer Park,
- 8 Dovercourt, 9 Earlscourt
- 10 Eastern, 11 Gerrard,
- 12 High Park, 13 Northern,
- 14 Queen & Lisgar, 15 Riverdale,
- 16 Runnymede, 17 Western,
- 18 Wychwood, 19 Yorkville,
- & 20 the Library Club House.



It is fitting we should here pay sincere homage to the memory of one of modern England's most distinguished authors in prose and poetry—Rudyard Kipling, whose three-score years and ten were contemporaneous with those of His late Majesty, and whose name and fame our Library cherishes and perpetuates in its Young People's "Kipling Room" in our new Main Circulation Library, in which the author's inimitable works are made a special feature.

After the completion of the building, in 1931, Mr. Kipling wrote Dr. Locke consenting to the use of his name for the room, which is an unfailing source of attraction to youth and age alike.

Kipling has not inaptly been styled the "unofficial laureate of Empire," and his sonnet inscribed to "Our Lady of the Snows" instinctively springs to memory in this mid-winter season. It was written on the occasion of the granting to the Motherland of the first preferential tariff, in 1897, and concluded with this beautiful stanza:

"A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a throne;
'Daughter am I in my Mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my Mother's house,'
Said our Lady of the Snows."

In parting with our great Sovereign and with this illustrious British writer we may well, with "an humble and a contrite heart," utter the prayer of the "Recessional":

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

These references remind us that we have now among us one whose name is indelibly associated with the purest and best of modern English literature in the realms of history, biography and narrative, and whom His late Majesty delighted to honour with a British peerage, as Lord Tweedsmuir, and appointed to his present high and responsible office of Governor-General of this Dominion.

The brilliant, scholarly and versatile John Buchan has, through his numerous inspired works, long delighted the English-speaking and reading public, wherever found, and they have a particularly strong, popular appeal among our own patrons.

May we not cherish the hope that no too delicate considerations of etiquette or cares of State may oblige His Excellency to deprive an admiring public of further contributions from the facile pen of the gifted John Buchan?

This is the 52nd year since the establishment of this Library, and it marks the consummation of an undertaking of major significance in our annals, and one befitting the character of the institution.

Early in 1933, to celebrate our approaching semi-centennial as well as the centenary of the incorporation of the City, which would occur the following year, we began the preparation of a Bibliography of Canadiana, material for which had been collected by this Library continuously since its foundation, under the direction of our first Chief Librarian, Dr. Bain, and his successor, our present Chief, Dr. Locke. The arduous task of compiling and editing the work was done by Miss Frances Staton, head of the Reference Division, and her able assistant, Miss Marie Tremaine, the latter of whom had previously been honoured with a Carnegie Graduate Fellowship in research work in the University of London and the British Museum. Miss Gertrude Boyle, head of the Cataloguing Division, with other members of the staff, also rendered much necessary assistance in the collation and chronological arrangement of the mass of material in the collection, and all under the guidance of Dr. Locke.

The result of this laborious undertaking appeared in the book published by our Library in September last, which has received a highly complimentary reception as by far the best and most complete work on the subject yet published. The period covered is from 1534 down to the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867.

It is gratifying to learn that the work has been much in demand as an invaluable book of reference by the leading universities and libraries, as well as by individual collectors, on this Continent as well as overseas.

A copy of this book, specially bound in our own plant, was to have been formally presented to His Excellency the Governor-General by your Chairman on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the recently organized Association of Canadian Bookmen, with which our Library is associated in membership. This meeting was announced for the 22nd instant, at the Royal York Hotel here, and to be addressed by His Excellency, but the King's demise, occurring on the 20th instant, necessitated its postponement indefinitely.

The illuminating reports of the Chief Librarian, of the Deputy Chief Librarian, of the Treasurer, and of the heads of the various Departments, with the statistical records which accompany this report and will be published along with it, bear eloquent testimony to the extent and character of our year's work and render unnecessary any extended remarks from the Chairman.

For the purpose of comparison, however, I wish to deal with certain of these features as bearing on our development and maintenance.

And, first, as a municipal public library, our maintenance, except for something less than \$25,000 from all other sources, naturally is derived from local taxation, based on a library rate of not less than 50 cents nor more than \$1.00 per capita of the population of the City. The City Council determines the actual rate from year to year as between these two extremes. This rate is levied on the City's general assessment as finally revised.

The City's population and assessment have both suffered by the severe business recession of the recent years, as also by the trend of population to the suburbs.

The population and assessment of the City proper for the past five years were as follows:

	Population	General Assessment
1931	627,231	1,005,924,880
1932	626,674	1,018,585,250
1933	623,562	1,006,588,832
1934	629,285	984,462,696
1935	638,271	972,908,726

showing practically stationary population with decline in assessment. Probably another 125,000 people reside in the suburban area, but the Library receives no benefit from that source.

On the other hand we have received from the City for maintenance purposes:

1931	\$507,225
1932	507,225
1933	467,933
1934	462,091
1935	466,745

These maintenance receipts, plus debenture charges (at present about \$55,000 for annual interest and principal redemption, which are retained and paid at the source), make

up the full library rate. The totals thus produced in the last five years were:

	Amount Produced	Mill Rate	Per Capita
1931	\$565,401	.58	90.9 cents
1932	560,735	.57	89.4 "
1933	520,164	.53	83.4 "
1934	516,938	.54	82.1 "
1935	522,064	.55	81.7 "

In 1930 our main Central Circulation building and two new branch libraries, Runnymede and Danforth, were completed and added to the system, involving large additional maintenance charges, and our total maintenance appropriation for the Reference, Central Circulation, Boys and Girls House and seventeen regional libraries was fixed for 1931, and again for 1932, at \$507,255, and for the last three years this has been reduced by \$40,000 and upwards, as above shown; yet, notwithstanding the City's large increase in rate and taxes collected and the heavy increase in the volume of our own work, we have managed to keep our mill and per capita rate practically stationary, and during these three years substantially to reduce all three items in the above table as compared with the years 1931-2; nor are we aware of any other subsidiary or auxiliary civic institution with a like record.

Paradoxical as it may at first seem, it is nevertheless true that whilst business languished the Library thrived—so much so, indeed, that the declining and the rising curve of trade during the depression period may be fairly well traced in our statistical records. We deal in books, and the more they are used the busier we are, the greater the stock needed, the more frequent the repairs or rebinding required, and the sooner are the books discarded. This, of course, involves staff increases and heavier book purchases for renewals, as well as for new publications. Then our twenty buildings and their furnishings call for increased care and expense.

Now, to go back to the business graph, the year 1929 witnessed the high point of prosperity, and the depression broke in the late Fall. From that time on until the end of 1933 there was the *descensus averni*, and since then a slowing up and a gradual but unmistakeable upswing.

Our statistics show that the public use of books—both reference and circulating—was as follows:

Books used		Books used	
1929	2,639,204	1930	3,180,261
1931	3,821,969	1932	4,316,774
1933	4,433,761	1934	4,329,559
1935	4,246,696		

The year 1935 had thus a 60% increase over 1929, but showed a shrinkage of some 82,000 as against 1934, and 187,000 as against 1933, the low point of the depression.

It is obvious that our patronage greatly increased with the swelling tide of unemployment, and that enforced idleness provided the opportunity for self-improvement and instruction, as well as mental recreation and pastime. Many thousands who have acquired the taste and habit will now continue to be permanent beneficiaries.

Of late our book mortality has been, as might be expected, extremely heavy, as seen in these recent additions and withdrawals:

	Additions	Withdrawals
1933	63,627	55,639
1934	59,588	61,005
1935	61,172	52,376

Heavy use means heavy wastage and demands heavier book appropriation to enable us to function properly. This loss is almost entirely in the Circulation Department, where books often have to be withdrawn within a year or two, and then only after several visits to the bindery for minor or major repairs.

The staff has not been increased during the year, or for some time before that. There have been no salary increments for the past four or five years, although other civic employees have received them, and our staff has participated in the general civic salary cut as well. Property repairs have had to be cautiously weighed, and strict economy has been practised in every part of the service.

Unfortunately, we have been obliged to cut book purchases by some \$5,000 as compared with 1934, and \$11,000 as compared with 1933, a condition we hope to see remedied in 1936.

More liberal provision also is needed for renovation and improvements in a number of our buildings, which have been put off from year to year to a more convenient season.

Brief mention should be made of a few of the repairs, alterations and improvements in and about our buildings during the year.

Under the direction of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Butler, the mechanical staff continued the work of protecting the buildings with iron fences and window grilles, rendered necessary by the depredations of miscreant youths, with the result that we had only one forcible entry as compared with about twelve the previous year.

A number of small second-hand safes were procured, at an average cost of about \$30.00 each, and installed in branches found most susceptible to attack. These provide a safe temporary receptacle for petty fines, etc.

The old boilers in the engine-house of our Central plant were retubed under contract by John Inglis & Company, Limited, at a cost of \$1,000.

These boilers had been equipped the previous year with Detroit Underfeed Stokers, upon the recommendation of Mr. Butler, who reports that their operation during the heating season of 1934-5 has effected a saving, as compared with the previous one, of nearly \$1,300, besides heating the new greenhouse and abating the smoke nuisance, which we were obliged to do.

\$2,360, portion of the contract price under the terms, was deferred until June of the past year to await the guaranteed results of operation, and the amount had to come out of the year's appropriation.

The Dovercourt branch library was equipped in the early autumn with an Iron Fireman Underfeed Stoker, at a cost of \$700, under like guarantee. The results so far are alike satisfactory.

Other branches need similar equipment.

Contracts were let and completed for new bonded felt-and-gravel roofs on the Earls court branch, at a cost of \$638, and on the north-east wing of the Reference Library building, at a cost of \$795.

The acoustic tiles applied in 1931 to the plaster surface of the Assembly Hall in the main Library building, under contract with an American company no longer in business in Canada, gave further evidence of coming away from the ceiling, necessitating the closing of the Hall. The Company denied responsibility, claiming that defective paint used by the original contractors had loosened the bonding power.

Our Chief Engineer came to our rescue and planned and carried out the work of repair by carefully removing and replacing some 5,000 tiles one by one, thus restoring the

ceiling to its original appearance and making a permanent job of it, at a cost by day-work of only \$275.

The greenhouse, built the previous year, was equipped with lattice-work shades, and many minor repairs were made throughout the system.

Recognition of merit and honours came to certain members of our professional staff, to which the Chief Librarian doubtless will allude. Needless to say, the staff generally is composed of experienced and efficient assistants, a large proportion of whom are graduates of universities in Arts or other departments, and nearly all have taken the course of the University of Toronto Library School.

The status of the institution and the qualifications of the staff occasion frequent appeals for help from other parts of the Province and elsewhere.

For instance, Miss Scroggie, of the Boys and Girls Division, was, at the urgent request of the Board of Education and the Library Board of Orillia, loaned to their Library for four months to help to improve and extend the reading of good literature and point the way.

From the Government of far-off Prince Edward Island came an appeal for a young lady librarian to be sent to conduct work in a Boys and Girls House as a training for such work in that Province.

In scores of ways we might mention are we every year called upon to give practical assistance and advice to public libraries of this Province, and so augment the work of the Public Library branch of the Provincial Department of Education.

Then, of the 50,000 to 60,000 books withdrawn from circulation every year, several thousands are sent to Provincial institutions of various kinds.

It is to be hoped that the Provincial Government will recognize more fittingly than it has been doing the value of such services to the Province, as well as to the Government itself, which is materially assisted thereby.

The irony of the present situation is that our Government grant for the past two years is not much over half what it was ten or fifteen years ago, when we had fewer libraries and about half the volume of business.

The Library has been highly honoured by the presentation from the British Museum of some thirty books of exceptional value, treating of Greek, Roman, Oriental and

Mediaeval antiquities, etc., for which we are deeply indebted to the distinguished and generous donor.

The centenary of the birth of the late Mr. Andrew Carnegie occurred on December 26th, and appropriate celebrations were held in New York City in honour of the event. Incidentally, we have received from the Carnegie Corporation seven copies of a reproduction of a portrait of the distinguished founder and benefactor of public libraries. These pictures will be hung in the following libraries of our system erected through his munificence, namely, Reference, Yorkville, Riverdale, Western, Queen and Lisgar, High Park, Wychwood and Beaches.

The late Dr. W. N. Robertson, who practised many years in the east end of the City, left a small legacy to our Library with which to purchase books for the Gerrard Branch library, in which he was much interested. Empowered, as the Board is, to receive legacies and execute trusts for library purposes, it is a unique experience to receive a monetary bequest. This act of generosity and of thoughtful interest in a worthy public cause should be proclaimed from the housetops as an example worthy of emulation by generous and public-spirited citizens.

