

READING IN TORONTO

1943

Today millions are deriving help, inspiration, courage and diversion—from books.

Books are saving priceless man hours by making available, to all who can read, all the skills of all the crafts so vital to victory.

Books are explaining to a bewildered nation why we fight—how, and where, and whom we fight.

Books reveal our friends, unmask our enemies.

Books help us to understand our country, our world, the history, the geography, the people, their customs, their ambitions.

Books take us where our men are fighting and make them better fighting men.

Books give us all that mankind has done and dreamed and planned.

Whatever man has accomplished or hopes to accomplish is yours—in books.

Are books essential? Try to imagine a democracy at war—without books.

—MALCOLM JOHNSON



JOHN C. M. MACBETH, K.C., B.A.
Chairman: The Toronto Public Library Board, 1943

READING IN TORONTO

1943

Being the Sixtieth Annual Report
of the
Toronto Public Library Board
for the Year 1943

UTILITY PRINTING SPECIALTIES

CHAIRMEN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

John Hallam	1883-4
John Taylor	1885
George Wright, M.A., M.B.....	1886
Lieut.-Col. James Mason	1887
A. R. Boswell, K.C.....	1888, 1892
Edwin P. Pearson.....	1889
His Honor Judge Jos. E. McDougall.....	1890, 1898-9, 1901
R. A. Pyne, M.D.....	1891
D. O'Sullivan, LL.D., K.C.....	1892
Wm. Mara	1893
Miles Vokes	1894
Wm. D. McPherson.....	1895
Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Kelly, LL.D.....	1896-7, 1909, 1918, 1925
His Honor Judge W. T. J. Lee, K.C., B.C.L.	1900, 1915, 1921, 1928, 1934
Thomas W. Banton.....	1902, 1914, 1920, 1927 (March-Dec.) 1930, 1937
His Honor Judge J. Herbert Denton, LL.B.....	1903
Robert H. Graham.....	1904
Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.....	1905-6-7-8
A. E. Heustis.....	1910
Norman B. Gash, K.C., B.A., LL.B.....	1911, 1916, 1922, 1929, 1935, 1940
John Turnbull	1912, 1917, 1924
Thomas W. Self, J.P.....	1913, 1919, 1926
R. B. Orr, M.D.....	1923
Ernest J. Hathaway.....	January-February, 1930
Mrs. Richard Davidson.....	1931, 1936, 1942
J. C.*M. MacBeth, K.C., B.A.....	1932-3, 1938, 1943
Henry Glendinning, M.D., C.M., F.T.M.C.....	1939
Frank N. Walker, M.A., M.D.	1941

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

1943

J. C. M. MacBETH, K.C., B.A., *Chairman*

CONTROLLER WM. J. WADSWORTH	FRANK N. WALKER, M.A., M.D.
HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.	NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.
NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., B.A., LL.B.	JOHN P. PATTERSON
MRS. RICHARD DAVIDSON	ERNEST E. WOOLLON

THOMAS W. BANTON

DIED: MARCH 27

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A., *Chairman*

CONTROLLER WM. J. WADSWORTH	J. C. M. MacBETH, K.C., B.A.
HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY, LL.D.	FRANK N. WALKER, M.A., M.D.
NORMAN B. GASH, K.C., B.A., LL.B.	JOHN P. PATTERSON
MRS. RICHARD DAVIDSON	ERNEST E. WOOLLON

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

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

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

THE LIBRARY HOURS

Reference Library

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

Boys and Girls House

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

Central Circulating Library

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

Beaches Branch

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

Bloor and Gladstone Branch

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

Danforth Branch

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

Deer Park Branch

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

Down Town Branch

42 Adelaide Street West. Open 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Earlscourt Branch

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

Eastern Branch

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

Gerrard Branch

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

High Park Branch

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

Northern Branch

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

Queen and Lisgar Branch

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

Riverdale Branch

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

Runnymede Branch

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

Western Branch

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

Wychwood Branch

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

Yorkville Branch

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

Music Library

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

Camp Library

Military Camp, Exhibition Park—Manning Depot. Open 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily except Saturday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

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

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1943

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

I have the honour of presenting the sixtieth annual report of the Board.

The war continues and the turmoil of the world has many repercussions which reach far into the life of the library,—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and economically. Buildings and equipment have to be kept in good repair while material and labour are increasingly more difficult to obtain, and the essential function of library service must be maintained and enlarged while the book stock decreases and librarians and others answer the call of duty for active war service. We bow to the inevitable and console ourselves with the reflection that we prefer to serve on a Board which does not function automatically.

In the matter of internal economy, the outstanding item of the year was, undoubtedly, the adoption of the long desired pension plan. The Board has, for many years, been endeavouring to inaugurate a pension plan but has heretofore been unsuccessful, the cause, simple and reasonable in essence, being that the funds for its establishment had to come by way of the tax rate through the treasury of the Civic administration, and, since there was no Civic pension fund, the Civic administration did not feel justified in providing funds for a Library pension fund. The Civic administration, however, established a pension fund in 1943 and the Library did likewise.

Dr. Locke, Mr. John Turnbull, Judge Lee, and Mr. T. W. Banton, if they were with us, would be happy to see this consummation of many long years of disappointed hope and effort.

The pension scheme stipulates that female employees must retire at the age of sixty-five years, and male employees at the age of seventy, and, by reason of this requirement, nine of the staff retired as at 31st December, 1943. It is difficult, in adopting a new scheme such as this, to avoid the odd unevenness and to make the old design fit squarely into the new pattern, but it has been done and most persons are happy in the result. The Library plan parallels as nearly as possible the Civic plan.

Another item of internal economy which it is gratifying to record is the increasing of the minimum and maximum salaries for librarians and the maximum salaries for heads of divisions.

The staff is not subject to much change in personnel. It is divided into two classes, permanent and temporary, and it is interesting to note that, towards the end of the year, inclusive of all branches of the service, it consisted of 231 permanent and 43 temporary employees, a total of 274.

Again we record our appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which all branches of the service have shown their sympathetic re-action to the difficulties of the changing times and have, through trying conditions, with decreased numbers and increased labour and through long hours, exhibited a genuine spirit of co-operation.

The reorganizing of certain branches of the service made in 1941 has resulted in increased efficiency. The dividing of the work of the Reference Division into two closely related sections, that of general reference, manuscripts, etc., under the guidance of Miss Marie Tremaine, and that of commercial, industrial and technical work under the guidance of Miss Laura E. Loeber, has shown the wisdom of the change. Gradually the business people of the City are learning of the

assistance that may be obtained through our Library service, and; to an ever-increasing extent, they are making use of our facilities.

Special mention should be made of the work being done at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables where an outpost library was established in 1940. This very commendable labour of love is being done by Downtown branch and it is hoped that the report of Miss Lillias Alexander, librarian in charge of the branch, made in April, 1943, may receive greater publicity than that heretofore accorded.

It is a pleasure to record the establishment of another school library during the year—in Winchester Street school. The policy of the Board is, upon request of the school and with the co-operation and the assistance of The Board of Education, to set up and supervise libraries in primary schools which are far-removed from our own libraries. They are for the use of junior students up to and including the seventh grade, but not for students of the eighth grade, who are expected to go to our own library buildings.

In evidence of the position that the Library is taking in the commercial life of the City, it may be stated that one of our largest war industries requested us to supervise the purchase of books for the library of its women's recreation centre. The work was, of course, gladly done.

Further evidence of the place that the library holds in the esteem of the citizens is the fact that we have recently had a request to establish a new branch in the north-central section of the City. We welcome these demands upon the service and are always glad when it is possible for us to meet them. The primary requirement is funds. The appropriate site and the proper type of building according to the most advanced library experience constitute but the beginning. It then takes approximately \$30,000.00 per annum for maintenance. If the citizens will provide the funds for the north-central section or for any other needful section, the Library will provide the site, the building, the books and the service. "Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished."

There has been no physical undertaking of major importance this year. The interior of Staff House was decorated and the interior decorating of Western was completed; the floor in the Boys and Girls section of Beaches was levelled with moisture proof mastic flooring and covered with flexible mastic tile; certain concrete work was done at the Boys and Girls House and at Northern; and some improvements were made at Central.

The Library is becoming more and more a depository for records of local and general interest which should be preserved. A number of gifts of this nature have been received during the year, one of the outstanding ones being the music library of the late Dr. H. A. Fricker. Part of this contribution came from Dr. Fricker prior to his death but the greater portion has come since. It is an unusual and outstanding contribution and includes the complete scores of many oratorios. Professor Banting continues to make us the object of his bounty and for his generosity and the generosity of all our other benefactors we are grateful.

An item of interest which concerns the Library both directly and indirectly is the incorporation during the year of the voluntary organization known as The Canadian Library Council. Its purpose is to co-ordinate library service throughout Canada and its governing body is composed of representatives of provincial library associations from coast to coast along with other persons outstanding in library work in Canada. Our own Chief Librarian was mainly instrumental in its establishment and was its chairman even before incorporation.

Our "stock in trade" is books. It is interesting to note that during the five-year period from 1938 to 1942 our budget appropriation for books and periodicals increased from \$70,000.00 to \$76,000.00 and that during the same period our book purchases (exclusive of periodicals) decreased from 82,177 to 55,355. The appropriation for 1943 was \$82,500.00 and the number of volumes purchased (again exclusive of

periodicals) decreased to 53,949. This is very tangible evidence of the difficulty of retaining the high standard of efficiency established through the years.

It is gratifying to know that our debenture debt is gradually being reduced and that as at 31st December, 1943, it stood at only \$210,000. Under debenture by-laws passed in 1929 and 1930 this balance with accumulating interest is payable at the rate of approximately \$41,000.00 per year during the years 1944 to 1949 (inclusive) with a balance of \$5,250.00 payable in 1950.

Question has arisen as to non-resident borrowers and it is appropriate that the situation should be made clear. The facts are that any non-resident, if working within the City or paying City taxes, has the privilege of borrowing under the same conditions as a resident, that is the payment of ten cents for a borrower's card, and the same amount for the replacement of a filled or a lost card. This privilege is not extended to any member of such non-resident's family. A non-resident borrower who is not employed within the City or who does not pay City taxes is required to pay a fee of \$1.00 per annum. The reason is obvious. The library is supported mainly by funds received from the City tax payers and it is but fair and just that anyone who contributes either directly or indirectly to those funds should have the rights and privileges of the institution supported by those funds. A five-weeks' detailed analysis made at all the libraries during the months of September and October, 1943, shows that there were 216 non-resident borrowers who paid \$1.00 per year or 25c per quarter-year, and 249 non-resident borrowers who paid the resident's fee of 10c, some few of these latter being actually owners of City property and therefore direct City tax payers. It would not be equitable to ask any non-resident who contributes either directly or indirectly to the library funds by taxation to pay more than the amount paid by a resident.

