

# Library Books

Monthly Bulletin of the

## Los Angeles Public Library

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Nos. 5 and 6

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### LIBRARIAN

EVERETT R. PERRY

### CENTRAL LIBRARY

METROPOLITAN BUILDING, FIFTH AND BROADWAY



## Special Number

CONTAINING

1. The New Library Quarters
  2. The Work of the Library
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## CIRCULATION FOR MAY

	1914	1913
Reference.....	209	122
Documents.....	118	51
English Non-Fiction.....	12,068	12,745
Foreign Non-Fiction.....	385	303
English Fiction.....	22,528	26,733
Foreign Fiction.....	1,476	1,649
Juvenile.....	5,871	7,584
Magazines Bound.....	438	517
Magazines Unbound.....	3,177	3,253
Central Branch.....	4,397	3,996
Vernon Branch.....	5,723	5,403
Arroyo Seco Branch.....	5,664	2,778
Pico Heights.....	4,483	4,451
Boyle Heights.....	5,156	5,210
Washington.....	4,102	3,735
East Los Angeles.....	5,083	5,319
University.....	5,161	4,972
Moneta.....	5,255	4,613
San Pedro.....	3,421	3,753
Terminal Island.....	576	640
Wilmington.....	1,128	869
Hollywood.....	7,152	6,011
Colegrove.....	514	
Vermont Square.....	5,867	5,310
Echo Park Playground.....	2,151	1,828
Violet Street Playground.....	716	410
Slauson Junction Playground.....	1,623	1,430
Recreation Center Playground.....	692	478
Hazard Playground.....	809	653
Deposit Stations.....	10,394	4,090
	126,337	118,906
Circulation for May, 1914,	126,337	
Circulation for May, 1913,	118,906	

7,431..... 7% gain

Main Library closed for one week during the move to new quarters.

Book circulation for June 1, 1913 to May 30, 1914, 1,530,806, an increase of 32 per cent over the preceding twelve months.

### BRANCH LIBRARIES

Hollywood Branch, Hollywood Boulevard and Ivar Street San Pedro Branch, Eighth and Beacon Streets, San Pedro Wilmington Branch, City Hall, Wilmington Terminal Island Branch, "The Venus," Ocean Front Arroyo Seco Branch, Pasadena and Piedmont Avenues Boyle Heights Branch, 1964 East First Street Central Avenue Branch, 2707 Central Avenue	East Los Angeles Branch, 2603 North Broadway Moneta Avenue Branch, 249 West 45th Street. Pico Heights Branch, 1312 El Molino Street University Branch, 824 West Jefferson Street Vernon Avenue Branch, 1055 East Vernon Avenue Washington Street Branch, 1145 West Washington Street Vermont Square Branch, 48th Street and Budlong Ave.
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Five Playground Branch Libraries

Books drawn from Branches and Stations may not be returned at the Main Library nor vice versa.  
 Hours: Main Library open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Sundays, Reference Room and Reading Room from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.  
 Hollywood, Vermont Square, Arroyo Seco and San Pedro 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; on Sundays from 2 to 6 p. m.  
 Other branch libraries open on weekdays from 3 to 6, 7 to 9 p. m.

## THE NEW LIBRARY QUARTERS

On June first, the Los Angeles Public Library received its patrons at the new quarters which had been prepared for it on the four upper floors of the Metropolitan Building, Fifth and Broadway. The pleasure of book borrowers and readers in visiting the new home has been most gratifying, for every effort has been made, so far as resources would permit, to secure spacious and convenient arrangement of the various departments, with good light at all times.

The task of finding suitable quarters for a public library that circulates 1,500,000 books a year, is by no means a simple one, and as early as September, 1912, a search was begun for a building, centrally located, well lighted, with sufficient space to accommodate the book collection, circulation department and reference room on one or two floors.

