READING IN TORONTO 1940

ANNUAL REPORT
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

MISS A. M. WRIGHT

READING
IN
TORONTO

1940

NORMAN BLAIN GASH, K.C., B.A., LL.B.
Chairman of Library Board, 1940

READING
IN
TORONTO

1940

Being the Fifty-seventh Annual Report
of the
Toronto Public Library Board
for the Year 1940

THE RYERSON PRESS - TORONTO

CHAIRMEN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

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 Honor 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, 1937

His Honor Judge J. Herbert Denton, LL.B..... 1903

Robert H. Graham..... 1904

Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.....1905-6-7-8

A. E. Heustis..... 1910

Norman B. Gash, K.C., B.A., LL.B.....1911, 1916, 1922, 1929, 1935, 1940

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, 1936

J. C. M. MacBeth, K.C., B.A.....1932-3, 1938

Henry Glendinning, M.D., C.M., F.T.M.C..... 1939

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD
1940

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

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
RALPH C. DAY
HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.
THOMAS W. BANTON
MRS. RICHARD DAVIDSON
J. C. M. MACBETH, K.C., B.A.
HENRY GLENDINNING, M.D., C.M., F.T.M.C.
FRANK N. WALKER, M.A., M.D.
NEWMAN MALLON, B.A.

Honorary Member: JOHN TURNBULL

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

FRANK N. WALKER, M.A., M.D., *Chairman*

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
RALPH C. DAY
HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.
THOMAS W. BANTON
NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., B.A., LL.B.
MRS. RICHARD DAVIDSON
J. C. M. MACBETH, K.C., B.A.
HENRY GLENDINNING, M.D., C.M., F.T.M.C.
NEWMAN MALLON, B.A.

Honorary Member: JOHN TURNBULL

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

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

CHARLES R. SANDERSON, M.A., B.Sc.

THE LIBRARY HOURS

Reference Library

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

Boys and Girls House

40 St. George Street. Open 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.

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.

Bloor and Gladstone 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.

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

Down Town Branch

42 Adelaide Street West. Open 8.30 a.m. to 8 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 East. 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—entrance on College Street. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Camp Library

Military Camp, Exhibition Park—International Building. Open 2 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily including Sundays.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

Business Office Telephone, KIngsdale 1151 (connecting with all Departments). After 6 p.m. direct connections are made as shown by the telephone directory.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1940

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

It is now our privilege and duty to present the 57th Annual Report of this civic institution, in which, under the corporate name of The Toronto Public Library Board, are vested all its property and assets, as well as its general management, regulation and control.

The Library's operations throughout the past year have been conducted amidst the perils and anxieties of the greatest war in all history, in which the very existence of Britain and her Empire is at stake, as well as the civilization and democracy of the world.

The collapse of her only Ally France in June shocked the world and left Britain alone to face unaided the fierce onslaughts of the mighty hosts of Naziism bent on her destruction and the thraldom of the world, and once again Britain found herself in the perilous situation described by Cowper:

> "Without one friend, before all foes,
> Britain gives the world repose."

Undaunted by this tragedy of France, and with grim determination to preserve freedom in the world, or die in its defence, she took up her desperate task and once again proved herself worthy of Tennyson's glorious tribute:

> "Not once or twice in this fair Island's story
> The path of duty was the way to glory."

In view of these eventful times, with which our Dominion is so vitally concerned, we may well inquire into the contribution a large Library, such as this, can and should make to the successful prosecution of the war by a United Empire.

As this City is the largest centre in Canada for enlistment for overseas service, and its public library the largest in the

Dominion, it is surely our plain duty to assist where opportunities for real service appear and our limited means permit.

This obligation has been recognized by the Board during the year by establishing a Camp Library of carefully selected books and magazines in a suitable building in Exhibition Park for the use in their off-time of the troops assembled there in training. This venture met with the hearty approval and cooperation of the Staff Officers, and the appreciation of the men was shown by their constant use of these facilities. This branch which was temporarily closed on the transfer of the troops for the summer months is now being reopened.

After a visit to this branch the Provincial Inspector of Public Libraries reported that it was "the best he had ever seen in a Camp Library," and that in matter of size, excellent character of books, circulation and appointments, it should be "a model for Camp Library service elsewhere," and he concluded with the practical recommendation that it "deserves government assistance by way of grant." (Will the Administrations concerned please note and implement.)

Then, too, the Library opened a temporary branch for the British Evacuees in Hart House in quarters provided by the University after it had closed for the summer and given the use of that building over to them. This service was much appreciated by them.

Further, in a time of great national emergency, it is vital to quicken and maintain the esprit de corps and morale of the citizens, and how can this be done better than through the medium of a great Public Library by providing them with the latest and best books, magazines and other printed material, relating to current events and important public issues, and many other present-day topics of discussion on which we all need knowledge and understanding as a bulwark against the attacks of alien "isms" seeking the overthrow of freedom and democracy—

> "We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
> That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
> Which Milton held." . . .

As new war industries are being opened up and old ones enlarged, there will be an urgent demand for competent opera-

tives. Canada has few vocational and industrial training schools and these few are of limited scope and equipment, and unemployed workmen, with little, if any, training or experience for such jobs, will naturally look to the Public Library for books and printed matter descriptive of the mechanical arts and processes involved, and by study and experience gradually fit themselves for such work. Already in the United States the Federal and some State Governments are recognizing this urgency by substantial grants for the provision of books and other printed material needed. So far neither our Provincial nor our Federal Government has done anything in this way.

Then again, it was recently reported from England that German bombing of London and other English cities had caused the destruction of many large libraries, with an estimated loss of at least six million volumes.

These libraries will rise again, although many of their contents are irreplaceable, and it is to be expected that in their resurrection the great libraries of the civilized world, which have escaped this destruction, will feel in duty bound to contribute of their own treasure stores to their re-equipment. We must, therefore, keep our Library strong and up-to-date both in the quantity and the quality of its print stores to help in such a meritorious movement.

The detailed reports of the Chief Librarian and of the Heads of the various divisions, along with the statistical and financial reports, are appended to this report, and are so comprehensive and informative of the year's work as to render unnecessary any extended review from the Chair.

It is fitting here, however, to deal with questions relating to the support and management of the Library and its financial operations and status, as well as to make some observations on a few of the salient features of the term and personal and incidental references.

And first as to finances. Here it is to be borne in mind that our Municipal library rate is fixed by the Public Libraries Act at not less than 50c. and not more than $1.00 per capita of the City's population, the exact rate, within these limits, being determined by the City Council from year to year, and the amount so determined is levied on the City's general assessment, as finally revised, and also that both population and assessment

are restricted to the City's corporate limits, and that from the large and ever increasing metropolitan area beyond the Library derives no benefit.

In the tabulation to follow, for the purpose of comparison and convenient reference, we continue the record given in the Chairman's report for 1935 for the then preceding five year period.

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

	Population	*Assessment*
1936	645,482	$977,127,178
1937	648,309	973,734,167
1938	647,805	970,032,667
1939	649,123	967,167,858
1940	648,098	955,103,105

showing an increase of 2,500 in the one, and a decrease of some $22,000,000 in the other.

The civic appropriations for Library maintenance purposes for the period were these:

1936	$464,034
1937	477,140
1938	486,061
1939	467,698
1940	475,744

which, together with the credits brought in each year, provided an operating budget of:

1936	$464,277
1937	477,389
1938	486,280
1939	481,695
1940	478,403

These maintenance receipts, plus debenture charges ($43,896 for 1940), make up the full library rate.

The totals thus produced from taxation in the said period were:

	Amount Produced	*Mill Rate*	*Per Capita Cost*
1936	$518,739	.57	80.4 cents
1937	531,181	.59	81.9 cents
1938	539,398	.60	83.3 cents
1939	520,266	.58	80.1 cents
1940	519,640	.59	80.2 cents

Thus it is seen that our total library maintenance and debenture charges for 1940 were the second lowest for the whole

period, and the per capita rate was about the minimum, and the mill rate only .04c. over the average for this period.

Compared with the preceding five year period average, these total charges for last year were about $12,000 less, the per capita rate .27c. less, and the mill rate only .03c. higher, notwithstanding the large decrease in assessment.

Further, the library debenture debt decreased $160,000 in this period and stood at $306,000 at the end of 1940, as against $697,923 ten years ago.

In 1931, our Library rate was 90.9 cents per capita of a population 20,000 smaller, whilst last year we were obliged to carry on with about 11 cents less per capita, notwithstanding the expansion of our system and increased service rendered.

The soundness of the Board's financial position, and the economy of its administration, may be judged from the above record.

The Board is now faced with certain pressing financial problems requiring an increase in the appropriation for maintenance in at least three items of its budget.

First, for the purchase of books, owing to increased costs. Copyright laws necessitate our buying largely from American publishers, either directly or through their Canadian agencies, and these publications are of the latest and best type and essential to maintaining an adequate service in a great public library. Since the outbreak of war, these costs have increased some 40%, made up of over 10% primary cost, plus 11% exchange, plus 10% import duty imposed by the Dominion Government, plus 8% Sales Tax.

Second, for staff salary increases. For years past the Board has been obliged reluctantly to reject the reasonable requests of our highly trained and efficient staff of assistant librarians, purely from lack of funds, until, at present, it is a situation calling for prompt adjustment in the interest of the service.

Another item that may be mentioned is provision for insurance against claims for damages for injuries occurring to the public on library premises. We cover all library buildings, contents, boilers, elevators, and motor cars, but not such claims as the kind referred to. This has been due partly to the paring down of our estimates from year to year, and partly to the Board's unique experience in never, in its whole history, having

had such an action brought against it. During 1940, however, the Board has received two such claims, one of a minor, but the other of a quite serious nature, through an accident alleged to have happened to a boy at one of our branches. In this case, a writ was issued in September last in the Supreme Court here against the Board for damages, and the action now awaits trial by Jury. Obviously, a substantial increase is needed in the emergency item of our estimates, or, better, an annual provision to insure against such risks.