We record with deep regret the passing of Mr. Thomas W. Banton, who became a member of the Board in 1896 and

was a member at the time of his death in 1943, some forty-seven years of library service. He was a great humanitarian, and a staunch exponent of everything that makes for advancement in all walks of life. The extent of his contribution to library service in this City and elsewhere will never be known. He was a man

“Who loved, who suffered countless ills,
Who battled for the True, the Just;”
“How fares it with the happy dead?”
“And in the long harmonious years
(If Death so taste Lethean springs)
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.”

Mr. Banton was one of the City's appointees to the Board and on the 20th September, 1943, Mr. Ernest Woollon was appointed to complete the unexpired portion of his term. Mr. Woollon has already been officially welcomed but we take this opportunity of recording his appointment in our public annals.

We regret to record also another break in our long and unique record of personal service on the Board. We learned only a few days ago of the decision of The Honourable Mr. Justice Kelly to retire from membership. Mr. Justice Kelly was one of the appointees of The Roman Catholic Separate School Board and has served continuously since his appointment in 1894, a period of fifty years. The members of the Board regret exceedingly this decision on the part of Mr. Justice Kelly and wish that, before making his decision, he had taken the advice of Counsel. We know that he will continue to take a keen interest in Library matters and we pray that he may be spared for many long years to do so.

Again, I record the appreciation of the Board for the loyal support and the efficient service rendered throughout the year by officials and staff; and I thank my colleagues, the members of the Board, for their co-operation and help.

The report of the Chief Librarian and the Departmental reports are appended.

31st January, 1944

John C. M. MacBeth
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1943

To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

During each of the last two years your chief librarian's report attempted to discuss different phases of the work of the libraries under war-time conditions. Those conditions still prevail. We know full well that they will be finally carried away only by the pending avalanche of personal sacrifice by our fighting forces.

Nevertheless, whilst the worst is perhaps yet to come, we have faith that its tensivity will be short, and we seem to sense, as it were, the spring of peacetime in the air.

Even if the harvest of the last great war fell short of its own idealism of "homes fit for heroes" to live in, great social changes did emerge. We shall be mentally blind if we do not recognize that greater change will issue from the world's present greater travail. Surely, too, just as in this war our nations have climbed upon the economic mistakes of the last war period; just as the former inexperienced and fumbling attempts at price-control and inflation-prevention have been developed into something approaching a scientific precision; so too our reconstruction and rehabilitation methods must benefit by the scaffolding of former experience.

Reconstruction suggestions and plans are afoot in great numbers. What part will the libraries play?

Nationally, there is a growing consciousness of the inequality of public book provision in different parts of the dominion. In some parts Public Libraries Acts are non-existent. In others they have been widely adopted, but show need for re-adjustment to modern conditions. Communities themselves are becoming more "library conscious". Halifax is considering the establishment of a modern public library. To take examples nearer home: Leaside has just legally adopted its public library, and East York is now setting up three children's libraries. Both these projects originated as activities of service clubs. Two other townships near to the

City are exploring possibilities. Within the City, the Public Library Board is now about to extend the present northern library facilities. In many places, therefore, communities without library provision have become conscious of and are seeking to remedy their lack.

Surely the most practical and economical solution for the urbanized areas which surround cities is the adoption of the proposals for a Metropolitan Area for Library Purposes; they held out great promise until they were pigeon-holed by the outbreak of war. And equally surely the solution for other areas is the adoption of the proposals for Regional Libraries; they would both rejuvenate existing moribund institutions by including them in bigger library administration areas, and would also carry library provision where it does not now exist. Regional Libraries could meet the reading needs of even small rural areas by means of those spearheads of book provision: bookmobiles, libraries on wheels, which have now passed beyond the experimental stage and have proved their capability of operating under all climatic conditions. None of these proposals involves any change in local autonomy beyond a co-operative agreement for public book provision.

Even these plans, however, will fall far short of full achievement unless they themselves are part of a more comprehensive project.

The ideal would seem to rest on a dominion-wide scheme, beginning with a Dominion Library Commission, part of whose trusteeship would be the establishment and operation of a Canadian National Library. This library should not be merely a Library of Congress or a British Museum in miniature; it should also incorporate the essence of a National Lending Library, the primary reservoir or feeder for a national book provision, for which a pattern worth examining already exists elsewhere.

Parallel with the Dominion Library Commission and the Canadian National Library, there should be Provincial Library Commissions (they already exist in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island) which would establish Public

Lending Libraries as more direct feeders in their own provinces. The already mentioned Regional Libraries within the provinces would serve prescribed optimum areas of library administration. Metropolitan library areas would similarly embrace optimum urbanized centres. All in their need would draw upon the Provincial Lending Libraries, which in their turn would draw upon the National Library.

None of this is visionary.

The way is open for a National Library. The parliamentary librarian has reported in favour of it. A Joint Parliamentary Committee has approved his recommendation. There is talk of such a library being established as the ideal war memorial. Canadian imprints are already available for a National Library through the Copyright Acts. Even the Provincial Lending Libraries could be given selective copyright provisions. This is done for the Bodleian, Cambridge, Scotland, Wales, and Dublin, in addition to the full provision for the British Museum.

For provinces, the British Columbia Library Commission and the Prince Edward Island Commission have proved what can be attempted and accomplished.

In the field of regionalization, the Fraser Valley Union Library, the Okanagan Valley scheme, and the Prince Edward Island scheme have given practical demonstrations of what can be achieved.

A dominion-provincial-regional-metropolitan plan is therefore not visionary.

Nor should finance be any barrier. The entire project could be carried out for perhaps \$1.25 per capita of population. This would be all inclusive of local library rates and of dominion and provincial grants-in-aid. It is true that libraries as educational institutions are a provincial concern. But dominion grants-in-aid are given (to take only one example) to provincial apprenticeship schemes. They could be given to Provincial Library Commissions to help Provincial Lending Libraries, Regional Libraries, and even smaller financially pressed local Public Libraries (the grants being made

on a "weighted" basis so that the more needy get the greater help). Such a scheme would be merely a practicable and practical application of the dominion's own interest in the vital question of nation-wide education.

Looking at Ontario for a moment. Some seventy-three dollars per capita of school population is spent on elementary and high school education (not counting the four hundred odd dollars spent per capita of university students.) It would seem but a commonsense re-insurance policy that, say, \$1.25 per capita of population should be spent from all sources (dominion, provincial, local) to safeguard the previous expenditures from being wasted. Adequate public book provision is the only method of continuing education once formal instruction in schools and colleges ceases. Its absence amounts to a deliberate wastage of former investments.

Continuing to look at our own province, such a scheme would expand the present Public Libraries Branch of the provincial government into a Provincial Lending Library. It would enable it to respond both directly and indirectly to the constant stream of pitiful appeals for books to which an institution like the Toronto Public Libraries has to turn a deaf ear, unable to throw a city purchased life-belt to a drowning rural reader. Under its Provincial Library Commission the present Public Libraries Branch would become an agency concentrating solely on the extension of book provision for the province, and would no longer be encumbered with other extraneous (if important) commitments, whereby from its (1941-42) finances of \$93,000, only some \$41,000 went to library grants and \$12,000 to books, whilst almost \$31,000 went in grants to other bodies for other purposes than libraries.

To summarise: There is a rising tide of demand from individual localities for an extended and increased public book provision; Metropolitan areas and Regional areas have not only been proposed, the latter have been applied with success; Provincial Library Commission have justified themselves in two provinces; the establishment of a National

Library has received a considerable measure of governmental approval. The way would therefore seem wide open for welding all these movements into a scheme of national book provision which can undoubtedly be carried out on an economical basis.

The obvious question which immediately follows is: What part should the individual libraries in such a national scheme aim to play in the post-war period? Suggestions are plentiful. Most of them, however, are towards the taking on of added functions rather than towards searching for more effective methods of carrying out already accepted functions. Such suggestions are the easiest of all to make as well as the easiest to carry out. Tillage of new ground will always produce a crop of some kind, whereas the improvement of a growing crop is less easy. Perhaps this fact forms part of their inspiration. But it is possible that some of them come at least partly from a confusion in the aims and ideals of public libraries. If all of them were adopted the public library might be in danger of becoming a kind of departmental store with a book-counter.

Let it be said at once that public libraries must move with the times. We believe they are doing this, as we shall try to show in a moment or two. But in the meantime, it should be asked, what exactly is the function of a public library in its community?

It would seem that there is no single comprehensive answer. The size of the community is the controlling factor.

In the smallest rural communities it is doubtless essential that any book provision must depend on bookmobiles, accompanied (probably also driven, as is already the case in many places) by a librarian who knows books (a very different thing from merely liking books) and can "talk books".

For the next-sized locality the ideal is, equally doubtless, the small community centre in the form of a small public library, architecturally planned so that wall space is available for travelling art displays, with music and drama also

being catered for by the clearing of the library floor at appropriate times for concerts and plays for which a stage is provided. Architectural planning for these combined purposes should present no real difficulty. Indeed, the Beaches Branch of the Toronto Public Libraries has proved how much can be done to meet all these requirements even in the absence of architectural foresight; an art exhibit (pictures, drawings, sculpture, photographs, pottery) effectively shown despite incredibly limited wall space and display space, and changed each month; a "Beaches Library Drama League", reading, studying, producing on a makeshift stage in the library, and reaching the "finals" in the Dominion Drama Festival; "musical evenings" (including talks and discussions); within the last month, high-class concerts have been given under the auspices of the library and a local community movement to audiences crowded to the doors.

A small public library, architecturally planned to serve as a cultural and educational community centre, might well be accepted as a necessity in all suitable areas. But such units need adequate administration. The library must be the pivot of the community centre. Nobody disputes that books are the first requisite. And it has long been recognized that the mere provision of books without the services of a librarian experienced in their exploitation is merely a burlesque of reality. A library and its trained librarian need financing. Small localities with rigidly limited resources must therefore inevitably lean on extraneous grants-in-aid. They must form part of a national and provincial system of community service. Today there is in being an energetic committee giving much thought towards carrying out an ideal of a nationwide establishment of such small community centres, and the committee is fully conscious that their plans must be laid on a national and not merely a local basis.

Communities which are larger and better able to finance their own needs may yet find it impossible, or at any rate uneconomical, to support books, music, and art as separate undertakings, any more than they could provide sufficient

customers to maintain the specialized stores (or, say, the highly specialized medicine) of large cities.

There is no doubt, therefore, that for places within a certain bracket of minimum and maximum population, the community centre idea offers the best opportunity for the development of cultural life in the community. Such places would differ substantially in size. At the one extreme there would be the smallest place which could afford to maintain a state-aided library, the library catering for art, music, and drama in the way already mentioned. At the other extreme, there would be the largest place with a population sufficiently integrated to hold together as a single community but still finding it economical to house in one building its more ambitious library, art gallery, and concert hall.

