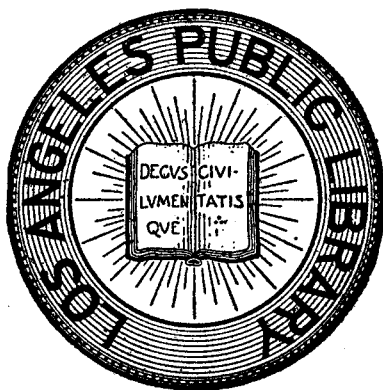
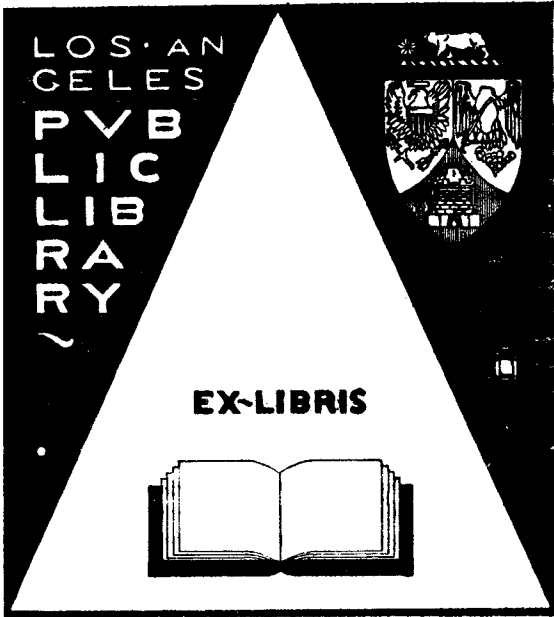

21st
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LOS ANGELES
PUBLIC LIBRARY

For the Year Ending June 30, 1909





MUNICIPAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
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TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES
PUBLIC LIBRARY

(FOUNDED 1872)

FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909

=====
CHARLES F. LUMMIS, Lit. D.
LIBRARIAN

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1909

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE
DEPARTMENT
OCT 29 1927
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Los Angeles Public Library

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isidore B. Dockweiler, President.....	Term expires 1911
Henry W. O'Melveny.....	Term expires 1911
G. M. Giffen.....	Term expires 1910
Fred A. Hines.....	Term expires 1913
Henry M. Newmark.....	Term expires 1913

Pearl E. Gleason, Clerk.

STANDING COMMITTEES

- Attendants: Mr. O'Melveny, Mr. Newmark.
- Auditing and Accounts: Mr. Newmark, Mr. Giffen.
- Books and Donations: Mr. O'Melveny, Mr. Hines.
- Branch Libraries: Mr. Giffen, Mr. Hines.
- Printing and Supplies: Mr. Newmark, Mr. Giffen.
- Rules and Administration: Mr. Hines, Mr. O'Melveny.

LIBRARY STAFF

Charles F. Lummis, Lit. D..... Librarian
 Celia Gleason..... Assistant Librarian
 C. J. K. Jones..... Director of Study and Research

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Departments	Principals	Assistant Principals
Accession	Mary A. Johnson	Jean Doan
Book Orders	Clara M. Rowell	Edith Wheat† Dora L. Mason
Catalogue	Florence A. Thornburg‡	Jesselyn Andrews A. Loretto Clark Isabel McFarland
Classification	Mary E. Taylor	Alma B. Scheuble
Documents	Grace M. White	Grace E. Pinney Esther C. Ulen
Fiction	Margaret Melzer	Mabel Cory
Finance	Pearl E. Gleason	
General Literature	Gertrude Darlow	Josephine Dancaster* Josephine Jedofsky Mary G. Hart
History Material	Margaret D. Bloomer	Inez A. Green*
Juvenile	Stella C. Beckley	Edith M. Gilbert†
Mail	Emilie Jackson	
Reference	Anna Mc C. Beckley	Katherine M. Hilton Susanna C. Ott Eleanor Caruthers Kathleen Miller
Registry		Mary A. Naismith
Schools	Charlotte Casey	

*Since resigned.

†Appointed in August.

GENERAL ATTENDANTS

Zita Bailey***	Aileen Cushing	Alice McDonald
Georgetta Bankson	Fannie Dorman	Hazel McClure
Grace Barager	Mary Dudley**	Anna Madison**
Dorothy Barrett	Clara Forst	Margaret Moloney
Mary Bevans	Bessie Foye	Katherine Moyle
Ella Brunson	Georgia Horgan	Elizabeth Perry
Caroline Brittan	Bettie B. Hotchkiss	Olga Sinclair***
Eloise Carwyle	Aurora La Gue***	Van Tyne Smith***
Shirley Coleman	Bessie Landon	Marie Tollefson***
Laura Cooley	Lucy Lay***	Florence Turner
Hilda Cordes	Grace Lewis†	Nell M. Wetter‡
Teresa Curtis		Florence Whyte***

**Assistant principal of department.

***Twenty-first Training Class.

†Since resigned.

‡Appointed in August.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

20th ANNUAL REPORT

To the Honorable,
The City Council,
Of the City of Los Angeles.

Gentlemen:—The Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library has the honor to submit its Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1909—Charter Amendment No. 27 changing the date of the Annual Report for all city officers and boards from November 30 to June 30.

Due to expiration of term by limitation, Mr. Fred A. Hines was appointed by the Mayor a member of this Board, vice Willoughby Rodman, Esq.; and Mr. Henry M. Newmark, vice Mr. S. C. Marshutz.

It is agreeable to report that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, marks a very large advance in the utilities of this service in every department.

The removal of the library to the Hamburger Building, effected during the fiscal year, was not only a notable achievement in business, in management and in economy, but has resulted in the complete justification of the judgment of this Board in taking the library somewhat outside what was last year deemed "the business center." In circulation, visitation, registration and every other test of the usefulness of a library to its community, this removal has been highly successful. There have been many criticisms as to lodging the library "in a department store." It was lodged in a department store prior to its removal; and in the inadequate City Hall prior to the former removal. The notable increase in circulation, membership, space, accommodation, furniture, and every other item of a public library during this fiscal year, as against any fiscal year in the 38 years of the history of this library, would indicate that the step was well taken.

Compared with three and a half years ago the public library has about eleven times the floor space; instead of 128 chairs and 13 tables and 36 stacks, it has 630 chairs, 65 tables and 159 stacks;

besides a corresponding increase in all the other furnitures of one of the most active public libraries in the world.

There are now more than 30,000 volumes of Fiction, more than 17,000 volumes in Juvenile, nearly 37,000 volumes in General Literature, (including English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Portuguese, and many other languages), more than 11,000 Public Documents, including expert reports from nearly every city, state, nation and organization, covering every question which can interest mayors, councils, city clubs, reform organizations, legislatures, congresses, or any other investigators in material questions now touching American progress.

The Reference Department, of over 23,000 volumes, includes the latest and best text-books for every student of language, architecture, art, history or any other academic or material study; also an expert library on the Applied Sciences—like electrical engineering, chemistry, mining, oil wells, etc.

Sixty one hundred volumes have been bound; 5,237 have been catalogued (as against 4,682 last year).

The most valuable addition ever made to the historical portion of the library has been made within this fiscal year. (See pp. 26-32, 20th Annual Report.)

The Art Department continues to be built up. In this department this library is the acknowledged leader in the West. The text book of the California Library Association was prepared here; and serves as authority for all California libraries and practically all Western libraries. There is no other institution west of St. Louis which provides such adequate text books for art students, architects, mining, civil and electrical engineers; for city clubs, debating societies, high schools, young people seeking an education in mechanics or a trade.

This library is recognized throughout the profession as a leader in scholarship and business. In proportion of volumes to population, circulation per capita and per volume, circulation per attendant, cost per circulation, registration, consultation, organization, and the other items recognized in library economy, it can afford comparison with any other public library of its own, or any other, class.

Patronage follows facilities. Three years ago the main library had 128 chairs. It now has 630. Total chairs (including Branches) 862. It has more than trebled its book-stacks, reading tables, and

other accommodations for the public. Comparative tables with the leading public libraries in the United States show how thoroughly this library is serving its community.

A special effort is being made to carry the advantages of the library to those who do not now use it. Many thousands of letters are being sent out to business men, high school and normal pupils, railway and department store employes, etc., inviting them to the particular advantages this library has for them.

The net gain in circulation for this fiscal year is 73,175, or 10.4 per cent.; the gain in consultation and visitation and Reading Room use, about 50 per cent. Present total circulation 773,572; making this about 13th among all American public libraries in circulation; while the city is about 19th in population.

The largest addition to the stock of books in any year in the history of the library was made during this fiscal year—namely 16,919. This is 5,075 more books than we added in the fiscal year preceding; and a gain of 67.4 per cent. over the average annual gain for ten years before that.

The discards number 3,330—a large percentage due to the increasing age of our stock. These discards, however, are almost without exception still utilized in Orphans' Homes, on the Los Angeles Aqueduct camps, and in a dozen other places.

The total number of bound volumes is 125,954, making this about 19th in size among the public libraries of the United States.

Most important of all as showing the continued growth of usefulness of this library to its community is the registration of cardholders.

In this, the net gain for the fiscal year is 5,847, making a total membership of 41,801.* The Librarian's report gives a table showing in detail the net gain or loss in membership by the month for the last twelve years. This table shows that the average net gain per month in 1898 was 5, in 1904 was 181. As soon as this administration abolished the foolish red tape which limited registration, the average rose immediately to 417 per month. The present average net gain per month for the fiscal year is 487—which is 41.9 per cent. above the highest average in any year under previous administration; and 245 per cent. more than the average for the seven years preceding this administration. Comparative table in the report of the Librarian show the extraordinary advance of

*Oct. 1 the total is 42,508.

this library beyond its own former records and the records of other American public libraries.

From the financial side, the second enforced removal of the library (Sept. 1909) was even more economically conducted, the expense of moving about double the stock being far less than half the expense of removal two years and a half ago. In 1899, when 6,000 volumes were moved to the City Hall, it took six weeks' closing to arrange them and to open for business. In the same proportion the removal at the beginning of this fiscal year would have shut the library to the public for considerably over two years! In fact, however, the library was not closed at all; and only the department actually in transit was closed for a day.

The attempt of the Board to secure free lighting for the Public Library from the Pacific Light & Power Company, in compliance with the terms of its charter, is set forth in documents presented in the Librarian's report; and filed with the City Clerk, though not printed here.

Every department of the library shows a gratifying gain in number of books added, in circulation and in effectiveness. Even the department of Branches has made an enormous advancement in circulation and use. A gain of over 34,000 in circulation tells the story.

This library has made many inventions approved by the library profession. The most important ones of this fiscal year are to advocate a uniform census of library statistics throughout the country; and to guide the student in the use of text-books by expert authority. Both propositions, originating here, have been approved by the leading libraries of the United States; and both will unquestionably be adopted as part of the national library economy.

The library is actively serving the schools, teachers of the schools, the women's clubs, the young men and women who have an education or would like one, the churches, the Christian Endeavor societies, artists, architects, historians, students of economics, of politics. It is prepared to serve any person who wishes to study anything.

Reforms made by this administration in the School Department make it far more useful to the schools. A large number of the teachers of the city are already receiving these benefits. The Documents Department, recently founded, is of use to every busi-

ness man, every politician, city official, state official or student of modern problems. The History Material Department, another invention of this administration, is useful to everyone who cares to know anything as to what is recorded from day to day. The Reference Department is the most important focus for study in the whole West—for art, architecture, applied sciences or anything else.

The most serious drawback to the service, is the constant shrinkage of our staff, in the face of the constantly growing demand for service. Every year more resign for matrimony, or for better-paid positions elsewhere, than our present routine can replace. It is now more than a city block from one end to the other of the main library quarters. Our young women all move as rapidly as hygiene allows. Clearly, it would take more attendants to cover so much ground, even if there were no more demand. The demand, however, has increased in proportion to the quarters and to the accommodations. We need more people to conduct the routine work of the library; to carry on those functions for which a public library is most valuable—to help club-women, High School boys and girls, juveniles, students, and investigators and novel-readers—still more are needed.

The condition the ten Branch libraries has been much improved during the year, in spite of extraneous obstacles; and will this year be given particular attention under competent management. The city has already a disproportionate number of Branches, as compared with other American cities. See tables in Appendix. It is impossible to abolish Branches already established; on the other hand, the obvious duty of a public library is not only to furnish books but to make them as convenient as possible.

The best thought in the library world at present is to supplant Branches with Deposit Stations. In other cities, as here, it is impossible to furnish enough attendants to meet the advancing demand for Branches. The Deposit Stations give the public most of the advantages of the books without undue drain on the resources of the library. The community furnishes room, attendants and other charges; receives a loan of so many books, is responsible for them, and exchanges them at the end of a fixed term. In this way the people concerned aid the library, aid their own self-respect, maintain a proportionate service to the institution and to the whole public—and get the books, also.

While we have already more Branch libraries than other American cities in proportion to population, there is a demand

for practically double this service. We are meeting it, as other progressive libraries are meeting it, by substituting the Deposit System. Within this fiscal year, and in addition to our ten permanent Branches, we have established the following Deposit Stations:

Young Women's Christian Association.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Belle White Home for Children.

Bishop & Company's Factories.

Compton Avenue.

Daly and Downey.

This makes 18 Deposit Stations, besides the 10 Branches.

The two last stations are excellent examples of the interest taken, and the use made, of the public library. In each case at least a thousand readers were represented by the petitioners for a branch. In both cases these petitioners have gladly accepted the alternative; have provided rooms, service and the responsibility of their loans of 300 volumes each six weeks.

A public library must maintain an equitable service in proportion to the whole community. The visitation and use of the main building are far in excess of all the Branches and Deposit Stations put together. In any business-like proportion it is impossible to furnish a full Reference library to each section of the city. The cost and extent of our main Reference Department indicates this. The Branches and Deposit Stations, however, can supply the late works of fiction and a certain reasonable stock of the most universal reference books. This is the point toward which we aim.

The enormous growth of activity in the ten Branches during the year, and despite peculiar drawbacks, is most encouraging. Their net gain of 34,506 in circulation over the last fiscal year indicates that they needed only that unselfish and competent guidance which is now given them.

Financially, this administration ends this fiscal year, square with the world. In place of an overdraft, it contributes several thousand dollars to the General Fund, by way of its fines, sales, etc.

The report of the Librarian, herewith appended, covers all

these matters in fuller detail; and is hereby adopted as an official part of our report, and is made our own act, in compliance with the Charter of the City of Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,

Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Signed:

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, President,
HENRY W. O'MELVENY,
G. M. GIFFEN,
H. M. NEWMARK,
FRED A. HINES.

Attest: Pearl E. Gleason, Clerk.

Dated July 12. 1909.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

To the Honorable,
 The Board of Directors,
 Of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to report to you, herewith, the receipts and expenditures of this library for the year ending June 30, 1909; and thereafter to present its growth and activities as a library during this fiscal year, its present status, its needs, and its relative standing among American public libraries.

The four mills on the dollar allowed by the City Charter gave us, in 1908-09, \$106,070.

FINANCIAL REPORT, JUNE 30, 1909.

Receipts.
 1908-9.

Fines, Main Library	\$2,754.72	
“ Branches	555.21	
“ Duplicate Fiction	110.41	
Dues, Non-resident	33.10	
Postals	82.88	
Finding Lists	10.20	
Duplicate Fiction	761.25	
Books Lost	164.04	
Sundries:		
Books sold	\$ 1.00	
Damaged books	1.41	
Supplies sold .....	.85	
Sale of Roof Garden	150.00	
Sale of Shades	75.00	
Insurance rebates	41.75	
	<u>\$270.01</u>	270.01
Total Departmental receipts	\$4,741.82	
Total Trust Fund Receipts	846.58	
Total Service transfers	97.58	
		<u>\$5,685.45</u>
Cash on Deposit with Treasurer (Trust Fund).....	\$ 924.15	
Cash deposited with Treasurer (July 1, '08 to July 1, '09).....	4,701.15	
Vouchers on hand	60.15	
		<u>\$5,685.45</u>

ATTEST:

CHAS. F. LUMMIS,
 Librarian.