There has been no major work of construction or alteration done to any of the library premises throughout the year, but all needful repairs have been made by our own mechanical staff, under the supervision of our Maintenance Engineer, Mr. E. Fullerton.

In addition to this, contracts were let and satisfactorily completed for redecorating the interior of parts of our main building at a cost of $462.00; for repairs to the Boys and Girls House at a cost of $387.00; and for a mastic tile floor in the Western Branch Library at a cost of $450.00.

Brief mention may be made now of a few special library activities during the year, carried out under the direction and supervision of the chief librarian.

Revised editions of books compiled and edited by Librarians of the Circulation and of the Boys and Girls Divisions, and entitled "Books for Youth" and "Books for Boys and Girls," respectively, were published for circulation. These comprised large lists of books recommended, with a brief explanatory note to each item. A British Library Journal, recently commenting on these lists, pronounced them "superb" and "thoroughly sound and the best yet produced." Much credit for this work is due to Miss Annie M. Wright and Miss Lillian H. Smith, heads of the Circulation and Boys and Girls Divisions, and their able assistants.

To commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the invention of printing in Europe from movable type, the library cooperated with representatives of the various branches of the Graphic Arts Industries in Toronto in giving a public exhibit in our Reference Library premises in December, illustrative of the progressive development of printing in Canada from the earliest records.

As a souvenir of the occasion, a handbook entitled "Canadian Book of Printing" was published for distribution, illustrative and descriptive of the growth of the art, the editorial work being ably done by Miss Marie Tremaine, of the Reference Division.

Among the special and attractive exhibits displayed at the Canadian National Exhibition, held in August-September last, the Library contributed an exhibit from its treasure stock of old, beautifully illuminated and handsomely bound volumes.

In December Mr. Martin Baldwin, the Curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto, requested the Board for a loan of certain items from the "John Ross Robertson Collection of Historical Pictures" for an Exhibition in the Art Gallery to be held in February next. In making this large and valuable gift to the Library in 1910, Mr. Robertson stipulated that the items in the collection "shall not for any reason whatever be loaned to any person, or persons, or removed from the Library building."

The Board advised Mr. Baldwin of the conditions upon which it had accepted the gift and regretted its inability to accede to his request.

The Ontario Library Association held its Annual Meeting in May last in the auditorium of our Main Circulating Building, when your Chairman had the privilege and pleasure of extending a welcome to its Members on behalf of the Board.

In January last the Honorable Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly celebrated his 50th Wedding Anniversary. At that time he had also served as a member of this Board for forty-six consecutive years, the record of service on this Board from its establishment. In commemoration of these events, the Board adopted a resolution of felicitations to the Honorable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kelly on their Golden Wedding Anniversary, and at the same time congratulations to Mr. Justice Kelly on his long term of faithful and valuable service on the Board. The resolution was beautifully inscribed and illuminated by a talented member of our clerical staff and was handsomely bound and presented to Mr. Justice Kelly.

During the year Miss Frances M. Staton retired from the position of Head of the Reference Division after a remarkable record of fifty years' service in the Library.

Her knowledge, experience, and ability, coupled with her genial manner, were known and appreciated by all who came in contact with her. Suitable recognition of the occasion was made by the Board. The Board is fortunate in being able to retain the services of Miss Staton in another capacity where she will complete some special work in the Reference Division.

During the year Mr. Alexander Stirling, who had been our Head Gardener for four years, and who had been ill for a considerable time, passed away, and Mr. F. C. Noton was appointed in his place.

The year has had its peculiar and difficult problems, 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 cooperation, and their unfailing courtesy.

On behalf of the Board.

NORMAN BLAIN GASH,
Chairman.

January 31st, 1941.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1940

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

Libraries in war time will be a story that can be fully told only when the war is over. In the European countries now occupied by Germany the libraries are already receiving the special attention of the invaders. It is credibly reported that a "Kulturdirektion" has been set up in Paris to "purge" the libraries and bookshops of all books not approved by the Nazis, and to stimulate the distribution of literature presenting only their own views. Two of the three German officials sent to Paris for this work have for years past been members of the International Library Committee which is the working executive group of the International Federation of Library Associations. One of these is Dr. Krüss, the head of the Berlin State Library, a man known to many librarians on this continent who have sat in committee and conference with him and who then believed that he had something in common with themselves.

This Nazi "purge" would be bad enough in itself, but Dr. Krüss has explained his task as that of having "to prepare the transfer of literary, artistic and cultural treasures from the vanquished country to the victorious country." Another of the German officials engaged on this work is Dr. Fuchs, also of the Berlin State Library, who has been appointed inspector of libraries, and is stated to have thrown himself with zeal into the work of pillage, being assisted by officers of the Gestapo.

Thus the Nazis treat the books and libraries they have not been able to destroy.

From Britain there comes the record of the houses of a score of well-known publishers in ruins: Longmans', Hutchinson's (which includes Hurst & Blackett, John Long, Stanley Paul, and others), Nelson's, Collins', Whitaker's, Eyre & Spottiswoode's, Sampson Low's. Simpkin Marshall & Co., which has been the leading wholesale house of the book-trade as well as an outstanding retail firm for 130 years, is a total loss. As a result of losing 3,500,000 books the firm has gone out of business, and ownership and control have been taken over by the Publishers' Association on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Still other publishers have lost stock at the binders. George Allen & Unwin lost 1,400,000 books in sheets. It is estimated in all that some 6,000,000 books are gone. Yet as one commentator said: "Seven years have passed since the Nazis made their first bonfire of books in Germany. Maybe now, however, they have lit a larger fire than they think. If it is to be an ordeal by fire, we know how to take it. Give us ten thousand incendiary bombs raining down on our homes, our shops, our warehouses, rather than a single bleak, obscene flame of book burnings in the village green."

From Britain, too, there come the pitiful stories of main public libraries in ruins; of bands of under-graduates working amidst destruction and fire to salve whatever books they can, even though waterlogged, from one of the biggest university libraries in the country; of a library system in the East end of London which has not one single branch library left undamaged, the two newest and biggest branches not possible of even being made temporarily waterproof; of an internationally known chief librarian, together with the head of his central circulating library, seriously injured and in hospital. These are merely

two or three from a long list of similar stories. Yet throughout Britain the public libraries are struggling to adjust to this cascade of destruction and to give the maximum service which is physically possible.

The British Government has given them a lead by reminding them of the importance of rendering "service to the nation by maintaining, so far as circumstances permit, their recreational and educational facilities." And this is in addition to the library buildings being used for such purposes as food control, national registration, and A.R.P. report centres.

Half the staffs from many libraries are now in the fighting forces, whilst local librarians beyond the age of active fighting service in addition to their own jobs are acting as food controllers or are linked up with the net-work to maintain local information. The Ministry of Information envisages the possible time when every ordinary form of communication may have broken down; when wireless, telephone, telegraph, railway, the mail, and even the newspaper press may have ceased to function. Yet, under such conditions, the Ministry plans to get emergency bulletins to one centre in the community, when the local information officer and his committee will see that they are reproduced and distributed to display points which have previously been carefully selected.

But both the work of these local Information Committees and the part played by the public libraries are much more complicated than this bald statement might indicate. A confidential report from the Information Committee of one grievously bombed city, where the chief librarian is the secretary of the committee, gives a graphic picture of how order was made out of chaos through the large central library being created the headquarters for all information. With civic services disorganized, and with the public welfare offices and all their records destroyed; with crowds of nerve-wracked people seeking news of relatives; with some thousand telegrams from members of H.M. Forces and others asking for news of their people at home; under these conditions the work done in the library, whilst it must have been a nightmare of strain and responsibility, must at the same time have been a service of inestimable value to the community. A central index was made

of all persons enquiring, of all persons being dealt with at emergency centres, and of casualties. A corps of 60 cyclist couriers was organized to track down people not accounted for. Answers could then be given about missing and homeless relatives. Notifications were sent to billeting offices of people needing billets. Telegrams were replied to. Bulletins of information were stencilled (later printed) and posted in 565 places. A loud speaker service was organized on cars which patrolled the city. The public library was the pivot on which the work turned.

Thus the libraries in Britain are playing their part, not only by continuing their normal functions, but by adding others which, also, are of vital consequence in war-time.

To our British colleagues, therefore, the story of a year's work under what are almost normal conditions when compared with their own circumstances must seem a prosaic record. As one British librarian said in acknowledging a couple of our recent publications: "They seem to bring the calm air of reason into our mad world." This must be so. But we ask our British colleagues to believe that we are in no way left unstirred by what is happening across the Atlantic. Elsewhere in this report there is a statement of the war activities of the staff which, under conditions of static salaries, rising costs of living, and doubled or trebled taxation, represents no small achievement. Elsewhere, too, in this report are statements by the heads of the various divisions and departments which tell their own story of the progress and achievement of the year. But through all this, just as the British Government has appealed to the universities in the Dominions to help to maintain standards of scholarship and research during their temporary disruption in Britain, so too we believe that British librarians will regard Toronto's endeavours to maintain the ideals and standards of public libraries in the Dominions as being not without ultimate value to themselves and to the international cause of librarianship.

CHARLES R. SANDERSON,
Chief Librarian.