We congratulate our Chief Librarian, Dr. George H. Locke, on the honour of being the recipient of the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, from the University of Western Ontario, London. We also felicitate our able colleague, Mr. J. C. M. MacBeth, on having "taken silk" during the year and been enrolled as one of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law.

Members of the Overseas Teachers' League, on a visit to Canada, were given a reception in the early Fall in the Staff House.

The annual, or rather perennial, meeting of the Ontario Library Association was, as usual, held in the Assembly Hall of our main Library building during Easter week. We understand Miss Marjorie Jarvis, of our Library staff, was elected President for the ensuing year.

We much regret to report that, owing to impaired health, Miss Annie Carroll and Miss Margaret Graham, two of the oldest members of the staff in point of service, have been obliged to lighten their duties, and on that account the Board has continued them on a part-time basis as from November 1st last. We believe their terms of service date from 1888 and 1890, respectively.

We are glad to be able to congratulate our colleague, Mrs. Richard Davidson, Chairman of the Libraries and Finance Committee of the Board, upon her speedy and satisfactory recovery from the painful motor accident of last Autumn, as also to welcome her back so soon to the meetings of the Board.

We also much regret to learn of the severe illness which has incapacitated our Chief Engineer and Building Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Butler, for some six weeks past, practically the first in twenty-seven years of service in his position. The Board is not unmindful of Mr. Butler's lengthy term of faithful, conscientious and efficient service, and wishes to assure him of its sympathy in his sickness and best wishes for his speedy recovery.

In many respects the year has laid upon us a burden of difficult problems and financial worries, but we have been encouraged and sustained by the steadfast and loyal support and the efficient services of our officials and staff, to all of whom the Chairman is sincerely grateful, as well as to his colleagues on the Board for their patient and hearty co-operation throughout the year.

On behalf of the Board.

NORMAN B. GASH,

Toronto, January 31st, 1936.

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1935

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

The outstanding event in the history of our Library during this year was the publication of the volume which the Board decided to issue to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Library.

The plan was to record in the latest and most approved scientific manner a list of the early works on Canada (known as *Canadiana*) copies of which are in the Reference Division of the Library. The work was begun in 1933, but so little did we realize the richness and extent of the collection, and so cramped were we in resources, that the book itself was not issued in 1934, as we had hoped, but in 1935. Instead of some 2,000 entries as we had planned, the number increased to 4,646, and the volume reached nearly 900 pages. But it was worthwhile. The book has had a very gratifying reception at home as well as abroad, and has strengthened

the high position held by this Library for source material on early Canada, and for excellence in classification, cataloguing, and making readily available these intellectual riches.

TORONTO. PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A bibliography of Canadiana; being items in the Public Library of Toronto, Canada, relating to the early history and development of Canada, ed. by Frances M. Staton and Marie Tremaine, with an introduction by George H. Locke. Toronto, Public Library, 1935.

7p. 1., 828p. illus. (28 facsims.) 26½cm.

Contains 4,646 items covering the period 1534-1867.

We have a very real problem facing us to-day. All along our eastern, northern and western borders there are settlements of people who have chosen to live there to avoid the taxes levied on dwellers in the City. Many of these people are within the traditional "stone's throw" of the border of the City, and they complain if they and their children—especially the children—cannot have the advantages of education and recreation which are afforded by the Libraries of the City. Many of them at one time lived in the City, and they are loath to give up these privileges. The Public Libraries Act provides that such persons living outside the municipality may have such privileges by paying a fee set by the Library Board of the City. This would seem to dispose of the case—and so it does logically. But the matter is by no means settled, and by the devious methods known to man some of these people manage to get books; others can't. Such a law is not workable. I am thinking now of a city in the United States—for they are facing exactly that problem over there, made more acute in these days of falling revenues—where there were 15,000 people getting such advantages, and when the law was enforced the number of persons was reduced to less than 2,000. Without entering further at this time upon the manifold difficulties that arise, I am suggesting that there be a thorough systematic study made of the matter as it affects Toronto, and that a metropolitan area be planned so that all who live within a certain distance of the City may have an opportunity of sharing in the educational benefits of the Libraries under a general taxing law covering all that territory. It may be that the Depart-

ment of Education of the Ontario Government may be interested in this problem, for its application may be wider than that of our City.

Honour has come to the Library during the year by the selection of Miss Marie Tremaine as a recipient of a Carnegie Fellowship in Graduate Study abroad in the interests of Library work. Miss Tremaine had enjoyed some years ago the first of these Fellowships ever awarded to a Canadian, and spent the year at London University. Now, after three years' work here on the Bibliography of Canadiana, which the Library has just issued, she has had a renewal of the Fellowship, and is devoting herself to research in the history of early printing in Canada. Her Fellowship is at Yale University.

Honour also has come to the Library with the return of Miss Jean Thomson and Miss Frances Trotter from Europe, where from the centre at London University, after months of study and preparation, they visited Moscow, Leningrad, Cracow, Munich and Paris in the interests of research into the content and methods and possibilities of dramatic work with boys and girls. Their researches, we hope, will be published during next year.

Speaking of these reminds me that Miss Helen Armstrong, who was for two years in England on such a Fellowship, has been asked to publish her researches into early myths and their relationship to education among boys and girls; and Miss Florence Murray, who held a similar Fellowship at the University of Michigan, will publish this year the result of her researches into Government Documents.

Such honours illustrate very clearly the intellectual calibre of our librarians.

Honours in administration have come to Miss Lillian Smith, who is retiring this year from the Executive Committee of the American Library Association, and to Mr. C. R. Sanderson, who has been elected to the Council of that Association.

The use of books during the year is practically the same as last year—three million read by adults, one million read by boys and girls, and 300,000 used in the Reference Library, I think it has reached about what one might expect from a city like Toronto. The organized efforts that have been put forth by our librarians to reach the people, and by satisfying them to retain them as borrowers, has been remarkably successful, for the abnormal increase in use of books induced

by the abnormal decrease of employment has been held, even though times have improved. What has to be carefully guarded is that there shall be no decrease in the amount of money with which to purchase books, as without stock one cannot expect business, and that is what our work is—a well regulated progressive business to help people towards greater intelligence in meeting the affairs of life.

The statistics of the use of books for the year 1935 are as follows:

	Adult 1935	Adult 1934
Reference, including Government documents, patent specifications and maps	313,140	321,286
1. Central	473,276	486,400
2. Danforth	220,030	222,185
3. Northern	206,757	206,151
4. Earls court	185,493	191,208
5. Deer Park	183,105	161,837
6. Runnymede	181,097	187,897
7. Down Town	164,993	167,827
8. High Park	159,272	157,309
9. Dovercourt	154,341	165,815
10. Yorkville	150,179	146,072
11. Eastern	138,083	145,618
12. Beaches	130,205	135,429
13. Gerrard	123,999	127,895
14. Riverdale	123,967	130,499
15. Wychwood	105,152	103,748
16. Western	95,883	101,306
17. Queen and Lisgar	90,817	91,633
Music	23,503	21,379
	Boys & Girls 1935	Boys & Girls 1934
1. Boys and Girls House	125,201	127,178
2. Riverdale	95,646	95,288
3. Danforth	84,718	97,639
4. Earls court	78,440	85,923
5. Northern	75,044	76,016
6. Eastern	66,778	63,019
7. Dovercourt	62,894	65,157
8. Settlements	57,646	60,567
9. Gerrard	56,160	56,389
10. High Park	54,074	54,047
11. Western	51,127	56,662
12. Deer Park	46,046	39,464
13. Beaches	46,022	47,338
14. Queen and Lisgar	34,496	33,131
15. Wychwood	31,235	33,909
16. Runnymede	31,173	36,955
17. Yorkville	26,704	29,383
	4,246,696	4,329,559

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

If the Circulation Division report for 1935 refers again to a comment made last year on the changing character of home-reading it is because of the importance of what is happening: the continued and steady decline of fiction reading, and the corresponding increase in the reading of books other than fiction.

Another year still further accentuates this change, perhaps the most significant change in a lifetime of librarianship. It is even more significant than the change from closed to open-access libraries, or the change from mere "storage-methods" to "display-methods," because these and other developments were administrative changes, coming from inside and controllable at will. The present change comes from outside; it is a change in the quality of "use" as compared with a change in the character of "provision." We believe it is in part a result of the latter.

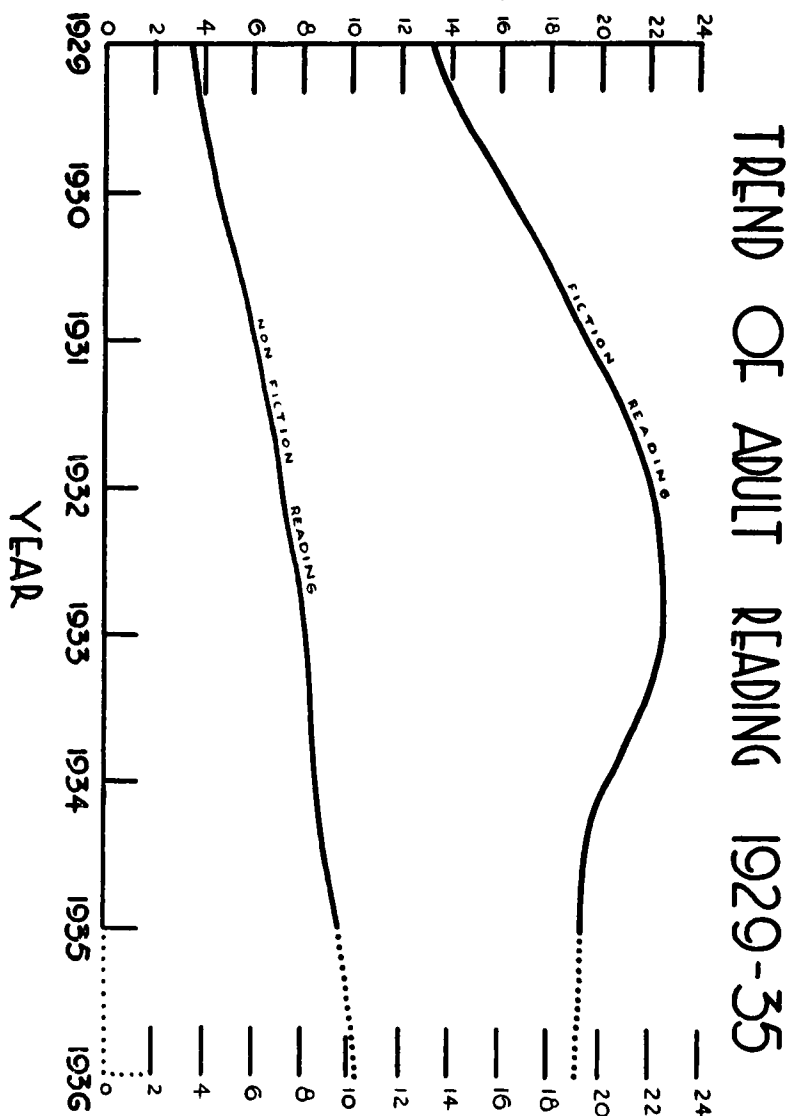
The tendency is consistent throughout the continent and in England as well. The American Library Association reports, from its consolidated returns, that whilst there is everywhere a slight decrease during 1935 in the total use of books after several years of unprecedented gains, non-fiction reading has increased throughout the continent; fiction reading has declined.

The curve on the following page shows this change has been continuous in Toronto throughout a number of years. The "pincers," which the curve seems to represent, are slowly closing. Obviously this means almost a revolution in the character of our work, in the quality of it, and even in the real volume of it. Instead of the slightly reduced volume which aggregate figures might at first sight suggest, an increased volume is involved, even though less books are actually issued. The reader of fiction more generally helps himself; the reader with a purpose in view frequently means a staff enquiry; the reader of fiction represents a rapid turn-over of stock—the book is quickly back on the shelf and available for another reader; the reader with a purpose takes longer over his book—the book remains away from the shelf, and meanwhile, for other readers, substitutes have to be recommended which often can only be obtained on loan from another library.

Prophecy may be foolish, but we risk looking one year

BOOKS READ DURING THE YEAR

1 REPRESENTS 100,000 VOLUMES



ahead. Both curves are flattening out; they still approach each other, but at a slower rate. Indeed, this must be so. The expansion of non-fiction reading means a greater amount of book-buying than for fiction increases, because, even if "out" all the time, an engineering book represents many less circulations in a year than a novel. To reach the same aggregate circulation more non-fiction volumes must therefore be available. Moreover, individually they are more expensive than fiction. It can be said with certainty that the increased use of non-fiction would be still more spectacular if further book-funds were available to meet the demand which already exists. The absence of such funds promises to slow up the rise of the non-fiction curve.