There comes a time, however, when the growth of a locality makes the single community centre no longer adequate for its needs. The needs themselves become specialized. Just as true growth means not merely an increase in stature but means also a continued inner development, similarly when an urbanized population passes a certain point its cultural needs do not merely spread in lateral proportion to its size, they become separately integrated.

It is then no longer possible, let alone desirable, that the diversified needs should be met by one institution. Consequently, in large cities, music branches off; art branches off; both these needs are met by the activities of specialized institutions. Racial groups keep alive their own arts and crafts. Other cultural needs are met by other organizations, each specializing in its own field; by educational associations; and by smaller groups far too numerous to be centred in one institution. We know, for example, that in Toronto there are several hundred small literary and discussion societies and groups, permanently organized and meeting regularly.

The function of a public library therefore differs with the size of the community it serves. But the *primary* purpose of any public library, small or large, might be defined

as "getting books read": the creation and expansion of reading habits and the supply of books and collateral material to meet those habits, with the final purpose of making books contribute towards the well-being, material, mental, and cultural, of its community. In smaller places the library also meets other needs of its community at the same time. But once a population has extended beyond a certain size, its public library has handed over all functions other than its primary function to other specialized agencies, and has itself concentrated on the one special and specific purpose. The highly specialized needs of its population demand this.

Under such conditions every project which is put forward must stand under the limelight of examination as to whether it contributes towards this end. The examination applies to all our work: from the infant reader to the researcher. Until we are satisfied that we are fulfilling our special purpose with maximum effectiveness, then the time, thought, and energy of our specialized staff should not be "detoured" from its clear objective.

What, for example, is our wisest and best contribution to the Forum Discussions which are now being developed?

There can be great value in such discussions. The present nation-wide organization of Citizens' Forums, based on an authoritative broadcast followed by a discussion amongst a group of listeners, is highly significant. Libraries and librarians fail in their duty if they do not give the project their fullest support.

But the actual organization and conducting of individual groups might seem to be a contraction and not an extension of the library's real value to the public. In deciding upon our most advantageous contribution to this movement there are two considerations to be kept in mind. First, the acknowledged fact that success in conducting a Forum depends on the leadership of the group, so much so that schemes have been attempted by which potential leaders have been given opportunities to attend courses for the cultivation of the special qualities required. As librarians we have specialized skills, but they do not necessarily include those of

Forum Discussion organization and leadership. Our knowledge concerns books. Our aim and purpose should be to make that particular knowledge most profitable to the movement. Secondly, in all places of any size, numerous ideal Forums are available in the already mentioned small literary and debating societies. Their continuity proves that capacity for leadership and organization exists within themselves. In addition, new groups for the special purpose of the Forums will emerge wherever disinterested leadership shows itself, and some four thousand have been organized in the dominion.

The special function of the library, therefore, is not the organization of the single unit but the "feeding" of a whole ganglia of such Discussion Groups. Without this feeding the very nerve cells of the group must die. The librarian's job is to provide for all such groups their essential requisite in the form of suggestions for the reading which alone can make the discussions informative and worth-while, and then to see that the reading material is available in the requisite places and in the requisite quantities.

This wider co-operation is exactly what we are trying to our utmost to give. We have produced reading lists to accompany the Citizens' Forum broadcasts. We are, naturally, catering for local needs and consumption. But copies of the lists are being distributed by the national executive to regional executives, with the request that they be mimeographed and distributed to individual discussion groups throughout their regions. Here we would seem to have the library's job clearly defined: the guidance and stimulus of reading and the provision of the necessary material—a specialized task linked up co-operatively with the specialized tasks of other agencies.

Not disassociated from the Forum movement are the proposals for wider activities in lectures. Again what is our wisest contribution?

It is only in a long once-now-and-then that a Sir William Osler produces "A way of life" or a Sir James Barrie produces a "Courage", any more than a Lincoln delivers a



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Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario
from November 1911 to July 1937,
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fifty years
from January 1894 to January 1944
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1896, 1897, 1909, 1918, 1925

"Gettysburg address". Any impartial assessment must be that the average isolated lecture or address has the validity of a lightly and inconsequentially read magazine article, easily consumed and equally easily forgotten. It is somewhat like the "five foot bookshelf" passing as pseudo-education, or like a snippity magazine digest passing coin for cultural reading. They all masquerade as time-savers on the royal road to learning. Concerning the "digests" it would not be a far-fetched analogy to think of the tea-taster who tastes so much that he dare not swallow his sampling, and has little taste left for anything else. Or, as Mortimer J. Adler says of the "five foot bookshelf":

"Not only are the excerpts far too short for a sustained effort of reading, but the order in which one thing follows another makes it impossible to grasp any real whole in itself or to understand one thing in relation to another . . . In any case, it offers us a good object lesson of what not to do if we wish to avoid intellectual St. Vitus's dance."

Lectures, therefore, to achieve any real purpose at all, whether within the library or outside it, must "build up" towards something. They must be "sequential", and they must be associated with guided reading.

Many lecture series have been given in our libraries. Some of them, accompanied by book-displays and reading lists, have been very successful, notably the many courses on Child Problems. (One branch library has just reported: "Our books on child health, child psychology, pre-natal care, and nutrition are in constant demand.") Other lectures have been a hopeless failure despite the utmost efforts by the libraries towards successful organization, and we have been left not only with something not accomplished but with an actual loss in personal morale and in public estimation.

Again, therefore, it is suggested with the full force of an innermost conviction, that the task of a librarian is to co-operate with other agencies that are organizing the lecture groups or discussion groups whenever there is a reasonable chance of success, whether they are held inside or

outside the library; to suggest reading material; and to see that the material is available when and where it is wanted.

Almost a perfect example of what we mean could be provided by a project recently shared by our own Gerrard and Riverdale Branch Libraries. It might be briefly described as follows:

The Y.M.C.A. has sponsored throughout the dominion a social-educational project for young people, giving it the name So-Ed. In 1943 two six-week programmes were organized by the branch Y.M.C.A. in the district served by these two libraries. A librarian acted on the So-Ed Committee. Three librarians gave lectures in the series. Book-displays were arranged to fit in with the group discussions and activities, which included post-war problems, psychology, interior decoration, handcrafts, dramatics, music appreciation, and other topics. The books were allowed to circulate then and there in the regular way, and 85 out of the 200 So-Ed members either joined the public library for the first time or re-registered as readers. In addition, many others used library cards which they already possessed. Not only was the public library accepted as an important part of the enterprise itself, but the contacts which were made continued after the courses were over. The dramatic group has continued as a play-reading group, borrowing plays from the libraries. The handcrafts group also continues to borrow books.

Results go even beyond this. One of the So-Ed members was an official in a city-wide "Foremen's Club", a thriving organization of 200 foremen (one more example of group specialization in a large population), and consequently one of our librarians was asked to address one of their dinner-meetings. (Their first woman speaker!) She took with her a suitable book-display, reading lists, and copies of our leaflet "Introducing your library". Again, new readers were registered on the spot and became book-borrowers. Here then, throughout all this project we have the library carrying out its own specialized purpose in the fullest co-operation with another specialized agency.

We suggested above that unrelated lectures produce inconsequential results. There is one exception to the statement. This is the giving of what we call "book-talks." We know from experience that they do really create interest in reading.

But such a thing is no new idea to your staff. Almost a dozen years ago your staff formed a "Book-Talk Group" which has continued to meet regularly since that time. The members of the group recognized that public speaking was nothing more than a question of practice and a not-difficult technique. They set themselves to acquire both these things in order to develop their own capacity to "talk books." Reports which came to your chief librarian's desk on two single days of last week stated that different librarians were talking on books to:

- a Workers' Educational Association group
- a Y.W.C.A. group
- a young married couples' group at a church
- an adult church group
- three young people's groups at other churches (one of the meetings being held at the library)
- an industrial-plant recreation club
- a Home and School Council

and this is only a momentary sample of what is done by your staff throughout the whole of the year towards building up book-consciousness amongst a large population. Even here, however, we are not taking over the functions of established literary societies by providing them with continuous series of addresses or book reviews. The essence of such societies is that they already read and "talk books" in their own meetings, and our co-operation with them goes along the lines of assistance in programme planning and in providing the books they discuss. Our own "book-talks" are rather aimed towards reaching out to groups where reading is not yet a regular habit, that is, towards creating new readers.

Perhaps, therefore, we can see with reasonable clearness the contribution which the library can best make concerning Forums and lectures. But let us look in another direction for a moment. Libraries, Boards, and Staffs are asking themselves what part they should play in the personnel rehabilitation which will be necessary after the war.

We have already been asking ourselves this question with great seriousness. As in the former cases, the answer would seem to be not by taking to ourselves added functions, but by seeking new and fuller ways of carrying out our accepted and specialized functions under the conditions of a post-war period; not by embarking on schemes for setting up new departments intended to give general vocational guidance towards rehabilitation, because again that is a project which requires expertise outside the purview of a librarian. Surely, once more, our function is along parallel lines to those which have already been mentioned: to co-operate to the utmost with the specialists and specialized groups and agencies in other fields.

For example, we had already planned a series of booklets designed first to help the demobilized or unemployed aspirant to find his best vocation, suggesting books which he might read for general guidance, and then, when he had decided on his own preferred line of activity, suggesting other reading to help him towards the accomplishment of his aims. That project we have already abandoned because the Canadian Legion has begun the publication of a series of fifty booklets on separate callings. We are, however, co-operating with the Legion by providing the suggestions of books recommended for reading in each of the callings, and by making the books available in adequate quantities both in our reference reading rooms and throughout our branch libraries. This is, again, clearly and specifically a library task, using the specialized skills of librarians.

The problem of rehabilitation does not end with this particular project which is focused on the ex-service man and

woman, and which may not be available to the civilian-employed population who will be released from their present occupations at the conclusion of war.

Here we face a problem which gives us much concern. Its solution largely depends on what will then be the trend of economic conditions. One view promises a continuation of the economic prosperity of war-time. Other authorities foresee wide-spread unemployment. Even the chairman of the Dominion Reconstruction Committee has said that "one-third of those now employed will be looking for jobs after the war." The conditions which libraries will have to face are critically different under the two views, and our administration policy, and in particular our book-buying policy, must be correspondingly adjusted.

Depression periods in the past have pushed book-borrowing to heights where only the sky is the limit. During the last depression we reached a point where we were facing rapid deterioration of book-stock, an impossible congestion of floor-areas at peak times, and a staff which was pressed to a point of physical exhaustion. Will these conditions recur? If they do, we must be frank in our doubt as to whether we can fully cope with them. Our book-stocks are inadequate, our staffs have been depleted without opportunities for recruitment, and our floor-areas remain the same as before.