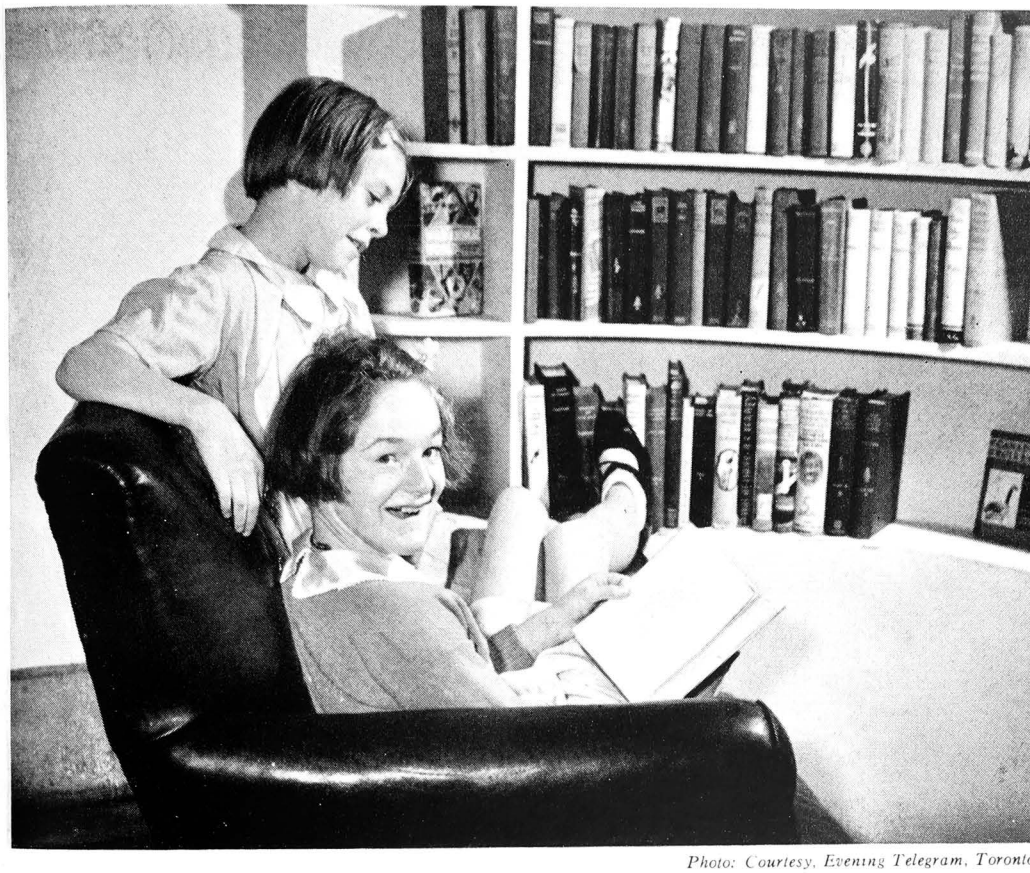

Photo: Courtesy, Evening Telegram, Toronto.

A corner in the library in Hart House for British War Evacuees.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

"The pressure of the contemporary" is urgent and is not to be denied. Unquestionably it is the library's job to keep in touch with the trends of the day, to adapt itself to changing conditions, and to satisfy the varying demands of tumultuous minds.

But equally it is the library's job to preserve a balance and a continuity, especially in times when catastrophic changes cloud the longer view. The authoritative book leavens the day-by-day outlook of the radio and newspaper. The historical approach gives perspective to questions now so close at hand that impartial judgment is extremely difficult. Poetry may seem to have no place in today's world, and yet it has been said that "the importance of poetry is that it gives courage for contemplation, not that it specifies conclusions."

That the librarians of the Circulation Division are well aware of the "pressure of the contemporary," and that they are giving thought to adjusting to its claims is evident as they tell in their reports of the changes which are coming into the lives of their reading public. One librarian says: "We know that war-time activities have completely absorbed the leisure time of many of the most conscientious and most intelligent of our readers. We know, too, that war industry has offered not one job, but two or three to our highly-skilled mechanics, who have always been the backbone of the district; and that war-time industry is responsible for the long hours imposed on the very young in some factories. These young workers, too, in large numbers, had formerly made the library part of their daily routine."

From another library comes the comment: "Many old houses have been condemned by the City, and pulled down, not to be rebuilt till better times. Many home owners have been obliged to share their houses. This has brought old people living on a pension into the district, and they use the library to conceal their loneliness. The people who were on relief a few years ago have found work now, and many of the young people have enlisted or gone into war positions."

In still another district where money has been decidedly scarce, and where the library is looked on as one of the neighbours, the librarian was told: "I'm not reading any more for awhile—my man's at the war, so's the lad. When I settle I'll start again. The first year of a war is always upsetting."

Such conditions are a challenge which it is our job to meet.

Turning to another angle of the contemporary picture, a certain definite emphasis in book demands is more obvious and more easily dealt with. From many librarians come reports such as this: "Every book about the war seems to be in constant circulation, and books on Machine Shop Practice, Aeronautics, Radio, Auto Mechanics, and Boat Building, are much in demand," or again: "We have had reason for pride in the prompt and adequate supply of such book stock as may be useful in furthering Canada's war effort, and in keeping our people informed on all sides of the international problems of the day; and we have reason for encouragement in the many people who have turned to us for aid in these matters of increasing skills, and of adding to knowledge."

The small Branch Library established at the Exhibition Camp for the troops was continued in 1940 until the Camp dispersed in the summer, and has now reopened, with very similar reactions and results to those recorded in last year's report. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that on week days and Sundays the librarians of the Circulation Division continue to give willingly of their own time and energy to the venture, believing it to be a worthwhile link in the work in which they have faith.

So much for the immediate, and we hope in many respects transitory, work of the Circulation Division today. Yet we believe that some seeds sown will result in permanent good.

Behind this our basic work continues. It is doubtless all the more important that in a country still free from the tragedy of war, the normal flow of life should be preserved. But how to summarize adequately and to interpret the steady, solid work which constitutes the contribution which the Circulation Division is making towards that "flow"? Statistical records, for what they are worth, are given elsewhere in this report.

Might we select a few representative extracts from the story of the year's work as told by Branch librarians?

Twelve Girl Guides from this district tried the test for their book lovers' badge at this Branch, with a librarian in charge.

Lists of radio books mailed to two Radio Schools in our district, resulted in the immediate registration of a large number of students.

The Y.W.C.A. asked us to make a display in connection with their Health Fair—books on games, diet, health, exercises, beauty, etc.

The Drama League during 1940 increased its popularity in the community to the extent that at one or two plays, standing room only was available. Study group evenings, in between plays, were introduced.

At Christmas time four library cards were bought as Christmas presents for county borrowers. One lady said: "I've told my friend a lot about the books I've been getting, I'm sure she would like a year's subscription to the library better than a magazine."

We have many English children, and mothers, or nurses, using our library, as well as refugees from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Holland.

In 1940 Interloan filled a total of 14,845 requests for Branches, the largest year in its history. The Poster Pool circulated 1,651 posters for display work.

At the Hospital for Incurables the monthly average circulation in 1939 was 503. In 1940 it was 700.

One of our young readers won a scholarship in history, and attributed her success to the books she had read from our Branch. She came in to thank us and to ask our advice as to what books she should buy with her scholarship award.

At the groups for the study of the Problems of Child Life held at our library in cooperation with the Home and School Club, the attendance ranged from 60-80.

Two efforts were made to contact the Trade Unions of our district. The first, with the Book Binders, was very success-

ful, largely through the interest of their secretary, and the cooperation of our Bindery staff.

During the year the reader's advisor, among numerous other requests, compiled 101 lists, found material for the preparation of 68 papers, and assisted with the programmes of 28 clubs.

In fiction reading we have fewer demands for the purely "escapist" novel, and the continued success of a book such as "How green was my valley" shows that a good story, well written, has a steady popularity, under any conditions. . . . More attention is being given to descriptive and factual accounts in the various arms of the Services, and recently toward such books as Laski's "Where do we go from here?" which presents a programme for the future. But here again, the appeal of such a book as "Memory-hold-the-door"—a personal record of charm and integrity, but having no topical interest, is constant.

In cooperation with other departments of the library an interesting project was undertaken last summer when the library was asked to arrange several exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Circulation Division's share of these was to plan a display of biography depicting "Women who have helped build the world" in the Women's Building; and to supply suitable books for the four model Canadian houses exhibited in the International Building, illustrative of the idea that books are an important and accepted "furnishing" of every Canadian home. We felt these displays held added publicity value for the library in that they put books where they ought to be—so mixed up with people's other interests that they become an inevitable part of them.

Although of necessity, in war time many adult readers are forced to curtail their reading, the Circulation Division librarians feel there is no reason why the work with 'teen age readers should be allowed to lag. It is one place where the librarian can make an immediate, constructive, and lasting contribution to the "different" world that must come. The boys and girls of today, who will shoulder responsibility tomorrow, need all the training to think internationally, critically, yet sanely, and all the encouragement "to see life steadily and see it whole" that

we can give them. In this we believe that books can play an important part.

During the year the accepted methods of intermediate work were followed. Emphasis was placed on reading as a pleasure rather than a duty. Inevitably, too, the new curriculum continues to influence reference work with students, as this note from the Kipling Room shows: "In September 1940, 178 questions were recorded, compared to 71 during September 1939; in October 1940, 310 compared to 107 in October 1939." An interesting side-line in intermediate work resulted when an intermediate librarian worked with the Boys and Girls Department in the provision of a library for British évacuée children at Hart House during the summer.

1940 saw the publication of BOOKS FOR YOUTH (an annotated guide for 'teen age readers, of about 1,000 titles, based on the experience of Circulation Division librarians with the books the boys and girls really enjoy). During the compilation of the list, a copy of each of the books included was bought for a special display collection. Since the aims of the list were to provide recreational reading and also to offer interesting supplementary reading suggestions to students, teachers, and librarians, we thought some of the High Schools of the City might be interested in having a display of the books at the school. It was necessary only to start the ball rolling. In some cases the Branch librarians made the approach to their local school, but as the idea spread the schools themselves began asking for the display. A representative collection of about 500 books has been loaned to each school for a week. In practically every case a librarian has accompanied the books, arranging them attractively, sometimes speaking to the assembled upper or lower school in the auditorium, sometimes talking to each class as they came to the school library to browse among the collection.