Although more than twenty locations were carefully considered, none was found which combined the essential qualities. The lease of the space in the Hamburger Building expired on June 30, 1913, but was renewed for another year. A careful study was made to rearrange the space then occupied, with the hope that by leasing additional space a move could be avoided. This proved impossible. When the Metropolitan Building Company in February, 1913, submitted its proposal for the present quarters, the plans showed a complete ninth floor, no sky lights in the roof, and no tenth floor. The location was ideal, and the building had a greater area on each floor than any other central building which had been considered. After negotiations of several months, a radical change was made, by which the central part of the ninth floor was removed, and skylights supplied in the roof so that a flood of natural light could be shed over the circulation department and book shelves on the eighth floor. To take the place of the space thus lost on the ninth floor, an additional story (the tenth) was built on the north side of the skylights, to accommodate the bindery, the carpenter shop and the small lecture hall—training class room.

## THE COST

When the change had been made it was evident that the Library had at last found quarters which would be adequate for its purposes for a few years longer until the people of Los Angeles should be ready to erect a permanent central library building. After further negotiation the yearly rental was fixed at \$22,000 a year. At the Hamburger Building it was \$18,000 a year. The floor space was also increased by the move, from 35,000 square feet in the Hamburger Building to 50,000 square feet in the Metropolitan Building.

This means that with an ideal location, convenient and time-saving arrangement of space, beautiful lighting and ventilation, the Library has succeeded at the same time in cutting the annual rental from 51c to 44c a foot.

The fact that out of each year's appropriation a lump sum of \$22,000 must be set aside for rental, is the most forcible argument for a permanent library building. At the same time it is worth noting that a library building would carry with it certain expenses for maintenance, such as heating, night watchman, cleaning, janitors and elevator service, which are covered to some extent by the present rental figure. An estimate of the extra expense for such items over that which the Library now has to pay, would be somewhat between \$10,000 and \$12,000 in a Library Building such as Los Angeles would probably erect. This leaves the sum of \$10,000 or \$12,000 as the annual net cost of not having a publicly owned building.

Against this cost should be set the great advantage of the central location now enjoyed. The placing of the Library in the heart of the business and shopping district, where busy men and women may visit it with the least loss of time, will prove most conclusively that when Los Angeles has a beautiful, adequate library building of its own possession, that building should not be placed in some section out of the way of the crowds, even though the section may be set aside for a group of imposing civic structures, but should stand in the very center of the city's activity, where it may take its rightful part in the life and work of the whole population.