(Signed) PEARL E. GLEASON, Clerk.

Disbursements.

Fiscal Year July 1, 1908 to July 1, 1909.

Outlays, Books	\$20,123.52	
Outlays, Periodicals	2,956.23	
Outlays, Furniture	3,063.82	
		\$ 26,143.57
Salaries		54,833.59
Expenses, Stationery	\$ 824.02	
" Gen. Expenses	2,326.12	
" Rent, Main Library	13,225.00	
" " Branches	2,677.25	
" Supplies	1,065.47	
" Postage	242.50	
" Insurance	165.58	
" Lighting	1,517.95	
" Binding	4,004.02	
" Moving	2,250.00	28,297.91
		\$109,275.07

Statement June 30th, 1909.

Proportionate Allowance for year ending June 30, 1909.....	\$106,000.00
Unexpended balance for year 1907-8.....	8,791.59
Service Transfer for year ending June 30, 1909.....	25.00
	\$114,816.59
Demands issued during year ending June 30, 1909.....	\$109,291.87
Demands issued during previous year.....	2,206.70
Balance of Outstanding Orders, June 30, 1909.....	3,318.02
Unexpended Balance	16.80
	\$114,816.59

ATTEST:

I certify that the above report is correct.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS,

Librarian.

PEARL E. GLEASON, Clerk.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT OF THE CONDITIONS *

OF

The Los Angeles Public Library

To the Honorable,
The Board of Directors,
Los Angeles Public Library.

Gentlemen:—A library report may be made in either of two ways:

1. In the easiest fashion to discharge an unpleasant legal duty under penalty of impeachment; and to be filed, buried and forgotten.
2. In such form that intelligent citizens and the profession can and will read it, and that it shall do something to advance the interests of its own library and those of libraries and of scholarship in general.

Method No. 1 would save nine-tenths of the labor. It might do for a Street Department. But if a public library is a factor in education, Method No. 2 is as inevitable in "business" as in conscience.

A public library is different from what it used to be when it was merely a bargain-counter for story books. It is now an organized service of books to the public for the best that is in each.

It still hands out the story books over the bargain counter; and better story books, and more of them, and more rapidly and more effectively, than ever before.

But now it particularly cares for the more important functions of books and a larger service to the patron. Formerly any pleas-

*In comparing this report with prior printed reports of this library, it must be borne in mind that this is for the fiscal year ending June 30th, while all earlier annual reports have been for the year ending November 30th.

ant little girl who could remember ABC was a sufficient library attendant. Now it takes a woman of education who knows not only the shelves, but the contents of the books and what they are worth.

Circulation is the easy measure of use in a library, but the least significant. It has become the general foot-rule because it is easier counted—whereas the real usefulness of any library is impossible to count; that is, impossible in “business.” It could be counted by a disproportionate number of employes set to tab the number of visitors, the number of books used by each, and the nature of these books. No library will ever be so unoccupied as to do this. It is now understood that the study-use of a library is its largest utility; and that it need not be expressed in figures. The only reasonable measure thought of is the seating and table-capacity and the use made of both. If the accommodations provided for these who use the public library to improve their minds (whether by literature, or by study in science, or the applied sciences, or art or architecture, or language or any of the other many lines of human interest) are actively patronized, no thoughtful citizen will object to the fact that at the Fiction Desk there is a long line waiting for the latest novel. In a smaller library, the fiction activity is expected to predominate. In a large library, it is not. No community in the world would knowingly pay \$100,000 a year to support an institution for novel-readers alone.

The Los Angeles Public Library serves its novel-readers much better than ever before, as is shown by the statistics of circulation. But as it has grown to be a big library, of high standing in the community, it is more and more carefully fulfilling its usefulness to those who use books for the real improvement of their minds, whether for culture or for business.

The Los Angeles Public Library reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the largest addition of any year in its history, to number of volumes—namely, 16,919. This is 5,075 more books than were added during the fiscal year preceding; and 6,814 more than the average annual increment for the ten years before that—a gain of 67.4 per cent.

The total number of bound volumes in the library is 125,954, making this, according to the latest available statistics, nineteenth in size among public libraries of the United States. It is about twelfth in addition of volumes per annum, and in expenditure for

books and periodicals and binding per annum. The city is about nineteenth in population in the United States, according to the World Almanac Census for January 1, 1909.

GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP

The wonderful growth in the membership of the library—that is, in the number of its “live” card-holders,—continues. The adoption of reasonable and simple regulations, in November, 1907, (and evidently also the fact that a far greater number of people visit this building than visited either of our former quarters, and find it convenient to use the library) has brought about an unprecedented

CONTENTS OF DEPARTMENTS

June 30th, 1909.

Department	Volumes,		Gain
	1908	1909	
Fiction	28,524	30,483	1,959
Juvenile	15,177	17,559	2,382
Literature	35,101	36,974	1,873
Documents	9,929	11,251*	1,322
Reference	20,626	23,344	2,716
Branches	15,875	18,261	2,386
Total volumes.....	112,520	125,954	13,434
Maps, Documents Dept.....	1,857	2,284	427
Maps, Reference Dept.....	No report	95	.....
Stereographs	1,320	2,253	933
School Pamphlets.....	643	979	336
Documents, Pamphlets	8,246	7,381	loss 865**
Accession Pamphlets	No report	4,684	.....
Reference Pamphlets	No report	262	.....
School Pictures	2,220	2,352	132
Reference Pictures	4,159	4,701	542

*Besides 1,640 Duplicates.

**All here, but count “loss” because many are bound together.

Total Pamphlets, 13,306; Maps, 2,379; Mounted Pictures, 8,764; Volumes, Newspapers bound, (included in “total volumes”), 453; Volumes, Newspapers unbound, (not so included), 4,763.

addition to our membership. The net gain for the year ending June 30, is 5,847; making the total membership at the latter date 41,801. A table printed elsewhere shows in detail the net gain or loss in membership by the month for the last 12 years. From this table it will be seen that while the average net gain per month in 1898 was only 5, and in 1904 was only 181, at once upon the abolishment of absurd and onerous red tape, the average jumped to 417

per month, and is now 487. This is 41.9 per cent, more than the highest average in any year under the preceding administration, and nearly two and a half (just 2.45) times the average for its last seven years. Under the new regulations the total gain in 20 months has been 10,138, an average of 504 per month. For the seven years from 1898 to 1904, inclusive, the average gain was 179 per month, for 84 months.

No one could borrow a book from this library unless a property-holder fully written up on the current assessment roll. Our restrictions were among the most troublesome in America—almost as extraordinary as certain English library red tape, where borrowing from the “public” library is very much like giving bond for a public office, or coming through the Custom House. We had a double card of many complications to be duly signed by the applicant and by his (or her) guarantor. This card was left at the Registry Desk for a couple of days; and our attendants went to

A RECORD IN REGISTRATION

Net gain in membership by the month for the last 12 years.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. per Mo.
1898.....	70	12	25	50	63	55	28	36	8	32	21	56	38
1899.....	202	33	143	100	73	102	125	25	40	76	54	55	81
1900.....	164	84	45	177	136	67	175	238	138	207	204	150	148
1901.....	289	287	158	259	242	273	283	256	235	421	496	159	279
1902.....	362	346	449	368	359	302	378	338	294	492	280	156	343
1903.....	139	193	241	132	63	285	334	228	302	218	226	177	211
1904.....	107	159	189	46	112	228	339	191	258	144	127	272	181
1905.....	265	325	248	204	244	266	245	328	277	108	393	154	254
1906.....	391	199	220	71	300	79	21	187	75	317	306	78	162
1907.....	81	84	169	218	11	21	120	137	1	215	529	305	155
1908.....	508	658	338	134	445	493	630	415	659	806	444	503	503
1909.....	417	486	475	596	188	228							398

See pp.

Up to 1905 the figures include expired memberships. The first actual census and weeding-out was in 1906. Since that time the figures are for actual “live” membership.

the City Assessor to see if these postulants were on the current city assessment roll. If they proved to be taxed in this city this year, they might have the privilege of securing a book from this Public Library. If their property happened to be in their wife’s name, or outside the city limits, or if the clerk had not yet written

them upon this year's assessment roll, or "if" anything else—they were politely informed that the Public Library was not for them.

The new regulations (taking effect November 4, 1907) were absurdly simple. Any person whose name appears in the current directory of Los Angeles may obtain a card upon application. The directory is on the Registry Desk. Instead of going over to the City Hall to consult the Assessment Roll, and forcing the applicant to come back two days later, the whole business can be done in one minute. Just open the directory. Any person whose name is not in the current directory may obtain a borrower's card upon the guarantee of any person who is.

Circulation, as the Librarian of Congress says, "is easily increased without increase of usefulness," (Page 25, 18th Annual Report, Los Angeles Public Library.) The registration figures of this library were entirely unreliable (see page 22, 18th Annual Report), till (23rd of September, 1906) a literal census of registration was made (page 20, 18th Annual Report), showing the actual membership in this library September 1st, 1906, to be 31,336. This was the first time that any one knew what the "live" registration was. For many years the expired memberships were counted in the total. (See same report.) Since that business-like taking of stock, the figures of registration are accurate.

With such an extraordinary proportion of the entire population—of men, women and children, and all the varied classes that make up a large city—already enrolled, it is of course obvious that a similar growth can not continue. Every human being now alive in this city can not become a card-holder in the library—though it sometimes seems as if they were trying to.

GROWTH IN CIRCULATION

The increase in circulation includes every circulating department. The total circulation is 773,572, a net gain of 73,175 (or 10.4 per cent.) over last year. See tables, beyond. Our circulation now averages each month more than one-half the total number of books belonging to the library—including the 30 per cent, which do not circulate at all.

This extraordinary growth in registration and circulation is partly due to the fact that the library is now located in the most-visited building in Los Angeles. This is the only American city of this rank, which has not a public library building of its own;

the only public library in America which pays about \$16,000 a year rent.

CIRCULATION

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30th.

	1908	1909	Gain
Fiction Department	270,479	276,611	6,132
Juvenile Department	73,637	89,756	16,113
Literature Department	84,538	92,456	7,918
School Department	9,247	9,918	671
Branches	181,462	215,968	34,506
Playgrounds	6,344	(8 mos.) 11,239	4,895
All Departments:			
Magazines, bound	10,941	12,815	1,874
Magazines, unbound	60,169	59,805 (loss)	364
Home Telephone Co.....	3,580	3,938	358
Bishop & Co. (4½ mo.).....		1,072	1,072
Totals	700,397	773,572	73,175
Net gain in circulation, 73,175; or 10.04 per cent.			
Circulation of Pictures by			
School Department			6,533
Reference Department			2,766
Total			9,299

A LIBRARY BUILDING

The loss of Charter Amendment No. 24 at the special election (Feb. 2, 1909), was both disappointing and astonishing. The plan carefully formulated by Director Marshutz, and approved by the City Council, would have provided a half-million-dollar library building for this city "for nothing." The charter already fixes the amount of the library fund in proportion to the growth and revenues of the city. Out of this library appropriation the Board engaged itself to supply interest and sinking fund to cover the bonds for half a million dollars. It would not have added one cent to the indebtedness of this city. Doubtless the failure to realize this fact is responsible for the failure to secure the necessary vote in an election in which a majority of the charter amendments were lost. A table in the appendix shows the value of library buildings and equipment (exclusive of books) in leading cities of the United States. The comparison cannot make us proud.

LIBRARY EARNINGS

The fines and other petty cash receipts of the library now average some \$4,500 per annum. Under the charter these earnings

revert to the general fund, to make good deficiencies in other departments. An ordinance should be passed adding these revenues to the library fund. It is probably needless to say that library fines and fees are devised not for revenue, but for the protection of the patron. If a borrower could keep a book as long as he or she might wish, the next patron in waiting would be unjustly treated. The fine is to bring back the book to its proper place on the fixed date, so that the next person may have the benefit of it. There is no reason in equity why these fines should apply to overdrafts in other city departments. The library has contributed this year to the city treasury \$4,741.82 in earnings, proceeds of sales, etc.

THE PROBLEM OF "SERVICE"

Our most serious handicap is lack of attendants. The standards are kept high because the requirements are high. Ignorant people can not render proper service to cultivated people. Employees of this library have a secure tenure; but a very large proportion annually resign (10 per cent. this year) for matrimony or for better-paid positions. The salaries paid in the library are about sixty-five per cent. of those paid for similar education and fewer hours in the schools—though our salaries have been increased by a large per cent. under the present administration (see 19th Annual Report, pp. 103-105). The library is short at least twenty attendants to fulfill its necessary service. The same number of employes can not serve the same number of patrons in the same time if they have to walk three times as far to do it. The quarters have not stood still, but are about three times as large. It is now more than a city block from end to end of the library quarters. There is no known way to keep the population of this city, and the corresponding demands upon the library, from growing. Our staff, instead of growing is steadily shrinking—and is now less than it was a year ago, while the demands of the service have enormously increased, as shown by the tables of circulation, registration, etc.

Books are only a part of a public library. Another part is the quarters, and the convenience of them. The third factor is the service. No matter how many books we have, if we have not enough people to carry them to the patron, the service is unsatisfactory. The finest library buildings in America are unmercifully criticized, not merely by chronic fault-finders, but by experts—as, for instance, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress,

and so on. But people can put up with reasonable buildings, IF they can get their books with reasonable promptness. This involves not only the buying the books, but also having the service to deliver them.

LIBRARY EXTENSION

The idea of "Library Extension," now active throughout the country, is having effective development here. The city is already supplied with branch libraries beyond all proportion, as compared with other American cities. The best experience of the day is turning over the formal old-time Branches to Deposit Stations, under various names. Newark, N. J., has 437; Milwaukee, 437; Buffalo 860; Seattle 460. The Los Angeles Public Library is following this plan, partly from financial necessity, and partly from conviction that it is the "business way" to do this work. A deposit station has no expense beyond the wear and tear of books—and they are made to be worn and torn. The library doesn't have to furnish quarters, attendants or anything else except books. The people use the books—the library pays for them. This activity of the library in carrying its usefulness to the people who need it most has been multiplied several times in the last two years. Within the fiscal year, this usefulness of the library has been extended to the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., the Bishop Factories, the Belle White Home for Children, and the communities at Compton Ave. and at Daly St. and Downey Ave.

Special efforts are being made to serve the inhabitants of this city whose native language is not English. Arrangements have been made for the large Russian colony by a special deposit station. In the main library there is a good collection of literature in French, German, Spanish, Italian and other languages. It is now desired to make a collection of Scandinavian literature, on which the demand is strong.

As the largest and most active library within 2,000 miles, this institution is chiefly called upon for aid to smaller libraries in cities and towns; and is glad to render such assistance as is in its power. The new State law may enable us to co-operate with Boards of County Supervisors to a large usefulness outside the city.

"BUSINESS" INFORMATION

The Documents Department is actively adding to its large

accumulation of classified reports from every important city, state, and national government in the world, as to every problem which now concerns any mayor, city council, city clerk, reform club, public utility corporation—or almost any other body or individual concerned with material progress in finance or reform. In practically every question which has engaged the government of this city in the last few years, this library could furnish the latest information. This community is at present deeply interested in harbors, good roads, aqueducts, the tariff, primary elections, oil, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, Pure Food regulations (inspection of milk, meat, etc.) Parks, and so on. The knowledge of the civilized world on all these points is at the disposal of this community at this public library. It may also be news to many citizens that the library has over 2,300 maps covering the civilized world and especially strong as to the West.

PERIODICALS

As might be expected in such a city, the use of periodicals is extraordinarily large. It is hard to realize that less than four years ago I found the most popular publications banished from the reading room simply because "too many people wished to read them." The number of periodicals received at present is larger than ever before. January 1st, 1909, we added to our already generous list more than forty different titles. These were mostly on technical subjects and the Applied Sciences.