Conditions will vary in different localities according to their degree of specialized war undertakings. The situation may be different, say, as between Winnipeg and Toronto. But considering Toronto, post-war conditions will apply to a substantially increased pre-war population. It has been estimated that some 60,000 workers have been brought into the City by war industries, and there is no known precedent to suggest any possible reversal of this movement of workers to the city. Add further the huge numbers of former residents who have been switched from civilian to munitions work. Even after deducting the married women who will turn back to their homes it would seem

inevitable that, in addition to the people returning from the Services, there may be many thousands of people in this City alone who must at least await the readjustment of plants to civilian production, even if they do not in vain look for employment afterwards.

If such proves to be the case, what must the libraries attempt to do for them? Should the libraries aim to provide inconsequential time-passing-reading for the large numbers of people with enforced, prolonged leisure? The query involves no suggestion that such book-provision, time-passing though it may be, is unimportant in times of unemployment. Nevertheless, if the effort of public libraries is to be turned in this direction then we must face the consequences: without substantially increased book provision it will mean a definite restriction of the supply of other reading; we must climb down from our claim to be educational institutions although as such we enjoy valuable government concessions; and we must admit that a specially educated and trained staff is not a requisite for the purpose of circulating light, time-passing reading.

That "other reading" which has just been mentioned is something that we cannot help but be tensely anxious about. In 1933 it formed 27.9% of our total circulation. Today it forms 40.8%. This "shift" in reading interests is highly significant. In the post-war period it may be more important than ever before. But we must deliberately reverse the trend if we are to provide for a widely extended reading of time-passing but otherwise valueless books. We cannot make adequate provision in both directions under our present finances and staff. Which do we choose?

Perhaps this statement should be clarified. Nobody pretends that all non-fiction is superior to all fiction. Such a claim would be an absurdity. "The novel" along with poetry and drama is a medium of artistic expression, and through the gifts or genius of the novelist it carries us beyond the narrow horizons set by our own limited human experience. But the majority of the fiction which is published does not

merit the name of "the novel," because whilst even a mystery story can be a novel, the trouble is that this rarely happens, and, by and large, the rubbish in the general fiction field is enormously greater than in other fields.

For some years we have been purchasing the commercial class of purely time-passing fiction only in reprint form. The recent publishers' rationing of reprints has limited us to a "quota" reduced below our 1942 supply. Money thus saved has gone towards the purchase of other books. But each year we get fewer books for our money, and the problem of book provision becomes progressively more complex and acute. In steering our course through the rapids, where, then, shall we be guided by our vision of maximum future usefulness? In short, shall we strive to bend our limited finances towards making the libraries an effective tool in the machinery of rehabilitation, or shall we use them to supply soporifics to dull the consciousness of the very problem itself?

May we now repeat our earlier question more specifically by asking: what is the function of the Toronto Public Libraries in the post-war period?

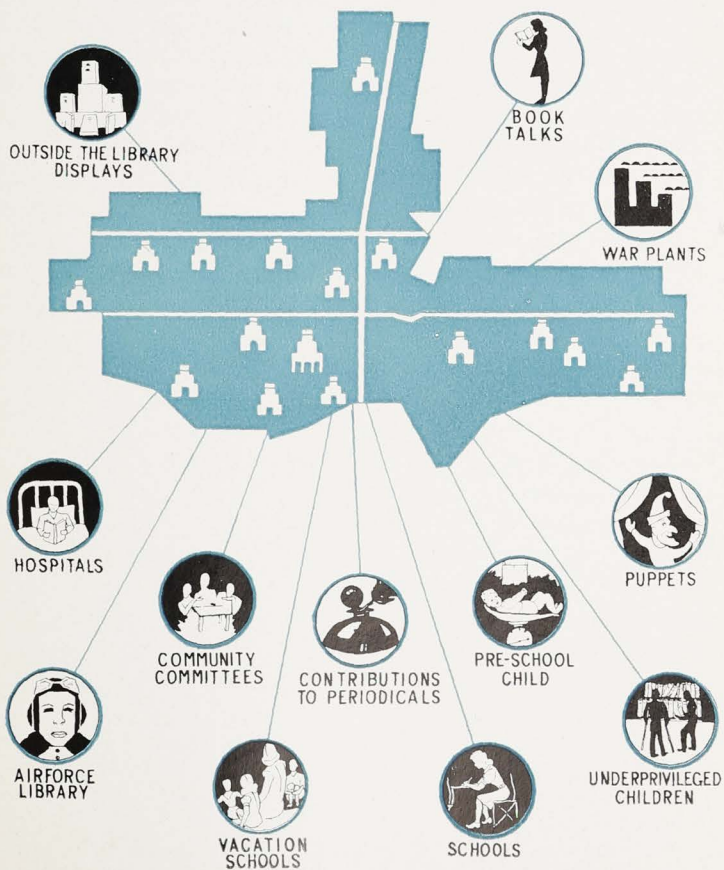
Obviously it lies in a continuation and expansion of co-operation with any and every agency whereby books can be made to contribute materially, mentally, or culturally to the welfare of the community. Some ways in which this is already being done have been referred to. But clearly and definitely our efforts must go towards searching for further methods of carrying out our primary purpose rather than towards assuming new functions. It is this search for new approaches which inspired the efforts we have already described; it is this search which led to the libraries for the men in Camp here, for the patients in the Hospital for Incurables, for the users of the Inglis Community Club Centre; it is this search which has made us take book-displays to many local conferences, meetings, and lectures, endeavouring in all these directions to create and extend the consciousness of books; it is this search which led to our book-talks to innumerable outside groups and organizations.

It is the same search which originated our attempts to get in touch with every one of our lapsed borrowers: people who had at one time used the library but who had ceased to do so. (In this last project the results have exceeded our expectations: the 18% response would be looked at with envy by any direct mail-order agency.)¹.

But in addition to continuing and expanding such projects as these, we are conscious that there are many other undeveloped fields. We have not yet frankly asked organized labour in what way we can be of increased use; in this direction we should make it more clearly obvious that our Commercial and Technical Library is not merely for managers and researchers, but that it caters equally for the office-worker and artisan; we must find some way in which its facilities and the facilities of our general reference division can be better linked up with our branch libraries. We must further develop our aim to say with confidence to our public: "If it's in print, ask the Library." We must search for avenues of closer contact with the organized groups within our population, of which we have already begun to build up a "directory." We must explore techniques of retaining the full reading interest of children as they pass on from using our Boys' and Girls' books to using our Young People's books, and later to using the full range of our adult circulating libraries. As soon as conditions permit, we must continue our efforts towards an extended book-consciousness by a resumption of the annual Book Fair which was checked by the war. Had the Book Fair not been discontinued there can be little doubt but that by now it would have become one of the events of the year, attracting ever-increasing numbers, and spreading "book-habits" throughout the community.

1. Individual libraries and departments have been mentioned only as examples, and all libraries are sharing in this "reaching out" according to their staffs and opportunities. Some are limited in their "outside" activities by their internal load. Two libraries are carrying circulations beyond the peak of the depression period, one being as much as 23% higher.

THE LIBRARY REACHES OUT



These and all such projects are a logical and accepted part of our attempt to meet modern conditions. But every one of them is strictly within the primary purpose of the library, the purpose to which we believe the library should rigidly adhere until it is carried out to its fullest capacity. A few years ago one of the greatest of American librarians in one of the most probing of presidential addresses urged that in order best to fulfil this primary purpose, libraries should re-examine and re-appraise the various tasks which they had assumed with the passing years, and that they should boldly reject those which failed to forward that primary end. Economic rehabilitation can be speeded by books. Education in its widest sense, that almost indefinable thing which reaches far beyond formal instruction and whose goal is the development of an attitude of mind rather than an aptitude for doing things, depends on books. In short, not only our material well-being but the very sanity of peace and its preservation depend on what books can do for us and to us. Books are our job. The acid test of everything we do should be: does it lead to the extended use of books and their increased significance in life itself?

Charles R. Sanderson,
Chief Librarian

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

A British leader has expressed his idea of peace as "a great adventure." In his annual report the Chief Librarian has pointed to some of the opportunities calling to the libraries of Canada, and to the Toronto Public Libraries, and to the Circulation Division if we have the courage to follow them. Do they mean for our own division a new plan of attack, or have we already turned our faces in that direction? Are we as a staff developing an increasing sense of professionalism? Are our readers ready for wider, more constructive library service? Are we alert to the opportunities our communities offer for the exploitation of books?

In many ways 1943 has been a difficult year—not difficult in the sense that British librarians are privileged to use that word, but challenging in the way that the war challenges all civilian effort—with too frequent staff changes; a slowed up and less efficient filling of book orders; and readers who are so occupied with the pressure of their own work and with wartime extras, that they must inevitably visit the library less often and consult the librarian more frequently.

Yet the 1943 Branch reports are alive and enthusiastic. There is no thought that the second best will have to serve till easier days return; indeed one senses among the Circulation staff the recognition that new tests present new opportunities, and senior librarians uphold a standard which newer members are quick to follow. Central Library staff continues to hold meetings fortnightly and finds them very helpful in increasing book knowledge and improving methods among a large staff. The Circulation Division Discussion Club meets regularly with such topics under discussion as Russia—the war and after; provocative books on politics, economics, and world affairs; should librarians be specialists? To what extent should librarians enter into community activities? The Book Talk Group practices with a much

appreciated "outside" critic. Here is a sample programme: Books on post-war reconstruction and recent war novels—three 15 minute talks and three 5 minute talks. Requests for speakers are coming with increasing frequency from groups which vary all the way from the University Women's Club to the Junior Health League, from a Finnish Group to the Dental Nurses' Alumnae.

All part and parcel of the sharing of books is the sort of thing that goes on day by day in the Branch Libraries, perhaps largely because the readers who use the libraries during these busy days find it a very necessary part of their lives. One librarian says: "There seems to be an increasing interest in what the library has to say about books;" another finds that "people are growing impatient with 'entertaining' non-fiction as well as light fiction, and we are continually asked for something 'worthwhile';" and still another refers to "the impact of authors and ideas upon readers, and the cumulative effect of the interchange between borrowers and librarians consequent on the asking and answering of thousands of questions involving book information, or advice, or direct reference work." These surely are trends which should be given serious consideration in any re-evaluation of our work for post-war years.

This spontaneous increase of "direct reference work" in the Branch Libraries is one of the characteristics of 1943's reports, and while it accounts for much activity it unfortunately leaves no proportionate record in circulation statistics. People are learning (in various ways which a brief report doesn't permit space to enumerate) that libraries can and do help them in a practical way as well as in their more strictly literary interests. In these days when leisure time is limited and gasoline is short, an increasing number of readers are seeking reference help from their community library, and the link between the Circulating Branch and the Reference Library to which the Chief Librarian refers must be forged by a realization of the oneness of the library system and the use of common sense rather than by hard and fast rule.

The extent to which the airmen at the Camp Library appeal to their librarians for information is not limited to accepted library matters. Strangers in the city, for the most part, we are gratified that they turn to the library as a general information centre and ask such questions as: What should a man who has inherited a hunt club know about horses? When is it blossom time in Niagara? Would you lend \$10.00 on a diamond ring as security? Was Queen Elizabeth a man or a woman? Where can you have a good time in Toronto? And an Indian from Bengal inquires: What do people here think of Gandhi?