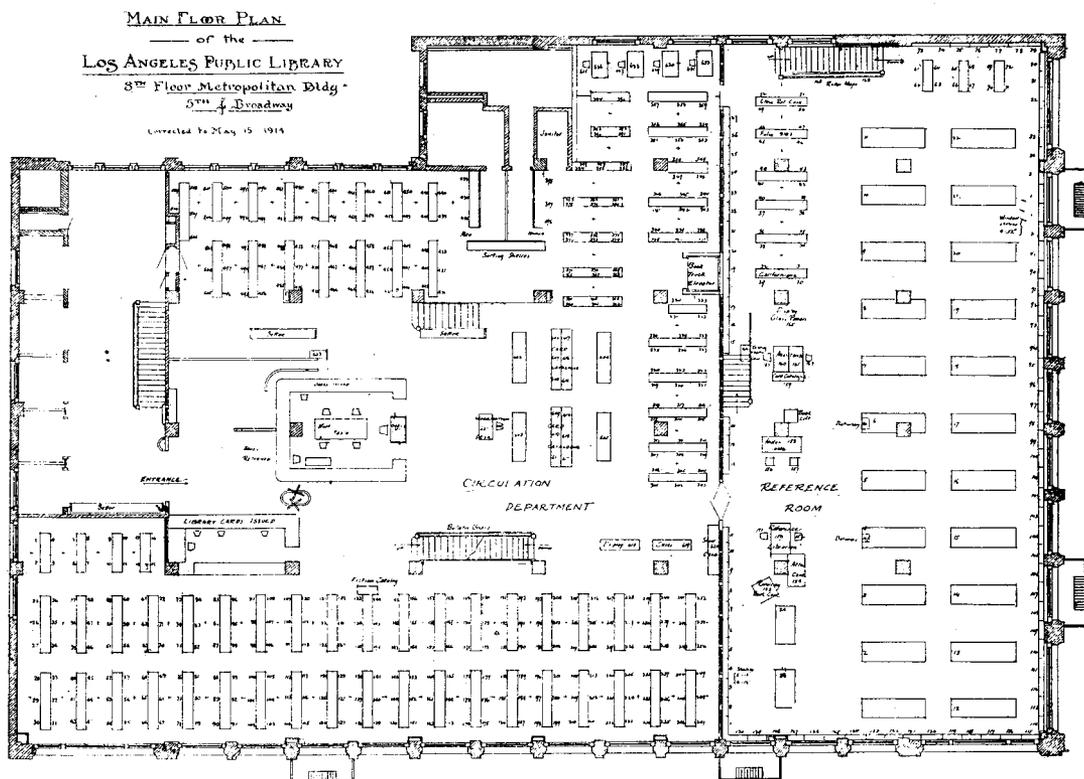
### WHAT IS GAINED BY THE MOVE

**IDEAL LOCATION:**—Fifth and Broadway is the busiest corner in the city.

Express elevator service.

**MORE SPACE:**—50,000 square feet instead of 35,000, and no space wasted.

Reading tables for 250 more persons, and shelving for 75,000 more books.



Plan of the Eighth (Main) Floor, Showing the Circulation and Reference Departments.

The building is 160 feet long and 116 feet wide. Broadway is on the right hand, and Fifth street is represented at the lower edge. The elevator lobby and entrance are at the left end of the diagram. In the center of the Circulation Department will be seen the large delivery counter, the information desk, and the card catalogues, with the open shelf cases around the outer space. The Reference Room is at the right.

**OPEN SHELVES:**—Practically all books where readers can go directly and make their selection.

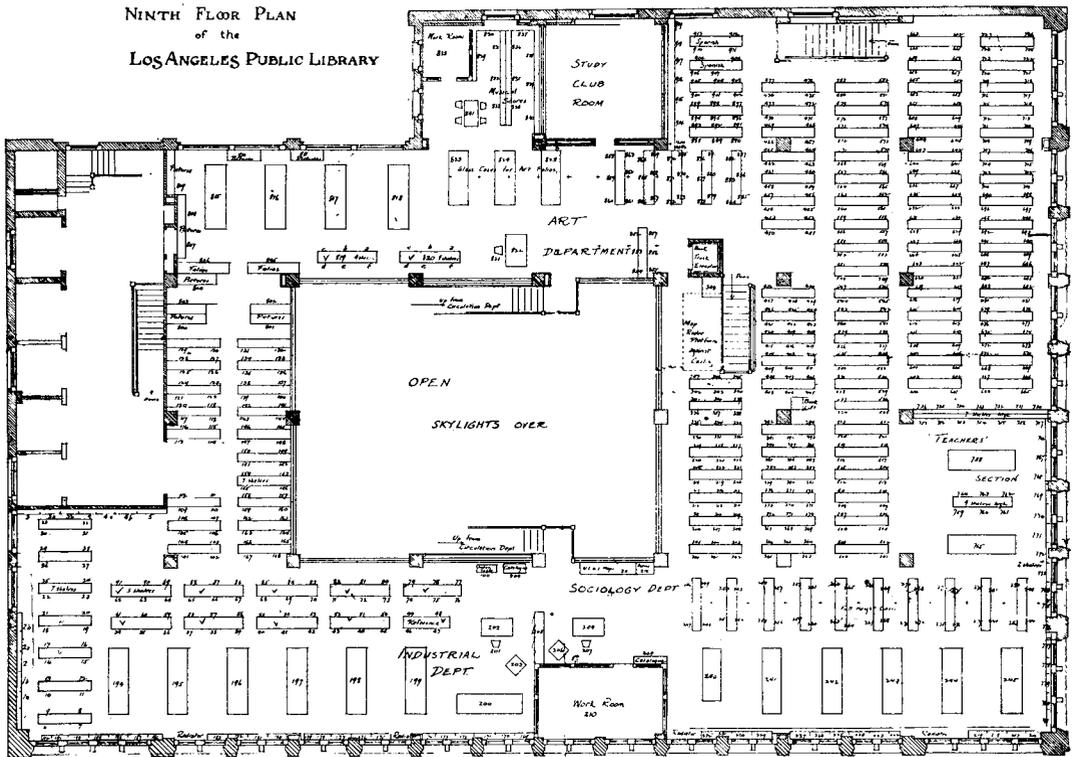
**NEW DEPARTMENTS:**—Three special sections—Industrial, Sociology and Art and Music—containing books and magazines on these subjects, with specialists in charge.