This librarian's notes on one school are typical of the others: "Lower form interest centred mostly around the books on sports, aviation, and etiquette, while senior students were enthusiastic about biography, science, and vocations, and asked about the most recent books on world conditions. Requests for 'World's end,' 'Oliver Wiswell,' and 'Inside Asia' indicated that the High School student of today keeps abreast of modern literature.

A war guest who had read 'Royal flush' and the 'Proud servant' asked for other books by Margaret Irwin. The interest in the old land is apparently not yet supplanted by that in the new.

"A reflection of the new enthusiasm for books was soon apparent at our Branch where students came with the lists they had compiled at the school. They were rather skeptical of the worn or rebound copy of a book which had appeared in the display resplendent in a bright paper jacket, but on the librarian's assurance that the contents were the same, they went off with the book of their choice."

In another school, a teacher, spurred on by the enthusiasm of his students, asked if a librarian could go to the school to give weekly talks on different phases of reading to his class. While we had to decline this invitation regretfully as being beyond the scope of the library's work, yet this evidence of the need in the schools makes us hopeful that a way may be found before long for its fulfilment.

Speaking for still another school the principal wrote to the Chief Librarian: "Our students were delighted, at first with the attractive array of new covers, but very shortly with the contents as well. Even students whose school day was over at two-thirty or three-ten, remained till five o'clock to read."

These displays, which have been used in High Schools in all parts of the City, are still in progress and the results are proving most encouraging. They mean renewed cooperation between the school and the Branch Librarian of each district, and a renewed interest in reading among the 'teen-age boys and girls of Toronto.

Of course a day-by-day record of "work in progress" doesn't tell the whole story of the Circulation Division. During the year three lists were issued by committees of librarians—"Books for Youth," already mentioned, "Business Books," and our annual "150 Recommended Books of the Last Three Years." The Book Talk Group holds enthusiastic meetings monthly, and has this year secured the services of an experienced critic, with beneficial results. Not a week goes by but requests come to the library for speakers for groups of one kind or another. The Discussion Club also meets monthly, carrying on a varied programme of current topics.

Nine Circulation Division librarians completed the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science at the University of Toronto Library School during the year. Central Library staff completed their year's study of the "Books of the '30's" by collecting the papers given at the staff meetings in *Central Comment*, an attractive staff paper. Every member of the Circulation Division staff reads faithfully and widely. A full share of work is willingly undertaken.

But they are human. Increasing responsibilities (not only professionally, but also financially as demanded of a Canadian citizen today), and absence of well-earned salary increases, make poor team mates for a long journey. Toronto Public Library standards are second to none on this continent, but it becomes increasingly obvious that the restoration of the salary schedule in 1941 is essential to a continued high standard of service.

ANNIE M. WRIGHT,
Head of Circulation Division.

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

The past year has been one of the most interesting in the history of the Division. 1940 has witnessed a great change in the emphasis of Canadian reference service. It is noticeable that programme planning for clubs interested in travel and the reading of papers on miscellaneous topics has almost ceased, while there is a vast increase in questions on aeronautics, tooling for factories, and a much livelier interest in foreign affairs, the British Commonwealth and the Dominion. Debating is popular again. Material pro and con on such topics as the St. Lawrence Waterway, State Medicine and the Control of Education in Canada is continually requested. Thus the work of the Division has become more intensive in character.

The telephone enquiry work shows an increase of 2,000 calls over 1939. More than 12,000 calls were handled and there is a need for better telephone arrangements. A direct outgoing line would improve matters.

During the year there has also been a steady increase in the use of the Government Documents, especially in the use of the

many wartime Acts and Regulations. Among reports of special interest received are the Reports, Appendices, Mimeographed studies, Evidence, Digest and Exhibits of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (of which this Division has collected over two hundred items), and also such wartime publications as the Daily Releases from the Office of the Director of Public Information, and the Records of War Contracts awarded by the Dominion Government.

The Map Collection has had an interesting use. During the days of National Registration last August when Canadians had forced upon their consciousness the realization of the country of origin of their forbears, many a European map of the date of the original settler's date of arrival was consulted to deduce the exact national location of certain towns and villages.

The practice of conducting groups through the Reference Library has been continued, and among those introduced to the many services of the Division this year have been the Bookbinders' Union, Toronto Field Naturalists' Club, Special Libraries Association, student nurses in training in the hospitals, teachers and students from the city schools, and classes from the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto.

An important event in the book world was the celebration in 1940 of the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing from movable metal types. Modern typography originated in a period when Western Europe was passing from a hundred years of war and devastation into an era of unprecedented cultural expansion. Printing was the efficient agent of the dissemination of that culture in the Old and New Worlds—a culture destined to stimulate the democratic way of life and ultimately *popular* education and *public* libraries. So the achievements of print and the development of its mechanical processes through 500 years are fittingly celebrated in 1940. The Toronto Public Library was one of some 25 Toronto organizations which formed a "500th Anniversary Committee to celebrate the quinquecentennial of the invention of the art of printing from movable types." The committee arranged a series of events through the year—a banquet, church services, school projects, an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, and the publication of a book.

In all of these events the Reference Division participated. For the banquet in May it supplied designs for the menu: ancient scrolls, illuminated manuscripts, printers' marks, etc., from which local craftsmen produced a beautiful commemorative scroll menu, already a collectors' piece. For the church services in June, information on the story of printing was furnished to clergymen. In the exhibit of printing and graphic arts productions and machinery at the Canadian National Exhibition, August-September, the Reference Division displayed some hundred books. One group demonstrated the finest achievements of modern fine printing; another, "Canadiana," showed how print has recorded the essential features of Canadian life since the beginning of the British regime. The Reference Division also prepared the text of a fifteen-page booklet, *Printing the Mother of Progress*, a story of the development of the craft and its place in industry today. The booklet was printed by craft members of the Committee and distributed in thousands of copies to visitors at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The final events in the year's celebration were the *Canadian Book of Printing* and the Canadian Exhibition of Printing and Graphic Arts in December. They were conceived, a little book and a big display, as means of interesting school children and assisting them in preparing printing projects for the city-wide school competitions. The importance of the occasion, however, and indications as the year ran on of the potential interest of a wider public, influenced the Committee and the Library to expand the book and the Exhibition. The former became *A Canadian Book of Printing: How Printing came to Canada and the Story of the Graphic Arts told mainly in pictures*, 130 pages with 120-odd illustrations. The text and pictures were prepared in the Reference Division and the book itself produced through the co-operative effort of members of the graphic arts industry in Toronto, thirty-two of whom contributed cash, and thirty-two, material and labour. To these public-spirited gentlemen, the Toronto Public Libraries owe a peculiar debt of gratitude. The library distributed about 2,500 copies of the book, some 500 within the profession and 2,000 as souvenirs to visitors at its Exhibition in December.

The Canadian Exhibition of Printing and Graphic Arts held in the gallery of the Reference Library, December 6-20, 1940,

was probably the most comprehensive display of book-work ever presented in Toronto. It comprised about 500 pictures (many of them produced in the library's photographic department) arranged in sequence around the walls with running captions, and a parallel series of about 500 books on tables. Pictures and books demonstrated the progression of methods of communicating ideas by graphic symbols—from primitive picture writing, invention of alphabets, through the development of numerous styles of handwriting in Western Europe, to reproduction of handwriting from wood blocks and movable metal types. Then followed the spread of typography through Europe and the New World, its introduction and growth in each of the provinces of the Dominion during the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries. The mechanical processes of book-making were shown from the making of type to the binding of a volume. Illustration processes before and after the invention of photography were demonstrated with tools, plates, proofs, and with illustrated books. To many printing craftsmen, to the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers, to the printing shops and art departments of many secondary schools throughout the province, the Library is grateful for their co-operation in arranging this Exhibition. With it ended Toronto's celebration of an event remarkable in the history of the western world, the invention of printing from movable metal types.

During the year exhibits shown in the Reference display case included cartoons by Bruce Bairnsfather, British anti-gossip posters, fine printing from the Kelmscott and Shakespeare Head Presses, Audubon prints, plates in magazines and books on jewellery, porcelain figurines, jade carvings, the manufacture of Nylon, and the soilless growth of plants. The Limited Editions Club Shakespeare set in thirty-nine volumes was also displayed and proved of great interest. For a meeting of the Toronto Field Naturalists' Club a natural history display was arranged in the Exhibition Gallery showing reference books, a collection of Hugh M. Halliday nature photographs, an aquarium and mounted specimens provided by the courtesy of the Sprague Troyer Natural Science Service.

During 1940 the microphotography service made 591 photographs and 42 reproductions of John Ross Robertson Collection pictures for the use of readers, and 206 photographs and many

feet of film for use in the library. In spite of the war which made the filming of valuable books in England very difficult, University Microfilms has supplied the library with 236 more titles in continuation of the series that is eventually to include all books printed in the English language before 1550. Excellent films of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* are being received regularly and are proving popular with readers.

During 1940 work on the manuscript collection was continued with the object of making the manuscripts, many of which have been in the library for fifty years, fully accessible to historians. Papers were sorted and arranged and a list prepared and published under the title *Preliminary Guide to the Manuscript Collection in the Toronto Public Libraries.*

The eighteenth number of the *Canadian Catalogue of Books* was published in the Spring of 1940, with the subjects arranged alphabetically instead of by the Dewey Decimal Classification in the hope that this simplified arrangement will make the list more usable to general readers.