Also, though the reading of fiction as a whole is declining, the reading of better class fiction is increasing. This in itself might promise to slow down the fall of the fiction curve. But it should be remembered that the better class fiction, on the average, takes longer to read than the lighter kind, and therefore, as before, to reach the same aggregate circulation more such volumes must be available. Further, although much first-class fiction is available in reprint form, taken as a class it is more expensive than the lighter kind.

The future trend, then, for both non-fiction and fiction, depends on increased book-appropriation.

Despite the slight fall in aggregate circulation, three Branch Libraries (Deer Park, High Park, and Yorkville) have during 1935 reached their highest peak for all time; two others (Queen and Lisgar, and Wychwood) are within a hundred or two of their highest mark, including the phenomenal year of 1933. Two of those mentioned, together with Northern Branch, are within 10,000 volumes of doing double the work they did in 1929.

In the northern part of the City the opening of a new secondary school during the present year, and the paving of new thoroughfares running from east to west, threaten to push Northern Branch, not merely beyond its capacity, but actually to a point where its ends may be defeated by inadequate floor space, insufficient shelving, and deficiency of books for the load it has to carry. A similar situation exists at Deer Park. The results obtainable with modernization of buildings and lay-out are shown by the fact that Queen and Lisgar Branch and Yorkville Branch are now doing a volume considerably in excess of the big year of 1933. Riverdale is lapsing from its former standards for lack of

such changes. Deer Park, Northern, and Riverdale all represent pressing problems.

The working out of the technique of dealing with the 'teen age reader is being achieved only slowly, due to the relative newness of the problem (compared with the other sides of our work) and its complexity. To eliminate the task idea from school-required reading; to make the attraction of 'teen age shelves compete successfully with the freedom of the adult shelves; to make suggestions without the "good intent" being apparent to a mind restive under its emancipation from the public school; to give help and guidance to the older youngster in his use of the library as a whole—these are the problems that gradually are being solved.

The Kipling Room makes steady progress; its circulation has reached nearly 50,000, and junior librarians are being trained to introduce youngsters to the adult shelves and help them to find their way in a big library. Gradual advance is being made throughout the system, and, as one Branch reports, teachers are coming to realize with us "that there is too big a gap between the reading of the High School students and that of the first-year college student." Each year we secure a wider acceptance of the idea originated several years ago in the Northern Vocational School: that of the School's acceptance of any book as fulfilling the requirements of "supplementary reading" providing it is certified as having been suggested by our librarians. In one school some of the teachers are now actually insisting that the signed slip indicating this must accompany any book read. Also when parents call in at a Branch Library to offer appreciation for a child's improved High School standing, which they attribute to sympathetic encouragement of her reading, and when another 'teen age youngster progresses from light fiction, through "Up the Years from Bloomsbury," by George Arliss, to an expressed preference for "books which tell the truth" (!), and reads Beverley Baxter's "Strange Street," Duranty's "I Write as I Please," and Marguerite Harrison's "There's always To-morrow," these examples, from the many which are available, suggest that we are on the right line towards helping young readers to "find themselves" and form permanent reading habits.

One Branch says "fewer adult applicants for readers' tickets now sign themselves as 'out of work'." That the libraries have been of definite assistance in reaching this

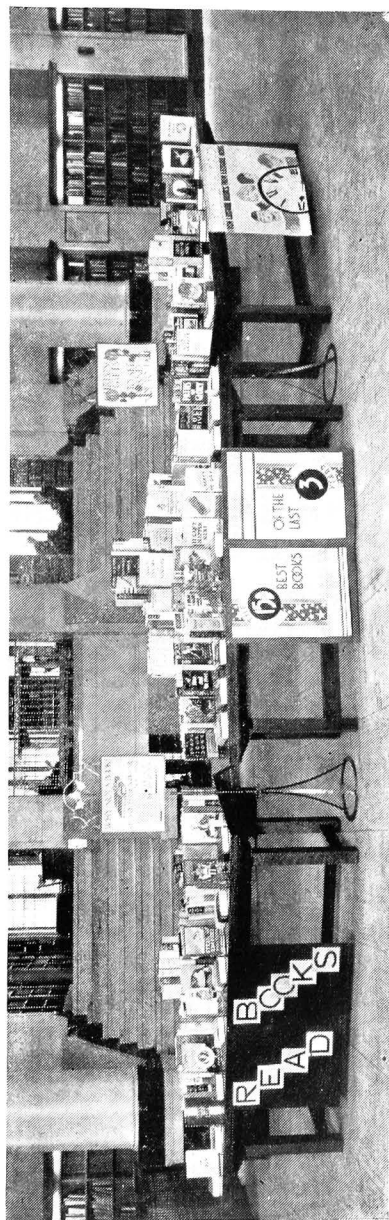
point (as well as in having given mental release during the period of physical unemployment) is indicated by the many practical illustrations the librarians receive. At one library a man comes in to return the book "How to get another job" and says he has "got a job." Whether or not the book helped him to do this, it fitted in with his need of the moment and doubtless gave him stimulus and encouragement to go on trying. Another reader, taking books on the chemistry of copper, says to the librarian, "I've got enough here for a winter's work; I can't bear to be idle." Another library tells of a borrower who, working on borrowed books, "rigged up a hand-loom, and says he got all his designs from library books"; and another borrower makes the almost romantic story of a middle-aged printer who found he could make more money as a musician, but, having let his trade-standing lapse, later lost his job in music. He had more time for reading, became interested in travel books, specialized on books of the Canadian North, got so interested in geology that he began to attend night-classes, and finally obtained a government appointment in surveying and assaying. Still another Branch tells of two readers who became "hobby-minded" and, as a result of their reading being put to practical use, secured one first and one second prize in the exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1935—one doing copper work of a high standard of excellence. As one librarian says, in these and other ways "there is no stopping-place except due to the inadequacy of our own tools—books."

Mention may be made here of one problem which is becoming more and more difficult: the increasing pressure on the libraries through the extended advertising of particular books. The old conditions when readers came to the library for *a* book are being replaced by conditions where readers come to the library for *the* book—the book which they already know they want. Demand for particular books is now stimulated by any exceptional advertisement campaign on the part of a publisher; by any radio broadcast concerning a book (and whilst some of these broadcasts represent disinterested comment, many of them have a camouflaged commercial support which is unknown to most listeners); by the steady expansion of study groups, some of which attempt consecutive reading, but some of which in their turn are strongly influenced by the above propaganda. The libraries have to attempt to meet a commercially in-

spired demand, or risk having dissatisfied borrowers who feel they "can never get anything new." Reading lists (despite limited printing funds), poster recommendations, displays, extended and improved "floor-work," all do some little to offer independent advice, but without any substantial meeting of the problem. It seems to become increasingly necessary that the libraries themselves must make their own platform from which to reach the ears of readers and combat undue commercial coercion. Independent radio broadcasting by the library may offer the most obvious method.

The many activities in extension of the more ordinary library work, and the constant attempts by the staff to increase their own efficiency and the knowledge they can place at the disposal of readers, continue without a break. That they are not mentioned in detail is due only to the fact that they have already been recorded many times and because the list is so long. But exhibitions (invariably linked with books) which have been arranged during the year include the work of Canadian artists, children's art work, water-colours and dry-points, French prints, camera studies, posters, tropical fish, miniature gardens. The libraries are indebted to the Art Gallery, to clubs and organizations, and to individuals, for the generosity which makes such displays possible. The success of the Drama League and of several drama-reading groups continues. Lecture Courses have included, amongst other topics: "Current Events," "Modern Fiction," "Child Training," and "Parent Education." The two last-named courses have been arranged at several libraries in co-operation with the Home and School Council, and have had exceptional success. One Branch reports an attendance of nearly 100 and a registration of 21 new readers as a result. Work "behind the scenes" has included discussion groups where knowledge is "pooled"; staff meetings devoted to extending knowledge on special sections of the book-stock (such as "The French Impressionists," or "The proletarian novel"); and two groups of the staff have been voluntarily gaining experience in Book-Talks, in the attempt to meet the incessant requests received for librarians who will talk on books before groups and societies of many kinds.

The illustration opposite represents one more of the many extension activities. For the fourth successive Christmas-period, an exhibition of "Books worth giving as Christmas



Christmas-time display at the Central Circulating Library of "Books worth giving as Christmas Gifts." The display covers 150 books of the last three years; the titles are selected co-operatively by the librarians of the Circulation Division; each book is given a descriptive annotation in the printed lists which are distributed.

—*Photograph by courtesy of "Bookseller and Stationer."*

gifts" has been arranged on the main floor of the Central Circulating Library, from the beginning of December until the New Year. This is carried out in the belief that a librarian's task includes that of "getting worth-while books read" by many means in extension of the ordinary book-lending activities of the libraries. The exhibition is accompanied by a printed list of "150 books of the last three years recommended by the Circulating Division." Five thousand of these lists are distributed throughout the system, but double the number could profitably be used without any wastage. The work of selection is a co-operative task shared by all librarians, and both the display and the list increase in popularity each year.

C. R. SANDERSON,
Deputy Chief Librarian.

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

Although the work of a Reference Library cannot be judged by statistics, a glance at our records will reveal a very gratifying progress in the different branches of the Division, and show that our labours and activities have not diminished in any respect or degree.

We find that the Reference Library is becoming better known and more patronized, reaching the people in greater numbers as the years go by; and we are happy to know that, owing to an experienced and interested staff and a splendidly equipped stack-room, we have been able to minister to the wants and wishes of a very large community.

As usual during the busy winter season, we have had difficulty in providing adequate seating accommodation for our readers, and on many occasions have been obliged to allow them access to seats in the Art Room.

As to our stack-room, we may mention that we are beginning to be handicapped by lack of space. Many bound volumes of pamphlets containing valuable unclassified Canadian material, formerly not readily available for reference, were separated, classified and catalogued for entry in the Bibliography of Canadiana. These, numbering over seven hundred extra books, had this year to be located in the stack-room, which partly accounts for our rapidly diminishing space.

A pleasing incident in the year's activities was the completing and publishing of the Bibliography of Canadiana, 1534-1867, issued by the Toronto Library Board in commemoration of the semi-centennial year of the Library. In

connection with this publication much aid was given by the entire staff of the Reference Division, to whom must be given due credit and appreciation of their interest in its production and of their ever kind and willing help during the preparation of the volume, adding as it did much labour to their ordinary duties.

Our services through the accommodating medium of the telephone were as usual in popular demand, as is evidenced by our having received and answered 6,660 calls during the year. Many of these calls for information on various subjects were very interesting. We might mention here that for some time before Christmas, and in fact up to almost the last minute on Christmas Eve, the Department received numerous telephone calls for advice in choosing books intended for Christmas presents. Not only were we asked to suggest books on certain subjects, but also to give our opinion of a particular book that our patrons thought of buying but which we were able to persuade them as unsuitable, suggesting a better choice, much to the satisfaction of the inquirers.

In regard to the work of the Government Documents Room, Miss Simpson, who is in charge, gives some interesting notes on that branch of the Library's service:

"For the year 1935 we report an increase in the number of public documents used by business men, research workers, students of economics and others. The trend of economic conditions in Canada was regularly followed, as marked by the large mass of material in constant use, such as Census of Industry reports, giving statistics of production and manufactured goods, Customs, trade reports, monthly and annual reviews covering many periods of Canada's trade, including wheat grain and milling.

"For months inquirers have been turned to Government documents for mining reports, both federal and provincial, to keep abreast with the ever-growing activities of the mining field, based on a survey of the resources of Canada in gold, silver, platinum, radium, chemical and allied products, etc. Statutes of the Dominion Government and of the Provinces were very frequently consulted. Social and labour legislation, such as the Arcand Law, 1934, of Quebec Province, upon which is modelled the recent 'Ontario Industrial Standards Act' of 1935; 'The Ontario and Canada Marketing Acts,' and Reports of the 'Royal Commission on Price Spreads,' were among many requests for documents.

"Alberta and Social Credit reports were in popular demand, since we have acquired some timely documents from Alberta, such as 'The Constitutionality and Economic Aspects of Social Credit before the Alberta Legislature,' 1935; the 'Douglas System of Social Credit, being Evidence taken by the Alberta Legislature,' 1934; 'The First Interim Report on Social Credit submitted to His Majesty's Premier of Alberta, May, 1935,' by Major Douglas; and the 'Social Credit Manual,' by William Aberhart, 1935.