**CONVENIENCE:**—Everything planned for quick service in getting books and preventing unnecessary steps.

**LIGHT:**—Perfect daylight in every portion. Large skylight over Circulation Department. Plentiful electric light, mostly indirect. All at a lower rental per foot than at the old location.

**BOOKS ON OPEN SHELVES**

Doubtless the feature of the new quarters which appeals most strongly to the public is the fact that practically every book in the library will be on open shelves where readers can make their own selection if they choose. Nothing gave greater cause for dissatisfaction in the old quarters than the barring of the public from the majority of the books; but space did not permit the use of open shelves.



**Ninth Floor Plan, showing the Industrial, the Sociology and the Art Departments.**

The large opening in this floor allows the light from the glass roof to be flooded over the Circulation Department on the eighth floor. The alcove for teachers is shown near the right hand edge, and the Study Club and Music Room on the north side.

### ADDED CONVENIENCE

In the old quarters the different departments were so far from each other that readers found it necessary to walk several hundred feet to go between the reference and circulating departments, for instance, or to the periodical department. The card catalogue, the key to the whole library's storehouse, over a hundred feet from the reference room, thus greatly handicapped the serious study which so many readers wish to pursue. At the new location the card catalogue is in exactly the center of the whole library space, directly in the center of the circulation department and all its open shelves of books, and only a few steps from the desk of the reference librarian.

### WORKING DEPARTMENTS

All of the library offices, including those of the librarian, and bookkeeper, and also the order department, catalogue department and the headquarters of the branch libraries are located on the Fifth Street side of the seventh floor, where the arrangement has been so planned that books will move in logical order from the first process after the freight cases are opened, through the accession, classifying, cataloguing, numbering and marking of books until they are ready to go into circulation. During each year thousands of books are placed in circulation and it is easily seen how much time may be saved by eliminating all lost motion or unnecessary process while this work is going on.

### CHILDREN'S ROOM

The Juvenile Department occupies a large, square room at the Southeast corner of the seventh floor, where it is beautifully lighted by the morning and afternoon sun from Broadway and Fifth Street. Window seats and attractive book cases have been supplied, and when funds permit the equipment will be further improved. The books in the Children's Room are the only ones which are loaned or returned on the seventh floor, all other books being circulated at the large delivery desk on the eighth floor.

### PERIODICAL ROOM

The newspaper and general magazine reading also overlooks Broadway. An important change has been made in the method of caring for the magazines in the library. At the old location, all unbound magazines were kept on file in the Periodical Department, and were borrowed and returned there. With the move and the establishment of the three special departments (Sociology, Industrial and Art) on the ninth floor, it was evident that the great number of readers interested in the special subjects would be better served if the latest periodical literature was placed directly with the books themselves. By this means the person reading on any given subject would find all of his literature in one place. Accordingly, all the special magazines are now located on the ninth floor. At the same time it was seen that much better satisfaction could be given the majority of library patrons if all the popular circulating magazines were placed with the circulating books on the main floor.

In the present periodical room are kept the bound and unbound files of newspapers, and the reading copies of the popular magazines.