In reply to a request, a list of writings on Canadian music and writings on music by Canadians, was compiled by a member of the staff. This list, revised and expanded, was published in the *Ontario Library Review* for November, 1940. The Division co-operated with the Editorial Committee of the American Library Association *Booklist* by freeing a member of the staff to assist in writing an article and compiling a list of books on Canada. This work was published as Part II of the February 1941 *Booklist.* Likewise staff members were provided with time in which to serve on the Editorial Committee of *Subscription Books Bulletin* of the American Library Association, and to assist the work of the Reference Committee of the Ontario Library Association.

The number of books issued by the Division during 1940 was 300,782. From the Hallam Room the circulation statistics were: Government Documents, 47,930; Patent Records, 19,564 Technical books, 20,703. Telephone calls received and answered during the year were 12,695. Donations received during 1940 numbered 1,649, of which 108 were bound and 1,541 unbound. The additions to the Reference collection in 1940 included 3,069 books, of which 172 were bound periodicals, 617 pamphlets

and 251 patents. The total number of books in the Reference Library at the close of 1940 was 174,225.

In conclusion of this report I should like to take the opportunity of saying that after 48 years' service as head of the Reference Division, my career in that capacity has now come to a close. To look back almost half a century seems a very long time, but my work has always been so congenial and enjoyable that it appears to have shortened the years to about half that period.

To the Staff I want to express my most sincere appreciation of their ever loyal co-operation, and to say that it is to their untiring zeal and efficient service that the progress and advancement of the Reference Division is to be attributed.

FRANCES M. STATON,
Head of Reference Division.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

Of all the memorable happenings of the year, the coming of the British children under the government evacuation scheme stands out as one of the most interesting projects in which we were privileged to participate. At Hart House, the Reception Centre for the children, a large attractive room was placed at the disposal of our library, well furnished with leather armchairs and chesterfields, rugs and refectory tables, all making as persuasive as possible the "invitation to read" extended by the thousand books provided by the library.

On Friday afternoon, August 23rd, the eagerly awaited first arrivals from overseas came to the library room. Frances Trotter of Boys and Girls House and Sadie Jordan of the Intermediate Department were in charge the entire time the room was in use, and other librarians were called on from time to time to tell stories and give puppet shows.

From the first there was no hesitation on the part of the visitors in making the fullest use of the books, and it was obvious that in the company of Dr. Dolittle, Tom Sawyer, The Swallows and Amazons, and many other books, they were

completely at home. In five minutes after they entered, the room was filled with reading boys and girls, sitting on the chairs, lying on the rugs or leaning against the shelves. As the days passed we were more and more pleased with their ready response to the books provided as they seized upon a familiar title saying, "Oh! We have this in our school!" or "I want this book, I heard it at home on the wireless." The children asked for Indian and cowboy stories, and for books about Canada with obvious interest in reading about the country they were seeing for the first time. We were all disappointed that with the distribution of these children to permanent homes the government plan for bringing British children to Canada was suspended.

All through the year many British and European children, who have been brought to Canada under private arrangements, have come to our children's rooms. We shall not soon forget the warmth of their smiles when they were told that as guests of Canada they are given honorary membership in the library. Many are now regular and enthusiastic borrowers, and members of the various dramatic and puppet clubs. These children are many of them strange, lonely, and disturbed in this new land and in adapting themselves to the new environment which has been so suddenly thrust upon them. The library can play a great part in the future of these as well as of our own Canadian children, for in books they not only find a link between the home they have left and the new home across an ocean, but they find in the tales of heroes and great men, or in the stories of everyday boys and girls like themselves, that truth and courage are the enduring things, and that while they endure, freedom shall not die. One of the children expressed it this way: "Books like *Little Men* tell plain simple rules to obey if you want to amount to something."

G. Stanley Hall said that the best test of every human institution is how much it contributes to bring youth to the ever fullest possible development. In the face of an increase of fifty thousand in circulation over last year's record-breaking figures we ask ourselves, is there a danger as our statistics grow and grow and our system becomes, has to become, more and more efficient, of our becoming somewhat mechanized ourselves? The days of knowing most of the library children at least by sight and very many by name and personality, of reading

picture books with the pre-school stragglers-in between two and three-thirty in the afternoon, of discussing the books they are reading with the older children after school—the days of these leisurely contacts are past. The result of this is seen in the fact that the books which require some introduction by the librarian, such as standard fiction, have not circulated in proportion as much as they did when time was not at such a premium. The children's librarians are aware of this problem and are trying to solve it through book talks to large groups since they know that boys and girls in their early 'teens are the rightful possessors of these standard books. They have the leisure to read them and at no other period in their lives will the tragedy of Amy Robsart or Sidney Carton be so moving, nor will the debonair escapades of D'Artagnan be so thrilling.

The children's librarians are faced with the fact that as the numbers of children using the libraries increase, they can hope to give personal advice and help to only a small proportion, so that at the very time when circumstances are conspiring to send new and eager borrowers to us, there is increasing danger that many of them will take away books unsuited to their interest or capacity and so become discouraged. The closer co-operation with schools has helped us to meet this danger to some extent through school classes coming to our children's rooms during school hours. The number of teachers who brought classes to the library in 1940 is 1,386. Four years ago only 290 classes came. While this kind of co-operation cuts seriously into their time for preparation for the after school rush, the children's librarians welcome it, not only because of the opportunity it offers to introduce books to larger groups of children, but also because to many teachers it is a revelation of their pupils' outside interests and reading. We are accustomed to hearing teachers say "I don't know what we would do without the library," but if formerly they looked on us as a source of informational material only, these visits with their classes do much to overcome the tendency to make books for school studies the major interest in children's reading. This was shown in a concrete way by a note sent by a teacher to a children's librarian after a class visit which said, "If you have any books you want to make known to the children and will send them to me I might be a passably good agent for the purpose."

The appearance of *Books for Boys and Girls* in the Spring marked the culmination of three years intensive re-reading and re-valuation of the entire field of children's literature. The news of the publication of our list was evidently heard in far places, since, as well as orders from all over Canada and the United States, England and Scotland, there were orders for copies from the Barbados, South Africa, Brazil and from Hong Kong, China.

The children feel that the librarians who went voyaging in the realm of children's literature discovering "all the best books" are more to be praised than any number of Marco Polos. The many new titles added to our list have been eagerly seized on by the children. The librarians report that *Books for Boys and Girls* itself is constantly referred to by the children who browse in it just as they do among the books themselves. A devotee of animal stories pores over the Natural History section to discover what he has still to look forward to or a reader of fairy tales is seen laboriously counting the titles in order to compare the number with those she has read. Older boys and girls especially seem to find the list fascinating reading and will spend half an hour at a time turning the pages and reading here and there, obviously quite absorbed by the discovery of such variety of suggestion and information.

Looking back on a year overshadowed with great and often terrible happenings it is not always easy to see the road by which we have come, but some conclusions can be drawn from the pattern that emerges. They are, that children show a sustained interest in the library, that there is a definite direction shown in their reading toward a love of reading for its own sake, and that these offer a challenge to the library that we should meet these interests and carry them further.

What strange turn the future will give to our work is a question for interesting speculation. Will the British Government re-open its plan of mass evacuation of children in the Spring? Will children of other nations eventually come to Canada that they may ease the food problem in Europe? These are some of the things of which we think as a momentous year in history comes to an end.

LILLIAN H. SMITH,
Head of Boys and Girls Division.

THE CATALOGUING DIVISION

The regular classifying and cataloguing of new books and pamphlets pursued its steady way in 1940, as may be seen from the tabulated statistics at the end of this report. One or two items of our work deserve further mention.

The work of checking our holdings for inclusion in the second edition of the Union list of serials has continued throughout the year. In December we reached the letter Z. To date, we have 2,634 entries in this list of which 190 did not appear in the earlier edition.

Since the beginning of the war the British Ministry of information and the Canadian Director of public information have distributed pamphlets, press releases and other material dealing with aspects of the war. The total number of pieces received from each government is well over 1,000 and is increasing weekly. This very interesting material is available through the Reference catalogue under the name of the department by which it is distributed and the subject *European war, 1939—Propaganda.*

To the Reference catalogue 271 new subjects were added during the year. Our file under Mines and mining was split up among seventeen Library of Congress subjects not previously in our catalogue among which are Mine hoisting, Mineral industries, Mines and mineral resources, Mining industry and finance. The subject Public welfare is used to bring our material on the social services up to date. European war, 1939- is now represented under 31 subdivisions and Aeroplanes under 21.

One of the most valuable publications received during 1940, was the Report of the Royal commission on dominion provincial relations, popularly known as the Sirois report. The report itself with its Appendices and Studies comprises 32 volumes; the Report of proceedings another 27 volumes and the Digest of Briefs and evidence a single volume. In addition to this we have 165 Briefs and Submissions presented to the Commission. These briefs and submissions range from large volumes presented by each of the Provinces of Canada, except Alberta, to a few numbered leaves presented by various organizations such as the Home and property owners' association of Winnipeg,

Publications of the Toronto Public Libraries during 1940.

the Taxpayers' protective association of Edmonton, and the Canadian nurses' association. Each of these appears in the catalogue under author and subjects. The Case for Alberta, presented to the sovereign people of Canada and their governments, covers for Alberta the ground covered by the submissions of the other provinces and may also be found in the library.

This year, we were able to revise the catalogue at three of the branches, Gerrard, Queen and Lisgar, and Western.

The replacing of some of our old typewriters by new ones has made easier the production of clear, legible cards for the various catalogues; while the introduction of the élite type for the Reference catalogue has resulted in a considerable saving of much needed space.

Several changes took place in the Division. Miss Sadie Marston who had been a member of the professional staff for some years resigned, as did also two members of the clerical staff, Miss Hazel Idle and Miss Lorna Agassiz.