Their appreciation of Interloan privileges is frequently voiced by the Branch Librarians, and during 1943 Interloan supplied them with over 12,000 books. The demand for books in other languages is one of the interesting features of recent Interloan service. One report covering a ten day period showed requests for Ukrainian books, a Russian dictionary, Russian vocabulary of words for use in technical work, a Finnish novel, Italian novels, Chinese or Japanese dictionary, a Portuguese grammar, Hungarian books.

The new significance of the word "community" for the library, also referred to in the Chief Librarian's report, undoubtedly finds echo in the reaching out of the libraries beyond their own walls during the year. Both the Air Force Branch and the Library at the Hospital for Incurables continue to be part of our regular programme. A grateful patient at the Hospital recently told us: "The weekly visits of the librarians are eagerly awaited and we expect a great deal from them. Not only do they bring us a continuous supply of good reading, but they also help us along with our own individual endeavours, such as my own special interest in story writing and current history affairs. Perhaps the supreme value of a hospital library is that it keeps shut-in patients in touch with the world beyond their hospital walls, and provides a form of entertainment which nothing else can provide."

Many unusual opportunities have come to us during 1943 to take books to other institutions and groups. And here as

in the regular display work of the libraries, the cooperation of our Poster Department is fully appreciated. In addition to our supervised library in the John Inglis Girls' Recreation Club, we have planned displays, or given book talks, or produced reading lists for other war plants. At the request of the Public Health Department several Branches have taken books on the care and training of the pre-school child to Baby Clinics in their district. As one librarian reported: "For some mothers this introduction to books about child care and guidance was an introduction to the library itself, for among them were newcomers to the district, not yet acquainted with their library. Others were regular borrowers becoming aware of books and sources they did not know about."

The preparation of a booklist called "Russia Marches" for the Canadian Library Council in connection with a series of C.B.C. radio programmes, and a display in cooperation with the Reference Library at the Canadian Soviet Friendship Congress, were interesting ventures. At this exhibit of books showing the developments and achievements of both countries, with the maps of Canada and the U.S.S.R. as a background, "pencils and notebooks were much in evidence. People were definitely seeking information, for the most part on specific subjects such as Soviet education, medicine, or collective farming. The books were used by people who were taking a leading part in the panel discussions, and some reference work was done, chiefly with the help of the Webbs' book 'Soviet Communism'. Somebody in the Canadian agricultural field wanted more information on Soviet cooperatives. A teacher asked to see 'Changing Man', the only book now available (but out of print) on Soviet education. One visitor eagerly noted a book on nursery school education in the Soviet Union, while another sat down near the display and devoured 'Moscow Dateline' all afternoon. Dr. Sigerist's 'Socialized Medicine' was continuously picked up and looked at."

While these special displays fulfil a purpose of their own in library publicity, they don't take the place of the all the

year round contacts that are a part of the programme of all Branches. One speaks of letters sent to churches telling them of services most useful to them; our map posters showing the locations of Branches, and the "Introducing Your Library" leaflets have been distributed in their district by many libraries; contacts with schools commence with the personal introduction to the Adult Department of students starting high school (one librarian mentions speaking to 582 such students in June 1943).

Another library tells of the close cooperation between the Boys and Girls and the Adult Departments in carrying out these transfers. "The Boys and Girls librarian made the appointment with the schools for the 8th Grade classes to visit the library, met the classes at the library door and, when they were seated in the Adult Department, introduced the Adult librarian who was going to speak to them that morning. Later when the children were choosing books she again assisted, sometimes quietly pointing out a particular boy or girl and commenting on any points of interest which might help the Adult librarian to make her new borrowers feel at home. Since the great need seems to be to give young people that intangible something which awakens them to the fact that reading is fun, this early personal introduction is most important, and the more of it that can be obtained through a close cooperation between departments, the better. One girl, who was thus pointed out by the Boys and Girls librarian, has carried her good reading habits into the Adult Department. Since her promotion in June she has borrowed—and read—132 books; and it is not only in quantity of reading that she excels. She has, so early, reached that happy condition toward which librarians try to guide young people, where she will 'try anything' with enthusiasm. Twenty-three of the 132 books have been plays." Here again is evidence that the link between the departments to which the Chief Librarian's report refers, is developing.

Unfortunately the administrative organization of Young People's work falls far short of our ideals today because of the wartime staff situation. But the cooperation

of the individual library with the school continues and improves, with class visits to libraries; librarians' talks at the schools; special book displays at the schools; preparation of book lists supplementing courses of study; the progress of supplementary reading towards reading for pleasure. And in a more formal way the libraries linked up with the schools during Education Week as an accepted part of the educational system of the city.

It is impossible to enlarge on every aspect of the year's work in every annual summing up. No mention has been made in this departmental report of statistics and percentages and the varying trends of circulation. The tables and diagrams elsewhere in this report present the outlines around which the story is built.

It has been said that in the healing of the post-war world the links will be the most powerful influence—links of kindred ideas which, in spite of external disaster, unite groups of people in all countries. Surely books, in the same measure that they encourage the search for truth, the appreciation of beauty, and the better understanding of human nature, will play a vital part in that forging. There lies our opportunity to share in the adventure of reconstruction.

Anne M. Wright,
Head of Circulation Division

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

In presenting the report of the Reference Division for 1943 we felt that we should like to give a rather general picture of the daily work which is carried on by the two sections in supplying information to the public. We have tried to indicate the various groups in the community which come to us for help and the types of questions which they ask.

We have purposely omitted to stress the many unusual or obscure questions. They are, of course, a part of the regular work of any reference library, but after all, only a very small part at the present time. They form perhaps a part which we remember more readily than those questions which are answered day in and day out and are accepted as part of the regular routine.

Because the work of the two sections is fundamentally different in its subject matter and in the needs which it meets, we have chosen to present our report in two parts, each section being covered by its respective head.

General Reference Section

The abnormal conditions created by war appear more sharply reflected each year in the work of the general reference section of the Division. This work is of two kinds: providing reference information for enquirers, and assisting research workers to more or less obscure material in the collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, and microfilms. The latter type of work has diminished noticeably during the years of the war. Original research in cultural fields has declined in Canada as elsewhere. If this situation were to continue for any lengthy period the outlook for civilization would be ominous indeed. For the cultural heritage of a people must be continuously reanimated by new work from new minds. There is no sign, however, that the mental vigour of our people is on the decline—quite the contrary. And the period of a world war, however long it seems in a personal life, is but a brief interval in the life of a great library. Future years will no doubt

see an increase in the original research function of the library. Its essentially Canadian material is being broadened in scope in the meantime to serve the inevitably broader interests and deeper needs of a generation of scholars who have experienced a major crisis in our civilization.

The reference information work, on the contrary, has increased on the whole, during the war years. This is due in part to greater demands, as the war continues, upon the time of readers, and their greater demand in turn for professional assistance from trained librarians. Readers who formerly could spend a few hours helping themselves to material through catalogue and indexes now can spend but minutes digesting references located and prepared for them in advance by the librarians. Workers who formerly asked for material prepared in advance of their trip to the library, now ask that the information be selected by the librarian and delivered over the telephone to their shorthand stenographer. With curtailed staff and limited facilities there are necessarily limits to our service of this kind. But the reliance of enquirers on the judgment and perspicacity of reference librarians is a genuinely professional tribute.

Twelve thousand, two hundred and eighteen telephone enquiries were received in the general reference room during the year, ranging from about 30 a day in the summer season to sixty-odd in mid-winter. Probably seventy-five percent of these calls were for reference information. No continuous record is kept of enquiries made by patrons who come to the library and need professional help in locating their material. But observation suggests that in this period almost as many enquiries were presented in the reading room itself. Many requests come from writers, artists, speakers, radio broadcasters, and the material supplied them ultimately reaches a very wide public indeed. Thousands of enquiries, however, come from John and Jane Public who need simply a bit of reliable information to cope with some immediate problem. Unique and pressing, as these problems seem to the individual enquirer, successive enquiries fall

into patterns which reveal some of the broader social problems of our day. Many of our people are on the move, tearing up old roots, leaving familiar surroundings for an eastern Canadian port, a western Canadian port, and many places that lie between. These people want information on the distant unknown—the address of a moving company in Halifax, the location of a suburb in Vancouver. As one enquirer posed her problem—"My husband must move next week to ——— (a small town in northern Quebec). Can you tell me just where it is, how big is it, what kind of schooling will there be for our children? My home has always been here. So please tell me anything you can about how people live there." Complementary to this is the person—and his name is legion—who arrives in Toronto with only the address of the house in which his people have a room—and their name is legion too. How can he reach them by telephone? A simple query simply answered, yet at the moment the enquirer's most pressing problem. Other aspects of the same situation, society in flux, appear in the steady use of reference material on population, refugee problems, juvenile delinquency, housing. The library's excellent collection of local maps—many of them the gift of the late John Ross Robertson—shows successive stages of the city's development from its earliest days. These were used by the City Planning Board and many of them reproduced photographically for its subsequent exhibition "Planning for Toronto" at the Art Gallery.

Toronto is called a city of homes. And the home, too, brings its problems to the library—how to preserve fruits, how to store vegetables in the cellar, how to re-cover the chairs and remodel the living room. There is a bride to be toasted, a new baby to be named, an epitaph to be composed for a tombstone. Father wants to make a billiard table, a small wheel barrow, apple-jack, a baby's play pen, a dinghy, a house for the robins to winter. Mother wants to prepare supper for a hundred service men at the church. She wants to wax flowers, to pickle walnuts, to care for the "budgies", or the tropical fish, or the turtle, or the guinea pigs, and the

children want to start an ant colony in a glass bowl. Every day someone in the family wants to know the whereabouts "and any details please" of the remote and unheard-of place, whence arrived "our boy's cable this morning." These are not profound questions on which turn the future of man, but they are part of the pattern of normal life, which persists even in our chaotic times and on whose persistence much of our future stability depends.

The special collection of material on military subjects in the Reading Room continues in steady use. From this collection lists of books have been supplied to the Canadian Army Headquarters Library and to R.C.A.F. training classes. New calls come for information on learning Japanese and Russian, on treatment of population in invasion of enemy-held countries, or rehabilitation of returned soldiers, on dependents' allowances.

This year has been remarkable for the continuous and increasing interest in plans for building post-war Canada. The government has given a lead in its reconstruction sub-committees on agriculture, education, public health, demobilization and rehabilitation, problems of women, housing and community planning, conservation and development of natural resources. Numerous publications have been issued by government and private organizations and individuals in their respective fields of interest. The reference collection at once provides data for the compilation of some of these publications, and makes the publications themselves available for general public use. No group of material has been more consistently or thoughtfully used throughout the year by writers, publicists, business men, and by John and Jane Public. If this situation prevails throughout the country it augurs well for a post-war Canada built by informed, vigorously critical, and constructively thinking Canadians.