### STAFF QUARTERS

The central part of the seventh floor, which receives little natural light, has been utilized for storage rooms for surplus files of magazines, newspapers, supplies, furniture, etc.

Continued on Page 75



THE OPEN SHELF LIBRARY

This view from the ninth floor into the heart of the Library gives an idea of the lightness and spaciousness of the new quarters. From the bounteous lighting through the skylights, to the comfortable settees and the open shelves, everything has been planned for the comfort and convenience of the public.

At the lower left, on the eighth floor, is a portion of the circulation desk and the work table inside it. In the center of the floor is the Information Desk, and the card catalogue, with its consulting tables. Some of the open shelf book cases are shown. There are seventy-five of these cases in the Circulation Department, accommodating over 60,000 books of fiction, literature, history, travel and biography. The door to the Reference Room is shown at the extreme right, as well as the stairway.



HOW THE NEW LIBRARY QUARTERS LOOK TO THE HUNDRED THOUSAND PATRONS

Good light, good ventilation and convenient access to books make the new quarters most inviting.

During the first weeks it has been interesting to note the great number of readers who make the same remark, "Los Angeles has something that looks like a real library!" This view of the main floor shows the delivery and registration desks, the latter at the right. Just out of view is the entrance. Persons visiting the library for the first time stop at the registration desk for their library borrower's cards. Readers who are returning books leave them at the delivery counter,

and pass inside the turnstiles, thence to the books. The stairways to the Art, the Industrial and the Sociology departments are shown, also the Information Desk, the card catalogues and the entrance to the Reference Room.

In leaving the Library all readers pass the loan desk, shown in the foreground, stopping to have books charged to them. Those who have no books pass through the gate shown, which is released by the attendant behind the loan desk. The small desk and stool at the left are used by an extra attendant in "emergency" or rush hours, so that readers may be delayed as little as possible.



A VIEW OF THE CIRCULATION COUNTER

This view was made facing the entrance, (doors shown on the left). Having returned their books, readers pass into the central space, shown in the foreground, and thence to the various sections of the book stacks. The sign "Exits" shows the point which all readers must pass in leaving the Library, and where their books are charged.

This counter, one of the largest of its kind in the country, is planned to handle the receiving and charging of books, the sending of overdue and "reserve postal" notices, the telephone and mail renewals, and the other parts of the work, with as much saving of time as possible. Some of this work is done at the work table shown in the center.

Three rooms on the north side of this floor have been set aside for the comfort and convenience of the library staff. A kitchen and lunch room are operated by a committee of the attendants, who levy a small assessment to meet the cost. A quiet and well-lighted rest room has also been provided, as far as possible, from the noise and hurry of the work.

### CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The eighth is the main floor of the Library, and it is here, facing the entrance, that the visitor sees the great delivery desk, over which thousands of books are loaned and returned every day. Directly to the right of the entrance is the Registration Department where new patrons secure their library cards. Much time will be saved by the proximity of these two departments whose work is so closely related.

The view from this point is a most attractive one, for it includes the busiest part of the eighth and ninth floors, with the main book stock of the library arranged on open shelves on all sides, the patrons selecting their books, consulting the catalogue or being assisted by the attendants, and the whole space flooded by the diffused sunrays from the great skylight in the roof.

The spacious delivery desk, as well as the tables, settees, book cases and other furniture in the Circulation Department are specially designed for the new quarters with the purpose of providing the necessary equipment to handle the work with most convenience to readers. Credit is gladly given to the local firm of J. Niederer & Company for the exceptional care and skill with which this cabinet work was completed.

### INFORMATION DESK

An important feature in carrying out the idea of good service, is the Information Desk, which stands in the very center of the entire Library, and whose sign can be seen from all sides. No patron should wander from point to point in a vain search for books or magazines, nor attempt to use the card catalogue without success, nor should anyone leave the Library without receiving personal attention and help, when this Information Desk has been provided for the one purpose of seeing that, so far as possible, every reader secures what he wishes, or else a satisfactory statement in its place.