"Pressing calls from research workers in the use of Sessional papers, special reports, and Government Gazettes of all nine Provinces of Canada have been most gratifying and have justified Dr. Locke's determined efforts five years ago to obtain Provincial documents of Canada as they appeared. Prior to the recent Federal election 'Hansard' was in constant use for policies, platforms and speeches.

"Unusual facilities for research were offered by the addition of the following special reports:

"'Royal Commission to investigate the activities of the Canadian Performing Rights Society,' 1935; 'Royal Commission on the coal mining industry in Saskatchewan'; 'Royal Commission on financial arrangements between the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces,' 1935; 'British Columbia Department of Health report on cancer,' 1935; 'Barter terms between Eastern Canada and British Columbia'; 'British Columbia draft bill on health insurance'; 'Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States of America,' 1935."

In connection with the use of the patents and the clipping service, the following are a few items mentioned by Miss Harper in her report:

"Again for the year 1935 our statistics show a decrease in the use of patent specifications, with substantial increases in the other sections of our Department. This drop in the patents statistics signifies, we hope, improvement in economic conditions. In connection with the use of Dominion and Provincial reports may be stressed the importance of the vertical file, which includes pamphlets and clippings. Almost always the investigator of some report or Royal Commission requests the press reports on the subject. Much interest was taken in the Dominion and Provincial Conference and the results of the various elections, the income tax, the B.N.A. Act, 'Section 98' of the Criminal Code, legislative reforms, particularly the New Social Fundamentals intro-

duced by Mr. Aberhart. Other subjects in much demand were the accomplishments in aviation and the stratosphere, minimum wage, vocational education and mercy-killing. Much interest continues in the Ethiopian situation and the restoration of royalty in Greece, in the League of Nations, sanctions, and the changes in the French policy of Premier Laval.

"In the use of the biographies and obituaries our readers, who include writers and radio workers, find our clippings and scrap-books on Canadian subjects of great value. This section has recently been augmented by a large collection of magazine and press clippings on Canadian historical and biographical topics from the estate of the late M. O. Hammond, of the *Globe*."

The following interesting item on some special atlases and maps is given by Miss MacLachlan, Curator of the Map Collection:

"About half a century ago there was a vogue for historical atlases of the counties of Ontario, and during five or six years volumes were published until most of the counties in the older settled parts of the Province were recorded. Several firms were responsible for issuing these atlases, but whether through rivalry or co-operation they included about the same type of information without encroaching on each other's territories. Each required a survey which mapped both the county and its townships. These township plans were on a scale sufficiently large to allow the insertion of the names of the landowners. Many towns and villages were shown on separate plans. In addition to the maps and plans the atlases included an account of the early settlement, together with outstanding events in the subsequent history of the community. Short biographical notes of prominent men of the time often showed that the subjects of them were descended from early settlers. The volumes issued in 1880 and 1881 differed from the earlier publications. The main part of each book was given over to Canada as a whole, while one section was devoted to detailed geographical and biographical material relating to a single county.

"The Reference Division has many of these historical atlases, and adds to its collection as opportunity offers. We have recently secured another edition of the later type, the 'Illustrated Atlas of Canada,' which includes the details of Simcoe County. Both the student of local history and the genealogist find such an atlas a mine of information.

"In contrast with these early records we have an instance of contemporary history recorded geographically. Chapter 74 of the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 25 George V, is entitled 'An Act to amalgamate the City of East Windsor, the Town of Walkerville, the City of Windsor, and the Town of Sandwich.' Translated into geography it reads, 'Lloyd's Map of Windsor, including the towns of LaSalle, Ojibway, Riverside, Tecumseh and St. Clair Beach, also parts of Sandwich East, Sandwich South, Sandwich West townships,' August, 1935. This clear, blue line print, on a scale of about one-quarter mile to the inch, displays the extent of the new municipality and its environs stretching along the curved shore of the Detroit River. A good index greatly facilitates the use of the map. This is an example of the practical modern type of plan recently purchased for the Map Collection."

Among the more important books added to the Reference Library during the year may be mentioned the following:

"Decorative Initial Letters," collected by A. F. Johnson, contains many examples of outstanding presses; "The Collection of Bronzes and Castings in Brass and Ormolu," formed by F. J. Nettlefold; a special Canadian autographed edition of "The King's Grace, 1910-1935," by John Buchan; "Visions of the Daughters of Albion and the Marriage of Heaven and Hell," by William Blake, reproduced in facsimile; a series of etchings, "Diana Thorne's Dog-Basket"; "Leaders, Dreamers and Rebels," by René Fülöp-Miller; "Cornelius Kreighoff, pioneer painter of North America," by Marius Barbeau; "Book of Stainless Steels," "Science and the Human Temperament," "The International Protection of Labour," "Heating and Air Conditioning," "The Crisis of the Middle Class," "Stationary Diesel Engines," "The Thought and Character of William James," "Relativity, Gravitation and World Structure," "The Soviet Union and International Law," "Warming Buildings by Electricity," "History of Science, Technology and Philosophy," "Measurement of Inductance, Capacitance and Frequency," "World Finance since 1914," and "History of the Anglo-Saxons."

In regard to the preparing and binding of our Reference books much credit is due to the work of Miss Chapman, to whose usual duties was added much extra labour in so ably preparing for the bindery several hundred unclassified books and pamphlets intended for entry in the Bibliography of Canadiana. To Mr. Barclay and Mr. Fulton, of the

Bindery, we wish to express acknowledgment of their kindly interest and help so freely and willingly given at all times.

The number of books bound and repaired during the year was 1,187, of which 224 were specially bound for our Canadiana.

The preparing of the "Annual Canadian Catalogue of Books published in Canada" for 1935 was taken over by Miss Creighton and Miss Murray, and is expected to be published and issued early in the Spring.

The personnel of our staff remains unchanged with the exception that Miss Elizabeth Loosley, B.A., was brought in to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Miss Tremaine, who was awarded a Carnegie Graduate Fellowship for research in Bibliography.

The number of books issued by the Division during the year, including those from the open shelves and the Government Documents Room, was 319,140; the number of current periodicals used was 27,531, and the number of patents 20,575.

Itemized statistics of the Government Documents Room are as follows: Government Documents used numbered 21,668, patents 20,323, and current files 3,349; total 45,340.

Maps used from our special collection numbered 426. The number of telephone calls received and answered was 6,660.

The total number of donations received was 1,086, of which 90 were bound and 996 unbound.

Books added to the Reference Library totalled 2,104, of which 169 were bound periodicals. The number of pamphlets added was 309, and of patents 164. The total number of Reference books at the end of 1935 is 154,933.

It would be impossible to conclude this report without making special reference to the excellent work of the entire staff, particularly through the last two more strenuous years, and to record our grateful appreciation of the splendid way in which they have at all times given their support and responded so capably to the many demands made upon them.

We should like also to mention our appreciation of the work of our stack-room boys, who have given entire satisfaction and rendered steady and efficient service.

With this mutual service and co-operation in the interests of the Division we may look forward to another prosperous and successful year.

FRANCES M. STATON.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

The most important problem facing us at this time is that of the future of our school libraries. Ten years ago, at the request of the Principal, the first school library branch was established at Queen Victoria School in Parkdale. Since then school principals have become zealous in procuring school library branches, and these have been established on an average of one every year until now we have eleven, ten of which are in Public Schools and one, St. Brigid's, in a Separate School. These eleven represent only a small proportion of the requests for school libraries.

Since 1930 each initial collection of books for these school libraries has been borrowed from branch children's rooms, with two exceptions, and additional titles were bought only as funds would permit. In the case of the Whitney and Davisville School libraries, the money for a large proportion of their collections was put at our disposal by the interested Home and School Clubs of these schools.

In all of these libraries the available books or funds permitted only a small, though carefully selected, stock. With the wear and tear resulting from the very large turnover of the small collection we are beginning to ask ourselves where the books are to come from to replace the worn-out titles, and how we shall supply the additional titles that will keep the collection fresh and alive and adequate for the children's use.

Many progressive teachers are realizing the value of the libraries in the schools, not alone for the cultural enrichment of their pupils, but also as a means of enlarging their concepts of the subjects taught in the classrooms. The result has been that the number of books on subjects such as history, geography, nature study, and biography is far from adequate in any school library, with no immediate prospect of obtaining the needed books.

The need of still more school libraries is constantly brought to our notice by school principals in districts where no library branch is within reach, and who are as anxious as we are that library books shall be equally accessible to all the children of the city. On the one hand we see the great need for expansion of the school libraries, a work whose importance is unquestionable, while on the other hand we hear the cry of our sixteen branch children's rooms for "books and more books." The funds available are not sufficient for both, and the already existing branches must

be maintained so that the present high level of service will not suffer.

The solution of our difficulty in supplying books for adequate school library branches seems to me to lie in a plan of financial co-operation between the schools and the Public Library, since our expansion in this direction is conditioned by the amount of money available, and the vision of both school and library authorities in relation to a service, which, if well planned and administered, will lead to the lifelong use of libraries by the children.

It is now five years since the opening of Runnymede, the newest Branch Library of the system, and the statistics show the consolidation of intensive work done in the fifteen branch children's rooms, Boys and Girls House, and the school libraries. The number of books taken for home reading in 1935 is given below, under our arrangement of the books according to the reading interests of boys and girls:

Picture Books	163,814
Little Children's Books	40,902
Fairy Tales	107,498
Legends	7,350
Myths	7,907
Epic Heroes	16,294
Exploration	3,850
Famous People	26,191
History	39,359
Geography and Description	25,346
Natural History	47,965
Science	7,173
Practical Science	21,133
Things To Do	18,054
Art	3,715
Music	4,927
Plays	8,132
Poetry	34,889
Standard Fiction	58,580
Fiction	376,503

The total circulation, while still over a million, shows a decrease over that of last year, due to the severe epidemics of measles and scarlet fever which swept the city during the early months of the year. Possibly a minor contributing factor to the decrease in certain of the old residential districts is that they are no longer, perhaps, "family" districts. The older people remain, but the young people marry and move away to newer parts of the city. One indication of this is that schools in these older districts have reduced

the number of their classes. While only a minor point at present, this exodus of the younger generations may considerably diminish the opportunity for future growth of a children's library in a branch such as High Park.

In last year's Report an outline was given of the proposed experiment in Orillia by which one of our children's librarians was loaned for four months through the co-operation of the School and Library Boards of that town. The success of Miss Scroggie's work resulted in the appointment last summer as Children's Librarian in Orillia of Miss Kathleen Crosby, B.A., a graduate of the Library School with one year's experience in the Boys and Girls Division of this Library. This successful consolidation of both school and library reading resources has impressed other municipalities, and there are indications that the example of Orillia will be followed by others in the near future.

After the summer holidays this year a new experiment was made in planning story telling programmes. Four libraries were selected as an interchanging demonstration group. Instead of telling a new story every week, the Children's Librarian told the story first at her own branch, and then at each of the other three branches. The result was that a great deal of time was saved (that would have been spent in learning new stories which could only be told once), and the story tellers, through telling the same stories a number of times to different groups of children, had an opportunity to develop their talent to a much greater degree of excellence than formerly. The experiment has proved very workable, and is now extended to eight branches, with the expectation of enlarging the group still further during the year of 1936.

There has been considerable activity among the staff in dramatizing fairy tales, poetry, scenes from books and, in some instances, whole books. This increased interest is due to the enthusiastic direction of Frances Trotter and Jean Thomson since their return from a year of collaborative study of dramatic presentation abroad. Since their investigations took them to many parts of Europe, they were able as well to observe the work of children's libraries in foreign lands, and in a recent report Miss Trotter has commented on what she saw. From this report I would like to quote the following:

"Libraries for children in Europe present a contrast to Boys and Girls House and the work of the Boys and Girls

Division in Toronto. In Poland, a small cupboard of cheap and tattered little books was pointed to with some pride as a Settlement Library. In a school in Krakow, which was modernly equipped, there was a room with two hundred books which could be used in the room only; this was their first venture in a school library. *L'heure Joyeuse*, well-equipped as to room and with a fairly large book collection, is quite content to serve the whole of Paris by a circulation of eighty books a day. Germany has had more in the way of libraries actively serving boys and girls, but the present shortage of funds has forced them to turn their libraries into reading-rooms only. In Vienna the small children's collections placed in recreational rooms in the civic apartment houses are really being used. Here, too, although the staff is non-paid and non-professional, there is an urge toward growth and development as opportunity will permit. Everywhere there was keen interest in what we had to tell about Toronto. We found it difficult to give people any real idea of the work here, and we wished more than once that we could show Boys and Girls House to them as it is on a busy afternoon or a Saturday morning. The rooms do at such a time seem small and crowded; the children cannot reach the high shelves; the reading-room does not hold the children who would like a quiet place to read; the fairy-tale room becomes a whirlpool of grasping hands; and the line-up at the out-going desk reaches the back hall. But by six o'clock the books have somehow all been marked, and the securing of a book has been made an exciting experience by doing it in the midst of such enthusiasm; a constant reminder of the vital appreciation the children feel and express for the 100,000 books they read annually from this Branch."