Tabulated Statistics, 1940

Circulation Division:

New titles catalogued:		
Classed	2,151	
Foreign	132	
Music	132	
Total number		2,415
Books catalogued		16,306
Books transferred from Branches to Central		324
Cards filed in catalogues		63,997
Of these 13,588 were filed in Central catalogue.		

Reference Division:

New Titles catalogued	1,494
Books catalogued	3,694
Pamphlets catalogued	926
Library of Congress cards used	3,352
Cards filed in catalogue	32,928

Hallam Room:

New titles catalogued for Drama collection	67
Books catalogued	275
Cards filed in catalogue	21,95

Telephone enquiries answered	1,256

Gertrude M. Boyle,
Head of Cataloguing Division.

THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Report for year ending December 31st, 1940:

New registrations during 1940:		
Adult borrowers	24,835	
Juvenile borrowers	16,271	
		41,106
Unexpired transfers from Juvenile Department		1,669
Transfers from Juvenile to Adult Department		2,573
Postcard notices of books overdue		40,759
Borrowers notices of books overdue		21,560
Renewed applications		18,891
Renewed filled cards		22,785
Lost cards replaced		9,020
Changes of address		14,148
Cards cancelled for fines		2,681
Applications cancelled and removed from files		450
Medical Health Officer slips issued		173
Books taken by Medical Health Office		478
Books collected		1,453
Total Registration at December 31, 1940		198,078

ADA E. RUSE.

THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION

This was a normal year in the J. Ross Robertson gallery so far as visitors' interest was concerned, the attendance being about the average for the past few years. But the increasing usefulness of the collection in providing material for reproduction purposes was in evidence during the year, the greater number of pictures reproduced having been photographed in the Reference Department, a service which has proved of great value to artists, authors, and publishers. Besides pictures of Toronto, some of which are always on exhibit in the gallery, there were on view scenes of the Western provinces, water colours of British regiments which served in Canada, prints depicting events in the French regime, sketches of vessels which sailed on Canadian waters, and illustrations of the life of the North American Indian.

The work of rebacking the frames is nearing completion and will assist in preserving the collection. Four items were added during the year, one, a photograph of John Ross Robertson and a group of friends calling on New Year's Day, 1866, was donated by Mrs. Hopkinson.

LOAN PICTURE COLLECTION

During 1940 the number of clippings in the Loan Picture Collection passed the quarter-million mark and by the end of the year there were 256,500 pictures available for circulation. The number of pictures loaned was in excess of those circulated in any former year. There is an increase in the number of artists making use of the files and the diversity of their problems makes extensive demands on the resources of the collection. We have also had a greater number of enquiries from the newspapers. This was especially true at the time of the Battle of France, when we had constant requests for material pertaining to the news of the day.

War conditions are reflected in the constant demand for pictures dealing with world events, and particularly those depicting the activities of the British fighting forces. We are endeavouring to keep the files as up-to-date as possible on modern equipment, so that we may be able to supply clippings on each new development in the army, navy, and air force as soon as pictorial material is available.

ELSPETH SMITH.

THE BINDERY AND BOOK REPAIR DEPARTMENT

The course of this Department during 1940 was rather similar to our Empire's fortunes of war during the same period. The first six months were difficult and discouraging, a struggle against greatly superior numbers. But as the year drew to a close the situation eased somewhat, though still perilous and with much remaining to be done. At first month after month more books came in than could be handled. Some alleviation came from a slight lessening of the incoming work during the latter half of the year and the situation became more manageable. So far, however, any decrease there may be in circulation has not effected a relative reduction in the number of books being sent to this Department.

As predicted in previous reports the School Libraries have added appreciably to our work. In 1940 2,705 books were received from the Schools and 1,141 from the Settlement Houses.

It may be seen from the following statistics that the number of paper-bound books reinforced or given pressboard covers is almost twice that of any preceding year.

The binding of periodicals for the Reference Division is still in arrears, but it is hoped that the lessening of the pressure in other quarters may permit more of these to be done in 1941.

Many visitors to the Library were shown through the Department during the year. Among them were groups from various schools, the University and the Bookbinders' Union. A display of library bookbinding and a demonstration of book mending was arranged for the Easter meeting of the Ontario Library Association.

STATISTICS, BINDERY AND BOOK REPAIR

	Circulation Division	*Reference Division*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
Books repaired	31,783	478	28	32,289
Books rebound	9,859	77	—	9,936
New books bound	617	365	78	1,060
Periodicals bound	154	196	—	350
Paper bindings reinforced	10	209	—	219
Paper bindings in pressboards	132	75	4	211
New books stamped	16,164	2,175	—	18,339
Old books stamped	4,748	—	—	4,748
Books discarded	1,085	—	—	1,085

TERENCE W. BARCLAY,
Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY CLUB

1940 has made increasing demands on the Library Club House, and the Committee has had to consider rising food cost which yet may necessitate an increase in the scale of prices for meals served in the tea room. There were 13,782 meals served in the past year, an increase of 837 over 1939, and there were 119 special parties. The special Christmas dinner had an attendance of 150.

The High School Division of the Ontario Library Association held its annual meeting at the Club House.

In addition to minor repairs the drawing-room walls were painted, but no large piece of decorating was undertaken. New dishes were bought for the tea room.

To accommodate the Sewing Circle organized under the direction of the War Committee the library at the Club House was given over for its use on Monday evenings.

As an experiment the tea room was kept open during August, and although the use made of it was less than average, the Committee felt that the plan was successful.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JANUARY 16TH, 1940 TO JANUARY 15TH, 1941

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance on hand Jan. 16th, 1940	$160.58	Wages	$2,015.52
Fees	668.00	Food	3,576.68
Meals	4,447.62	Petty Expenses	71.82
Parties	659.24	Telephone and Renovating	192.60
Library Club House Sales	419.25	Laundry and Gas	370.96
Bank Interest	.19	Cash on hand	5.00
		Balance in Bank	122.30
	$6,354.88		$6,354.88

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Balance in Bank Jan. 16th, 1940	$835.43	Dominion of Canada War Bond	$500.00
Bank Interest	2.06	Balance in Bank	345.61
Bond Interest	8.12		
	$845.61		$845.61

MARGARET BAIRD,
Convener, 1940.

HELEN M. O'REILLY,
Treasurer, 1940.

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

During the year 1940 the Toronto Public Library Association held four regular meetings, and one special meeting on the salary situation. The Executive met eight times. Mr. Norman B. Gash, K.C., Chairman of the Library Board, kindly consented to act as Honorary President of the Association for the year.

At the regular meeting in April, the Library Dramatic Club presented two enjoyable one-act plays. Scenes were taken from "Call it a day" and "The charlady and the angel." In October Mr. C. R. Sanderson gave an informal talk on the Toronto Public Libraries system, some of its special problems and a general survey of its development in the last decade. The reports of the War Committee and the Salary Committee were featured at the December meeting. Miss Edith Amsden spoke for the former and Miss Lillias Alexander for the latter. The fourth meeting of the year, held in January, 1941, was the regular business meeting and election of officers.

The year 1940 brought increased efforts on the part of the Salary Committee to obtain the re-operation of the salary

schedule, suspended since 1931. As a result a brief to the City Council has been drawn up and printed and has been endorsed by the Toronto District Trades and Labor Congress.

The work of the War Committee which has been so generously supported by the staff as a whole, whether members of the Association or not, is described in the report on Staff War Activities.

In December a committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Annie M. Wright, was appointed to co-operate with the Library Association of Ottawa to consider the formation of a Canadian Library Association, which would act on matters of national concern to Canadian libraries.

The Association was represented during 1940 in the Home and School Council, the Local Council of Women, and in a new sub-committee of the Local Council of Women, the Arts and Letters Committee.

Membership for the year was 119, an increase of 25 over last year.

FLORENCE B. MURRAY,
President.

ALICE CARSCALLEN,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR YEAR ENDING JANUARY 22, 1941

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Cash on hand	$3.07	Home and School Council Fee	$2.00
Balance in bank Jan., 1940	123.70	Local Council of Women Fee	5.00
Fees	242.00	Donation to Dramatic Club	10.00
Sundries	3.08	Donation to War Committee	15.00
Bank interest	.69	Expenses re Association meetings	38.05
		Expenses of Salary Committee	62.46
		Flowers	22.75
		Gifts	36.45
		New supplies	20.09
		Petty expenses	14.19
			225.99
		Cash on hand Jan. 20, 1941	2.82
		Balance in bank Jan. 20, 1941	143.73
	$372.54		$372.54

THE DRAMATIC CLUB

The Dramatic Club enjoyed an active and progressive year.

In April the club presented before members of the Association and their friends, a one-act play, *The charlady and the angel*, by Horace Shipp, and a scene from *Call it a day*, by Dodie Smith. The plays were directed by Mr. W. A. Atkinson.

During June the members of the club took part in a Welfare Pageant put on by the Canadian Red Cross in Varsity arena.

The annual meeting was held on June 8th at Miss Jarvis' home in King. Officers were elected and plans made for Fall meetings. Meetings were therefore held in October and November. Scenes from plays and skits were presented.

NORMA BENNETT,
President.

DOROTHY S. THOMAS,
Secretary.

STAFF WAR ACTIVITIES

In addition to voluntary work connected with the library for troops in training at Exhibition Park (the library being kept open for seven days each week and for all holidays) the staff of the Toronto Public Libraries contributed $573 in June towards the provision of an ambulance. This fund, combined with sums raised by two other groups in the city, purchased an ambulance for the hard-pressed British Red Cross.