In addition to the person in charge of the Information Desk, other assistants will be stationed in various parts of the stacks to direct readers to the proper shelves, and to help them in selecting books. The public may look up books in the catalogue and ask to have them brought, or they may go directly to the shelves and freely "browse," and make their own selections.

### REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Los Angeles now has one of the finest reference rooms in the country to take care of this important part of its work. This room, over 100 feet long, is beautifully lighted at all times, and its location gives it ready access to the books in all parts of the Library. Here may be found the standard works of literature, history, travel and biography, and the atlases, dictionaries, cyclopedias and directories. Through the generosity of the Llewellyn Iron Works, a small book lift has been installed, by which current and recent magazines may be quickly sent up from the Periodical Department for the use of readers who may wish to consult the latest articles in connection with the books in the Reference Room. In the same way the bound magazines, the files of state and government documents and reports, and the wealth of material on the ninth floor are instantly available to the student in the Reference Room.

The reference work of the Library has made remarkable increase during the year just closing, and it is safe to say that the new room, with its greater convenience and attractiveness will arouse a still wider interest in real study and research.

### CIRCULATION VERSUS RESEARCH

In this connection a statement concerning the general policy of the Library as to its reference work may be of interest, for the new quarters have been planned to carry out this policy. The attempt to extend the usefulness of the Library, to place books in the hands of every citizen, to make the Library a real influence in every home, is one which everyone applauds. It has been a most successful attempt in Los Angeles, as shown elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin, for the number of new card holders has greatly increased, and the number of books loaned has reached a figure for the fiscal year much in excess of what had even been hoped for—1,500,000.

The fact that statistics of book circulation are more easily kept than are records of the reference work, and the further fact that much publicity has been given to the unusual increase of book circulation in Los Angeles, should not give the erroneous idea that a heavy circulation of books is being sought for at the expense of serious and valuable reading and study.

Just as much emphasis is placed on reference work as on an increase in circulation. Neither of these two main functions of a public library can be developed at the expense of the other; both are equally important. Whether a library should carry good books (both fiction and non-fiction) into thousands of homes which have never known the library before, or whether the library ought more properly to devote its money and energy to the "intensive" work of buying unusual books and giving special service to a small number of research students, writers, creators, and highly important discoveries of new truths, is a question which could be endlessly discussed. A typical public library in any large city would be expected to keep an even balance between these two classes of work and to serve with equal zeal all interests and types of readers. In Los Angeles, not only has money been spent and time given in large measure to forward the reference work, which centers in the Reference Room, but in all the movement to broaden the influence of the Library by publicity, it is the books of non-fiction, the histories, the essays, the books on science, art, industry and in general the works of solid value, which have been brought to the attention of the people. It is interesting to note that the percentage of fiction drawn for home reading has been slowly reduced from year to year, not by mere chance, but because of a definite plan to increase the proportion of "solid" books circulated.

Statistics as to readers in library reference rooms are expensive to obtain, and unsatisfactory at best. An attendance count shows nothing of the quality or nature of the reading done. A record of questions asked is still harder to keep and conclusions from it are only good when they result from careful analysis. There is no particular virtue in the reading of a given book within the walls of the library, when the same book may be taken home and read. In other words, the library which is building up a heavy circulation of good books for reading at home may be doing as much "intensive" work as a library whose reading room is occupied by school children and club members who are hastily copying magazine and encyclopedia articles on the topics of the day. The Los Angeles Public Library has long enjoyed a high reputation for both the quantity and quality of its reference work; never more so than at present; and, as will presently be noted, careful plans have been made to further strengthen the reference work in all its aspects.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

It was to carry out this idea of widespreading reference work that three new departments have been provided in the new quarters. These sections—Industrial, Sociology and Art—are arranged to give the persons interested in these subjects all the material which he may desire, in one location, and in addition the service of the attendants who make these subjects their specialties.