We now subscribe to more than 40 magazines on electrical engineering and mining; 20 on architecture; 15 on art and photography; 20 on business and trade. Nearly every other subject which has a mouthpiece is represented in its best publications. We now receive 471 different publications, including 208 monthly, 47 quarterly, 20 bi-monthly, 6 semi-monthly, 104 weekly—and also 49 daily and 37 weekly newspapers. The total number of publications received is 931; per month 3,108—or 119 every day. We take the London Daily Times (instead of the weekly edition as before) and the leading newspapers from every important city of the United States as well as many foreign publications. For the leading American cities we take two dailies each, representing the two sides of the political fence. Of the foreign magazines received, 7 are in French, 6 in German, and 2 in Spanish. The circulation of bound magazines for the year was 12,815; of unbound magazines

59,805. This is aside from the enormous reading room use of unbound magazines and periodicals, which is not counted in our tables of circulation any more than the consultation of books in the library is, but is many times as great as the actual taking away of the unbound magazines by charged card. There are 328 magazines on file in the General Reading Room; 200 in the branches; 211 in circulation; 26 in Reference; 18 in school; 5 in juvenile; and 49 reserved for binding.

SAVING THE RECORD

The Department of Western History-Material has been closed during most of the year on account of our scarcity of attendants. It is now reopened; and as soon as we can secure the necessary service, it will go on to be made one of the most useful departments in the library. It has 200 scrap books, of 250 pages each, for clippings under more than 100 classifications, containing the chronicles of Western events. The clippings already pasted cover Januar, 1905, to May, 1907, inclusive. Those for June, 1907 to July, 1908, are clipped, classified and arranged for pasting in books. As soon as these books are brought up to the end of 1908, the volumes will be indexed fully.

I suggest that we index the newspapers daily by card catalogue (indexing, from one paper, only such matters as will be of use and value to the student of history; this really indexes all papers); at the end of each year, this index to be printed free of cost to us in a thin volume like the "New York Tribune Index," which is of daily use in every important library. Such a printed index would be of incalculable value to every department of the library (particularly Reference and Documents) and to the public.

The value of the newspaper record as historical material is authoritatively treated by James Ford Rhodes, one of our foremost historical writers, in the May, 1909, Atlantic Monthly. I quote a few significant sentences:

"The impulse of an American writer in justifying the use of newspapers as historical material is to adopt an apologetic tone. It is somewhat curious that such should be the case, for newspapers satisfy so many canons of historical evidence. They are contemporary, and, being written without knowledge of the end, cannot bolster any cause without making a plain showing of their intent. Their object is the relation of daily events; and if their

relation is colored by honest or dishonest partisanship, this is easily discernible by the critic from the internal evidence and from an easily acquired knowledge of a few external facts. As the journals themselves say, their aim is to print the news; and much of the news is present politics. Moreover, the newspaper itself, its news and editorial columns, its advertisements, is a graphic picture of society.

"Why is it that some American students fall consciously or unconsciously into an apologetic tone when they attempt to justify the use of newspapers as historical sources? I suppose it is because of the attitude of cultivated society to the newspaper of today.

"But this does not concern the historian. He does not make his materials. He has to take them as they are. Take the newspaper for what it is, a hasty gatherer of facts, a hurried commentator on the same, and it may well constitute a part of historical evidence.

"At each step of my pretty thorough study of them, I became more and more convinced that I was on the right track. I found facts in them which I could have found nowhere else.

"The main and cross currents which resulted in the formation of the compact Republican party of 1856 have their principal record in the press, and from it, directly or indirectly, must the story be told.

"The story of the secession of November and December, 1860, can not be told with correctness and life without frequent reference to the Charleston Mercury and the Charleston Courier.

"For the history of the last half of the nineteenth century just such material must be used. Neglect of it would be like neglect of the third estate in the history of France for the eighteenth century.

"The duty of the historian is, not to decide if the newspapers are as good as they ought to be, but to measure their influence on the present, and to recognize their importance as an ample and contemporary record of the past."

This department will have charge of the books and pamphlets relating to California, and will answer all inquiries as to California and the West. This Department also contains a valuable and very useful collection of portraits and biographic data as to prominent men and women of this State; and this collection will be in-

creased as fast as possible. No other public library has done so much to meet this obvious obligation to the present patron, and the future historian; though the example was set many years ago by the progressive State libraries. Fortunately, many of the smaller public libraries of Southern California are now following, in proportion to their means, the lead of the Los Angeles Public Library.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Our urgency for a uniform system of library reports throughout the country (pp. 35-37, 20th Annual Report) has been seriously received by the profession. The official organ of the American Library Association and leading newspapers in the East, have taken it up. It is proper to apologize to Malden, Mass., which was held forth to scorn (in our last report) as claiming a registration of some 140,000. This was a clerical fault (Malden claimed only 12,007). The need of intelligible and uniform library statistics, now that every library of any respectable size in the world prints its annual report with some sort of statistics for the benefit of the profession, is obvious. The national organization is the body to prescribe the uniform schedule for such reports.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHELVES

The question of the Open or Closed Shelf is still being fought out in all the library world. Practically all large public libraries have had to close their shelves. This library has suffered enormously by book-thieves, even while restricting access to its shelves (while are now practically closed). This loss has gone on for many years—though never confessed until this administration. Only within the last eighteen months have we ever succeeded in catching one of these two-ply-thieves who steal not only a book, but their neighbor's rights therein. Since then, we have captured three. The local courts have been very lenient; and though the California law makes such larceny punishable with a fine of \$500, or an imprisonment of six months, or both, the heaviest sentence we have thus far secured has been 100 days for a particularly aggravated case. It is encouraging, however, that we have caught the thieves at last and at all. The books stolen by them have been recovered.

The branding of the library books, long delayed for want of persons to do it, is now progressing at a rapid rate—an average

of about 250 per day. This the best protection yet devised. Artistically, it is far ahead of the rubber-stamp used by the government of the United States for its depository volumes; and as a safeguard it is worth that, and the perforating stamp, and the embossing stamp, and the book plates—all put together, and multiplied by ten. It can neither be disfigured, removed nor destroyed. See page 63, 18th Annual Report.

TWO REMOVALS

This is said to be the only public library in America ever moved without closing. It has done this twice. In 1889, when 6,000 volumes were moved from the Downey Block to the City Hall, the library closed for six weeks to be rearranged. The removal from the City Hall to the Laughlin Building, in 1906, covered over 120,000 volumes, with all the furniture concerned. The institution was not closed for a day.

The removal from the Laughlin Building to the Hamburger Building, 1908, covered about twice the bulk in everything except books, which were about equivalent. Again the institution was removed without shutting up—only the department in actual transit being closed to the public.

The 1906 removal was said by business men who have moved hardware, dry-goods and other stocks, to be a model transaction. The removal of 1908 profited by experience, and was much better conducted. The removal from the City Hall to the Laughlin Building, cost, roughly, as follows:

Carpenters, Lumber, Moving and Rebuilding Shelves, etc.....	\$4,611.35
Cement Work, Masons, Plumbing, etc.....	450.04
Partitions (Landlord paying the other \$250.00).....	250.00
Painters and Stainers.....	327.08
Vans and Express.....	253.00
Labor and Overtime.....	926.70
144 Moving Boxes.....	108.47
Curtains	368.10
Electric Fixtures	1,161.26
Total	\$8,456.00

The removal of a much larger bulk from the Laughlin Building to the Hamburger Building cost as follows:

For entire moving (including vans, carpenters, shelving, labor, etc.)	\$2,250.00
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Extra Expense, Overtime, etc.....	805.20
Iron Work	31.50
Lumber	53.90
Paint	3.80
Extra Wiring	44.00
Total	\$3,188.40

The cost of wiring, electrical fixtures, partitions, etc., in the present building was borne by the landlord, and cost him about \$4,000.00; the lighting is on a far larger scale than the fittings for which we paid \$1411.00 at the former removal. The window-shades are also provided by the landlord, which cost us \$368 at the former moving. The removal of our old shelving, and setting it up in its new quarters (which involved practically its entire rebuilding) was included in our bill for moving. This was our heaviest item in the transfer from the City Hall to the Laughlin Building.

Besides this, the landlord, in the present instance, has put in a \$690 partition at the re-entrant angle by the main elevators; and has made whatever other adaptations we have called for. The moving and rebuilding of our shelving cost the Hamburgers some \$3000.00.

The detailed inventory of the properties of the public library June 30, 1909, has been furnished the City Auditor, and is on file at his office, filling his printed forms. The more important items, besides books, are mentioned below.

		Gain over 1905
Chairs	862	508
Tables	66	47
Single glass Book-cases	2	.....
Double glass Book-cases	3	3
All-Glass Show-case	1	1
Folio Roller Case	1	1
Special Picture Cabinets	4	4
Other Cabinets	83	57
Desks	40	27
Service Counters	197 ft.	197
Stacks	159	128
Gas Range	1	1
Globes	3	3
Safe	1	.....

Relief Map, 4x6	1	1
Typewriters	19	15
Total Shelving, over	4 miles	

Incidental to the removal to the Hamburger Building we have purchased during the fiscal year, or just preceding it, a large amount of furniture, as follows:—

Chairs, and other seats	\$ 600.00
Stacks	1,029.50
Tables	518.79
Picture cabinet	286.00
Roller-shelf folio cabinet	100.00
Desks .....	.90
195 ft. Service Counter	
1 glass Case	69.85
Tree-boxes etc. for roof garden.....	815.00
Total	<u>\$3,509.04</u>

The total expenditure for books during the year ending December 1, 1908 was \$23,791.51. Since then we have had our extraordinary expenditures of moving and of fitting up the new quarters and practically doubling our furniture (some \$7000) and the value of the books received since June 30, 1908, is \$10,248.31—divided as follows:

Branches	\$1,120.85
Documents	50.10
Fiction	1,449.10
General Literature	2,670.44
Juvenile	1,469.24
Reference	3,373.79
School	114.79
Total	<u>\$10,248.31</u>

Outstanding orders, \$1198.23.

THE "LITERARY PURE FOOD ACT"

This library has made many innovations which have later been adopted by the profession—as, for instance, the training class, the circulation of music, etc.

It has probably never made a more important invention than

what I have jokingly called "The Poison Label," or the "Literary Pure Food Act."

If there is any one duty and responsibility inevitably resting upon a public library (or any library) it is to safeguard its amusement-readers from the degenerate in fiction and its students from ptomaine history. Very few patrons have learned the judicial habit of the student who digs at both sides. The hardest—but the most necessary—thing is to teach the patron that a book is not an oracle. It is simply the printed opinion of its author at the time he wrote it, and with the information he then had. He might himself give an absolutely different verdict a few years later—as Prescott would have done. Also some authors learn more than others. No two writers see alike, and from exactly the same angle, any topic of human interest. But the average patron takes the given article as gospel. As one of the foremost men of affairs in this city said to me recently: "I could be rich if I had the time it has taken me to unlearn the poison history I acquired in my youth."

The following letter sent with a questionnaire to the seventy-five leading libraries of the country explains the case:

Librarian of.....Library.

Dear Sir:—

Every druggist has to keep poisons. But he can't let them out without the "poison sign" on them.

Every library has to contain text books which are not now approved by the expert. For instance, every library has to have Prescott on Peru and Mexico; and some of the many works which prove that the Pyramids were builded with an astronomical and geometric knowledge such as will never again infest the world—and so on for quantity. Every library that can afford it has to have Lord Kingsborough's magnificent folly.

There is no Pure Food Law to compel a library to put a skull-and-cross-bones on poison history. But every library is supported in the ultimate faith that its drugs are safe. Doubtless every library feels frequent prickings of conscience as to many text books on its shelves; and gladly warns its patrons—when they ASK whether the book is dependable.

My own feeling is that we have a very distinct responsibility in such matters. We inset the expert criticisms of the "Nation," "Athenaeum," and other real reviews, in such works as we can

find for them. These insets are part of the book. The patron doesn't have to hunt the librarian or any other person of authority. The book itself contains a hint of its own antidote.

But this goes only a little way in this responsibility. Every librarian knows that the average text book isn't faultless; but that the average patron takes for gospel whatever he finds in type, and consults neither librarian nor other authorities.

I am planning to insert in text books, as needed, and by conservative degrees, the "poison label"—somewhat to this effect:

"There are more reliable works on this subject.
Consult, for instance,"

Before taking official steps in this matter, I would like to get the benefit of your experience by way of your courtesy; and will be grateful if you will answer the questions on the enclosed sheet.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHAS. F. LUMMIS, Librarian.

A summary of their answers to each paragraph is appended.

A few active libraries refer such readers as happen to consult them (who are very few) to the American Library Association "Catalogue" and "Book List"; or to a card catalogue with inoffensive annotations.

This doesn't meet the Pure Food Law. The A. L. A. "Catalogue" and "Book List" are a pity. Any student who had leisure could make them a laughing stock in Art, Archaeology, California and Spanish American history, at least. But the vital thing is that these druggists do not put their poison label in the right place. It is like placing it not on the bottle, but in the druggist's prescription book at the drug-store. There are, doubtless, Methodic Citizens, who, if seized with an internal disturbance at 2 o'clock, a. m., would prefer to run down town to the drug-store and waken the druggist to consult his book as to whether the bottle labeled "R.932:361" is paregoric, glycerine, Mother Winslow's, Lydia Pinkham, carbolic acid, strychnine, or what. The average mere human prefers the skull-and-cross bones on the bottle itself, along with the name of the dose.

Bad novels do not great harm—particularly if you don't have them. The people who abuse their minds with trash are predestined, anyhow. But you poison the flower of your community if you

give the text books which are either one-sided, ignorant, outgrown, or otherwise incompetent. The superstition of type is one of the strongest in the world. Our High School boys and girls, our Normal and college students, our club women, come to the library to improve their minds upon innumerable topics. The plausible article or book is accepted by them as final. You will try in vain to persuade them that the information gathered may not be correct. "Why, child, I got that out of the Encyclopedia Britannica!" They could get out of the Encyclopedia Britannica the information that "California will never have productive oil wells"—and written by the greatest geologist America ever produced. The only safe way, and therefore the only honest way, is to warn the patron against taking any such statement or article or theory as the last word; or to refer the reader, if possible, to the other side of the question, and the best and latest authority. But, of course, this warning will have to be followed up; for knowledge is neither a fossil nor a mummy, but is constantly growing.

No public library can be without Prescott's fascinating "Conquest of Mexico" and "Conquest of Peru," with their picture of the Aztec and Inca "empires." Yet every public library ought to know that this romantic bubble was pricked by Lewis H. Morgan, the father of American ethnology, so far back as 1876. No public library has a right to allow its patrons to imbibe this absolutely false and foolish picture of the early history of America. Every thoughtful patron should read Prescott for the charm and beauty of his great romance; but at the same time should be warned as to the accepted and notorious facts concerning these American-Indian "civilizations." The imbecility of the common superstition about "Lost Races," giants and dwarfs and superior civilizations would have been dead long ago if the libraries of the United States had done half their duty by advising their patrons what scientists have proved in the last generation.

The nub of the matter is hit by an Eastern librarian who asked, "Well, are we preservers and issuers of books, or are we educators?" There ought not to be any question about this. A decent library is both. If it is simply a citadel for ignorance and amusement, content to buy such books as are recommended to it, and to furnish them on the same plan which was so convenient to drug-stores and meat-canners and other purveyors before the Pure Food Act was passed—the sooner this fact is understood by the

public who support them, the sooner the libraries will get a jolt which will keep them awake for some time to come.

My recommendation to the Board was accompanied by the prophecy that the librarians of the country would answer that the thing ought to be done, but that they were not doing it; that they would agree as to the responsibility which I urged, but have not yet found a way to meet it.

We have categorical answers to this questionnaire from many of the most progressive public and reference libraries of the country; and I present herewith a tabulation of their replies—question by question. The more carefully this matter is weighed, the more fully I think it will be agreed that this is perhaps the most important pioneering this library has yet done—most useful to its own community, and most helpful to the profession to which it owes so much. And I reiterate here that within ten years every respectable library in America, whether reference or public, will be forced to do something of this kind—forced by public sentiment aroused by our suggestion.