To an onlooker the busy and sometimes noisy activity of the children's rooms must seem a confusing picture in which the chief impressions are of crowds of children, none too clean and much too restless, and tables piled high with books from which children are trying to decide which of many they will take home. The nature of this work with boys and girls is perhaps best understood through the story of one of them as set down by a children's librarian in a recent report:

"It was almost closing time on a dull, wind-swept Autumn day when the strange little Norseman, Tore Newstead, first flashed his vivid personality across my consciousness. All

the small stragglers who had been waiting impatiently all afternoon for *Little Black Sambo* had been persuaded finally to take *Benjamin Bunny* or *Tom Kitten* or the *Velveteen Rabbit* as a substitute for the little black boy and his pancakes, and the strange quietness that comes at the end of a busy day was gradually creeping over the library when suddenly you realize that you can hear again slight sounds like the flicker of the flame on the hearth, the scratch of a pen and the push-pat-pat of the page shoving up the books and straightening the shelves. In the midst of this enfolding calm the door burst open and a spindly-legged boy, with a shock of red hair and great wads of cotton wool in his ears, rushed in as though shoved by a gust of wind, and placed that much respected book *Wild Animals I Have Known* on the desk with as near an approach to a bang as he dared, looked me square in the eyes and indignantly said, 'That book didn't hit me so hard. I want gods and vikings and swords, not rabbits and bears. I'll now have *Robinson Crusoe*, *The King of Ireland's Son*, and *Heroes of Asgard*.' To the best of my knowledge I had not selected the offending book for this fiery-headed little volcano, but I went meekly enough to the shelves to pull down old Robinson and the other requests, for after all, his choice was unquestionably above reproach. When they had been duly marked his sternness somewhat relaxed, and wriggling and twisting as he thrust the three large books into the inner folds of his wind-breaker, working *Robinson Crusoe* well round to the back, he smiled and said triumphantly, 'I know I have three good books this time, for I have read them all before.'

"I knew Tore little more than a year, but each week as he came to the Library he unwittingly revealed bit by bit the ways of his life and the texture of his dreams, for all his actions were distinctive and all his words unforgettably vivid, and always on his lips ran the refrain, 'I want gods and vikings and swords.'

"Tore was a strange blending of impetuosity and strength, of frailty and quietness. He would always rush into the Library as though caught up by a whirlwind, though I have seen him often from the window, not two minutes before, poking along the street, peeping at his books, turning them this way and that to have a last look at Arthur or Merlin or Grettir or Rolf. The wads of cotton wool tucked away in his ears were the signs of his handicap, for Tore was partially deaf, which he scornfully refused to

admit, though the dull, toneless pitch of his voice loudly proclaimed it. He chose his books in a way peculiarly his own. With his thin forefinger stiffly stretched out he would go along the shelves tapping each book and hoarsely whispering the titles in a rising crescendo, while I nervously waited for the moment when the whisper would become definitely a noise and interference would be necessary. Then Tore would look reproachfully at me as if to say, 'What a fuss about a whisper!'

"When Tore became assured that I was not addicted to animal stories and knew more books like *Robinson Crusoe* and *The Children of Odin*, he took me into his confidence and shared with me his inmost convictions concerning the books he read. If I were not too busy he would come to my desk, neatly pile up his books in a pyramid, lean heavily on the top, his chin tucked into the palm of his hand, and thoughtfully lay bare the weaknesses of such authors as Mr. Coppard and Mr. Hughes, for Tore reminded me of Martin in *Little Boy Lost*, though he scorned the book and would have laughed to have been likened to 'such a funny little fellow.'

"Tore's blue eyes, pale as azure but sharp as steel, and his shock of copper hair, inherited no doubt from his Viking ancestors, gave him a stalwart and almost defiant bearing as he insistently demanded heroes and dangerous deeds, for it was Thor and Baldur and Loki that drew this little Norseman to the Library week after week. Tore had little but scorn for his baby sister, whose destructive habits forced him to hide his books between the mattress and springs of his bed. As for females in books—he could not abide them. Venus and Penelope, Helen and Andromache, Brynhild and Signy were all weak, silly women, who would have spoilt the stories had it not been that the men were so strong and wonderful. Knowing this I was amazed one day when Tore took out *Florence Nightingale*, having been beguiled evidently from his prejudice by the chapter-heading 'Crimean War.' When he returned it I hastened to question him concerning his enjoyment of the book, and he slowly replied, 'I guess it is all right if you can last till you get to the war.' I learned from his teacher that Tore had also a sweeping disdain for arithmetic or any other subject he did not like, nonchalantly dismissing them so he could get on with his dreams, which proved naturally a detriment to his progress along the lines of a formal educa-

tion. Indeed Tore's disregard for the world about him and the people in it sometimes set me wondering what would happen to him when the realities of life pressed close and refused to be so lightly pushed aside.

"Sometimes Tore lingered after the other children had gone to have a few more personal words with me. Sitting with one leg tucked under him and his arms folded on the table, he would tell me of the old Norwegian farm where he had lived when a little boy and how he had run on the hills with his dog and how happy he had been. The past so carefully remembered and cherished by this little peasant was so vividly reproduced that the sunshine and rolling grass lands of *Sunny Hill* lay spread before my eyes, and *The Happy Boy* himself, somewhat pale and thin from his crowded life in a strange city, leaned on the edge of the table. Tore read Björnson and Lagerlöf because they intensified his remembrance of Scandinavian ways and people, though such quiet pastoral scenes were not the usual fare demanded by this little Viking.

"Though Tore's fiery hair and keen blue eyes gave an impression of strength, his small, loosely held mouth, his pale, transparent skin and long thin fingers gave also a sense of frailty—a feeling that after all, like the Norsemen of the Sagas, under the ways of a warrior a poet's heart often lay hidden. Tore would have scorned to be called a dreamer, and yet for him the veil between the real and the world of dreams was tremulously thin. 'I like *Robinson Crusoe*,' he said to me one day, 'and also *Swiss Family Robinson*, but I also like true stories like Jason and Perseus'; and I doubt if Tore would have been very much surprised if he had gone home and found Nils' elf sitting on his bed-post. One evening at the end of the story-hour, when Billy Beg's Bull had galloped out to the dumbfounding of everybody, Tore came up to me at the fireplace and, placing his hand on the mantel-shelf, 'I liked that story,' he pondered; 'I like all stories about strange and wonderful things,' and then, looking long at the dying coals on the fire, he added slowly, 'at least they seem strange and wonderful to me.' Tore, like Dickie in *Harding's Luck*, 'learned his second language from books,' and in the library he found the Harding's silver rattle and moonflower seeds.

"Last Spring Tore, wrapped up in a day-dream, drove his bicycle into the path of a heavy truck and his life and dreams flickered away like a snuffed-out candle."

During 1935 there were a number of changes in the staff of the Division. Four resignations were received—from Margaret Biggar, Gwynneth Grier, Marion Smail and Frances Whitehead. Fortunately the latter two did not take effect until the end of the year. Temporary assistants are being used until suitable appointments can be made to fill the vacancies in the professional staff.

LILLIAN H. SMITH,
Chief, Boys and Girls Division.

THE CATALOGUING DIVISION

The year 1935 has passed, leaving little to record except the steady flow of books through the Cataloguing Division. Some of the things we planned to do have been accomplished, and the hope of the completion of others lures us on into the future. The recataloguing of biography at the branches was finished last Spring; the recataloguing for Reference of much valuable bound-pamphlet material not yet available to the public lies ahead in the years to come.

For the Circulation Division 4,418 new titles were catalogued. Of these 2,392 were classed, 1,111 fiction, 367 foreign and 548 music. 4,295 books have been transferred on our records from the branches to the stock of the Central Circulating Library. This is a decrease of over 3,000 from the figures for 1934, and it should not be long until only current withdrawals remain.

During the early months of 1934 those who do the cataloguing for the Reference Division were still busy with extra work for the "Bibliography of Canadiana." Since its publication they have been busily engaged picking up the loose ends, checking, cataloguing or recataloguing the material used in the bibliography so that it may be quickly available to the public through the regular files. This work is still far from completion, but it is hoped that by the end of 1936 the last of the work resulting from the bibliography will be finished.

New titles to the number of 1,481 were added to the Reference shelves during the year, and of 242 to the shelves of the Hallam Room. This shows a slight increase over the previous year.

It is with much regret that we report the resignation of

Miss Mina Knowles, who had been in this Division since 1926. It will not be an easy matter to fill her place.

TABULATED STATISTICS

Circulation Division:	
Number of books catalogued	33,447
Number of cards filed in catalogue	90,522
Reference Division:	
Number of books catalogued	2,832
Number of pamphlets catalogued	309
Number of Library of Congress cards used	4,739
Number of cards filed in catalogue	31,665
Hallam Room:	
Number of books catalogued	286
Number of cards filed in catalogue	1,156

GERTRUDE M. BOYLE,
Chief, Cataloguing Division.

THE MUSIC LIBRARY

The Music Library for the year 1935 shows marked activity, as is seen in the statistics, which exceed those of the former year by 2,124. Music lovers in greater number are finding their way into the Library, looking especially for the classics. This year we have had an increasing number of persons interested in research into the early beginnings of music. All phases of music are represented in the choices made by our borrowers, and it is quite apparent that there is a growing tendency in the direction of orchestral works. Many clubs are being formed to promote a love for ensemble playing. Most assuredly orchestral music would flourish in this Department if the needed material were at hand. Being a specialized branch, and music being an expensive item, we realize the problem is a difficult one. Much might be done with adequate material at hand to foster love of music among children, particularly in the early stages of music-making. It was a graceful gesture when a thoughtful librarian sent a note stating that a Normal School student (one of our borrowers) won first-class standing in the lesson she had to teach. The information sought in this study was obtained from books of instruction compiled by Mr. Peter Kennedy, of Toronto, and found on the shelves of this Branch. It is gratifying to know that something has been achieved through the sources and resources of our Music Library.

Through the year we received many very welcome gifts of music in book or sheet form. Our thanks are due to the

following generous donors: Mr. Alfred Deeley, Mr. Arthur A. Downing, Mr. C. H. Densen, Mr. Peter Kennedy, Mr. Edward Magee, Mr. A. W. Harmer, Miss Lotta Rimmer, Miss Jessie MacLachlan, Mr. John A. Cozens, Miss Helen des Brisay, and Mr. Desmond Lewis-Watts. Lack of space forbids mention of the several gifts from these friends of the Library; but that of Mr. Deeley, of 43 volumes of the quarterly review, "The Organ," and Miss MacLachlan's gift of three valued books and a collection of "Masters in Music" for the years 1903-4 are especially prized.

Restrictions of space also preclude mention of the several books of outstanding importance added to our shelves by purchase during the year.

MARGARET MCELDERRY.

THE HALLAM ROOM

The Toronto Public Library is perhaps unique in having, not only an excellent collection of plays distributed in the Branches throughout the City, but in having an old-established Dramatic Club, so that in practically every Branch of the system the reader can find a fellow-enthusiast ready to discuss plays and find those particularly suited to his group. Indeed, so great is the circulation of dramatic literature that many of the groups would be badly off were it not for the Hallam Drama corner.

This alcove contains a well-selected and up-to-date collection of plays, which are semi-reference in that they circulate only for group use and for the limited period of four days. This means that a reader is sure of procuring the loan of a desired play in a few days if it is not on the shelves. We find that this service is really appreciated and that the Drama alcove continues to be a rendezvous for the producing groups of the City. The record shows that 1,186 have borrowed plays from it, and we have no record of those who just come in to read; but it is never empty. The personnel of the groups varies from month to month. In November, for instance, we had 192 groups, borrowing over 400 plays. They were mostly the church and school groups looking for Christmas plays, and came not only from the City, but teachers from twenty and thirty miles around spent their Saturdays hunting through the special shelves of Christmas drama. During November we received 214 letters asking for advice, catalogues and plays. (The latter were sent out by the Provincial Dramatic Library.) Quite a different set

of clubs have been using the room during January, for most of the Little Theatre groups have been searching for plays to present in the Central Ontario regional play-offs for the Dominion Drama Festival. We have done our best for them, having purchased copies of all the latest collections of one-act plays. In addition, we keep up-to-date catalogues of all the different play publishers.