Business and Technical Reference Section

"May I help you?" we say to a reader coming into the Business and Technical Room. The response varies. In most cases the offer is gratefully accepted.

There are several reasons for this approach. The most important one is that many people are unfamiliar with the sources from which the particular information they need can be had. Because they come to a library, they ask for "a book on" — a specific topic. Many times there is no such book. What they are looking for may be in a report which has very limited distribution and is, therefore, not widely known; it may be in a periodical, or even in a newspaper clipping.

Sometimes a reader is reluctant to divulge the exact problem to be solved. If the gentleman who asked for a list of trade names had told us at once that he wanted to know how to manufacture a certain kind of yeast, he would have saved himself and us a considerable amount of time and trouble.

The work of the business and technical section has had a satisfactory and gratifying growth during 1943. Approximately 3,500 more readers used the service than in 1942. Those who came hesitatingly and doubting our ability to answer their questions have come back again and again. They have been our publicity agents.

The most notable development during 1943 has been the increasing number of requests for business, financial, and commercial information. Those business men who have discovered that we have Moody's Manuals, with the Supplements and the Bond and Stock Surveys, come in regularly to consult them. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has also brought a number of regular readers.

With the growing feeling that peace is a possibility the business man is turning his mind to post-war conditions and opportunities. The need for new and other kinds of information arises and we are being asked to meet it. We have prepared for this and feel that we can do so.

Information on investments and securities, probable opportunities in domestic and foreign trade, conditions of business and living in foreign countries (largely South American) are subjects which come up with greater and greater frequency.

These questions come to us as part of our daily routine and we are prepared to answer them promptly and to produce plenty of information. They cover many phases of our special subjects.

A business office asks for the value of Canadian dollars in United States money for the years 1917-1919. Another wants the statistics of the machine tool industry in Canada and a comparison of its trends and activity with the general business graph. Still another wants to know the rubber content of the juices extracted from the various kinds of rubber plants which are being used as substitutes.

A favourite request in recent months has been for recipes to make beer and alcohol. In fact, recipes of all kinds are wanted. How to remove "fox marks" from an old print, or how to compound cold cream.

Personnel management and industrial welfare including job analysis, nutrition for the factory worker, time and motion study, industrial psychology, have been very popular studies. Our collection of books and pamphlets on these subjects is in constant use. Early in the year a group in the city, working along these lines, came to the library one evening where we had spread out an exhibit of the kind of information we could make available for their use. They spent several hours taking notes and discussing the material.

We have been told on several occasions that our collection of information on plastics is an excellent one. So many people have been interested in plastics that we get not only all the new books but as many as possible of the reports and trade pamphlets which are listed in our various services. The chemist who wishes to develop a new formula, the inventor who wishes to know the engineering possibilities of a certain plastic, the manufacturer who wants to choose one of the many for his product but must know its characteristics and workability, can all be served through this material.

These are our routine questions. Others present social problems and have been especially interesting. Two examples come to mind.

Our "corporation file" of clippings, reports, and other information on Canadian companies is already proving its value. We have found increasing use for it but in one case it was of outstanding value. From it we were able to supply to a national trade association, figures relating to certain companies which were not available in any other form.

A long file of a business periodical which came as a gift to the library produced for a government office the financial transactions in connection with the merger in 1912 of two Canadian companies.

An interesting service which we have been called upon to give has been in connection with the establishment of libraries in offices and plants throughout the city. We have been consulted on methods of filing materials; we have made lists of books necessary for such a library; we have even been asked to instruct "the librarian". And we continue to advise and supply information after the library is under way. It is impossible to do all these things adequately but we do the best we can, feeling that any furtherance of library service to business men is a step in the right direction.

No record of this-year's work would be complete without recording the fact that we have had a growing conviction that the business and technical service will only be able to justify itself as it prepares adequately for the future and takes its share of the burden of post-war rehabilitation—not only of men but of business.

We must be collecting now (and we have made a start) the material which the returning men and women of the armed forces will need to prepare themselves for return to industry. Many of them have learned to do specific jobs on machines, in radio, in electrical transmission, but have not had enough fundamental knowledge to qualify them for peacetime jobs along the same lines. We are thinking of

these people as we expand our collection of books and other information.

With the conversion of industry, the release of new materials, and the repairing of old and buying of new machinery, other problems will arise for which we must be ready. We are even now putting into our files pamphlets and clippings and notes of magazine articles along this line.

Workers in war plants will be going back to doing old things in new ways when reconversion is complete. They will want to become acquainted with the changes which have taken place in their fields, or will, with added knowledge gained during war years, want to prepare for different kinds of jobs. Of these, too, we are thinking.

Along these lines we are not only making preparations at the library but we are co-operating with the Toronto Reconstruction Council. As a representative of the Council the head of the Section is able to keep in touch with what the Council is planning, is able to make present information available to them, and to contribute to efforts being made by the community toward the rehabilitation which will be necessary once hostilities cease.

After two years, the business and technical service is being accepted by the users of the Reference Library as an established fact. They frequently express amazement and pleasure at the amount and variety of the information available.

We feel that the section has become a strong basic collection of the kinds of information which will serve the community along the lines of its material needs — financial, commercial, industrial, and technical. A library is often thought of as a purely cultural institution. Finance, commerce, industry, and engineering seem perhaps to be remote from general culture. Every other department of the library is serving the cultural needs of the community. If the business and technical section can make a contribution to

the economic welfare, then it will, too, be helping to determine cultural progress, for the one rests upon the other.

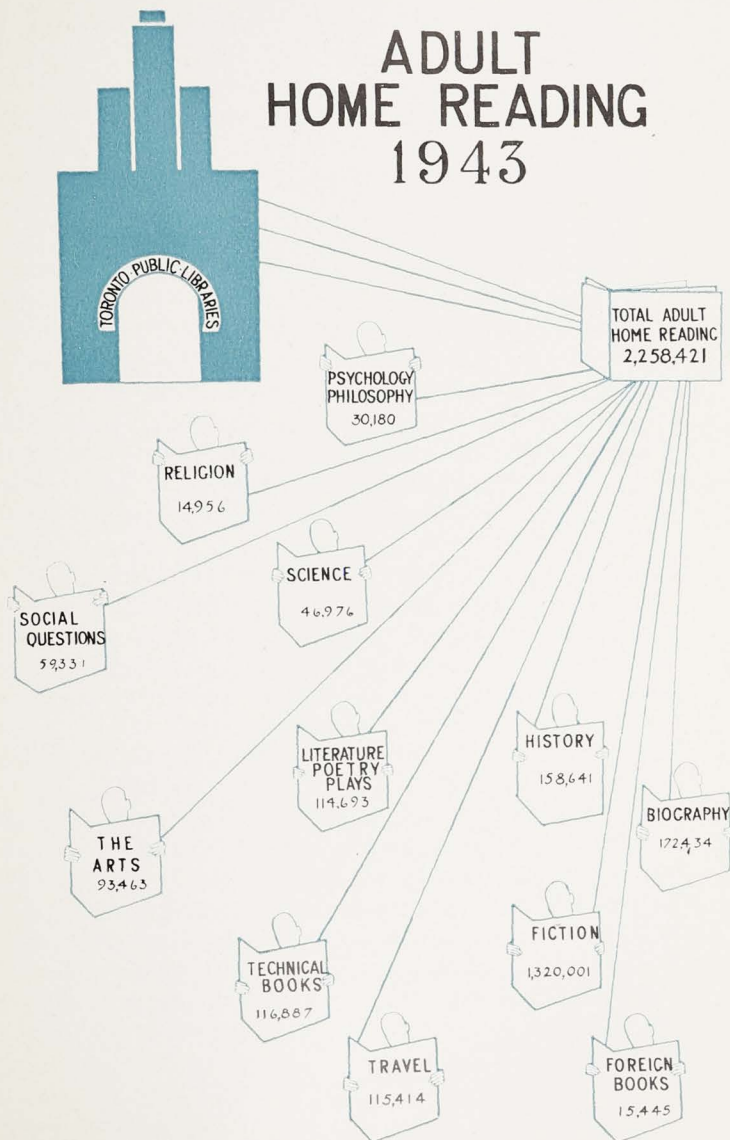
In the Reference Division as a whole during the year 195,332 works were issued to readers; and 14,329 telephone enquiries were answered. The Photographic Service made 1,322 prints and 75 feet of film.

Besides the regular additions to book stock of the Division, the Manuscript Collection was increased by 18 volumes, 85 pieces, and 1 map. 80 printed maps were added to the Map Collection—rather fewer than usual, owing to the restricted distribution of maps of several types. To the Film Collection were added 32 reels containing 440 printed books and 1 manuscript. Additions to our film file of a local daily paper have been delayed this year on account of war work.

Friends of the library have made 766 gifts of books and periodicals to the permanent collection of reference and research materials. Several hundred other publications of current interest have been generously donated by patrons and friends. These gifts are deeply appreciated.

Laura E. Loeber,
Marie Tremaine,
Associate Heads of Reference Division

ADULT HOME READING 1943



BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

It has been said that "Nations move forward on the feet of little children." We have no illusions that the road they will travel in the years to come will be an easy one, yet when we look backward over the children's reading of the past years, we gain new confidence in the imagination, tolerance and informed intelligence which the children will bring to their task of shaping the world that will be.

The circulation of 1,442,116 books to children last year shows an increase of more than two hundred thousand over 1939, the year that saw the beginning of the war. 15,837 new members "joined" the library during the year and 54,812 boys and girls listened to stories told and dramatized at Boys and Girls House and at all the branch libraries. 1,550 school classes, came to the library with their teachers for book talks and reading guidance and 500 school classes were visited by children's librarians to suggest books for all the grades and to explain the facilities of the Public Library.

With more pocket money for "movies" and other attractions, and with less home supervision, it might well be that children's reading would be one of the first interests to lose its hold. That this has not happened and that more books are being read than ever before as shown in the steady growth of circulation, is evidence of the actual hold that books have on the children of Toronto.

An analysis of the different kinds of reading most in demand by boys and girls for the past ten years offers some interesting material for speculation. Some classes of books such as fairy tales, hobbies, handicraft and fiction have shown a natural advance in the general expansion of circulation. Other classes such as music and art show the decided interest that has been aroused in these subjects through the schools and Children's Art Centre. But the classes that show the greatest advance are Biography and History (108,176), Geography and travel (66,054), Natural history (93,547), Science (71,255). All these classes have more than doubled in circulation in the last ten years.

The spectacular increases in some classes is partly due to the great improvement in the books that are now published in these fields. New writers and new illustrators as well as excellence in design and material, have given new life to the children's room shelves of science, travel, biography and natural history.