No. 1. "Should a library feel at all responsible for the information its patrons gather from its text books?"

Wisconsin Historical Library	Yes
Public Library, Washington, D. C.....	"Decidedly yes"
Seattle Public Library	"
Trenton, N. J., Public Library.....	"
Boston Athenaeum	"
Denver, Colorado, Public Library.....	"
Lenox Reference Library	"
New York Public Library	"
Somerville, Mass., Library	"
Bowdoin College Library	"
Paterson, N. J., Public Library.....	"
John Crerar Library (Reference) Chicago.....	"
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.....	"
District of Columbia Public Library.....	"
New Haven Public Library	"
St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library.....	"
Dartmouth College Library	"
Amherst College Library	"
Princeton University Library	"
St. Joseph, Mo. Public Library.....	"

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.....	“
Buffalo Public Library	“
Detroit Public Library	“
Pittsburg Public Library	“
New Bedford Public Library	“
California State Library	“
Cornell University Library	“
Newark Public Library	“
Brown University.....	“That depends upon whether we are book preservers and distributors or educators”
Minneapolis Public Library	Doubtful
Peoria Public Library	“
New Jersey State Library	No

No. 2. “The quality of fiction (largely a matter of taste) already actively engages the conscience of librarians. Is there any reason (except the harder work) why the quality of history and science (largely matters of fact) should not equally command this conscientious responsibility?”

Washington, D. C. Public Library.....	“None but the one mentioned”
Seattle	No
Worcester	“
Trenton, N. J.	“
Boston Athenaeum	“No, might be danger”
Cornell University Library	No
Denver	“
Somerville, Mass.	No
Bowdoin College	“
John Crerar Library	“Yes, the difficulty of deciding these questions of facts.”
Syracuse	“Possibly the superiority in importance of character to things may make it wise to give special care to protect morals.”
New Haven	No
St. Louis	“
Dartmouth College	“
Amherst College	“Question as to the label”
Iowa State Library	No
Princeton University	“
St. Joseph, Mo.	“No, emphatically”

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore	No
Pittsburg Public Library	"
New Bedford Public Library	"
California State Library	"
Wisconsin Historical Library	"
Newark Public Library	"
Brown University, Providence, R. I.	
....."Why limit the field at all?"	
Doubtful on account of supposed hard work.	
Detroit.	
Buffalo.	

No. 3. "Do you inset in your text books, or any of them, either expert reviews from critical sources, or a note of reference to collateral (or perhaps more modern) authorities; or to the "other side" of the case, if in controversy?"

Seattle	No
Trenton	Yes
Boston Athenaeum	Occasionally
Cornell University	Sometimes
Denver	No
Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Branch of the Public Library, New York	Yes
Somerville	No
Bowdoin College	Rarely
Paterson, N. J.	"Beyond our resources"
John Crerar	No
Syracuse	"
New Haven	"No, from lack of opportunity"
St. Joseph	"To some extent"
Dartmouth College	No
Amherst College	"
Iowa State Library	"
Princeton University.....	"Rarely, but would like more"
St. Louis, Mo.	"Only in worst cases"
Pittsburg	No
Detroit	"
Buffalo	"
New Jersey State Library	"
Minneapolis	"No, except in rare cases"

California State Library
“No,—a good idea just the same”
 Brown University, ProvidenceNo
 Washington, D. C. Public Library.....
“Lately have been cutting up Book
 Review Digest and posting reviews in newer books.”
 Wisconsin Historical Library
“Occasionally, but not as a whole.”

No. 4. “Have you, for instance, any way of warning your patrons who pick up Prescott on ‘Mexico’ to consult also Lewis H. Morgan and Bandelier?”

No. 5. “Have you any tag on Lumboltz?”*

Nos. 4 and 5: Needless to remark that none of these libraries—not one of those thus far heard from—cover these two questions; though they were settled in science all the way from 1876 down to 1900.

No. 6. “Approximately, what proportion of those who consult your text books come to you, or other personal authority, or to a reasoned catalogue, for advice as to the present rating of the text-book they are using from your shelves?”

No. 6 calls out no definite answer. Nearly all admit that a very small proportion (some say two per cent) consult any personal authority, and a few, if any, resort to catalogue. Mr. Craver, at Pittsburg, thinks that 75 per cent of his students consult him.

No. 7. “Do you see any objection to “plating” text-books with a conservative form of warning or cross references?”

Seattle, “No, except time and cost.”

Worcester, Mass., “No.”

Boston Athenaeum, “No. I think cautious work along this line of great value. To stop the endless chain of error is desirable.”

Cornell University, “No. We do much of this.”

Denver, “No.”

Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Branch, N. Y. Public Library,
 “A very good thing to do.”

Somerville, “No.”

Bowdoin College, “No.”

Paterson, N. J., “No.”

*See “The Nation,” Nos. 1970, 1971.

Newark, N. J., "No."

John Crerar, "No."

Syracuse, "No."

New Haven, Conn., "No."

Amherst College, "Certainly not."

Iowa State Library, "No."

Princeton University, "No, quite the contrary."

St. Joseph, Mo., "No, on the other hand I heartily approve."

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore, "No."

Pittsburg, "No."

New Jersey State Library, "No."

Library of Congress, "No."

Brown University, Providence, R. I., "If you are sure you are right, none."

Wisconsin Historical Library, "No, except books of living authors, which should not be in the library if not worthy of the place."

Public Library, Washington, D. C., "None whatever; good idea, in fact."

Miss Countryman, Minneapolis, "Depends upon the ability of the one who does the plating."

Peoria, "Aren't our hands and our time full already?"

Dartmouth College, "This is the province of School Boards and instructors."

California State Library, "None at all."

As to the last question, No. 8, "Might it not be worth the attention of the American Library Association to devise a uniform conservative plan for some intrinsic evaluation of text-books?"

The response is practically unanimous. The Cornell University Library adds to the general consent: "I sincerely think so."

Somerville (the brilliant Sam Walter Foss) says: "Work such as you suggest might properly be done under the authority of the A. L. A. and thus save immense duplication of effort. I should like to see it done."

Paterson, N. J., "Very decidedly, yes."

Syracuse, N. Y., "It would be a help."

Princeton, N. J., "A paper on this subject would be most suggestive."

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore, "It is well worth the attention of the A. L. A."

Pittsburg Public Library, "Such a plan would be very useful."

Buffalo Public Library, "It has long been trying to find such a plan."

New Jersey State Library, "Yes."

Detroit, Mich., "Possibly."

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, "Of course desirable, it is only a question of means."

Miss Countryman, of Minneapolis, wonders "How can one get a satisfactory criticism for those questions which critics differ so radically upon."

Dartmouth College, "No, not its province."

Trenton, N. J., "The development of the individual librarian is obtained through his own effort; and his critical faculty is apt to be stunted if it depends upon the composite authority of others. I do not think that text-books proper should be supplied too freely in Libraries, as they are really school books."

Newark Public Library, "Yes."

Wisconsin Historical Library, "Yes."

Public Library Washington, D. C., "Very well worth the attention of A. L. A."

St. Joseph, Mo. Public Library, "You have placed your finger on one of the real cancer sores of library work; and I sincerely hope you can 'start something' that will be of help to those of us who realize the serious condition of affairs. . . . Have had the idea for a long time. Hope we may get it."

Louisville Herald, "The plan has about it all the merits of common sense. . . . An idea that might well be adopted by every public library in the country."

The plan proposed is not censorship, nor any other partisan procedure, but rather a sort of "Glorified Cross-Reference," to be employed with the same tact which is necessary in all other functions of a public library.

We have made within a few months an important impression on the quality of our fiction-reading—not by telling people that a

certain book or a certain author was trashy, but by the mere suggestion (as to better books) "Have you read these?"

The following mild forms of label have already been approved by the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library.

A. Ask for the latest and best publication on this topic.

B. See later edition of this work. No.....

Consult also:

Author

Title

Library No.

C. For the other side of this disputed topic, consult:

Author

Title

Library No.

D. This is the view generally accepted by critics in the year For later or opposite opinions consult:

Author

Title

Library No.

E. If you are interested in this book, you will also be interested in the following books which treat the same subject in a different light:

Author

Title

Library No.

THE BACKBONE OF THE LIBRARY

The Reference Department is the backbone of any library, whether public or academic. To the rest of the institution it occupies about the same relation that the school room does to the playground outside the school—in other words, it is what the institute is really for. Pupils have to play. They ought to play; and provision is made for their playing. But the object of the playing and the books and the teachers is that they shall LEARN.

Our Reference Department is the largest and the best organized in the far West. It is the place to which any artist, architect, college professor, school teacher, high school boy or girl, mechanic, business man, club-woman—or any body else that really wishes to learn something—can come confidently and find compe-

tent text-books and competent instruction. Thousands of people attend scores of summer schools in this country that have not the advantages this Reference Department provides every day of every year. It has now nearly 24,000 volumes, including the best in nearly every department of study or information. The Documents Department, which is really a division of Reference, has secured 12,000 volumes. If there is anything in the world that any person in the world wishes to know, they can either find it out in this room, or at least discover where to find it. We have not only the books, but more than 600 bibliographic lists on all sorts of subjects. Any list not yet in our files will be made on any topic of sufficient importance upon request. As an example of what this means, I note the following memorandum of the most extensive lists prepared during the past year. It will be noted that they cover art, world politics, local business, literature, geography, folk-lore, scripture study and many other things.

Art, Trend of American; Balkan states; California, Development of; California poetry; Death Valley; Drama, Modern American; Eucalyptus; Folk lore, (Celtic, Northern, Oriental); Furniture; Gardens; Glass; Guayule; Handicraft, Revival of; Homes, American; Jewelry and Silversmithing; Metal work; Perugia; Porcelain; Pottery; Tapestry; Wood work and floors; Outlines for study; Angelico, Fra; Botticelli; California history; Catacombs; Cimabue; Egyptian mythology and folk lore and their relation to art; Chirlandajo; Giotto; Gozzoli; Matthew, St.; Michaelangelo; Raphael; Vinci, Leonardo da.

This department furnishes the information for high school courses of study, for school debates, for women's clubs, for missionary reports, for special articles by writers, for the material used by historians—and in fact for every purpose for which people seek exact knowledge. Any person who is going to the East or to any part of Europe, and who knows what such a library as this is for, comes here for a course of travel. A great many people have already found this out; and the travel-study classes are numerous.

Probably no other State in the Union has so many interested students as to its early history—and no other State in the Union has a history so well worth studying. The Library is well supplied in this line, not only for casual patrons but for the serious investigator.

Few realize what a great use has grown up here for the art

collection of the Reference Department. Here thousands of first-class mounted photographs, carefully classified, show nearly everything of importance in the architecture, painting and sculpture of the world. The use is already very large. Every progressive woman's club consults us for its art program. Every architect finds here much more than his own library will afford; every artist finds here such a collection of accurate reproductions of the Masters as he could not procure this side of St. Louis at least.

We have not only the reproductions. The text-book put out by the California Library Association, headed by the State Library, was prepared here. It has been adopted throughout the libraries of the State; and has been purchased by libraries in no less than 20 other states—not to mention Nova Scotia, Canada and Honolulu.

Many do not realize how important the study of art has become in this city, whether for commercial or intellectual reasons. We know—by the enormous use made of our collection. We have had the advice of critics of national standing in our purchase and in the classification. The latter is our own—just as our method of filing these pictures is.

A vital (though new) function of this department is in the Applied Sciences—added this fiscal year. This means that we have the best text books in electrical engineering, mining, chemistry and all the other branches—ready to the hand of anyone who wishes to learn of these branches.

In both cases we have not only the text-books, but the foremost journals of the world in art, architecture, engineering, trade, etc.

I do not know where anyone can find within 3,000 miles so competent guides in art, architecture, the applied sciences, or the history of the far West, as right in this room.

"GENERAL LITERATURE"

Next to the Fiction Department, the Department of General Literature is most used. This includes the beautiful reading room 28x140;* the circulating magazines unbound, and a very large circulating use in literature in nearly a dozen languages. The circulation of foreign books last year from this department amounted to 11,810 volumes—including French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc. Provision is being made also for Russian, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian readers.

*If any other public library has two such reading rooms, I do not know it. They run an entire city block on the north, except the battery of elevators.

This was the first public library in America to circulate music; and this subdivision had a circulation of 4,075 last year. Prof. W. J. Irwin is giving gratuitously his services in systematizing and advancing this important part of the General Literature Department. An exhaustive music catalogue, covering many thousands of cards, is now in process. This Department has also charge of the glass exhibition case, and has made displays of books by local authors (in "Home Products Week") with a most astonishing number of books and writers (see Appendix); of autographs from the library's unique Autograph Collection; of photographs, valuable books, etc. The Department also posts bulletins touching celebrated persons and notable public and literary events. For instance, in this morning's paper, you read of the death of Swinburne. At noon you will find on this Bulletin Board the portrait of Swinburne, a review of his life, and a list of his books contained in this library. Some co-operation by the local press in making known the new books of the library would be useful. I know of no other city of this size in which the newspapers do not welcome good news about the library. Failing this ordinary American helpfulness to such an institution, this department typewrites monthly lists of new books and subject indexes to Fine Arts and Useful Arts.

A simple mechanical change during the fiscal year has put the charging desk of this department alongside the Fiction Desk—to the great advantage of the service.

A DICTIONARY OF PLACE-NAMES

The Department of Study and Research reports "answers to many questions." This department has latterly bent its energies to work on the valuable "Dictionary of the Origin and Meaning of Western Place-Names, with Something of their History." It now has captioned about 12,700 cards, embracing the postoffice names of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. The Director reports "The work on the origin and definition of California names, specifically, is well under way; approximately 1700 cards have been finished, subject to your editorial supervision. With present resources, an average of 40 cards per day is accomplished in a tentatively finished condition. One great hindrance is the amount and variety of error found in so-called authorities, which requires not only constant questioning, but wide search for

verification or correction of the statements made. In this respect, I have availed myself of your personal annotations, of which I have made a copy and found them of assistance. * * * I beg leave to suggest that typed copies of the cards, that shall have passed your inspection * * * be made and rendered available to the patrons of the library in such wise as shall seem good to you."

This dictionary will not only answer hundreds of queries, daily, in our own library; it will easily find a publisher, and will be needed by every public and reference library in the world. Gannett's ponderous work (published by the government) is, even in its second edition, so full of errors as to be of limited worth.

"STORY BOOKS."

In any public library the Fiction Department is the most employed. In no public library is the quality of "fiction purchased" more carefully watched. Our fiction department now contains 30,483 volumes. The wear-and-tear of the last year amounted to 1826; but the net gain was 1959. The circulation for the year was 276,611—a net gain of 6,132 over the preceding twelve months. This use of the library is mitigated by the most modern library methods. The Duplicate Fiction List relieves the tension of demand for the new novel—at least partially. This device, invented in the St. Louis library 12 years ago, and now adopted by progressive public libraries throughout the country, pays its own way and carries a considerable per cent. of the expense of those books which are in demand today but forgotten tomorrow. "Ramona" is still one of the most popular books on the list. This department, like most others, not only circulates books but puts in a great amount of time and labor in making lists for the benefit of patrons.

The average monthly circulation of this department for the last fiscal year is nearly 1,000 in excess of that for the twelve-month preceding.

FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

The new and attractive Juvenile Room (several times as large as ever before given this department), is enjoying great popularity with its youthful patrons. The very large increase in circulation during this fiscal year (over 19 per cent.) does not count nearly so much as the constant reading-room use. The room is large, light and airy. The management has been greatly improved.

Besides the books, we have a large number of the beautiful Braun-Clement carbons hung upon the walls—thus teaching the youthful patrons of this room the highest ideals of the world's best art.