In July the Toronto Public Library Association appointed Edith Amsden convener of a special committee to co-ordinate its war activities. With the setting up of the special committee, members of the Association were asked for a regular small money subscription. The contributions began in September and nearly $300 was collected by the end of the year. The members were also anxious to help with the scheme for refugee children. Twin sisters, eight years of age, were coming out under the British government's scheme to an aunt in Toronto, but there was need of financial assistance in the household that was to receive them. This the Association pledged itself to pro-

vide. The arrival of the children was being anxiously awaited when the government scheme was suspended. The Association then offered to defray the cost of the passages, but by this time mid-winter had arrived and the mother of the girls, unable to feel any assurance of a safe voyage, deferred their sailing. A box of rationed articles and war luxuries was sent to the family for Christmas, together with gifts to others on active service in whom the Association was interested.

Meanwhile the Association was responding to the appeal for clothing for the homeless in Britain, and 134 new garments, 3 complete layettes, and 44 used garments were dispatched. At the same time work was going on in connection with the provision of "ditty bags" for sailors as Christmas gifts. Each bag holds about twenty articles, at least three of which are hand-knitted. As a result of this project 105 bags were forwarded to the Navy League, the net cost of the contents being some $505, apart from the personal work of knitting. On the evening when the ditty bags were presented an open collection produced the additional sum of $46.

At the end of the year an appeal was received on behalf of the men of the British merchant marine. Wool to the value of $150 was issued to members of the Association and 166 knitted articles were dispatched within a six-week period.

This report covers activities only during the year 1940. The work is continuing in full progress, and, of course, it represents only one part of the personal contribution being made by the staff, very many of whom are also sharing in the war work being done by other organizations in the city.

First instalment of "ditty bags" produced by the members of the Toronto Public Library Association as Christmas gifts for sailors, 1940.

USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see table on page 45)

	1940	1939
Reference, including government documents, patent specifications, maps	**300,782**	**330,254**
Adult Circulating Libraries:		
1. Central	387,602	416,118
2. Northern	182,085	183,999
3. Danforth	174,421	186,934
4. Deer Park	170,769	177,558
5. Down Town	155,743	164,228
6. High Park	151,350	162,612
7. Runnymede	148,411	149,141
8. Earlscourt	146,628	155,237
9. Yorkville	140,982	148,674
10. Beaches	138,392	140,839
11. Bloor and Gladstone	133,524	146,012
12. Wychwood	113,932	106,446
13. Eastern	111,190	126,557
14. Riverdale	101,728	115,172
15. Gerrard	101,109	103,673
16. Queen and Lisgar	85,266	89,590
17. Western	82,636	84,761
Exhibition Park Camp	8,736*	2,682†
Dunn (Hospital)	8,403	4,527
Music	23,186	24,809
	2,566,093	**2,689,569**

Boys and Girls Libraries:	1940	1939
1. Boys and Girls House	119,195	120,059
2. Earlscourt	94,609	86,645
3. Danforth	83,269	81,871
4. Gerrard	80,727	78,001
5. Northern	72,967	70,793
6. Bloor and Gladstone	71,825	70,003
7. Eastern	67,934	65,337
8. Queen and Lisgar	60,840	53,936
9. Western	54,676	56,261
10. Riverdale	51,365	52,018
11. Beaches	48,153	44,635
12. Wychwood	39,099	36,150
13. High Park	38,687	35,835
14. Runnymede	36,851	36,751
15. Deer Park	34,170	34,474
16. Yorkville	26,051	28,903
Settlements	80,999	70,874
Schools	281,628	271,109
Hart House	648	
	1,343,693	**1,293,655**

*Temporarily discontinued in May on transfer of troops.

†Opened at end of year.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the year ended 31st December, 1940

RECEIPTS

Balance as per Statement, December 31st, 1939		$2,659.49
Tickets	$6,256.76	
Fines	17,671.14	
Books Lost	290.01	
Books Damaged	110.03	
Reserve Service	732.31	
Waste Paper	212.92	
Magazines sold from files	4.25	
Duplicate Service after providing $222.25 for books on order	45.22	
Sundry Rents	46.00	
Packing Charges	119.78	
Legislative Grant	2,579.90	
Bank Interest	27.98	
		28,096.30
City's Library Appropriation		475,744.00

PAYMENTS

Salaries and Wages (including occasional assistants)	$299,157.32
Books, Maps, Freight (includes 1940 Commitments)	71,397.91
Newspapers, Magazines and Learned Societies	2,992.09
Bindery and Book Repairs:	
Wages	23,719.69
Supplies and Equipment	2,887.39
Furniture and Equipment	798.01
Rent of Branches	5,900.00
Auto and Truck Service:	
Delivery Service Wages	1,570.00
Maintenance and Repairs	274.17
Gas and Oil	234.99
Staff Service	500.00
John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collection	199.76
Printing, Stationery, General Supplies:	
Cataloguing	749.83
Stationery Forms	2,950.28
Branch and Department Supplies	2,275.84
Printing	1,487.92
Postage	2,149.35
Telephone	2,841.69
Petty Expenses	258.13
Travelling Expenses	86.02
Bank Charges	278.06
Insurance	2,430.11
Maintenance and Repairs:	
Caretaking Wages	36,179.55
Caretaking Supplies	3,427.57
Firemen's Wages	4,314.00
Maintenance Wages	9,540.71
Maintenance Supplies	6,080.49
Care of Grounds:	
Wages	2,863.03
Supplies	539.10

		Light, Fuel, Gas, Water:	
		Light	7,176.63
		Fuel	7,014.79
		Gas	217.88
		Water	378.08
		Workmen's Compensation Board	467.03
		American Library Association	350.00
		Ontario Library Association	24.93
		Emergency Fund included with books ($1,500)	503,712.35
		Petty Cash and Change Funds at Branches, December 31st, 1940	$197.00
		Bank Balance $8,756.71	
		Less Trust Account 172.11	8,584.60
		Accounts Receivable—	
		J. Darling $59.49	
		Ontario Government 35.60	95.09
			8,876.69
		Less 1940 Commitments as follows:	
		Books on order $5,507.00	
		Books on order for Duplicate Service 222.25	
		Accounts payable 360.00	6,089.25
			$2,787.44
		Underestimated Income, 1940	596.30
		Surplus	2,191.14
	$506,499.79		$506,499.79

Subject to completion of Audit
by City Auditor.

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department.

TRUST ACCOUNT

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st December, 1940

RECEIPTS		
Balance in Dominion Bank January 1st, 1940	$601.65	
General Account for Trust Funds held in General Bank Account as at January 1st, 1940	147.64	
		$749.29
Visitors' deposits at $2.00 each		282.00
Interest on Investments from Senator John Lewis Memorial Fund		90.00
Bank Interest		2.98
		$1,124.27

PAYMENTS		
Visitors' deposits at $3.00 refunded		$ 6.00
Visitors' deposits at $1.00 and $2.00 each refunded		270.00
Senator John Lewis Memorial Fund		77.53
Balance in Dominion Bank at December 31st, 1940	$598.63	
General Account for Trust Funds held in General Bank Account as at December 31st, 1940	172.11	
		770.74
		$1,124.27

Subject to completion of Audit
by City Auditor.

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department.

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1940

	Reference	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Down Town	Dunn (Hospital)	Earlscourt	Eastern	Exhibition Park Camp	Gerrard	High Park	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works		2,100	359	903	604	848	2,277	19	711	369	32	275	594	547	834	411	531	386	468	1,130	13,398
Philosophy		6,940	1,319	1,231	1,414	1,634	1,992	29	1,178	982	50	605	1,473	1,782	723	877	1,181	775	1,264	1,488	26,937
Psychology		2,884	611	555	893	479	951		645	435	23	549	730	675	433	369	830	389	452	448	12,351
Religion		5,570	918	904	1,050	1,039	1,244	76	1,059	730	8	296	689	1,105	337	593	781	459	755	858	18,471
ciology		18,345	4,589	3,675	5,523	4,854	7,516	54	4,047	3,179	402	2,574	4,440	5,320	2,675	2,977	4,642	2,650	3,254	5,278	85,994
nguage		443	79	78	104	233	366	12	98	67	3	56	76	112	53	37	112	40	126	92	2,187
atural Science		14,059	3,048	2,883	4,929	3,546	3,141	82	3,348	2,741	126	2,152	2,994	4,946	2,586	2,716	3,961	2,215	2,361	2,352	64,186
seful Arts		20,737	4,558	4,768	7,389	4,819	7,844	91	5,189	4,289	133	3,602	5,122	5,609	3,150	3,983	5,420	3,419	3,638	4,742	98,502
ngineering		4,669	1,101	1,365	2,145	898	1,298	2	1,659	1,118	229	1,708	1,149	1,461	1,298	1,250	1,144	1,131	960	861	25,446
ardening		1,825	774	450	722	554	765	4	590	483		747	393	920	324	449	1,030	402	562	776	11,770
ne Arts		11,495	2,268	1,716	2,600	2,719	2,979	60	1,958	1,647	52	1,596	2,605	3,109	1,103	1,431	3,027	1,211	2,162	2,049	45,787
Music		*23,186	765	931	890	830	946	7	703	562	15	484	908	1,043	667	528	660	559	697	671	35,052
Amusements		7,535	2,006	1,490	2,444	2,196	2,451	33	1,670	1,420	42	1,219	1,886	3,068	1,147	1,317	2,470	1,150	1,263	1,340	36,147
Literature		13,257	2,962	2,403	2,963	4,143	3,832	104	2,464	1,777	117	1,458	2,550	3,637	1,788	1,743	3,122	1,331	2,327	3,440	55,418
Poetry		5,881	707	792	1,348	781	944	36	843	673	48	801	648	1,144	792	774	818	409	672	616	18,727
Drama		13,737	1,512	1,871	2,216	2,475	1,780	17	1,513	1,094	15	917	1,153	2,301	1,621	1,124	1,940	724	1,434	1,834	39,278
History		18,338	4,711	3,840	5,960	6,598	5,970	148	4,540	4,146	411	3,663	5,850	6,440	3,179	3,594	5,882	3,116	4,065	4,872	95,323
Travel		22,043	7,084	6,591	10,116	9,871	9,573	471	7,480	6,733	448	5,375	7,426	11,088	4,357	5,654	8,617	4,411	6,113	8,201	141,652
Biography		39,815	10,380	8,105	13,936	15,885	13,964	408	9,990	7,983	651	6,740	11,344	15,466	6,302	6,860	12,084	5,584	9,116	13,277	207,890
Total Non-Fiction		232,859	49,751	44,551	67,246	64,402	69,833	1,653	49,685	40,428	2,805	34,817	52,030	69,773	33,369	36,687	58,252	30,361	41,689	54,325	1,034,516
Fiction		169,856	88,522	88,696	106,949	105,486	85,649	6,678	96,762	70,561	5,843	66,177	99,168	111,945	51,559	64,947	89,788	52,094	71,905	86,283	1,518,868
Foreign		8,073	119	277	226	881	261	72	181	201	88	115	152	367	338	94	371	181	338	374	12,709
Total Adult		410,788	138,392	133,524	174,421	170,769	155,743	8,403	146,628	111,190	8,736	101,109	151,350	182,085	85,266	101,728	148,411	82,636	113,932	140,982	2,566,093
Boys and Girls		†200,842	48,153	71,825	83,269	34,170			94,609	67,934		80,727	38,687	72,967	60,840	51,365	36,851	54,676	39,099	26,051	1,062,065
Schools		62,208	18,129			24,656			10,882	15,438		26,655	21,633	28,187	16,837	48,886				8,117	281,628
Total Boys, Girls		263,050	66,282	71,825	83,269	58,826			105,491	83,372		107,382	60,320	101,154	77,677	100,251	36,851	54,676	39,099	34,168	1,343,693
Reference	‡300,782																				300,782
Grand Total	300,782	673,838	204,674	205,349	257,690	229,595	155,743	8,403	252,119	194,562	§8,736	208,491	211,670	283,239	162,943	201,979	185,262	137,312	153,031	175,150	4,210,568
Total for 1939	330,254	689,606	185,474	216,015	292,384	236,294	164,228	4,527	251,785	203,544	‡2,682	199,827	220,372	283,792	160,941	217,042	185,892	141,022	142,596	185,201	4,313,478