On the other hand, comparatively little new material has appeared in the fields of folklore and mythology, epic heroes and poetry, and the circulation of these books does not show any great variation. All this indicates that to a considerable degree, supply influences demand, and that when interesting books are made available to boys and girls they are not slow to take advantage of them.

For years, publishers have been progressively interested in securing more and more creative writers and illustrators of children's books in the varied fields of fiction and picture books with the result that the high standard of ideas, taste and information gained through the reading of the finest of these books by the children is beyond all question, and is a vital factor in the formation of their minds and characters.

In his report on The Public Library system of Great Britain, L. R. McColvin says "Children need those books which will make them aware of the extent of life's activities and interests and which will stimulate curiosity and the desire for knowledge, and foster the imaginative faculties, encouraging the development of individuality and that intimate personal resourcefulness which alone is the foundation of happiness; they also need books to help in their educational progress and, especially, to broaden its implications." We cannot control the entire supply of children's books that pour forth from the publishers, but we can influence it to some purpose if we bring our experience to bear so as to select only those books that have some constructive place in the children's book collection. This requires a more thoughtful selection than ever before, to meet the special needs of today.

Children's librarians are asking how far must we go to meet the innumerable topical requests that arise out of the preoccupation with the war among adults and which is reflected in the children more and more. Fortunately there are books with topical themes whose subjects are, we think, of more than ephemeral interest. Biographies such as *The Young Churchill* and *The Soong Sisters*, are never to be found on the shelves. The great interest in all phases of aviation is likely to be a permanent one, but beyond these there is a flood of both fiction and factual "war books" that can easily absorb too large a portion of the book budget in our efforts to satisfy the children whose minds are on the war to the exclusion of all other interests. We realize that this preoccupation is not so much a sign of bloodthirstiness as it is an outlet for the excitement, instability and unrest that children feel all about them, and that it is important to build our basic collection with books of proved and permanent value, lest we find we have filled the children's room shelves with titles that are only of ephemeral use.

Outside influences are becoming more evident. The movies, the comics, the radio and the news headlines exert an immense influence on children and intensify the problem of creating an interest in reading among the confirmed movie goers, listeners to radio thrillers and devotees of the "comics" all of whom are being fed constantly on improbabilities, cheap values, easy success, and the basest kind of material standards. These are elements that children cannot easily recognize for themselves, but for which good books provide one of the surest antidotes. The reading of one book will not, of course, make children aware of the difference between false and true values, but every additional book read lays a basis for future reading enjoyment, setting up a standard which operates unconsciously.

An instance of this occurred when *The Three Musketeers* was read to a group of so called "incorrigible" boys who seldom read a book, but whose avowed preference was for one of a cheap sensational series "Dave Dawson at Dunkirk". In spite of this, it was *The Three Musketeers* that these boys asked to have read to them for the second time.

This seeming contradiction becomes understandable when one considers the lack of reading background among these boys. The one book has great timely appeal. It takes little mental effort to see themselves in the place of Dave Dawson, the know-it-all boy who performs miraculous feats and saves the situation by his sharp wittedness and unnatural sagacity. It requires a good deal more effort for these boys to orientate themselves in the seventeenth century France of the Three Musketeers. Yet they were drawn to return to this story of the loyalty and friendship of the three musketeers, whose high sense of honour, courage and deeds of adventure proved more satisfying to them in memory than the superman efforts of Dave Dawson and his ilk.

Social workers and educationists tell us that the problem of juvenile delinquency of which we hear so much today, is closely associated with the facilities made available to children for recreational activities. Incidents such as the one related above lead us to believe that the Public Library has the equipment for one of the most helpful solutions to wartime juvenile delinquency, which is, after all, not a new problem, but only a greatly accentuated peace time problem. One of our Public School Inspectors visiting a downtown school library, remarked that the more libraries there are for children, the less we will need to spend on penal institutions. The Public School, the Public Playground and the Public Library are three civic institutions to which parents look to be the safeguards which protect the children of the community and secure their sound growth and development.

Many organizations and institutions working with and for children have asked for help of some kind during the year. The variety of the requests we receive is seen in the following, selected from too long a list to give here:

The Wartime Information Board asked for a list of books on Canada.

The Board of Religious Education asked for a display of books for a conference of Sunday School teachers.

British Information Services, New York, for list of British books about England.

The Young Field Naturalists asked help in choosing a reference library for their members.

The Sick Children's Hospital asked for a list of books to buy for their library.

A Normal School asked for a list of inexpensive books to recommend to rural teachers for purchase.

The Children's Art Centre asked for a number of book displays in connection with their activity project.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation asked for suggestions of books to dramatize on the programme "Tales from Far and Near".

Many book talks have been given by members of the staff at Home and School Clubs, Vacation Schools and Home Camps, and to Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. H. A. leaders of boys' work groups and to other organizations working with boys and girls.

Lillian H. Smith,
Head of Boys and Girls Division

REPORT OF THE CATALOGUING DIVISION

The Cataloguing Division has had a busy year as may be seen from the tabulated statistics at the end of this report.

In the Spring an exchange was made between the Circulation and Cataloguing Divisions, Florence Mavety going to Wychwood for three months and Margaret Ryerson coming to Cataloguing. Both girls felt that they had gained through the knowledge they acquired of the problems of the other division. We hope at some future date to repeat this experiment.

We were able to revise two branch catalogues; Wychwood in May, and Bloor and Gladstone in June.

We can still trace the influence of the war on the new subject headings added to the catalogues during the year. Of the 200 new subjects added to the Reference catalogue

50 were directly or indirectly war subjects. The same proportion held for the new subjects added to the Central Circulation catalogue.

Two interesting experiments from the subject end are being tried out. The first resulted from the demand for books on Russia after Russia's entry into the war. Our files are divided into two sections "Russia before 1917" with note: "Here are entered books about Russia before the Revolution of 1917 and official publications of the imperial government"; and "Russia after 1917" with note: "Here are entered books about Russia after the Revolution of 1917". Then follows a note re entries for official government publications; Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) and Russia (1923-U.S.S.R.) The second was in answer to the need for a subject to cover the material rather vaguely called Social security. We decided to use "Social security" as a subject, placing in the public catalogue a guide card with the following note: "Under this heading are entered works dealing with the organization of society to provide the individual with economic security, healthful living conditions and the means of self-development". For books dealing with social security purely from the insurance end we use the subject "Insurance, Social".

Since its reorganization in 1941, the Hallam Room has added 98 new titles to its periodical holdings; these we catalogued in 1943. There are now cards in the Reference and Hallam Room catalogues for the 150 volumes of Canadian patents that stand on the shelves of the Hallam Room.

In June it was decided that the Cataloguing Division should divide with the Reference Division the work of the Canadian catalogue. The Cataloguing Division is now responsible for preparing entries for inclusion in the printed catalogue for all Canadian books and pamphlets as they pass through this division in the normal way. The work takes time from the regular cataloguing but it is hoped that it may prove a saving of labour in the long run.

One member of our staff, Colena Robertson, left to join the W.R.C.N.S. We wish her every success in her new work.

TABULATED STATISTICS, 1943

Circulation Division:

New titles catalogue:	
Classed	1,981
Foreign	114
Music	185
Total number	2,280
Books catalogued	17,969
Books transferred from Branches to Central	201
Cards filed in catalogues	71,025
Of these 15,276 were filed in Central catalogue.	

Reference Division:

New titles catalogued	1,796
Books catalogued	3,636
Pamphlets catalogued	369
Library of Congress cards used	3,859
Cards filed in catalogue	32,946

Hallam Room:

New titles catalogued	555
Books catalogued	929
Cards filed in catalogue	3,419
Telephone enquiries answered	1,585

Gertrude M. Boyle,
Head of Cataloguing Division

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1943

New Registrations during 1943:		
Adult	26,540	
Juvenile	14,926	
		41,466
Re-registrations:		
Adult	12,903	
Juvenile	6,589	
		19,492
Renewed filled cards:		
Adult	9,216	
Juvenile	4,494	
		13,710
Lost Cards Replaced:		
Adult	3,845	
Juvenile	7,051	
		10,896
Unexpired transfers from Juvenile Dept. ..		1,375
Transfers from Juvenile to Adult Dept. ..		2,607

Borrowers notices of books overdue:			
Postcards: Adult	30,033		
Juvenile	33,185		
		63,218	
2nd Notices: Adult	9,396		
Juvenile	13,188		
		22,584	
Finals: Adult	3,575		
Juvenile	5,335	8,910	
			94,712
Cards cancelled for fines:			
Adult	2,449		
Juvenile	1,968		
			4,417
Applications cancelled and removed from files (deceased, moved out of town, etc.)			
Adult	456		
Juvenile	72		
			528
Books taken by Medical Health Officer			626
Medical Health Officer slips issued:			
Adult	95		
Juvenile	230		
			325
Changes of Address:			
Adult	5,283		
Juvenile	3,023		
			8,306
TOTAL REGISTRATION AT			
DECEMBER 31st, 1943:			
Adult	112,413		
Juvenile	71,812		
			184,225

Adult Department: The new registrations were down 1,700 from last year but last year's figure was 4,000 up on the 1941 figure. Of the total new registrations 899 were county borrowers. The cards were distributed approximately as follows: 16% from Central, 8% from Downtown, 7% each from Danforth, Deer Park and Northern, 6% from Wychwood, 5% each from Beaches, Bloor and Gladstone, Earls-court, Riverdale, Runnymede and Yorkville, 4% from Eastern and Gerrard, 3% each from Queen and Lisgar and Western. Dunn Avenue had 46 new registrations during the year.

Most branches showed about the same percentage distribution as last year except Central which was down 2% from last year and 3% from the year before. Northern was down 1% from last year but up 1% from the year before. Danforth, Wychwood and Riverdale were up 1%.



THOMAS W. BANTON

a member of the Toronto Public Library Board
from 1896 to 1943
and Chairman of the Board for the years
1902, 1914, 1920, 1927, 1930, 1937

Died March, 1943

A long-felt need in this department has been some means of contacting borrowers who had let their cards lapse and this was undertaken this year for the first time. Approximately 21,000 borrowers' cards which expired in 1941 had not been renewed at the beginning of 1943. Registrations of boys and girls under 21 were discarded and all the rest checked with the current directory and, as a result, 6,798 letters were sent out to borrowers who were still traceable. 1,227 signed application cards were returned and new library cards were forwarded to them by mail. This gave us an 18% return which would certainly seem to justify all the extra work involved. Comments were invited and 83 took advantage of this as follows: 50 favorable comments, 6 unfavorable and 27 in the form of suggestions.

Re-registrations were up over 2,000 but this would be accounted for by the 2,202 cards which were issued from this department as a result of the letters sent out. This number was 17% of the total re-registrations, Central being next with 14% and Danforth and Downtown third with 7% each.