The issuing of books is but a small part of the work of the Juvenile Department. It makes picture bulletins about the Bear Flag Republic, The Fall of the Bastille, Wild Flowers, Raisin Day, Joan of Arc, and so on; special lists of the best reading for boys of 12 years; for the best 100 juvenile books; for the second-best 100 juvenile books; for fiction for girls 12 to 14 years of age; summer reading for boys, summer reading for girls (both fiction and non-fiction); scrap books for Childrens' Day, for Mothers' Day; bibliographies for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Easter, etc.

REACHING OUT

This library continues its attempts to carry its benefits to those who have not yet found it, but who need it. The following letter has been sent to many thousands of the business men of this city, and has brought in hundreds of memberships. It is still going out. A batch of 2500 copies has just been sent to one of the railway companies which, seeing the mutual benefits that may accrue, has agreed to enclose this circular letter, with a blank membership card, to each employe along with his pay check.

This city supports a public library—now fourteenth in size in the United States and first in activity.

What are YOU getting out of it?

This library of 130,000 volumes is something more than "a place for women and children to get story books without paying for them." It is also a great center for study not only for pleasure but for profit; and is used by thousands not only for literature and for art but for mining, electrical engineering, irrigation, and every other department of applied science and business.

This library has things which would be useful to you in your business. Anything it hasn't now, and that may be of use to you, it will be glad to get and put at your service.

A membership card is enclosed. Why not fill it out and become a member of the Los Angeles Public Library? There are over 42,000 card holders already. If you will yet us know what interests you, either in your work or for your pleasure, we will gladly tell you what is now in stock, and will be glad to procure anything further that is desired.

This is a large and well-equipped institution, of high rank among American libraries. It desires to increase its serious usefulness to the community. You are one of those it would like to be useful to. Look into it!

Sincerely Yours,

(Signed)

CHAS. F. LUMMIS, Librarian.

The following letter has been prepared to be sent to, and

posted in, every school, factory, railway, department store, and every other place where men and women work who might desire to increase their effectiveness or even to amuse their leisure:

PLEASE POST

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

To YOU:

Do you CARE to READ?

Do you CARE to LEARN?

Would you like to put in part of your spare time in studying some trade or profession which would increase your earning capacity, and your usefulness in the world?

The Los Angeles Public Library is meant FOR YOU.

It has more than 30,000 novels. It has more than 30,000 books of reference, including the best text-books, encyclopedias, and dictionaries of all sorts, histories, books on art, architecture, chemistry, and the other applied sciences, etc. It has over 30,000 volumes of the best literature in English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, and other languages.

It has more than 2,300 maps covering every portion of the world, but particularly the West.

It has more than 8,000 of the best reproductions (by protographs or in color) of the foremost works of art and architecture. If you wish to travel around the world at home, ask for the stereographs.

Among the 3,108 publications it receives every month there are more than 40 magazines on Electrical Engineering and Mining; 20 on Architecture; 15 on Art and Photography; 20 on Business and Trade.

This library has the working tools for you, whatever you wish to learn. It is here for YOU.

It is open from 9 a. m. until 9:30 p. m. every week day; on Sundays from 1 to 9 p. m.

It has not only the books but the people to help you find and use them.

Ask in the Reference Room for what you want. If you don't find it (and cheerful service with it) drop me a postal card.

Books are the last things that any human being can afford to do without. They are good for fun—which is worth having. But if you wish to build yourself up, every expert that ever lived stands ready here to help you.

The more you learn, the larger salary you will command.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

CHAS. F. LUMMIS, Librarian.

Special letters are also sent to city officials and other persons calling their attention to the "finds" secured by this library in the special line of research of information in which they are interested. For instance, when we secured by active search the latest official publications on harbors, we notified such persons as are known to be particularly interested in this question, which is now so vital to this community. There is not a single topic which so deeply interests any considerable portion of this city today—whether in

political, social, educational, artistic or other circles; whether city officials, reformers, women's clubs, supervisors, city councils, school boards, business men investing in rubber, oil lands, timber, inventors,—or anyone—for whom this library hasn't on hand the very information they need. What it hasn't already, it is trying to get, and will be grateful for suggestions of what to get.*

THE AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION

The Autograph Collection proceeds slowly but steadily. It has been handicapped by the same shorthandedness in service which afflicts every department of the library. We have about 700 autograph pages already, each on our uniform stationery. The cost will average about 19 cents each—a total of \$133. The total market value thus far is about \$3500. Of these autograph pages, 80 are drawings by artists; in oil, water color, pencil, pen-and-ink, gouaches, crayon, etc. These pictorial autographs, made especially for us, include several by men of high rank in American art—like Thos. Moran, Wm. H. Drake, E. A. Burbank, Fred'k Remington, Wm. H. Holmes, Albert Blashfield, Homer Davenport, etc. There are at least a dozen such color-pages worth in the market \$75 apiece. The whole 80 artist's pages are worth in the market at least \$1400. Being made for us specifically, and on our uniform stationery, and as a collection, they are worth much more than that, and would be so rated by an expert.

Of the other autograph sheets, numbering over 600, there is the Adams group, worth \$100 at least; at least 100 sheets worth \$10 apiece (a 9-word letter from President Roosevelt sold recently for \$8.75. We have a 73-word letter, made for us, and not bought in a junk shop.)

As far as we have gone with the alphabet, we have here today

*A list has just been sent to each member of the Board of Health, containing 267 official publications which contain the latest scientific knowledge gathered from state, national and foreign reports as to every phase of public health—pure food and drugs, the inspection of meat and milk, etc.; hydrophobia, diphtheria, leprosy, malaria, the bubonic plague, pneumonia, phallagra, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid, and other diseases now much under discussion by the newspapers, Boards of Health and medical bodies. Even the war on the house-fly, the willingness of the squirrel-flea to interchange with the rat-flea and to transfer also to human beings; the various serums, rats, refuse, vaccination—even the hook-worm or lazy-bug (*uncinaria*), which is alleged to be attacking the army in the South—all these things are subjects of scientific research and publication. All these publications are in the Document Department awaiting use.

the autographs of practically every American of national importance down to the letter P—Senators, Governors, Admirals, Rear-Admirals, Generals, Cabinet officers, scientists, poets, humorists, critics, novelists, churchmen, inventors, musicians, educators, artists; we have pages from the favorite authors of the children's room, of the fiction department, of the General Literature room, and of Reference—so far as they are still alive. We have also secured many valuable autographs of the distinguished dead, through their surviving relatives. We have also, just in time, the special pages of distinguished Americans who have died since they made this generous contribution to the Los Angeles Public Library. All of them will be dead sometime. We have paid, I believe, \$30 for additions to this collection from dead celebrities (like William M. Hunt, one of the most famous of American artists, whose two \$20 sketches we bought for \$10; and Thomas Nast.)

Without trying to appraise the relative money value of autograph pages made for this library by "Fighting Bob" Evans, and the most famous novelists for whose book we pay some hundreds of dollars, often, for a transient use (and the name of the writer lasts much longer than any of his works in the public interest) I think it conservative to lump this collection at a total market value of \$3500. I am talking about the value set on such things by peddlers of autographs. The value to a community, to a library, to anyone who can understand the values and the responsibilities of history and of education, is of course far different and far larger.

A NOTABLE ACQUISITION

It has been a long and tedious task to transliterate the \$3,000 Gordon manuscript (loaned us through the generous spirit of Mr. Edward E. Ayer of Chicago); but our labor has never been better expended. The deciphering and transcription were done by Miss Anna Ruth of this city, whose remarkable skill as a linguist and paleographer merits this mention. The rough draft of transcript having been made by her on the typewriter, she and I compared and corrected this with the original, letter by letter, and have now a certified copy. From this a clean copy is being made, which will also be compared, letter by letter, certified as absolutely correct, and bound in a strong volume. It is to be hoped that there may be time later for a critical translation of this wonderfully interesting

diary of one of the Jesuit missionaries in Lower California in 1734 and onward. There is nothing else like it for information as to that stormy time. The chronicle of this Spanish-writing Father, with a Scotch name, takes up the account where Venegas's invaluable work leaves off, with the martyrdom of Father Carranco:

No other library is known to possess a copy; and our certified copy will be much more useful than the priceless original—which not one Spanish scholar in a hundred could read. Spanish paleography is a profession by itself—almost a profession for each century. Our Gordon Diary is in plain typewriting—legible to anyone who can read Spanish at all.

STILL DOING GOOD.

Our Discards—that is, the books no longer useful to the library, whether by wear or by lack of demand—serve a large usefulness elsewhere (in several Orphans' Homes, Newsboys' Homes, County Farm, County Hospital, County Jail, the three City Playgrounds, our Deposit Stations, and the camps of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.) These discards have always been given away; the practice was legalized for the first time two years ago by the passage of an ordinance empowering the Board to sell or give away, to institutions but not to individuals, any discarded volumes. The sale held a couple of years ago netted some thirty-odd dollars. To the various institutions served, and to the men building the aqueduct and lonely in their desert camps, a discarded book is worth much more than 10 cents. The use of these discards, though not counted in our circulation, is enormous; each copy is read many times—in many cases as frequently as it was during its life-time in the library; in many cases still more frequently.

The discards during the fiscal year have been used as follows:

Bishop & Co. branch.....	195
Violet St. Playground.....	560
Echo Park Playground.....	430
City Recreation Center.....	575
Los Angeles Aqueduct Camps.....	1570
Total	3330

LIGHTING THE LIBRARY

Nominally the Pacific Light & Power Co. is obliged by the

terms of its franchise to light the City Library free of charge. After a correspondence of great length and bulk, (filed with the City Council) and extending over two years, touching this matter, the Library Board has secured the passage by the City Council of a resolution, Jan. 26, 1909, directing this company to comply with the terms of its franchise. The contemporary correspondence between the Board and the Company had no fruition. The resolution passed by the Council has not yet borne fruit. Meantime the library has to be lighted (and it is the best lighted library in the United States); and has a flat rate of \$120 per month for some 800 lights.*

“EQUAL RIGHTS”—HOW USED.

In view of the enormous increase in Registration and Circulation during the twelve months just ended, it is interesting to note some of the details. The new Registration numbers 17,009; 6822 being men and 10,187 women. On the other hand the Reading-Room use is about 4-to-1 male.

The total circulation for the year was divided as follows: Adult (including main library, Branches and School Department) 560,231; (of which 383,800 was fiction); Juvenile 166,051 (of which 112,076 was fiction). This is according to the classification of the American Library Association—the national body which includes, practically speaking, all public libraries and practically all librarians. The reckoning is based on one of the obvious absurdities of the Dewey Classification. As a matter of fact, fiction is about 75 per cent. of the total circulation of this and every other public library. But as a matter of fact, also, this extraordinary disproportion is mostly due a few hundred people out of our 41,000 card-holders. (See page 63, Twentieth Annual Report). The enormous internal use of the library, which is its most important service, is not counted, and cannot be represented in figures. It is, however, much larger than the circulation.

Another utility which is apt to be forgotten in a report and by the average public is the Newspaper Reading-Room. This does not circulate; but is used by an average of more than 3370 patrons per month, for the year, or about 135 daily. This exceeds the use of any Branch Library.

*Since this report was filed, the Pacific Light & Power Co. has been induced to furnish free lighting for the main library.

FOR THE SCHOOLS

The School Department, which used to be concerned chiefly with handling twenty-cent supplementary readers, is becoming more and more a living tool for the city schools—by enabling and facilitating the teachers. 622 teachers are now enrolled, and 126 schools. The best pedagogical text books and magazines are on file here. School, college and other educational reports are included. 2352 mounted pictures are on file in the department, and are issued to the schools as needed. The department has now 2253 stereographs, covering a large number of the Underwood Travel Series. These are loaned to schools in sets; and also used in the main library. No day goes by in which a large number of patrons do not use these pictures in the library. It is well understood by modern educators that these pictures are the most effective aids in the study of Geography and History—even in the grades. There is hardly a line of study in which they are not effective.

THE WORLD AT HOME

The Underwood Travel System, through the Stereoscope, has been used by almost every school in the city during the past year. The views with the texts have been of great help in the study of Geography and History. The use of the Stereoscope makes the study realistic, and leaves impressions that cannot be gained from maps and texts.

The following table shows the "tours" available in this library, through its School Department:

Countries Represented.	No. of Views.
Egypt	100
Grand Canyon	18
Holland	24
Panama	36
Real Children in Many Lands	18
St. Pierre, and Mount Pelee	18
Washington, D. C.....	42
Belgium	24
Germany	100
Greece	100
India	100
Mexico	100
Norway	100

Portugal	60
Scotland	84
Switzerland	100
Russia	100
Sweden	100
Sicily	54
Palestine	100
Syria	26
Italy	100
Miscellaneous	96
Japan	100
China	100
France	100
South Africa	48
United States Battleships	24
Spain	100
England	100
Alaska	24
Philippines	96
Yosemite	24
Yellowstone Park	30
Corea	48
Holy Land	39

This department also makes lists and bibliographies for the use of patrons. Schools have their programmed subjects of study. This department is excellently arranged to help them—its only drawback being the same thing which retards the whole service—viz, lack of people to do the necessary work, for a community growing so fast in population and in its demands for education.

A COMFORTABLE RANK.

Comparative tables, beyond, drawn from the latest available statistics of the leading public libraries of America, indicate that the Los Angeles Public Library is 16th in total membership and fourth in net gain during the year; 16th in total number of volumes, and 10th in total expenditure for books, binding and periodicals; 9th in total circulation, 8th in number of volumes per capita, 1st in circulation per capita, 2nd in circulation per volume; 16th in number of volumes bound; 9th in number of volumes repaired; 11th

in number of volumes withdrawn; 4th in total amount spent for periodicals; 8th in seating capacity.

ACCESSIONS.

The late Madame Helena Modjeska bequeathed to this library some 75 volumes from her own collection. Other autograph manuscripts of the great actress, bequeathed to individuals, are made a permanent loan to this library.

The Southwest Museum also proffers a loan of the important volumes of Dr. J. A. Munk's library of Arizoniana, said to be the fullest in existence.

The Librarian has made a permanent loan of costly volumes on the Alhambra; on Mexico; and the serial volumes of the Spanish Society of Excursions.

THE STAFF.

During the year the following resignations have been received: Anna M. Baker, Emma May Horton (to marry), Mrs. Eleanor B. Jones (for a better-paid position in the State Normal School), Bess McCrea, Augusta Macdonnel, Jane McSkimmon (health), Eva McDonald (to marry), Gene Sturtevant (for better salary), Marjorie Van Deusen (for better salary at State Normal School), Gretchen Smith (for better salary as Librarian at Pocatello, Idaho), Charlotte N. Brown (for a position in Library of the University of Southern California), Laura S. Hillis (to marry), Clara B. Dills (as assistant Librarian at Pomona), Mary Mitchell (for larger salary in Honolulu); and four pages.

Services of Julia W. Blandy dispensed with.

Added to the Staff, Olive B. Reed and the graduates of the 21st Training Class, given emergency appointments June 15th; Misses La Gue, Sinclair, Tollefson, Whyte, Bailey, Smith, Lay; and two pages.*

Special attention has been given by this administration to the health and progressive education of the staff, which is almost entirely of women. Full provision is made for their meals; and their comfortable lunch-room is in charge of a competent charwoman. They are also given lectures and talks by visiting celebrities on topics connected with the larger work of the library—in Art, History, etc.

The service of the library to the City Playgrounds continues

*Resigned since filing of this report: Olive B. Reed, Josephine Dancaster, Inez A. Greene, Grace Lewis.

to be of gratifying effectiveness. During this year, the third of these Playgrounds (City Recreation Center) has been added. Tables elsewhere show the handsome use of loaned and discarded books by these three stations.

The detailed reports of the 17 departments are on file in the library; and show something of the enormous routine task conducted annually by this staff—besides that portion of their work recounted here and known to the public.