*Music Library. §Temporarily discontinued in May on transfer of troops.
‡Opened at end of year.

†Including Settlements.
‡No count is made of use of reference books in Circulating Libraries.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1940

	Central	*Beaches*	*Bloor and Gladstone*	*Danforth*	*Deer Park*	*Down Town*	*Dunn (Hospital)*	*Earlscourt*	*Eastern*	*Exhibition Park Camp*	*Gerrard*	*High Park*	*Northern*	*Queen and Lisgar*	*Riverdale*	*Runnymede*	*Western*	*Wychwood*	*Yorkville*	*Total*
General Works	56	8	24	13	14	19	10	10	10	.....	4	9	9	10	12	8	5	11	12	244
Philosophy	101	22	28	34	22	35	3	27	21	10	12	39	30	18	22	27	18	27	20	516
Religion	76	12	10	13	13	9	5	10	14	3	4	4	7	3	12	8	4	15	9	231
Sociology	325	67	72	99	108	131	5	75	71	62	47	84	98	62	65	82	59	67	81	1,660
Language	11	2	4	3	5	7	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	52
Natural Science	229	83	77	111	99	95	2	83	96	19	58	84	108	55	64	64	62	92	53	1,534
Useful Arts	403	114	116	162	110	166	1	125	106	62	96	135	143	91	122	113	81	84	131	2,361
Fine Arts	*454	95	69	130	87	97	12	78	70	30	62	79	147	82	60	90	59	81	83	1,865
Literature	625	85	74	94	116	71	5	79	57	43	50	63	86	61	58	69	48	97	70	1,851
History	301	107	109	135	155	133	8	99	101	62	83	114	148	92	112	115	81	99	118	2,172
Travel	201	73	106	112	88	88	13	78	58	67	34	82	92	57	72	91	59	118	98	1,587
Biography	579	131	147	205	169	193	14	210	133	73	108	175	207	97	147	155	96	177	187	3,203
Fiction	2,749	1,384	1,317	1,696	1,416	1,276	448	1,389	1,069	350	1,106	1,496	1,398	987	1,171	1,250	844	1,181	1,347	23,874
Foreign	126	.....	5	7	21	10	.....	4	3	8	3	7	4	3	8	17	7	17	5	255
Reference	.....	13	5	12	21	28	.....	9	18	26	5	32	40	18	10	19	12	24	44	336
Boys and Girls	†1,875	547	1,177	1,127	477	.....	.....	1,280	1,076	.....	1,153	580	1,166	1,156	953	528	844	549	496	14,984
Schools	675	188	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	172	154	.....	197	175	288	302	423	.....	.....	.....	150	2,991
Settlements	2,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,133
TOTAL	10,919	2,931	3,340	3,953	3,188	2,358	527	3,732	3,059	815	3,023	3,158	3,974	3,096	3,312	2,637	2,280	2,641	2,906	61,849

*Including 191 in Music Library. †Boys and Girls House.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	*Beaches*	*Bloor and Gladstone*	*Danforth*	*Deer Park*	*Down Town*	*Dunn (Hospital)*	*Earlscourt*	*Eastern*	*Exhibition Park Camp*	*Gerrard*	*High Park*	*Northern*	*Queen and Lisgar*	*Riverdale*	*Runnymede*	*Western*	*Wychwood*	*Yorkville*	*Total*
General Works	1,815	47	64	60	52	112	11	57	51	4	32	56	105	43	57	48	54	26	72	2,766
Philosophy	2,074	210	246	253	262	270	1	250	218	17	166	318	284	154	213	230	240	176	240	5,822
Religion	4,529	177	265	212	186	210	14	214	181	6	106	196	190	127	225	146	196	144	225	7,549
Sociology	8,553	490	653	672	589	893	10	581	518	81	402	650	699	343	494	580	533	350	586	17,677
Language	319	10	31	20	19	47	1	25	16	.....	13	11	19	15	19	17	30	10	10	632
Natural Science	3,615	461	488	636	444	466	3	611	476	33	386	529	601	341	471	549	496	389	412	11,407
Useful Arts	7,871	919	1,091	1,327	808	1,275	4	1,183	976	100	898	1,045	1,135	743	1,019	1,012	1,010	704	1,037	24,157
Fine Arts	*19,241	1,205	1,194	948	885	955	14	857	712	50	593	977	960	584	693	945	817	585	776	32,991
Literature	14,414	1,408	1,559	1,106	1,203	1,079	5	1,089	1,010	63	814	1,364	1,160	861	1,013	1,030	1,118	880	1,105	32,281
History	10,694	699	761	656	795	706	10	847	693	95	591	744	819	560	734	673	794	504	684	22,059
Travel	10,875	844	923	985	1,139	1,014	34	1,023	891	141	730	1,158	1,126	815	888	932	1,032	775	1,308	26,633
Biography	13,004	1,177	1,206	1,289	1,543	1,177	18	1,166	1,055	177	863	1,356	1,342	955	1,107	1,151	1,003	952	1,438	31,979
Fiction	16,668	5,365	4,829	5,579	6,278	4,837	621	5,961	6,250	771	5,438	6,270	6,084	5,321	5,803	5,783	4,911	5,458	5,430	107,657
Foreign	4,025	6	68	54	170	42	.....	32	32	6	32	54	62	59	44	74	60	51	57	4,928
Reference	.....	144	501	118	148	212	.....	166	149	30	113	169	263	136	151	106	226	131	205	2,968
Boys and Girls	†11,417	5,639	6,744	6,662	4,143	.....	.....	9,176	6,308	.....	6,008	5,436	6,135	4,535	5,771	5,010	6,367	4,956	4,325	98,632
Schools	4,573	1,372	.....	.....	2,732	.....	.....	842	1,177	.....	2,260	2,103	2,172	1,906	3,868	.....	.....	.....	1,477	24,482
Settlements	6,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,944
TOTAL	140,631	‡20,173	20,623	§20,577	21,396	13,295	746	24,080	20,713	1,574	°19,445	22,436	23,156	17,498	22,570	18,286	18,887	16,091	19,387	461,564

*Including 14,140 in Music Library. †Boys and Girls House. ‡Including 1,256 volumes at Bruce School transferred from Gerrard.
§Excluding 2,196 volumes at Wilkinson School transferred to Morse Street School (Gerrard).
°Excluding 1,256 volumes at Bruce School transferred to Beaches, and including 2,196 volumes at Wilkinson School transferred to Morse Street School (Gerrard).

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MANUSCRIPTS

Book Stock at December, 1939:			
Circulating Libraries		451,986	
Reference Libraries:			
Reference Library	150,101		
Patents	16,851		
Hallam Room	2,222		
John Ross Robertson Room	70		
		169,244	
			621,230
Additions during 1940:			
Circulating Libraries		61,849	
Reference Libraries:			
Reference Library	4,620		
Patents	251		
Hallam Room	275		
		5,146	
			66,995
Deductions during 1940:			
Circulating Libraries:			
Lost and paid for	506		
Taken by Medical Health Dept	613		
Otherwise withdrawn and written off	51,152		
		52,271	
Reference Libraries:			
Reference Library, withdrawn	65		
Hallam Room, withdrawn	30		
		95	
			52,366
Book Stock at December, 1940:			
Circulating Libraries		461,564	
Reference Libraries:			
Reference Library	154,656		
Patents	17,102		
Hallam Room	2,467		
John Ross Robertson Room	70		
		174,295	
			635,859