During the summer we have the dramatic directors from not only the big boys and girls camps in Muskoka who stress dramatics in their programmes, but also from the Fresh Air camps where, they tell us, the tired mothers find rest in the charm of Barrie and laughter in the nonsense of plays like *The Grand Cham's Diamond* and *The Man in the Bowler Hat*.

Morley Roberts, the regional adjudicator of the Dominion Drama Festival, was one of our interesting and interested visitors during the last year. Though he spent a very busy week in Toronto, he spent the best part of a morning browsing among the books.

There has been a new and interesting demand for "worker's plays," such as those of Clifford Odets, and translations of Soviet plays.

The rest of the Hallam Room is marking time till an uncut budget enables us to add to the trades, crafts and business book sections.

High School Section

For the everchanging mentality and interests of the older boys and girls the Hallam Room, with its varied material, is proving to be a good foregathering ground. Those in their first year who come to us from the Boys and Girls Division, where they have grown used to special individual attention, are glad to find a small collection of books that makes it easy for them to find what they need for their compositions. They soon learn that the librarian has a where-to-look index in her desk and another file of suggestions for "orals." As they advance in their studies they find that it also is possible to draw upon the inexhaustible supply of information in the Main Reference Room, and that when they have read the supply of magazines in the Hallam Room there are many more to be found in the Reference Room. These privileges may be used upon receipt of a note from the Hallam Room librarian.

Should the student's interests be technically or commercially inclined, he or she will find up-to-date books on secre-

tarial practice, radio, printing, advertising, economics, etc. The Drama section, too, is being used more and more by students and their teachers in regard to the production of school plays.

The debate list, while it is used principally by the University students and members of social clubs, is used a good deal also by the High School student; in fact, it has been the means of introducing many of our students to the Room.

Naturally, in work of this kind, we are anxious to co-operate with the schools in every way that we can, and we are gratified when this is made possible either by a request from a school to send a class to us or that we should go and explain our work to the students at the school. Both these methods have been employed in connection with the Hallam Room during the past year. Several classes have come to us, either for material on debates, for costumes and scenery for a play or model theatre, or for material in regard to a mock parliament. In one case over a hundred senior pupils came with their teachers on a tour of inspection.

The librarian has been invited also to address the pupils of one school in their auditorium on the various ways in which the Hallam Room could be of assistance to them.

During the last year more students have been using the Room, not only at examination time, but steadily through the year. Questions have varied anywhere between "Resolved that green ink and cream paper should be used in the schools" and "Something on the science of death in the soul." Unfortunately the demand for statistics of world commodities with which to make graphs does not grow any less. The study of current events plays an important part in the life of every type of school, and we are grateful for the help that the students get in the Government Document Room, where the newspaper clippings are filed. It should not be the fault of school or Library if the coming generation is not internationally minded.

It is our aim to supplement the routine work done in our schools, to give the boys and girls, as they grow older, the browsing habit and the love of knowledge that will create the broad-minded, level-headed men and women of the future.

MARJORIE JARVIS.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

"Get your happiness out of your work or you will never know what happiness is." This is the motto of the Regis-

tration Department. Following is the record of the year's activities:

Total Registration for the year:	
Adult borrowers	30,116
Increase in 1935	2,080
Juvenile borrowers	11,683
Decrease in 1935	2,084
Total for year	41,799
Total for 1934	41,703
Transfers from Juvenile to Adult Department	3,730
Postcard notices of books overdue	35,294
Borrowers' notices of books overdue	15,658
Renewed applications	18,471
Renewal of filled cards	38,270
Lost cards replaced	8,498
Changes of address	9,700
Medical Health Office slips issued	262
Books taken by Medical Health Office	736
Borrowers' cards cancelled for fines	3,366
Applications expired and taken from files	14,437
Applications withdrawn	491
Total registration for 1934	298,891
Total registration to date	325,762

Our system of book collection still continues to operate successfully.

ADA E. RUSE.

THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON HISTORICAL AND LOAN PICTURE COLLECTIONS

More than 14,000 people visited the John Ross Robertson Gallery during 1935, a substantial increase over any former year. Visitors from other parts of the Empire and the United States displayed great interest in the method of exhibiting and storing the pictures. A number of prints were reproduced—among others eight of the British Regiments were photographed to be placed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia museums. In the Autumn ten of the Pope bird pictures were borrowed by the Royal Ontario Museum for an exhibition during the Convention of American Ornithologists, and these proved of interest to those attending the meeting.

We have now on view an exhibit of portraits of Toronto celebrities, views of the City, and a collection of pictures showing incidents in Canadian history from Cartier's day down to Confederation.

THE CIRCULATING PICTURE COLLECTION

We are pleased to be able to report an increase of more than 20,000 in the statistics of the Circulating Picture Collection, making a total of 125,546 pictures loaned during the year. Of these only 47 clippings were not returned. There are now 158,500 pictures in the Collection, and as the cabinets added during the year are already almost filled to capacity, we are wondering where space for future expansion will be found. There is a wealth of material waiting to be added to the files, but the assisting of borrowers, charging pictures chosen, refiling them when returned, filling branch requests and the preparing of posters for our board, allows small opportunity for work with new pictures. We are looking forward to an increasingly busy time as the Collection becomes more widely known.

ELSPETH SMITH.

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

During the year 1935 the Toronto Public Library Association held four regular meetings. The Executive Committee met seven times.

At the March meeting Mrs. John Creighton, of the University of Toronto, gave a lecture on "What we Read and Why," and the Dramatic Club presented a play, "Women at War."

In October Miss Frances Trotter and Miss Jean Thomson told of scholarship work in Europe, where they studied the dramatic presentation of children's literature. The staff and students of the Library School were guests at this meeting.

The December meeting was held in the morning, when Dr. Mercer, of Trinity College, presented a graphic picture of the history and present state of Ethiopia.

At the Annual Meeting, in January, the election of officers was held.

During the year the Association was honoured in welcoming back two of its members, Miss Frances Trotter and Miss Jean Thomson, of the Boys and Girls Division, who as Carnegie Scholarship holders had spent a year in Europe. Miss Marie Tremaine, of the Reference Division, was granted a Carnegie Scholarship for library research, with headquarters at Yale University, New Haven. Miss Helen Dean, of the Circulating Division, was granted leave of absence to study at the London School of Economics. The Association

takes pride in noting these achievements in professional scholarship.

The Association was represented in 1935 on the Local Council of Women and on the Home and School Council.

The membership for the year was 72.

ELLA MILLOY,
Secretary.

Financial Statement of the Library Association for the Year Ending January 15, 1936

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Cash on hand\$ 3.61	Home and School
Balance in Bank,	Council, fees\$ 2.00
January 15, 1935 64.59	Local Council of Women,
Receipts for the year 147.30	fees 5.00
Bank Interest ..... .95	Refreshments 44.50
	Flowers and Fruit 49.53
	Gifts, re Weddings, etc.... 15.00
	Petty Expenses 13.65
	<hr/>
	\$129.68
	Cash on hand,
	January 15, 1936..\$ 2.46
	Balance in Bank,
	January 15, 1936.. 84.31 86.77
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$216.45	\$216.45

MARY L. SMITHERMAN,
Treasurer.

THE LIBRARY CLUB

Our Club House for the past year showed not only a substantial increase in our bank balance, but also a very decided increase in patronage. This is very encouraging to members of the Committee, whose aim is to make the Club House the centre of attraction for our business and social activities.

Miss Fraser, our dietitian, left in March to be married. A tea was given in her honour. A large gathering of members enjoyed a very pleasant hour with Miss Fraser and her sisters. A lamp was presented to her from the Club members.

Miss Nancy Drummond, on Miss Fraser's recommendation, was appointed in her place. Miss Drummond's co-operation in our endeavours has helped greatly to make our year a success, and is much appreciated by all.

There were three special dinners arranged for — St. Valentine's, Thanksgiving, and Christmas week. All three

were largely attended and enjoyed by members and their friends. There were three special supper parties—for the Ontario Library Association at Easter, the visiting teachers from overseas, and for three High School groups. These, with the private parties, make a total of 137 special parties held during the year.

The experiment of having meals served on the lawn during the summer months proved a success, as our report shows a record attendance for the month of July. As this increase became permanent it became necessary to extend our dining-room accommodation. The arrangement of our "annex," as we have named this extension, has satisfactorily solved this problem.

The outstanding purchases for the year are as follows:

A rug for the Library.

Three new lamps.

Curtains for the private dining-room.

Curtains, wall paper and mirror for the large dining-room.

Furniture for the annex.

Outdoor equipment for serving meals on the lawn.

New uniforms for the staff.

Electric and other kitchen appliances.

Linen, china, silver and crystal to complete a dinner service for thirty-six.

Pictures were twice borrowed from the Grange for use in the drawing-room.

We thank the Toronto Public Library Board for their generous assistance during the year—for painting the Club House outside, for redecorating two ceilings, for redecorating the large dining-room, and for the substantial cement fruit cupboard in the basement.

We thank Miss Forrest for her valuable assistance, and are grateful to all who have so generously helped us during the past year.

The Committee appointed for the year 1936 is as follows:

Convenor Nellie Costello

Vice-Convenor Muriel Page

Treasurer Eldred Fulton

Branch Representative Doris Kent

Boys and Girls Division Rep..... Mary Baldwin

NELLIE COSTELLO,

Convenor for 1935.

Library Club Financial Statement, January 1st to December 31st, 1935

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance on hand		Wages	\$1,459.92
Jan. 1st	\$ 33.26	Maintenance	387.63
Parties	351.55	Petty Expenses	349.05
Fees	935.00	Food	2,843.44
Rent	127.70		<hr/>
Meals	3,900.05	Transferred to	\$5,040.04
Sundries	30.31	Capital a/c	400.00
L.C. Sales	68.09	Balance in Bank	15.47
Bank Interest	9.55		<hr/>
	<hr/>		
	\$5,455.51		\$5,455.51

Library Club Capital Account

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance in Dominion		Balance in Dominion	
Bank as at 23rd		Bank as at Jan. 16,	
January, 1935	\$400.00	1936	\$805.00
Transferred from Current Account, Jan. 16, 1936	400.00		
Bank Interest	5.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$805.00		\$805.00

As no withdrawals were made during 1935 the above amount stands to our credit in the Dominion Bank, College and Spadina.

LILIAN BOGUE,
Treasurer.

THE HOME AND SCHOOL COUNCIL

The Toronto Public Library was represented in 1935 at three regular Council meetings and one special evening meeting.

At the Annual Meeting in May a report of the Toronto Public Library Association was read amongst other reports of affiliated societies.

The speakers at the other meetings were Miss Marjorie Lord, Secretary of the New Education Fellowship; Miss Tedd, Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools; Dr. Blatz, and Miss Lillian Smith, who spoke on children's reactions to books.

MARY WALKER.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB

During the year the Dramatic Club held six regular meetings. The final one was in the form of a picnic at Miss Dickson's cottage at Bronte. In the Autumn of 1934 two short plays were presented in the Little Theatre at Boys and Girls House.

This was the first year the Club had a professional director for the Festival Play. Miss Dora Mavor Moore began rehearsals of "Women at War," by Edward Percy, in January, and in March the play was presented, first at a meeting of the Toronto Public Library Association, and later at the Dominion Drama Festival. In his criticism the adjudicator pronounced it a "very pleasing play, pleasingly acted."

The officers for 1935-6 are:

President	-	-	-	Helen McSweeney
Vice-President	-	-	-	Rita Lewis
Secretary-Treasurer	-	-	-	Jean Black

SADIE JORDAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The representatives to the Local Council of Women consist of the President of the Association and another representative.

Either one or both of the representatives attended the following meetings: The Annual Meeting, in January; the National Council of Women's Banquet, held in June at the Royal York Hotel, at which Miss Agnes McPhail was the guest speaker; and three regular meetings. The topics under discussion were arranged by various committees of the Council. League of Nations Committee: Speaker, Dr. Sherwood Fox; topic, "Whither Nationalism." Education Committee: Speakers, Mr. Arthur Lismer, topic, "Children's Art"; Mr. W. J. Dunlop, topic, "Adult Education." One meeting was devoted to social service topics, when representatives from the Neighbourhood Workers, Infants' Home, Samaritan Club and the Y.W.C.A. spoke of their work.