I owe cordial thanks to the Board of Library Directors and to our employes. The staff has worked under peculiar disadvantages in the extra tasks imposed by the removal of the library and by shorthandedness. The Principals of Departments have had to do desk-work logically belonging to our cheapest attendants, in order to keep up the service to the public. This work has been most cheerfully done. From every point of view of the business and of the educational growth of the library, our first concern is to increase the working staff so that \$90 per month principals shall not have to waste their time on routine labor which should be done by \$35 per month attendants—while the expert work of our experts has to be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. LUMMIS,

Librarian.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS

From the annual reports filed with the Librarian by the principals of departments, the following digest is made.

ACCESSIONS—Mary A. Johnson, Principal.

The former fiscal year exceeded all our prior records in number of volumes added, and in net gain; this fiscal year surpasses even that record; its total accessions numbering 16,619 or 5,075 more than for the preceding 12 months.

Discarded, 3,330; net gain in volumes for the year, 13,434; total volumes in library (accessioned), 125,954.† This department also has charge of the stock-room; and issues supplies to all departments.

Total volumes mended, 19,666.

†Oct. 30th, the total is 131,612.

BINDING—

This department was discontinued Aug. 7, 1909, each department concerned now having charge of its own binding.

During the fiscal year 6,062 books were sent to the three binding firms, and 6,100 returned by them.

BOOK ORDERS—Clara M. Rowell, Principal.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the cost of books received for the various departments, was as follows:

Branches	\$ 1,120.85
Documents	50.10
Fiction	1,449.10
General Literature.....	2,670.44
Juvenile	1,469.24
Reference	3,373.79
School	114.79

Total

\$10,248.31

Outstanding orders

\$ 1,198.23

BRANCHES—Anna Madison, in charge.

The office of Superintendent of Branches was abolished in April, 1909. Miss Anna Madison, an Assistant Principal, has been doing the work by assignment and has greatly improved the conditions. In conjunction with the head of the Fiction Department, she has checked the fiction in seven of the branches, written 6,000 duplicate book checks in these branches, made extensive changes of books at three branches; revised the book lists for purchase. The schedule for attendants at branches has been revised and made more equitable. Circulation of the branches is 34,506 more than last year. Central Avenue is the only branch that has fallen off in circulation—32,108, as against 34,947. University has made a wonderful increase—from 17,607 to 26,487. Since this report was filed, University has been promoted to opening every day. Boyle Heights has made also an excellent increase. Washington Street and Moneta are growing admirably. Appended tables show gratifying status of the branch work:

Average Daily Circulation as Per Days Opened

Branch	Days Opened	Circulation	Average Daily
Central	305	32,108	102
Pico	305	27,226	89
Highland Park	294	17,484	59
Garvanza	203	15,446	76
Vernon	201	23,576	117
Boyle	201	24,620	122
Washington	201	23,752	118
East Main	201	13,137	65
University	201	26,487	131
Moneta	112	12,132	108

Total Number of Volumes at Branches

Branch	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Boyle	530	1,197	1,727
Central	673	1,381	2,054
East Main	564	1,175	1,739
Garvanza	377	1,617	1,994
Highland Park	277	1,251	1,528
Moneta	433	1,007	1,440
Pico	597	1,409	2,006
University	585	1,509	2,094
Vernon	567	1,164	1,731
Washington	631	1,317	1,948

*Since the filing of this report, the annexation, Aug. 28, 1909, of San Pedro and Wilmington to Los Angeles, has given three new branches, one at Wilmington, of 185 volumes; one at San Pedro with 3,724; and one at Terminal Island with 259. The San Pedro Public Library is in a beautiful little Carnegie building, well adapted to its use and with an admirably chosen stock of books. It is located in the City Park.

In August, 1909, the Highland Park and Garvanza branches were consolidated at Garvanza.

CATALOGUE—Florence Thornburg, Principal.

Books catalogued 1908, 4,682; 1909, 5,237—by classes as follows:

	1907-08	1908-09
Literature	2,718	3,279
Reference	1,234	1,227
Juvenile	257	340
Fiction	429	328
Juvenile Fiction	44	63
Total	4,682	5,237

CLASSIFICATION—Mary E. Taylor, Principal.

The following comparative statement shows the work of this department:

	1908	1909
Classified and entered (Reference).....	807	1,983
“ “ “ (Juvenile Reference).....	37	10
“ “ “ (General Literature).....	3,184	3,828
“ “ “ (Juvenile Circulating).....	556	1,810
Reclassified	631	506
Circulating magazines entered.....	44	195
Total	5,259	8,332
Inventory cards written.....	8,215	7,490
Plates, checks and labels written.....	3,584	8,127

DOCUMENTS—Grace M. White, Principal.

This department conducts a correspondence and book-search covering nations, states and cities of the world, besides scientific and economic associations.

The Government publications and the California State documents have been shelf-listed and partially catalogued as received. It is hoped that our full staff will soon be returned, so that the State and Municipal work can be carried on as planned.

Special collections have been made on public health, milk and meat inspection, shade trees and direct primaries. Copies of all bills introduced in the 38th session of the California Legislature were obtained and used

during the session. Elaborate comparative tariff statistics, compiled by the Government, are on file, as are also the Tariff hearings.

Documents have been found especially useful on the following subjects: Water-supply, irrigation, hog raising, cotton culture, soil analysis, bacteriology of milk, leprosy, plague, nitrate industry, brick and tile industry, aeronautics, ethnology, geology of California and Southern states, harbor, statistics, divorce, postal savings banks, national banks, parcel post, injunctions, election of senators, initiative and referendum and recall, imperialism, and Tariff legislation, car-fenders, eucalyptus trees, wireless telegraphy, freight rates.

Fifteen document lectures and four weeks' practice work in this department were added to the course of the Training class this year.

	Books	Pamphlets	Maps
Total June 30, 1908.....	9,929	8,246	1,857
Added	1,331	1,980	427
Discarded or bound	9	2,845	
Gain or loss	1,322	865	427
	11,251	7,381	2,284

See also page 69, 20th Annual Report, Los Angeles Public Library.

FICTION—Margaret Melzer, Principal.

Number of Volumes in Department July 1, 1909, 30,483 (net gain of 1,959). Circulation, 276,611 (net gain 6,132; net gain over 1907, 71,793, or 26 per cent.) Total number of books entered, 3,768; discarded, 1,758; catalogued, 328; proportion of new books 45 per cent; volumes bound, 2,292; notices sent, total 3,109; postals sold, 1,097.

The demand for "reserve books" continued. There were 1,097 reserved this year, as against 732 last year. As many as 43 postals were left for the most popular book, 16 were left for Ramona, which was the most popular book of last year. The six most popular reserved books this year were: The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, The Barrier, Beverly of Graustark, The Firing Line, Peter, Ramona.

Number of books on Duplicate Fiction List, 467; different titles, 62; total number of duplicate fiction entered, 590; changed to general circulation, 123; circulation of duplicate fiction, 15,225; cash receipts for service, \$761.25; fines, \$110.41; total cash receipt, \$871.66.

There is need of more prompt ordering for the duplicate fiction list.

Lists have been typewritten for patrons on these subjects: Ghost stories and tales of the supernatural, Southern stories, Western stories, Indians, American, Japanese stories, musical life.

The card catalogue for the use of the public is being copied.

The 12 most popular books on the duplicate list year were as follows: The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, The Testing of Diana Mallory, The Man from Brodney's, The Diva's Ruby, Lewis Rand, The Post-Girl, The Inner Shrine, Mr. Opp, The Circular Staircase, Katrine, Septimus, The Riverman.

Comparison

Year	Vols. July 1st	Vols. Added	Discarded	Lost and Paid	Circulation
1908-09	30,483	3,768	1,758	68	276,611
1907-08	28,525	4,281	623	68	270,479
1906-07	24,935	4,251	732	45	204,818

GENERAL LITERATURE—Gertrude Darlow, Principal.

Circulation	1908	1909
Classes	69,420	75,871
French	4,228	3,764
German	4,297	4,692
Italian	512	505
Spanish	1,974	2,837
Swedish	0	12
Music	4,107	4,075

Total 84,538 92,456

Books added, 2023; discarded and withdrawn, 151; net gain, 1,696; net books in department June 30, 1909, 35,277; notices sent—overdue, 4,518; reserve, 1,487; special, 325; full checks copied, 2,268; duplicate checks written, 357.

Anniversaries, obituaries and other bulletins have been printed as follows:

The Fourth of July, Joel Chandler Harris, Robert Burns, "Servant in the House", Ira D. Sankey, Tony Pastor, Dan'l Coit Gilman, Chas. Eliot Norton, Donald G. Mitchell, John Milton, Mendelssohn, Coquelin, Poe, Centenaries of 1909, American and European, Lincoln, Washington, Vaughan Moody, Geronimo, Jas. Bryce, Edward Fitzgerald, Geo. Meredith, Jusserand, Swinburne, Chas. W. Stoddard, Conreid, Crawford, Modjeska, Ex-Senator Stewart and other subjects, Edward Everett Hale.

Every class of literature in this department needs strengthening; we need more copies and new editions of standard works, as well as the latest contributions.

Foreign literature (French, German, Spanish, Italian) in the original is represented by 276 accessions, including a complete set of Balzac. Our circulation of foreign books last year amounted to 11,810 volumes—assurance of the pleasure afforded by our small stock. The Department is endeavoring to make a collection of Scandinavian books and to add some Russian books. Music scores (we have a large circulation of 4,075) were augmented by only 21 new titles. A considerable outlay will be necessary to complete the works of standard and classic composers, as well as to meet the demand for modern music in its various phases of development and progress. The new music catalogue being compiled in this library, is expected to add greatly to the interest in this important branch of work. The Los Angeles Public Library was the first in the United States to circulate music.

Exhibits of books by local authors; of autographs, photographs, valuable books, prints and illustrations of special occasion, have been made in the glass case. Monthly lists of new books are posted in duplicate, and subject indexes to Fine and Useful Arts typewritten. There is need of assistance in publicity by the local press. A library patronized by such a large public, and with about 43,000 live card holders, is certainly "news" in the newspaper sense. Notices of important new accessions would probably be welcomed by many readers of the newspapers.

JUVENILE—Stella C. Beckley, Principal.

The Juvenile Room, situated apart from the adult departments, is well suited to the children and their use of it is constantly growing. It is large, light, and airy; and the open shelves are a delight to the small patrons. The circulation shows an increase of over 19 per cent. Some 25 of the beautiful Braun Clement carbons are hanging upon the walls. There is no room where talks can be given to the children; and a large burlap Bulletin is made to supply the need as much as possible. Miss Inez Green, Assistant Principal, after a year's leave of absence, has resigned; Miss Edith Gilbert was appointed in her place.

Books added during the year were: Fiction, 2,015; classes, 1,812; reference, 7; discarded, fiction, 965; classes, 408; lost and paid for, 49; total, 1,422; the net gain is 2,412; volumes in department June 30, 1909, 17,589; circulation, 91,689.

Picture bulletins have been made on the following topics: Fourth of July, End of the Bear Flag Republic, Fall of the Bastille, Wild Flowers, Raisin Day, Joan of Arc, Flag Day, Camping and Camp Life.

Special lists have been made as follows: List of 75 (non-fiction) books for boys of 12 years; 100 best juvenile books, second 100 best juvenile books, fiction for girls from 12-14 years of age (150 titles), books for girls from 8-12 years (200 titles), summer reading for boys from 12-14 years (fiction and non-fiction), summer reading for girls from 12-14 years (fiction and

non-fiction), reading list for children in the 4th grade, illustrated lists of books of adventure.

Scrap books have been made as follows: Cliff dwellers, short poems for little children for Children's Day, Mother's Day.

Bibliographies.

Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Lincoln, Easter, Mother's Day, Memorial Day, Members of President's Cabinet.

Title list of the short fairy tales brought up-to-date, approximately 150 entries.

Printed catalogue cards of 1500 children's books sent by Carnegie Pittsburg library were "tracked", alphabetted and looked up in our catalogue, the number typed on those in our library and then filed in the Juvenile catalogue; those not in the library were filed for future use.

Thirteen volumes of poetry and recitations indexed to supplement Granger's Index to Poetry—author and title cards made and filed, 700.

Fiction catalogue cards copied, 500 cards.

Comparative Statistics

Year	Circulation	Addition	Discards	Lost and Paid	Vols. in Dept.
1905-06	63,761	234	588	73	13,823
1906-07	61,402	1,076	888	59	13,982
1907-08	73,637	1,832	608	49	15,177
1908-09	91,689	3,802	1,373	47	17,559

MAIL AND PERIODICALS—Emilie Jackson, Principal.

(See page 23 for fuller comment).

743 covers have been made, both for the reading room magazines and for those that circulate. 647 overdue notices have been sent. The magazines to be bound for the reference room have been collected, indexes and missing numbers sent for; and the Los Angeles papers, (The Times, Examiner, Herald and Express), have been collated and made ready for binding.

The disposition of the magazines throughout the library is shown by the following table:

Branches, 200 titles, binding 49, staff 25, circulation 211, reference 26, school 18, juvenile 5, reading room 328.

REFERENCE—Anna McConnell Beckley, Principal.

See pages 39 to 41.

Volumes, June 30, 1909, 23,344 (a gain of 2,818); pictures in department, 4,701; picture circulation, 2,766. The section of Applied Science, founded last year, is in constant use—particularly in the evening by boys desiring to improve their earning capacity or their learning. The demand for genealogical work is constant and heavy. The art department is in constant consultation. The California Library Association Picture List was issued from this department in November, 1908; 400 copies were sent to Sacramento for distribution to the libraries of the State, and 600 copies were placed in this library for sale. The widespread interest in this annotated list of 500 masterpieces of art is shown by the fact that requests for it have come from 20 different states and from several foreign countries. The collection of 261 Braun-Clement carbons, and the 16 Medici society colored reproductions, have been much used by schools, club, artists; and our valuable Japanese colored prints are enjoyed.

In cataloguing pictures the greatest care is used to secure correct entries for names of artists, dates, titles of pictures and present locations, and to bring out in the annotations the leading characteristics of each as a work of art. In the seven months since our last annual report we have made main entry cards for 370 pictures, showing in the tracing our authorities for all information entered.

In the recent revision of our picture classification for architecture, the letter received from the late Prof. Russell Sturgis was encouraging and

helpful. Valuable suggestions of changes were made by F. M. Simpson and are incorporated in final form. This revised classification of architecture, sculpture and painting is an enlarged and adapted form of Dewey's decimal system.

The addition of both current and back numbers of the magazine called "Masters in Art", has proved worth while, as in most cases it has supplied material otherwise unobtainable.

To make other periodical articles on certain artists, art topics and galleries, easily available, an extensive bibliography is being prepared from articles entered in all magazine indexes from 1882 to the current month. This is typewritten on cards and will be added to each month.

Bound volumes of art magazines, publishers' art catalogues, and reference copies of catalogues of galleries are now kept in the art room. We have numerous requests for late catalogues of art galleries and should by all means add to our incomplete set.

The work with Christian Endeavor Societies has grown to include not only the preparation of lists of reference for their monthly missionary topics, but help has been given each month for the series of topics from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The Christian Endeavor World, donated by the City Union, has proved very useful to the Reference Room.

The purchase of the special library of nine volumes for the study of missions in Moslem lands has justified itself, and we are hoping to add another set for fall classes.

The chairman of the Hospital committee of the Christian Endeavor City Union asked that a suggestive list of books be prepared for a library to be donated by the societies of Los Angeles County to the County Hospital. This was done last fall; and in January the nucleus of 100 volumes was organized by Miss Bevans; and further assistance has been given by her, from time to time, to Miss Gilbreath, the librarian at the hospital. Book cases, tables and supplies for the work have been furnished by the county supervisors. In March a letter was received from the City Union extending a vote of thanks to the Public Library for its help in organizing this library at the Hospital.

Bishop Conaty has contributed valuable pamphlet material to be used in the study of Catholic Missions.

The principal of this department has general charge of the training class and its examinations.

The department gives constant and careful assistance to the High School courses of study, including their debates. The Travel Study Courses are numerous and interesting. Much attention is given, and with gratifying success, to promotion of the study of California history and literature.