In the Industrial Department will be found all the books, both reference and circulating, and all the magazines, both bound and unbound, which relate to pure or applied science, the trades, business and engineering. Next to it is the Sociology Department, which has been enlarged from the former "Documents" department by the addition of all the circulating books and magazines on social problems, economics, civics and education. It has been placed next to the Industrial Department, and the desks of the two attendants are only a step apart, so that the many readers who wish literature on mining, agriculture, commerce and certain other topics will be able to secure at one and the same time the books and magazines which the Industrial Department has, and also any state or government reports and bulletins on the same subjects, which may be in the vast "Document" collection. So far as the public is concerned, there is practically no division between the two departments.

The third of the new departments, Art, is located on the North side of the building, and it, like the other parts of the ninth floor, is splendidly lighted by the outside windows and by the skylights. Here are to be found, not only the books on art, painting and sculpture, but also those on music and the theatre, together with the Library's large collection of musical scores and pictures. Opening from the Art Department is a Music and Study Room which is at the free disposal of any person or group of persons who may profitably use it. As far as possible it will be devoted to the use of musical students in the morning hours, and in the afternoons and evenings it may be used by study clubs or committees who wish to discuss any matters in which the library's books may play a part. Any group of not over twenty persons can use this room, and where the number is greater than twenty the lecture room on the tenth floor is at their free disposal.

The reference books now shelved in these departments were formerly kept in the general reference room at the old location. Many of them were by no means books of a really "reference" nature, but owing to the closed stack arrangement and the difficulty with which the commonly needed books were brought from the circulation stacks to the reference room, a large duplicate stock of books was gradually built up for the use of the people who visited the library to read. Many of these books are now shelved side by side with the circulating books, and may be borrowed for home use. Nearly all the unbound magazines in these departments may now also be borrowed for home use.

It may readily be seen that by establishing these departments to care for the literature on these three broad subjects, in which thousands of the people of Los Angeles are interested, the Library has taken an important step in increasing both the quality and quantity of its reference and research work. To be able to find all the literature on a given subject in one place, and to have the aid of attendants who specialize on the subject, means that more persons will wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, and having come to the Library will be better served than ever before.

## SUPERVISION

Another very pressing problem, that of supervision and the preventing of theft, has been solved, to a large extent, by the plan of the new quarters. Practically all book borrowing by adults is done on the eighth floor. No books are loaned

on the seventh floor except in the Juvenile Room. The elevators make no stop on the ninth floor and the doors are locked. When books are returned the patrons enter the eighth floor, stop at the returning desk to leave their books and then pass through turnstiles into the book space, either to the shelves of the Circulation Department, or up the stairways to the departments on the ninth floor. These turnstiles prevent exit, and make it necessary for all readers and all library patrons on both eighth and ninth floors to pass out on the north side of the delivery desk. If the reader has no books to be charged, a gate is opened by the attendant at the charging desk, who first sees that the reader has no books to be charged, and then presses an electric control. At this point a sign reads plainly "Present all books to attendant."

Thus the people who wish to pass out without books are delayed but an instant, and those persons (numerous in the past) who take out library books without having them charged, either through carelessness or intent, will be prevented. So far as the first few weeks' experience proves, the plan is a complete success, both in actually discovering attempts at theft, and in working without any annoyance to the patrons, practically all of whom show their wish to co-operate in this matter. It is impossible to prevent thefts of library books without some scrutiny of all persons who pass out. As far as can be learned, the present system accomplishes this more completely and with less consciousness on the part of patrons than any other method.

#### THE TENTH FLOOR

The tenth story is only a partial one, and it consists of only three rooms, which were added after the original plan had been completed for a nine-story building. These rooms enable the Library to find sufficient space for book binding and work shop, and also provide a small hall for use as a combined training-class and lecture hall.

#### LECTURE HALL

This lecture room is not a large one, but it will accommodate ninety persons. It is used during the day-time between October and May, by the Library training-class. At all other times it may be used by any group of persons who may wish a place for lecture purposes, and who will meet the few necessary requirements. Its use is free to all.