J. E. FULTON.

THE BINDERY AND BOOK REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Prosperity may continue to stay well hidden behind that notorious corner, but the almost equally to be desired and equally elusive normalcy was almost within the grasp of this Department during the past year. Unfortunately it was impossible to confirm the "almost" to a "quite."

Generally the situation in the Bindery and Book Repair is definitely better than it has been for the past five years. At the time of writing the Book Repair is working well up to schedule; books are being repaired and returned to the Branches within two weeks of their arrival in the Department. This is a reasonable "time-out" period for repairs and very different from the "several months" which had become a commonplace in recent years. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to continue this without further setback.

The situation in the Bindery is not quite so satisfactory, although there was a marked increase in the number of books bound and a consequent reduction in the arrears—that is, books still in the Department awaiting attention at the year's close. But the "time-out" period for binding, though unquestionably less lengthy than in other years, is still far short of the ideal. Every book out of circulation is, of course, costing the Library money, and it would, therefore, be a very real economy if this Department were enabled to make further inroads on this accumulation of books. However, progress slowly, slowly, is being made—that much is certain.

Several experimental changes in methods and materials were tried out during the year, and certain of them, having proved successful, have now been adopted. A rather different, and in many ways simpler, method of repairing makes the books somewhat easier to open and reduces both time and materials cost. A Canadian buckram is now replacing to a great extent the use of fabrikoid as a covering material in rebinding. Of course, buckram in itself is nothing new, and its worth has long been proved, but it is only recently, and due in no small measure to the efforts and interest of this Department, that it has been possible to obtain a buckram made in Canada and at a reasonable price. This is a "treated" cloth—that is, it is finger-mark and water proof and will not soil readily. It is slightly cheaper, almost certainly more durable, and in the opinion of many in appearance and texture it is superior to the material formerly used.

In last year's Report attention was drawn to the problem that had arisen through the widespread extension of the school libraries. That problem has grown apace during 1935; 16% of all the books received from the Boys and Girls Division came from the schools, an increase of 63% over 1934 and of 280% over 1931. It may, therefore, be readily understood that, considering the difficulty already experienced in giving adequate service to the branches, a situation is being created which must soon demand serious consideration.

The statistics for 1935 are appended in the usual form for ready comparison with other years. A slight drop in the books repaired is to be noted, and may be accounted for by the loss through marriage of two of the more experienced girls in the early part of the year. This was balanced by a gain in books rebound. Also worthy of note is the unprecedented number of pamphlets covered—that is, given stiff pressboard covers. Nearly all of these were of sheet music for the Music Library.

	Circulation	Reference	Miscellaneous	Total
Books repaired	32,640	259	21	32,920
Books rebound	10,409	58	15	10,482
Books discarded	928	—	—	928
New books bound	331	814	28	1,173
New books stamped	5,862	1,766	—	7,628
Old books stamped	14,370	—	—	14,370
Periodicals bound	173	169	—	342
Pamphlets covered	2,360	16	—	2,376

TERENCE W. BARCLAY.



BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MANUSCRIPTS

Book Stock at December, 1934:

Circulating Libraries	413,341	
Reference Libraries—		
Reference Library	135,067	
Patents	15,953	
Hallam Room	1,079	
	<u>152,099</u>	565,440

Additions during 1935:

Circulating Libraries	58,232	
Reference Libraries—		
Reference Library	2,495	
Patents	164	
Hallam Room	218	
John Ross Robertson Room	63	
	<u>2,940</u>	61,172
		<u>626,612</u>

Deductions during 1935:

Circulating Libraries	374	
Lost and paid for—		
Taken by Medical Health		
Department	883	
Otherwise withdrawn and written		
off	51,013	
	<u>52,270</u>	
Reference Libraries:		
Reference Library, withdrawn	66	
Hallam Room, withdrawn	40	
	<u>106</u>	52,376

Book Stock at December, 1935:

Circulating Libraries	419,303	
Reference Libraries—		
Reference Library	137,496	
Patents	16,117	
Hallam Room	1,257	
John Ross Robertson Room	63	
	<u>154,933</u>	574,236

**FORM FOR LIBRARY STATISTICS ADOPTED BY THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 31, 1914**

Annual report for year ended December 31st, 1935.

Name of Library—Toronto Public Library.

City or town—Toronto, Canada.

Population served—638,271.

Terms of use—Free for lending.

Free for reference.

Total number of agencies:

Central Circulating Library, Reference Library and Boys and Girls House	3
Branches (sixteen occupy separate buildings)	17
Number of days open during year (Central Library)—All save legal holidays.	
Hours open each week for lending (Central Library)—9 to 9.	
Hours open each week for reading (Central Library)—9 to 9.	
Number of volumes added during year by purchase	58,232
Number of volumes added during year by gift or exchange:	
To the Circulating stock, 2,847; to Reference Library....	317
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year	52,376
Total number at end of year: Circulating, 419,303; Refer- ence, 138,116; Patents, 16,117. Total	573,536
Number of volumes of adult fiction lent for home use	1,967,821
Number of volumes lent for home use	*3,933,556
Registration period, years	3
Number of borrowers registered during the year	41,799
Total number of registered borrowers	325,762
Newspapers and periodicals (other than donations) cur- rently received:	
Titles	352
Copies	804

RECEIPTS FROM

Unexpended balance..\$	178.36
Local taxation	466,745.00
Provincial grant	2,399.17
Fines and sales of publications	14,841.91
Other sources	7,570.60

PAYMENTS FOR

Maintenance:	
Books, freight and maps	\$ 56,461.69
Periodicals	3,021.93
Binding and book repairing	23,188.59
Salaries, library service	297,516.09
Salaries, janitor service	36,545.67
Heat, light and water	17,673.59
Other maintenance	57,084.72
Unexpended balance	242.76

Total\$491,735.04

Total\$491,735.04

*This figure takes no account of the use of the books in the Reference Library, where one-third of our work was done.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the year ended 31st December, 1935

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Cash on hand at 1st January, 1935....\$	110.00	Books, Maps and Freight	\$ 59,311.87
Balance in Bank 1st January, 1935....	4,345.89	Newspapers, Magazines and Learned Societies	3,021.93
		Binding and Book Repairs	23,188.59
Tickets	3,283.05	Caretaking Salaries and Wages	36,545.67
Fines	14,624.11	Caretaking Supplies	3,351.50
Books Lost	214.04	Engineering Salaries and Wages	7,255.90
Books Damaged	104.31	Engineering Supplies	1,473.68
Reserve Service	60.92	Rent of Branches	6,100.00
Canadian Catalogues Sold	199.05	Postage	2,153.64
Robertson's "Landmarks" Sold	15.00	J.R.R. Collections and Pictures	2,140.77
Waste Paper	63.52	Department and Branch Supplies	4,092.64
Magazines Sold from Fyles	8.50	Cataloguing	4,748.72
Duplicate Service	3,595.34	Care of Grounds	4,753.81
Use of Assembly Hall	175.00	Printing and Registration	3,543.49
Rent of Church Street Building (1935)	1.00	Light, Fuel, Gas and Water	17,673.59
Information to Out-of-Town Readers	10.50	Insurance	3,196.44
Ontario Library Association	10.00	Stationery	193.53
Special Service—Boys and Girls House	8.63	Maintenance, Repairs and Alterations	12,481.13
Book Lists for Boys and Girls	3.75	Telephones	2,706.04
Legislative Grant from Ontario Government	1,242.39	Auto Upkeep	217.39
Bank Interest	35.79	Gasoline for Auto and Trucks	345.43
City's Library Appropriation	466,745.00	Salaries and Wages (including Occasional Assistants)	291,887.59
Books Purchased in 1934 and paid for in 1935	12.65	Canadian Catalogues	234.26
Wages advanced in 1934 repaid in 1935	50.00	Petty Expenses	244.05
		Delivery Service	2,352.32
		Auto Staff Service	500.00
		Furniture, Furnishings and Equipment	896.95
		Workmen's Compensation Board	1,378.53
		American Library Association	343.00
			495,832.46
1935 balance of Legislative Grant received in January, 1936	1,156.78	Cash on Hand at December 31st, 1935	110.00
		Balance in Bank, December 31st, 1935	132.76
			242.76
			\$496,075.22

Audited and found correct, March 15th, 1936.

Sholto C. Scott, City Auditor.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 1935

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Balance in Dominion Bank as at 1st January, 1935	Balance in Dominion Bank as at 31st December, 1935
Interest re Investments	
Bank Interest	
\$689.11 250.00 14.80	\$953.91

As no withdrawals for payment were made during 1935 the above amount stands to our credit in the Dominion Bank, College and Spadina Branch.

Audited and found correct, March 15th, 1936.

Sholto C. Scott, City Auditor.

TRUST ACCOUNT

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1935

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Balance in Dominion Bank as at 1st January, 1935	Visitors Deposits, at \$3.00 each, refunded
General Account for Trust Funds held in	Visitors' Deposits, at \$1.00 each, refunded
General Bank as at 1st January, 1935	Balance in Dominion Bank as at 31st December, 1935
Bequest for Gerrard Street Branch	General Accounts for Trust Funds held in
Visitors' Deposits, at \$3.00 each	General Bank as at 31st December, 1935
Visitors' Deposits, at \$1.00 each	
Bank Interest	
\$610.10 77.00 \$687.10 100.00 12.00 605.85 8.60	\$ 9.00 598.85 \$621.70 184.00 805.70
\$1,413.55	\$1,413.55

Audited and found correct, March 15th, 1936.

Sholto C. Scott, City Auditor.

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1935

	Reference	Central	Beaches	Danforth	Deer Park	Dovercourt	Downtown	Earls court	Eastern	Gerrard	High Park	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
Fiction.....		239,256	91,420	159,082	128,912	109,239	102,404	137,525	103,403	93,644	118,381	146,245	69,254	92,672	127,891	66,678	79,761	102,054	1,967,821
Non-Fiction.....		221,962	38,772	60,623	53,656	44,944	62,542	47,925	34,669	30,106	40,784	60,397	21,518	31,181	53,040	29,172	25,386	48,001	904,678
Boys and Girls.....		101,083	46,022	61,786	26,497	62,894		78,440	53,372	51,781	30,839	48,902	34,496	48,339	31,173	51,127	31,235	20,811	778,797
Schools.....		81,764		22,932	19,549				13,406	4,379	23,235	26,142		47,307				5,893	244,607
Music.....		23,503																	23,503
Foreign.....		12,058	13	325	537	158	47	43	11	249	107	115	45	114	166	33	5	124	14,150
Reference.....	313,140																		313,140
TOTAL.....	313,140	679,626	176,227	304,748	229,151	217,235	164,993	263,935	204,861	180,159	213,346	281,801	125,313	219,613	212,270	147,010	136,387	176,883	4,246,696
TOTAL FOR 1934.....	321,286	695,524	182,767	319,824	201,301	230,972	167,827	277,131	208,637	184,284	211,356	282,167	124,764	225,787	224,852	157,968	137,657	175,455	4,329,559

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1935

	Beaches	Central	Danforth	Deer Park	Dovercourt	Downtown	Earls Court	Eastern	Gerrard	High Park	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	6	31	6	6	1	14	3	4	2	8	6	4	17	7	5	3	5	128
Philosophy.....	21	109	26	30	23	42	14	15	8	23	26	8	3	22	16	7	21	414
Religion.....	28	128	21	24	20	44	22	20	11	13	20	15	25	25	17	24	23	480
Sociology.....	35	329	91	78	43	152	61	50	43	54	90	25	55	64	39	25	60	1,294
Philology.....	1	15	5	2	2	7	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	48
Science.....	38	184	76	33	38	46	41	32	18	36	59	18	38	55	28	16	35	791
Useful Arts.....	74	470	146	80	81	154	99	73	65	78	90	55	86	120	76	51	85	1,883
Fine Arts.....	99	3,658	79	78	118	97	54	54	39	78	97	33	36	119	52	31	50	4,772
Literature.....	82	659	120	151	96	107	70	64	56	78	121	55	87	96	51	67	89	2,049
Travel.....	101	378	110	176	87	136	139	101	80	110	138	68	103	137	71	89	132	2,156
Biography.....	90	549	108	215	89	153	128	87	76	105	161	80	105	129	80	87	167	2,409
History.....	40	253	54	52	36	77	43	33	28	54	62	26	54	53	31	30	57	983
Fiction.....	1,153	3,529	1,562	1,523	1,217	1,427	1,548	1,157	1,067	1,319	1,599	968	1,121	1,452	1,025	922	1,263	23,852
Foreign.....		280	14	17	14	14			13	10	12		11	14			13	398
Reference.....	7																	
Boys and Girls.....	605	11,753	682	377	813			901	529	413	572	623	630	308	840	508	985	12,025
Schools and Settlements.....		1,095	389	78				1,090	1,039	269	269		98				117	4,444
TOTAL.....	2,380	13,420	3,497	2,924	2,680	2,483	3,721	3,685	3,081	2,655	3,327	1,986	2,475	2,614	2,339	1,862	3,103	58,232

* Includes 3,279 in Music Library.