The enormous work done by this department in the way of bibliographical lists and study-courses continues. We have already over 600 bibliographies, besides innumerable lists; and these are in constant use.

Lists—Art, Trend of American; Balkan States; California, Development of; California, poetry; Death Valley; Drama, Modern American; Eucalyptus; Folk Lore; Celtic, Northern, Oriental; Furniture; Gardens; Glass; Guayule; Handicraft, Revival of; Homes, American; Jewelry and Silversmithing; Metal work; Perugia; Porcelain; Pottery; Tapestry; wood work and floors.

Outlines for study: Angelico, Fra; Botticelli; California history; Catacombs; Cimabue; Egyptian mythology and folk lore and their relation to art; Ghirlandajo; Giotto; Gozzoli; Matthew, St.; Michelangelo; Raphael; Vinci, Leonardo da.

As the Librarian says, "no class of men is more entitled to assistance from this library than the architects who are determining the face of this city for the future." We have, within the last two years, built up a most important holding of the costliest and greatest text books on architecture and allied subjects. A letter has been sent out to all architects of Southern California inviting them to the use of this collection; and the response is already very gratifying. The greatest architectural text-book on "the

greatest building in the world" (as it is frequently called), has recently been received—Ongania's "monograph of the Basilica of St. Mark" in Venice. This \$550 work has not been offered before for many years.

Among the other of the costly and most important architectural text books recently received, are:

- Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens" (\$50).
 - Gruner's "Terra Cotta Architecture of Northern Italy" (\$50).
 - Ongania's "Monograph of the Basilica of St. Mark" (\$550).
 - King's "Study Book of Mediaeval Architecture and Art" (\$60).
 - Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire Raisonne de l'architecture" (\$140).
 - "Fresco Decorations, Stuccoes of Churches and Palaces in Italy during the 15th and 16th Centuries," with descriptions by Lewis Gruner (\$75).
 - Inigo Jones Design for Public and Private Buildings (\$100).
 - Gibbs' Book of Architecture (\$50).
 - "Le Nouvel Opera de Paris" by Chas. Garnier (\$85).
 - Furnival's "Leadless Decorative Tiles, Faience and Mosaic" (\$25).
- Several hundred dollars worth of books on stained glass metal work, etc., including the \$100 original edition of Owen Jones.

Other important accessions are as follows:

- Archives of New Jersey.
- Bing, S., (comp.) Artistic Japan.
- Catalogue of printed books in British Museum.
- Conder, J., Landscape gardening in Japan.
- Dohme, D., Barock und Rococo Architektur.
- Filson Club publications.
- Galaxy.
- Gurlitt, C., Historische Stadtebilder.
- Hoffman, L., Neubauten den Stadt Berlin.
- Late records of North Carolina.
- London Quarterly Review.
- Mission Scientifique au Mexique.
- North British Review.
- Oviedo y Valdes, G. F., Historia general y Natural de las Indias.
- Provincial papers, New Hampshire.
- Schoolcraft, H. R., Information respecting Indian tribes in the U. S.
- Viole, V., Greater Los Angeles, Sections I to IV inclusive.

The most extraordinary "nature book" in the world has been recently added—Denton's "Butterflies of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains." This is a special edition of 500 copies in two royal octavo volumes by the world's foremost expert on butterflies. It contains some 400 perfect half-tones in the text; and some 60 actual transfers of butterflies and moths. This cunning workman has literally skinned these butterflies and mounted them, with every feather perfect, upon onion paper. The work is admitted by experts to be the most extraordinary handicraft ever employed in the making of a book. These two volumes are on exhibit in the glass case; a plate being turned daily.

REGISTRY—Mary A. Naismith, Acting Principal.

(See also pages 17-19.)

Membership June 30, 1908, 35,954; membership June 30, 1909, 41,808. Gain, 5,847. New registrations, 1909, 17,009 (men 6,822, women 10,187); expirations, 10,814; renewals 68; withdrawals, 416; net gain 5,847; cards on deposit, 171; cards with guarantor, 13,096; cards without guarantor, 3,742; cards with invalid blanks, 161; non-resident with dues, 50; changes of address, 3,648; lost cards duplicated, 1,541; contagious disease notices, 864; special notices, 62.

SCHOOLS—Charlotte M. Casey, Principal.

Books circulated	9,918
Books circulated to High School.....	917
Books circulated to Polytechnic.....	778
Pictures circulated	6,533

Notices sent	855
Teachers enrolled	622
Elementary schools	75
Private and Parochial	51
Total number of schools.....	126
Pamphlets in department, 1909.....	979
Pictures in department, 1909.....	2,352
Stereographs in department.....	2,253
Books returned to School Library.....	31

We have furnished books during the past year to 75 elementary schools, 51 private and parochial schools and three high schools(besides doing special work for playgrounds and county schools. Through these institutions the department has circulated over ten thousand volumes. The Board of Education has a good collection of text books for use in the schools; the Public Library loans generously to, and supplements, this collection. The School Department aims to give the help in collateral reading, art and reference subject; any attempt to provide teachers with material that they can procure at the School Library is a duplication of effort and a waste of public funds.

Material on the following subjects was prepared for teachers:

Our Public School System	Playgrounds, American and Foreign
Fraternities in High Schools	Aerial Navigation
Honor Systems in Colleges	Kindergarten Trips
United States Mints	California Wild Flowers
Panama Canal	Luther Burbank
Alcohol Habit in Colleges	Alaskan Purchase
Co-education	Chinese in California
Greek education	California History
Indian Pottery.	California History
Lincoln Day	Schools in Germany
Industrial Education	Music for Schools
Self Government	Thomas Jefferson
George Junior Republic	Sir Launfal
Juvenile Courts	Henry Hudson
Delinquent Students	May Day
Truancy Schools	Peace Day
Beautifying School Grounds	Education of Deaf, Dumb, Blind
Parental Schools	Nature Studies

A collection of 2,352 mounted pictures and 2,253 stereograph views on subjects of history, travel, biography, nature study, the various industries and art, aid greatly in giving help to teachers. Valuable pictures from the Art Section will be loaned to teachers on special request.

Valuable pamphlets covering various phases of educational subjects are being received daily.

STUDY AND RESEARCH—C. J. K. Jones, Director.

See pages 42-43.

WESTERN HISTORY MATERIAL—Margaret D. Bloomer, Principal.

See pages 24 to 36.

PLAYGROUNDS—Jennie M. Dick, Attendant in charge.

Violet Street Playground, No. 1.

Playground	Total Attendance	Total Circulation	New Borrowers
No. 1, Violet Street.....	4,539	3,566	287
No. 2, Echo Park.....	5,418	4,266	656
No. 3, Recreation Center.....	4,452	3,407	223

Numerous entertainments, club meetings, checker tournament, story hour, and other activities have been held at these playgrounds; 30 calls have been made at the homes of children using the playground books.

APPENDIX A

Comparative statistics of American Public Libraries.

As to population, circulation, registration, value of library property, number of volumes, expenditure for books, etc.

BINDING, REPAIRING AND DISCARDS

Library	Vols. Bound	Repaired	Withdrawn
Atlanta	397	8,832	2,048
Baltimore	8,720	83,129	5,592
Bangor	1,374	8,910	192
Boston	32,999	1,943	No report
Bradford	No report	No report	630
Buffalo	24,929	No report	21,148
Chicago	35,117	45,319	11,466
Cincinnati	18,917	38,561	8,305
Cleveland	17,207	No report	12,853
Council Bluffs.....	865	5,119	240
Dallas	684	No report	604
Dayton	2,904	39,734	1,175
Detroit	7,312	15,081	2,383
Dubuque	750	10,269	257
Duluth	852	7,184	738
Easton, Pa.....	1,421	No report	134
Grand Rapids.....	5,789	19,985	912
Hartford, Conn.....	4,209	No report	1,848
Jacksonville	821	No report	361
Jersey City.....	11,010	8,039	No report
Kansas City.....	7,544	9,794	3,041
Lawrence, Mass.....	No report	1,355	718
Lincoln	880	No report	973
Los Angeles.....	6,100	19,666	3,491
Louisville	8,923	6,745	No report
Lynn	2,468	No report	967
Malden	No report	No report	1,074
Milwaukee	9,607	No report	6,994
Minneapolis	3,199	3,560	4,614
Montclair	No report	No report	575
Nashville	1,073	No report	No report
New Britain.....	No report	No report	913
New Haven	No report	No report	2,320
New Orleans	1,373	6,534	1,510
Newark	13,582	No report	3,644
Oakland	No report	No report	2,875
Ottumwa	232	5,619	336
Paterson	3,263	23,135	486
Peoria	3,165	5,690	1,270
Pittsburg	26,215	1,974	8,364
Portland, Me.....	896	3,364	1,344
Portland, Ore.....	5,244	No report	2,064
Providence	No report	No report	1,265
Quincy	No report	No report	1,517
Reading	1,286	9,757	453
Scranton	1,947	No report	1,030
St. Joseph	3,850	No report	921
St. Louis*.....	18,721*	No report	15,683

*Includes volumes repaired.

St. Paul.....	4,556	17,409	2,180
Salem, Mass.....	No report	No report	972
San Francisco.....	7,634	No report	2,997
Seattle	7,368	3,001	1,762
Somerville	7,309	No report	2,588
Springfield, Mass.....	6,949	25,000	2,216
Toledo	No report	33,762	2,929
Trenton	2,154	No report	2,948
Washington	5,577	4,697	5,549
Wilmington	2,424	18,030	2,045
Worcester	6,971	No report	3,776

BOOKS, BINDING AND PERIODICALS

Library	Paid for Books.	Binding	Periodicals
Atlanta	\$ 5,036.96	\$ 517.78	\$ 360.38
Atlantic City	2,600.00	111.45	No report
Bangor	2,020.81	541.88	279.24
Bradford	1,350.39	311.92	181.59
Brooklyn	47,739.60	32,049.51	7,132.60
Buffalo	19,853.67	7,054.88	1,692.72
Burlington, Ia.....	1,081.48	677.17	181.57
Boston	37,097.13	No report	5,811.15
Chicago	24,262.76	16,215.47	5,181.41
Cincinnati	34,533.01**	8,532.07	No report
Cleveland	40,969.22	19,798.05	674.73
Clinton	1,202.52**	442.85	No report
Council Bluffs	714.20	749.50	27.85
Dallas	1,741.26	347.76	185.90
Davenport	2,586.23	874.14	270.60
Detroit	17,285.05	7,610.59	2,309.55
Dubuque	1,079.78	556.91	377.48
Duluth	4,596.76**	No report	No report
East Orange	2,532.12	552.23	352.01
Easton, Pa.	1,157.21	No report	261.54
Evanston	1,201.45	252.00	276.86
Jacksonville	1,733.59	345.56	240.52
Jersey City.....	6,253.12	2,176.34	1,256.94
Lawrence	1,911.41	1,204.33	589.05
Los Angeles.....	25,186.00	4,004.02	2,956.23
Louisville	16,977.00**	4,581.60	No report
Lynn	4,907.40	1,450.35	740.79
Malden	3,944.22	766.22	No report
Manitowoc	528.56	172.35	130.61
Milwaukee	10,000.00	992.71	1,443.28
Minneapolis	13,071.88	7,551.05	2,739.57
Montclair	2,613.35	375.28	376.54
New Bedford.....	11,940.22	2,378.86	1,850.21
New Orleans.....	6,744.00	1,381.42	718.12
Newark	15,787.86	5,674.15	1,630.02
Newton	5,570.62	1,059.21	No report
Oakland	8,698.27	2,463.71	851.00
Ottumwa	1,660.22	261.44	176.78
Paterson	3,907.14	769.37	842.60
Philadelphia	38,827.75	14,653.43	No report
Pittsburg	36,832.16	No report	No report
Portland, Me.	1,537.81	716.00	457.03
Portland, Ore.....	4,367.50	3,191.83	1,177.08

Providence	7,133.63	1,658.52	1,611.10
Reading	2,588.53	452.76	No report
Salem, Mass.....	1,963.90	1,120.79	530.51
San Francisco	12,187.43	3,661.53	1,593.91
Scranton	3,003.01	1,009.94	301.33
Seattle	9,105.22	6,220.23	1,939.93
Somerville	5,975.23**	3,680.50	No report
Spokane	9,607.90	548.34	No report
Springfield, Mass.....	2,559.12	2,601.81	1,068.08
Taunton	1,575.88	318.42	526.03
Trenton	5,167.50	1,215.60	No report
Watertown	993.33	412.19	186.35
Washington, D. C.....	2,561.22	3,589.62	1,110.16
Wilmington	5,300.37	1,162.16	704.96
Worcester	9,010.75	2,872.56	2,118.34

**Includes periodicals.

VALUE OF LIBRARY PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF BOOKS,
NUMBER OF VOLUMES, AND TOTAL INCOME

Library	Value Property	Volumes	Total Income
Baltimore	700,000	260,000	No report
Allegheny	\$ 900,000	65,000	No report
Boston	No report	941,924	\$355,730
Brooklyn	1,500,000	600,584	411,651
Buffalo	800,000	254,003	98,595
Chicago	No report	352,093	344,000
Cincinnati	700,000	364,039	195,084
Cleveland	402,689	352,041	258,533
Columbus	350,000	56,950	20,250
Denver	350,000	106,321	32,914
Detroit	453,000	240,805	No report
Indianapolis	300,000	135,000	67,000
Jersey City	300,000	113,850	39,741
Kansas City	250,000	95,000	No report
Los Angeles .....	.....	127,804	129,086
Louisville	548,098	105,399	244,914
Milwaukee	No report	191,657	92,108
Minneapolis	430,000	179,000	110,500
New Orleans	358,000	91,795	28,707
Newark	650,000	142,493	98,264
Philadelphia	No report	329,922	226,934
Pittsburg	6,160,850	306,060	298,855
Portland, Ore.	509,000	79,524	53,174
Providence	No report	137,807	48,949
St. Louis	226,347	278,161	203,918
San Francisco	No report	65,940	70,515
Seattle	500,000	109,007	122,008
Toledo	350,000	82,892	23,966
Washington, D. C.....	400,000	107,383	59,665
Worcester	300,935	167,313	52,212

TABLES OF REGISTRATION

Per cent of population

City	Registration	Percent of Population	Gain
Atlantic City.....	No report		2,910
Baltimore	37,544	6.7	No report
Bangor	5,234		No report
Boston	85,085	14.35	5,423
Bradford	4,516		No report
Brookline	14,414	53.	No report
Buffalo	73,089	20.7	No report
Burlington	4,643		600
Chicago	94,499	5.5	No report
Cincinnati	66,815	20.5	No report
Cleveland	116,000	22.	9,931
Council Bluffs	6,879	26.	No report
Dallas	7,804	18.	756
Davenport	10,070	28.	No report
Detroit	54,191	18.9	5,455
Dubuque	11,760	32.	1,150
Duluth	54,191	15.6	No report
East Orange.....	8,400	33.	1,723
Easton	10,000	13.7	No report
Evanston	3,724		483
Jacksonville	5,988	9.9	2,837
Jersey City.....	12,589	21.	4,963
Kansas City.....	44,051	28.4	7,852
Los Angeles	42,508	37.	5,735
Lawrence	38,908	19.	1,243
Louisville	34,862	16.7	6,926
Malden, Mass.....	15,804	46.9	No report
Manitowoc	3,439	26.	1,495
Milwaukee	46,973	16.4	No report
Minneapolis	54,573	26.8	3,894
Montclair	10,300		No report
New Britain, Conn.....	6,653	25.	No report
New Orleans	11,391	26.8	No report
Newark	45,000	14.	No report
Newton	11,792	35.	No report
Ottumwa	8,285		No report
Pittsburg	76,165	29.9	No report
Portland, Me.....	7,552	15.	1,984
Portland, Ore.	24,219	3.73	No report
Providence	20,629	8.50	1,356
St. Louis	78,774	7.3	2,625
St. Paul	38,409	4.24	No report
San Francisco	29,756	8.1	No report
Scranton	10,050	.6	No report
Seattle	36,470	13.	No report
Somerville	7,585	12.3	No report
Springfield, O.	5,181	10.9	346
Spokane	10,105	27.	4,474
Taunton	7,585	3.5	No report
Toledo	22,335	16.9	2,435
Trenton	17,640	24.	No report
Washington, D. C.....	49,625	5.61	4,394
Wilkes-Barre	14,060	17.8	No report
Wilmington	14,460	18.8	No report
Worcester	23,261	19.6	4,309

COMPARATIVE REGISTRATION

(Figures secured by Los Angeles Public Library, June, 1909.)