## WHAT THE LIBRARY IS DOING

As this number of the Bulletin will go to many persons who have not been in close touch with the Library, a brief description of the work for the present year may be of interest.

The Public Library is a department of the city government, and the Library Board is appointed by the Mayor and Council of Los Angeles. The funds for operating the Library come from city taxes .4 of a mill on each dollar of assessed property being levied for Library uses. Throughout the country this is the manner of procedure in nearly every city which has a library, except that many cities have not a fixed millage basis, but vary their appropriation from year to year. The amount received from city taxes during the fiscal year just ending (on June 30, 1914) is \$160,000. The number of volumes in the Library is now 230,000.

The Los Angeles Public Library stands somewhere between tenth and twelfth in rank among American public libraries, based on the number of books borrowed by readers. As the annual reports from different Libraries cover varying twelvemonth periods no exact comparison has been made since September, 1913, at which time the Los Angeles Public Library stood in twelfth place. During the year now closing the circulation of books has made an increase of 33 per cent.

The circulation of books is taken throughout the country as a standard for public library service, because statistics of circulation are the easiest and in fact the only definite figures of library service which can be obtained. There are other factors which play a part in the value and rank of a public library. The amount and quality of its reference, information and research work; the percentage of non-fiction or "solid" books to the whole number circulated; the economy with which the Library operates; these indicate the quality of the Library's work, as against mere quantity.

The reference use of the library has increased even more markedly in the year just passed than the book circulation. No figure can be given to support this statement, for records which show the actual number of readers or questions are too expensive to keep, and do not distinguish between casual questions and ones of serious nature, nor between actual students and the many readers who spend the day in idly conning magazines or whatever may attract them. Estimates have been made on numerous occasions, however, and it is known that the number of students, writers, club members and of persons actually reading and writing from reference books has increased by nearly a half during the year. Many valuable reference books of all kinds have been added. The Los Angeles Public Library handles a very large and varied amount of reference work, and with more resources and more care every month.

Something has also been accomplished in increasing the percentage of "non-fiction" books circulated, during the year. The annual figures will not be complete until next month, but it is probable that the percent of fiction is about sixty, having been reduced from 64 to 62 during the year 1912-13. The move to new quarters, where all the works of non-fiction are on open shelves and easily accessible, cannot but have a decided influence to further raise the proportion of "solid" books read. In many libraries the percentage of fiction runs as high as 75 and 80, and in New York runs perhaps as low as anywhere—55.

As to economy of operation, the following paragraph, reprinted from the April Bulletin gives a brief statement:

"During the last twelve months practically 1,500,000 books have been borrowed, an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding twelve months.

“Such an increase is in itself unusual, and under the conditions has seldom, if ever, been accomplished in any large library. Statistics show that the cost of operating, as measured by cost per book circulated, is 11 1-3c in Los Angeles as against 13c in twenty-seven other large cities (averaged). In the face of this, the library is to move, in June, to new quarters; larger, better in every way, and for which all Library patrons have been looking forward for a long period. This moving necessitates certain expenses for lighting, additional shelving, the actual moving, and other items which cannot be escaped, amounting to \$10,000. No money to meet this expense has been forthcoming from the City Council or any individual. The natural consequence is that, having reduced all the departments of the Library fund as far as possible, it is at last necessary to reduce the book fund itself.

“In order to finish the fiscal year and make the move to new quarters, without a serious deficit, very few books will be purchased until July 1st.”

The move to new quarters has now been made, normal conditions have been resumed, the year just passed is by far the most successful and important in the history of the Library, and with the added advantages of the new arrangements it may be hoped that 1914-15 will make the Los Angeles Public Library more than ever an institution which the people of the city may use and enjoy.

To show their wish to co-operate in the progress of the Los Angeles Public Library, the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House have printed four thousand extra copies of this bulletin, without charge.