† Boys and Girls House.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Beaches	Central	Danforth	Deer Park	Dovercourt	Downtown	Barlscourt	Eastern	Gerrard	High Park	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	99	1,610	50	40	189	73	213	95	73	44	85	113	287	32	55	24	57	3,139
Philosophy.....	163	2,007	194	224	220	172	212	161	116	259	197	92	200	210	158	134	239	4,958
Religion.....	181	4,741	208	246	402	258	285	209	117	224	229	97	311	152	199	178	332	8,369
Sociology.....	411	9,282	556	463	616	920	525	401	307	507	591	273	576	527	328	238	413	16,934
Philology.....	15	852	17	8	33	36	23	9	10	17	24	5	24	18	32	10	8	1,141
Science.....	369	3,404	415	264	411	280	430	319	262	348	424	216	405	390	376	222	274	8,809
Useful Arts.....	625	6,770	697	479	1,125	947	861	698	564	584	678	536	877	593	666	469	535	17,704
Fine Arts.....	1,246	18,019	501	789	1,257	800	660	499	377	721	718	370	712	704	1,493	434	633	29,933
Literature.....	1,483	14,713	939	1,544	2,204	1,299	1,180	990	792	1,084	1,418	843	1,463	1,121	1,347	1,103	1,261	35,384
Travel.....	948	8,516	832	1,087	1,068	1,068	1,019	798	675	912	923	707	976	853	872	207	1,042	22,503
Biography.....	970	13,309	854	1,361	1,252	836	887	763	559	903	985	695	954	917	766	921	1,148	28,080
History.....	602	12,097	591	761	1,134	797	826	600	469	644	683	539	894	608	1,067	559	564	23,435
Fiction.....	4,736	20,189	6,389	6,628	5,664	3,914	5,295	7,241	5,504	5,863	6,431	4,954	5,204	6,776	4,914	5,299	4,973	109,974
Foreign.....	5	3,566	14	70	45	45	1	1	13	16	48	3	44	25	2	.....	39	3,891
Reference.....	203	.....	74	122	849	139	150	159	144	170	717	113	474	105	288	123	138	3,968
Boys and Girls.....	4,100	11,314	5,066	3,395	6,011	.....	7,179	5,072	5,321	4,799	4,006	2,655	5,199	4,465	5,728	3,449	3,160	80,919
Schools and Settlements.....	.....	6,480	2,139	1,067	.....	.....	.....	1,051	1,036	2,046	1,904	.....	3,269	.....	.....	.....	1,170	20,162
TOTAL.....	16,156	136,869	19,536	18,548	22,480	11,539	19,745	19,066	16,339	19,741	20,061	12,211	21,869	17,496	18,291	13,370	15,986	419,303

* Includes 12,554 in Music Library.
† Boys and Girls House.

Newspapers, Magazines and other Periodicals on Fyle in the Toronto Public Libraries

NOTE.—The Libraries are denoted as follows: Ref.—Reference; C.R.—Central Reading Room; C.C.—Central Circulating; B.—Beaches; D.—Deer Park; Da.—Danforth; Dov.—Dovercourt; D.T.—Downtown; E.—Earls Court; Ea.—Eastern; G.—Gerrard; H.—High Park; M.L.—Music Library; N.—Northern; Q.—Queen and Lisgar; R.—Riverdale; Ru.—Runnymede; W.—Western; Wy.—Wychwood; Y.—Yorkville; B. & G.—Boys and Girls.

CANADIAN

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Beaver—Ref.
Building in Canada—C.R., Da., D.,
Dov., D.T., E., Ea., H., N.
Bulletin des Recherches Histori-
ques—Ref.
Bulletin of Canadian Historical
Association—Ref.
Bulletin of Canadian Institute of
Mining and Metallurgy—Ref.
Bulletin of English Association—
Ref.

Calgary Herald—C.R.
Canada Francais, Le—Ref.
Canadian Bookman—Ref., C.R., B.
& G.
Canadian Bureau of Municipal Re-
search—Ref.
Canadian Chemistry and Metal-
lurgy—Ref.
Canadian Comment — Ref., C.R.,
D.T., Q., Wy.
Canadian Defence Quarterly—Ref.
Canadian Engineer—Ref., C.R.
Canadian Forum — Ref., B., C.R.,
Da., D.T., Ea., R., W., Wy., Y.
Canadian Geographical Journal—
Ref., C.C., C.R., Dov., R., Ru.,
and Boys and Girls Room in all
libraries.
Canadian Home Journal—C.R.
Canadian Homes and Gardens—
Ref., B., C.R., D., Da., Dov.,
D.T., E., Ea., Q., R., Ru., W.,
Wy., Y.
Canadian Horticulturist and Home
Magazine—C.R.
Canadian Journal of Economics and
Political Science—Ref.
Canadian Journal of Research—
Ref.</p> | <p>Canadian Machinery—C.R.
Canadian Magazine — Ref., C.R.,
Wy.
Canadian Military Gazette—C.R.
Canadian Mining Journal — Ref.,
C.R.
Canadian Official Railway Guide
—Ref.
Canadian Political Quarterly—Ref.
Canadian Poultry Review—C.R.
Canadian Public Health Journal—
Ref., C.R.
Canadian Pulp and Paper Maga-
zine—Ref., C.R.
Canadian Railway and Marine
World—Ref., C.R.
Canadian Textile Journal — Ref.,
C.R.
Catholic Register—C.R., Dov., Q.
Charlottetown Guardian—C.R.
Chronicle and Banking—Ref., C.R.
Collectors' Magazine—Ref.
Curtain Call—Ref.

Daily Commercial News—C.R.
Dalhousie Review—Ref.

Edmonton Journal—Ref., C.R.
Electrical News—Ref., C.R.
Engineering and Contract Record—
Ref., C.R., D.T.

Financial Post of Canada — C.R.,
D.T.
Financial Times—C.R.

Globe—Ref., C.R.

Halifax Chronicle—C.R.
Hamilton Spectator—C.R.</p> |
|--|---|

Illustrated Canadian Forest and
Outdoors—Ref., B., C.R., Da.,
R.

Industrial Canada—Ref., C.R.

Journal of Royal Architectural In-
stitute of Canada—Ref.

La Patrie—C.R.

London Free Press—C.R.

MacLean's Magazine—Ref., C.R.,
Da., Dov., Ea., G., H., N., R., W.

Mail and Empire—Ref., C.R.

Mayfair—Ref., C.R., Y.

Monetary Times—Ref.

Montreal Gazette—C.R.

Montreal Star—Q.

Municipal Review of Canada—Ref.

National Home Monthly—C.R.

Naturaliste Canadian—Ref.

Northern Miner—C.R., D.T.

Orange Sentinel—C.R., Dov., Q.

Ottawa Citizen—C.R.

Quarterly Review of Commerce—
Ref.

Regina Leader—C.R.

Revue de l'Universite d'Ottawa—
Ref.

Saturday Night—B., Da., Dov., Ea.,
G., R.

Social Welfare—Ref.

St. John (N.B.) Telegraph-Journal
—C.R.

Toronto Weekly Railway & Steam-
boat Guide—Ref.

University of Toronto Law Journal
—Ref.

University of Toronto Quarterly—
Ref.

Vancouver Province—C.R.

Victoria Colonist—C.R.

Winnipeg Free Press—C.R.

World Wide—B., C.R., E., Ea., G.,
N., R., Ru., Wy.

BRITISH

Adult Education—Ref.

Amateur Theatre and Playwright's
Journal—Ref.

An Leabharlann—Ref.

Annals of Botany—Ref.

Antiquaries Journal—Ref.

Apollo—B. & G.

Archaeologia Cambrensis—Ref.

Archaeological Journal—Ref.

Armchair Science—D., Y.

Army and Navy Gazette—C.R.

Artist—Ref., D., D.T., Q., J. R. R.
Collection.

Belfast Northern Whig—C.R.

Bibliographical Notes and Queries
—Ref.

Blackwoods—Ref., C.R., D., D.T.

Bodleian Quarterly Record—Ref.

Books of Today—N., R., Y.

Britannia and Eve—C.R.

British Museum Quarterly—Ref.

British Weekly—C.R., Dov., Ea.

Cambridge Historical Journal—Ref.

Chambers's Journal—Ref., C.R.

Chemistry and Industry—Ref.

Church Quarterly Review—Ref.

Commercial Art and Industry—
Ref., Da., J. R. R. Collection.

Connoisseur—Ref.

Contemporary Review—Ref.

Cornhill—Ref., C.R.

Criterion—Ref.

Current Literature—B. & G.

Curtis's Botanical Magazine—Ref.

Discovery—Ref.

Drama—Ref. (Hallam Room).

Dublin Review—Ref.

Economic Journal—Ref.

Economist—Ref.

Edinburgh Scotsman—C.R.

Electrical Review—Ref., C.R.

Empire Forestry Journal—Ref.

Empire Review—Ref., C.R.

Engineer—Ref., C.R.

Engineering—Ref., C.R.

English Mechanics—C.R.

English Church Music—M.L.

English Historical Review—Ref.

Fighting Forces—Ref.

Flight—Ref., C.R., N.

Folk Lore—Ref.
 Fortnightly Review—Ref.
 Geographical Journal—Ref.
 Geographical Magazine—Ref.
 Hakluyt Society Publications—Ref.
 Hibbert Journal—Ref.
 History—Ref.
 Ibis—Ref.
 Ideal Home—G., Ru.
 Illustrated London News — All libraries.
 International Quarterly of Adult Education—Ref.
 Irish Times—C.R.
 John o' London's Weekly—C.R.
 Journal of Comparative Legislation—Ref.
 Journal of English Folk Dance Society—Ref.
 Journal of Institute of Actuaries—Ref.
 Journal of Parliaments of the Empire—Ref.
 Journal of Royal Aeronautical Society—Ref.
 Journal of Royal Statistical Society—Ref.
 Lancet—Ref.
 Liberal Magazine—Ref.
 Library—Ref.
 Library Assistant—Ref.
 Library Association Record—Ref.
 Library Review—Ref.
 Listener—Ref. (Hallam Room), Da.
 London Mercury—Ref., Dov.
 London Times (Daily)—C.R.
 London Times (Weekly)—B., Dov., E., G., H.
 London Times Literary Supplement—Ref., C.C., C.R., B. & G., D.
 Manchester Guardian (Daily)—C.R.
 Manchester Guardian (Weekly)—C.R.
 Medium Aevum—Ref.
 Mining World—Ref., C.R.
 Music and Letters—M.L.
 Music Teacher—M.L.
 Musical Opinion—M.L.
 National Education Association Journal—Ref.
 National Review—Ref., C.R.
 Natural History Magazine—Ref.
 Nature—Ref., C.R.
 Navy List—Ref.
 Navy Records—Ref.
 New Statesman and Nation—Ref., C.R.
 Nineteenth Century and After—Ref.
 Notes and Queries—Ref.
 Novitates Zoologicae—Ref.
 Numismatic Circular—Ref.
 Oil Engine—Ref.
 Organ—M.L.
 Piano Student—M.L.
 Pictorial Education—B. & G., Da., J. R. R. Collection.
 Political Quarterly—Ref.
 Practitioner—Ref.
 Print-Collectors' Quarterly—Ref.
 Publisher and Bookseller—B. & G., C.R.
 Punch—Ref., B., C.R., Da., D.T., Dov., E., Ea., H., N., Q., R., W., Wy., Y.
 Quarterly Review—Ref.
 Queen—C.R.
 Review of Reviews—Ref., C.R.
 Round Table—Ref., D.T.
 Science Progress—Ref.
 Sight and Sound — Ref. (Hallam Room).
 Slavonic Review—Ref.
 Sociological Review—Ref.
 Spectator—Ref.
 Sphere—Ref., C.R., B. & G., Dov., D.T., G., H.
 Statist—Ref., C.R.
 Strand—C.R., B., Dov., E., G., R., Wy., Y.
 Studio—Ref., B., Ru.
 Sunday Times—C.R.
 Theatre World — Ref. (Hallam Room), D.
 Time and Tide—D.T.
 Town and Country Planning—Ref., C.R.

United Empire—Ref., C.R.

Windsor Magazine—C.R.

AMERICAN

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