Most libraries give a three-year life to registration (membership cards).
New Haven and Peoria give two years; Minneapolis, Portland (Ore.), and
St. Paul give five years.

Library	Popula- tion*	No. Volumes	No. Card- holders	Average Con- Gain†	Con- ditions‡	Exten- sion**
Alameda, Cal.....	25,000	35,210	8,544	32	A	G
Bayonne, La.	50,000	18,355	5,000	.....	B	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	425,000	255,000	70,993	.....		G
Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	.....	96,886	3,084	C	
Cincinnati, O.	475,000	365,952	73,413	852	D	
Cleveland, O.	525,000	352,041	122,190	1,199	D	F&G
Dallas, Tex.	90,000	25,000	8,500	.....	B	
Davenport, Ia.	40,000	27,000	10,070	.....	D	
Denver, Colo.	190,000	110,000	24,000	.....	C	
Des Moines, Ia.	90,000	44,061	9,672	.....	C	F&G
Detroit, Mich.	400,000	240,805	54,191	455	C	
Indianapolis, Ind.	210,000	50,618	.....	.....	C	F&G
Lincoln, Neb.	60,000	26,458	9,614	92	D	
Los Angeles	300,000	127,000	42,508	503	B	F
Milwaukee, Wis.	370,000	191,657	46,973	749	C	F
Minneapolis, Minn.	300,000	190,000	59,136	.....	E	F
New Bedford, Mass.....	90,000	120,000	16,000	.....	EA	F
Newark, N. J.	300,000	142,493	38,061	369	B	F&G
New Haven, Ct.	140,000	90,000	18,216	118	E	
Oakland, Cal.	200,000	60,000	29,504	.....	C	
Omaha, Neb.	130,000	55,248	13,948	420	C	F&G
Oshkosh, Wis.	30,000	21,164	5,700	.....	C	
Peoria, Ill.	70,000	100,000	8,879	.....	D	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,293,697	329,922	154,611	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	611,101	306,060	97,421	853	E	
Portland, Or.	200,000	78,719	26,628	.....	D	
Providence, R. I.	198,635	137,807	20,311	.....	B	
St. Louis, Mo.	750,000	283,811	79,808	645	B	
St. Paul, Minn.	234,786	105,000	39,730	584	D	
Salem, Mass.	38,000	51,000	.....	.....	E	
San Francisco, Cal.....	507,301	78,940	32,029	381	C	
Seattle, Wash.	276,462	102,132	36,470	937	B	
Sioux City, Ia.	64,010	26,620	.....	.....	C	
Somerville, Mass.	75,000	85,999	22,767	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	117,503	87,991	16,230	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.	73,194	54,454	11,000	221	E	F&G
Worcester, Mass.	140,000	78,094	22,439	191	B	

*Present estimated.

†Average net gain per month in "live" registration in one year.

‡Rules governing registration: A, must be property owner; B, city directory suffices; C, must have guarantor; D, must be properly introduced; E, residents; EA, no restrictions.

**Means taken to increase registration: F, by letters to individuals or classes; G, by newspaper publicity.

POPULATION, BRANCHES, STATIONS, AND REGISTRATION.

(From statistics compiled by Seattle Public Library.)

City	Population	Branch		
		Libraries	Stations	Registration
Allegheny	150,000
Baltimore	150,000	12	68	37,544

Comparative Statistics

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	Population	Branches	Stations	Registration
Boston	622,000	28	250	85,085
Brooklyn	1,492,970	26	4	260,111
Buffalo	400,000	3	860	73,089
Chicago	2,572,835	1	80	94,499
Cincinnati	475,000	12	151	72,737
Cleveland	525,000	19	273	116,000
Columbus	180,000	.....	.....	12,494
Denver	200,000	1	5	23,800
Indianapolis	243,460	9	22	20,628
Jersey City	251,084	4	19	49,735
Kansas City	300,000	1	29	46,518
Los Angeles	300,000	13	18	42,508
Louisville	275,000	5	11	34,362
Milwaukee	400,000	5	469	46,973
Minneapolis	310,000	9	141	54,573
New Orleans	375,000	3	.....	11,391
New York	2,697,135	39	.....	261,817
Newark	320,000	6	437	45,000
Philadelphia	1,491,161	18	74	154,611
Pittsburg	415,000	7	143	75,372
Portland, Ore.	250,000	3	111	24,219
Providence	211,000	1	1	20,629
St. Louis	704,593	3	157	78,774
St. Paul	23,500	.....	10	38,409
San Francisco	400,000	5	8	29,756
Seattle	300,000	4	460	36,470
Toledo	193,303	.....	180	22,335
Washington, D. C.	340,000	.....	59	51,655
Worcester	143,320	.....	198	23,261

VOLUMES, REGISTRATION, PAID FOR BOOKS, ETC.

To Jan. 1, 1909. Compiled by Seattle Public Library.

City	Population	Volumes	Registration	Pd. for books
Allegheny	150,000	65,000	.....	\$7,283
Baltimore	650,000	260,000	37,544	18,533
Boston	622,010	941,000	85,085	63,082
Brooklyn	1,492,970	600,584	260,111	116,834
Buffalo	400,000	254,003	23,089	28,599
Chicago	2,572,835	352,093	94,499	46,391
Cincinnati	475,000	364,039	72,737	39,567
Cleveland	202,000	352,041	116,000	66,193
Columbus	180,000	59,950	12,494	1,327
Denver	200,000	106,321	23,800	7,703
Detroit	400,000	240,805	54,191	27,204
Indianapolis	243,460	135,000	20,628	15,500
Jersey City	251,084	113,850	49,735	11,748
Kansas City	300,000	95,000	46,518	13,344
Los Angeles	300,000	125,954	39,411	33,107
Louisville	275,000	105,399	34,362	21,558
Milwaukee	400,000	191,657	46,973	20,285
Minneapolis	310,000	179,000	54,573	28,896
New Orleans	375,000	91,795	11,391	8,843
New York	2,967,135	1,722,237	261,817	262,652
Newark	320,000	142,943	45,000	26,446
Philadelphia	1,491,161	329,922	154,611	53,480
Pittsburg	415,000	306,060	75,372	41,727
Portland Ore.	250,000	79,524	24,219	16,337
Providence	211,000	137,807	20,629	10,919
St. Louis	704,593	278,161	78,774	37,528

City	Population	Volumes	Registration	Pd. for books
St. Paul	235,000	105,896	38,403	14,610
San Francisco	400,000	65,940	29,756	17,443
Seattle	300,000	109,007	36,470	17,264
Toledo	193,303	82,892	22,335	10,158
Washington D. C.	340,000	107,383	51,055	14,858
Worcester	143,320	167,313	23,261	14,002

POPULATION, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, AND CIRCULATION

Library	Population 1900 Census	Volumes	Circulation
Atlanta	89,872	36,272	132,250
Atlantic City	27,838	17,310	135,717
Brooklyn	1,392,811	510,514	2,927,096
Buffalo	352,387	254,003	1,401,839
Burlington	23,201	29,596	79,256
Chicago	1,698,575	352,093	1,601,645
Cleveland	381,766	352,041	1,671,865
Cincinnati	325,902	415,292	1,233,677
Council Bluffs	25,802	28,800	87,199
Dallas	42,638	23,045	84,547
Detroit	258,704	240,805	824,801
Dubuque	36,297	24,362	112,381
Duluth	52,967	52,347	135,809
Easton, Pa.	95,238	20,467	73,091
Grand Rapids	87,565	92,558	301,279
Jacksonville	28,429	17,734	91,848
Kansas City	163,752	No report	315,977
Lawrence	62,559	59,653	124,809
Lexington	26,396	23,224	55,231
Los Angeles	102,479	125,924	773,175
Louisville	204,731	105,399	444,404
Malden	33,664	55,198	149,799
Milwaukee	285,315	191,657	785,860
Minneapolis	202,718	179,072	661,302
New Orleans	287,104	91,795	245,559
Newark	246,070	134,534	629,891
Oakland	66,960	52,118	299,134
Philadelphia	1,923,697	329,922	2,007,167
Pittsburg	320,616	280,088	884,760
Portland, Me.	50,145	62,454	106,289
Portland, Ore.	90,426	79,524	406,784
Reading	78,961	30,000	125,658
Salem, Mass.	35,956	49,530	94,036
Scranton	102,026	58,000	115,264
Seattle	80,671	102,132	555,374
Spokane	36,848	28,606	162,345
Springfield	38,253	25,014	84,332
Taunton	31,036	55,932	86,187
Toledo	131,822	82,892	405,918
Washington, D. C.	278,718	103,194	505,476
Wilmington	76,508	66,311	257,757
Worcester	118,421	167,313	341,208

BOOKS AND CIRCULATION PER CAPITA

(This table gives percentages of books in Public Library per capita of population (1900 Census) and of circulation per volume and per capita by latest reports.)

Library	Volumes per capita	Circulation per capita	Circulation per volume
Baltimore .....	.50	1.47	2.91
Boston	1.68	2.77	1.64
Buffalo .....	.71	3.97	5.51
Chicago .....	.20	.94	4.54
Council Bluffs	1.11	3.37	3.02
Dallas .....	.54	.57	1.06
Detroit .....	.84	2.88	3.42
Dubuque .....	.67	3.09	4.64
Duluth .....	.99	2.56	2.59
Easton, Pa. ....	.81	2.81	3.56
Jersey City .....	.52	2.62	5.04
Kansas City	No report	1.92	No report
Los Angeles	1.14	7.52	6.12
Lynn	1.18	3.48	2.95
Minneapolis .....	.88	3.26	3.61
New Bedford	1.77	3.88	2.18
New Orleans .....	.31	.88	2.67
Newton	2.13	7.36	3.44
Oakland	No report	No report	No report
Philadelphia .....	.25	1.55	6.08
Pittsburg .....	.87	2.75	3.15
Portland, Ore. ....	.87	4.49	5.12
Providence .....	.73	.82	1.11
Rochester .....	.46	.23	.52
St. Paul .....	.52	1.86	3.53
San Francisco .....	.15	1.36	8.6
Scranton .....	.56	1.11	1.90
Seattle	1.25	6.88	5.43
Somerville	1.34	3.99	2.97
Toledo .....	.62	3.07	3.70
Washington, D. C. ....	.39	1.82	4.89
Worcester	1.41	2.88	2.03

APPENDIX B

List of books by Southern California authors displayed in this library.

LITERARY "HOME PRODUCTS"

During "Home Products Week," last fall, the library made a special display of literary Home Products. Besides a considerable exhibit of bindings, etc., by local persons, the following list of books by Southern California authors was on display:

Angier, Belle Sumner	The Garden Book of California
Archer, Ruby	Little Poems
Ashley, R. L.	American Government
"	American Federal State
Austin, Mary	Basket Woman
"	Isidro
"	Land of Little Rain
"	Santa Lucia
"	The Flock
Barry, Richard	Sandy From the Sierras
Bartlett, Rev. Dana W.	The Better City
Bell, Horace	Reminiscences of a Ranger
Bowman, Prof. W. C.	From Barbarism to Socialism
Brininstool, E. A.	Sonnets of a Telephone Girl
Bronson, Geo. C.	Thou Shalt Waken
Burbridge, Mrs. O. H.	California Poultry Culture
Burdette, Robert J.	Chimes From a Jester's Bells
Channing, Grace Ellery	The Fortunes of a Day
"	The Sister of a Saint
Clover, Samuel T.	Glimpses Across the Sea
"	On Special Assignment
"	Paul Travers' Adventures
Cole, Cornelius	Memoirs
Cortez, Dolores	Mary of Magdala
Curtis, Louis F.	Story and Song
Daggett, Mrs.	Mariposilla
Eddy, Arthur J.	Ganton & Co.
"	Recollections and Impressions of J. A. M. Whistler
Emerson, W. G.	Buell Hampton
"	The Builders
Field, E. S.	In Pursuit of Priscilla
Field, Ben	Poems
Fisher, Gertrude Adams.	A Woman Alone in the Heart of Japan
Foster, Caroline H. W.	Little Stories of Yesterday
French & Others	Not Included in a Sheepskin (Stanford Stories)
Gilman, Charlotte P.	Concerning Children
"	The Home
"	In This Our World
"	Woman and Economics
Graham, Margaret C.	Stories of the Foot-Hills
"	The Wizard's Daughter and Other Stories
Guinn, J. M.	Los Angeles and Environs
Hale, Geo. E.	The Study of Stellar Evolution
Holder, Chas. F.	The Boy Anglers

"	.....	Big Game Fishes of the U. S.
"	.....	Ivory King
"	.....	Living Lights
"	.....	Log of a Sea Angler
"	.....	Life of Louis Agassiz
"	.....	Marvels of Animal Life
"	.....	Isle of Summer
"	.....	The Treasure Divers
"	.....	Adventures of Torqua
Hooker, Katherine	.....	Wayfarers in Italy
Howard, Burt Estes	.....	The German Empire
James, Geo. Wharton	.....	Scenic Mt. Lowe
Kelly, Allen	.....	Bears I Have Met
Kercheval, Albert	.....	Dolores and Other Poems
Kinney, Abbott	.....	Conquest of Death
"	.....	Eucalyptus
Larkin	.....	Radiant Energy
Lecouvreux	.....	From East Prussia to the Golden Gate
Lindley & Widney	.....	California of the South
Lloyd & Cheney	.....	Psychology, Normal and Abnormal
Lummis, Charles F.	.....	Awakening of a Nation
"	.....	Enchanted Burro
"	.....	King of the Broncos
"	.....	Land of Poco Tiempo
"	.....	Man Who Married the Moon
"	.....	Some Strange Corners of our Country
"	.....	Spanish Pioneers
"	.....	Tramp Across the Continent
"	.....	The Goldfish of Gran Chimu
"	.....	Rights and Riches
McCasland, Chas. O.	.....	Songs Along the Way
McGroarty, J. S.	.....	Songs Along the Way
Matthews, Amanda	.....	Hieroglyphics of Love
Mosher, Leroy	.....	The Stranded Bugle
Munk, J. A.	.....	Arizona Sketches
Otis, Eliza A.	.....	California, Where Sets the Sun
Overton, Gwendolen	.....	Anne Carmel
"	.....	Captains of the World
"	.....	Heritage of Unrest
Peasley	.....	Philosophy of Living
Percival, Olive	.....	Mexico City
Reid	.....	History of Pasadena
Rindge, Frederick	.....	The Best Way
"	.....	Can You Read Your Title Clear to Mansions in the Sky?
Ruddy, Ella G.	.....	Club Etiquette
Szymanowski, S. K.	.....	The Searchers
Strowbridge, Idah M.	.....	Loom of the Desert
"	.....	Miners' Mirage Land
Anon	.....	Tourists' Guide to Southern California
Truman, Ben	.....	The Field of Honor
Vachell, Horace A.	.....	Life and Sport on the Pacific Slope
VanDyke, T. S.	.....	Southern California
Vergne, G. H. de la	.....	The Pines
"	.....	Hawaiian Sketches
Willard, Chas. D.	.....	City Government for Young People
"	.....	History of Los Angeles
"	.....	History of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce
"	.....	The Free Harbor Contest
Wilson, H. L.	.....	The Bungalow Book
Yeslah, M. D.	.....	A Tenderfoot in Southern California