Juvenile Department: The total of new registrations was approximately the same as last year. 13% came from the schools, 8% each from Danforth, Earls court and Northern, 7% each from Boys and Girls House and Gerrard, 6% each from Bloor and Gladstone and Eastern, 5% from Queen and Lisgar, 4% each from High Park, Riverdale, St. Christopher House, Western, and Wychwood, 3% each from Beaches, Deer Park, and Runnymede, 2% from Yorkville and 1% from University.

The percentage of school registrations was down 1.5%, High Park was up 2%, Danforth, Eastern, Gerrard, Northern, Queen and Lisgar, and St. Christopher House increased about 1% and Beaches, Riverdale, and Runnymede decreased about 1%.

The number of lost cards replaced continues to increase and there are almost twice as many juvenile lost cards as adult lost cards and almost half as many lost cards as there

are new cards. 28.4% of these lost cards came from the schools.

Schools: 1,979 registrations came from the schools as against 2,312 last year, and were distributed as follows: 13% from Duke of York, 9.5% from Park, approximately 9% each from Rose Ave. and Dufferin, 7% from Perth, 6% each from Bruce, Maurice Cody, Morse, and Queen Victoria, 4% each from Brant, General Mercer, Rosedale, St. Brigids, and Whitney, 2% each from Davisville and Sackville, 1% each from E. L. Groves, Island, Wellesley and Winchester.

These percentages are a little different from last year—Rose Ave. is up 3%, Winchester is down 3%; Duke of York is up 2%, Perth is down 2%, Bruce, Maurice Cody, Brant, and Rosedale are up approximately 1% and St. Brigids, Davisville, Park, and E. L. Groves are down approximately 1%. 45.6% of the registrations from the schools came in during September and 61.5% in September and October.

There were 2,004 lost cards in from the schools as against 1,979 new cards, which means that more lost cards were issued than new cards. The number of lost cards coming in from the schools each year has been steadily increasing.

Overdues: Postcards (for a five-day overdue book) were about three thousand more in the juvenile department than the adult. These notices have been steadily increasing and this year are over 3,000 adult and 6,000 juvenile more than a year ago. Last year both departments showed an increase of about four thousand over the previous year. In two years this is an increase of 7,000 adult and 10,000 juvenile postcards.

Second notices (for a ten-day overdue book): 31% of the adult borrowers and 40% of the juvenile borrowers to whom postcards were sent received second notices. Over 1,000 more adult notices have been sent out this year than last and 4,000 more juvenile notices or almost 6,000 more juvenile notices than were sent out two years ago.

Final notices (for a fifteen-day overdue book): 12% of adult borrowers and 16% of the juvenile borrowers to whom postcards were sent received a final notice. These also showed a substantial increase over the previous two years, particularly in the juvenile department.

Cards cancelled for fines: the cards of 8.2% adult borrowers receiving postcards and 5.9% juvenile borrowers to whom postcards were sent, eventually were cancelled for fines.

Catharine Lund

THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION

This year the active interest taken in the John Ross Robertson pictures was manifested by the marked increase in the number of requests for photographic reproductions. A large number of these were done by the Reference Department's special photographic service; a fact which brings to mind the remark made by a gentleman visiting the Collection, who said, "One thing that has impressed me, since coming to Toronto, is the completeness of its library service, and the manner in which its various departments combine toward this end."

Several interesting donations have been added to the Collection during 1943, among these, an original *tempra* painting by Mr. Owen Staples, a close associate of the late J. Ross Robertson.

The work of cleaning and varnishing a number of the oil paintings in order to preserve them has been continued, and we hope next year to see the completion of this task.

LOAN PICTURE COLLECTION

During the past year, in spite of the fact that those clippings which could be considered "non essential" have been removed from the files, it became necessary to add two new filing cabinets, in order to allow for the ever-widening range of subject matter.

Owing to the fact that the schools now study the same subjects concurrently, it has become increasingly necessary to build a substantial collection in relation to the prescribed courses of study so that the simultaneous demand may be met.

Subjects pertaining to the war continue to be in constant demand, but this year with a difference—it is not just assault boats, tank landing barges, new type equipment, weapons, and aircraft; but rather, stage sets and costuming for the Army and Navy shows, city planning, synthetic rubber, plastics, and a seemingly endless list of subjects with an eye, not only to the present conflict, but also to a sound future.

Jean Macdonald.

BINDERY AND BOOK REPAIR DEPARTMENT

The perennial and paradoxical problem in this Department is to have “outgo” equal “income”. This refers, of course, to books not money. The solution in 1943 was the more obscure because of a periodically depleted staff. Vacancies, whether temporary or permanent, could not be filled as they occurred, and furthermore there was difficulty, uncertainty, and delay in obtaining various essential materials. Notwithstanding all this the Department ended the year with a full staff, a reasonably complete stock of materials, and records showing that a total of 64,916 books, 3,524 more than 1942, had been given treatment of one kind or another ranging from the imprinting of a class number to full binding.

Periodicals bound, including both Circulation and Reference Divisions, numbered 801 or 248 more than for the preceding year. This increase was in part made possible by binding many more than heretofore in plain boards, i.e. using uncovered millboard for front and back, with a strip of cloth on the spine only, instead of the standard full binding in buckram. This promises to be quite suitable for certain Reference Division periodicals; it preserves and protects

them in a form that is convenient and available for use by the public yet is comparatively inexpensive and, an important factor, requires less binding time. Of the 593 periodicals bound for Reference, 304 were arrears from years prior to 1942.

Schools and Settlement libraries sent in 3,440 books for treatment, 119 more than in 1942.

An ever-increasing number of the books now being received have been published in accordance with war-time restrictions in regard to use of paper and binding materials. Mention of this was made in last year's report but it then concerned chiefly those from Great Britain. Now books made in the United States are also showing the effects of similar regulations. This, though perhaps one of war's minor problems, does make more difficult the Bindery and Book Repair Department's assigned task of prolonging the useful life of the libraries' books. In many of these books the margins are practically non-existent and the paper is of such poor quality that they must be considered beyond hope of successful repair.

Statistics, Bindery and Book Repair, 1943

	<i>Circulation Division</i>	<i>Reference Division</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books repaired	28,245	1,089	36	29,370
Books rebound	7,157	50	....	7,207
New books bound	1,005	330	52	1,387
Periodicals bound	206	593	2	801
Paper covers reinforced	49	212	15	276
Paper covers put in press- boards	172	69	13	254
New books stamped	18,847	3,205	....	22,052
Old books "	2,960	....	....	2,960
Books discarded	609	....	....	609

Terence W. Barclay,
Superintendent.

THE LIBRARY CLUB

The year 1943 had its ups and downs at the Staff House. The year as a whole showed a profit but we had one or two bad months and it will be necessary in the coming year to keep a close watch on the financial situation. The first few months of the year the tea room was operated with a staff of three but this proved too great a burden on them. In the spring Mrs. Stratford was taken ill and was in the hospital for two weeks. As this left only two people in the kitchen it was necessary for the committee to advertise for more help. Another person was taken on for three or four hours a day which was later extended to a weekly basis. An increase in salary was granted to Mrs. Stratford, Mrs. Trill and Hannah Prentice and made retroactive to January 1st. This unfortunately made quite a difference to our finances and in the last few months we have just held our own. A \$250.00 bond was purchased in the spring and placed in the Capital account.

With a few exceptions the Committee met once every month and so kept in close touch with developments. In March we lost two of our members. Medora Britton, the Treasurer, joined the R.C.A.M.C. as home sister and is now overseas. Mary Skinner, adult representative, joined the Air Force and is also overseas. Frances Machum, the secretary, had to resign because of sickness at home. Virginia Dowler replaced Medora Britton as Treasurer, and Katherine Warnock replaced Mary Skinner as adult representative. Virginia Dowler was married and left the library at the end of August, which again left us without a treasurer. This time Kathleen Boulogne filled the breach.

Quite a lot of decorating was done in the Fall. The kitchen, outside porch, annex and dining room ceiling were painted. The woodwork in the card room and in the library was painted and the walls cleaned in the library. In the washroom the window sill and panes and upper walls were painted. The house was thoroughly cleaned in the summer months, and the rugs, drapes, and some lampshades cleaned. Uniforms for the kitchen staff and dishes were purchased

from the tea room funds, and new bed linen was purchased by the house-furnishing committee. A cot was placed in the committee room on the second floor for the convenience of members and has been found quite useful.

The tea room was closed in August as this was the only way that the holidays of so small a staff could be arranged. During the year 18,352 meals were served as against 16,079 for 1942, an increase of 2,273.

The committee would like to thank all the members for their co-operation and support in 1943 and hope that they will continue to give it in 1944.

LIBRARY CLUB HOUSE BALANCE SHEET

January 1 to December 31, 1943

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1943	\$ 420.99	Wages	\$1,787.51
Fees	519.00	Food	3,086.66
L.C.H. Building Fund	60.00	Petty Expenses	138.97
Meals	5,202.49	Telephone and Renovat- ing	47.86
L. C. Sales	21.03	Laundry and Gas	253.00
Sundries	2.26	Bond purchased	250.00
Bank Interest	2.33	Cash on hand	67.38
Bond Interest	3.75	Balance in bank	600.47
	<u>\$6,231.85</u>		<u>\$6,231.85</u>

LIBRARY CLUB HOUSE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

January 1 to December 31, 1943

Receipts		Expenditures	
Fees	\$ 519.00	Wages	\$1,787.51
L.C.H. Building Fund ..	60.00	Food	3,086.66
Meals	5,202.49	Petty Expenses	138.97
L. C. Sales	21.03	Telephone and Renovat- ing	47.86
Sundries	2.26	Laundry and Gas	253.00
Bank Interest	2.33	Bills outstanding	223.98
Bond Interest	3.75		<u>\$5,537.98</u>
Accounts Payable	1.85	Excess of Receipts over Expenditures	274.73
	<u>\$5,812.71</u>		<u>\$5,812.71</u>

Catherine Lund, Convener,

December 31, 1943.

Medora Britton,
Virginia Dowler Peacock,
Kathleen Boulogne,
Treasurers, Library Club
House, 1943.

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

The revised constitution of the Toronto Public Library Staff Association, under which the date of commencement of the fiscal year was changed, requires the recording of a period from October, 1942, to May, 1943, during which the Association activities were ably conducted by Miss Esther Crichton as President, supported by an enthusiastic body of officers, group representatives and committees. Mrs. Richard Davidson, Chairman of the Toronto Public Library Board during 1942, kindly consented to continue as Honorary President.

Before having an opportunity to present a report, Miss Crichton decided to make use of her special technical skill in another sphere of activities which will undoubtedly bring her much nearer to the war, and she is at present on leave of absence, with the good wishes of all our members extended to her.

The period under review opened auspiciously with a meeting on November 18th, 1942, at which some excellent moving pictures with sound effects were shown by Dr. Wilinsky, and at which a substantial amount of money was raised for War Guild purposes.

On January 19th, 1943, the Association was addressed by the Chief Librarian, Mr. C. R. Sanderson, who spoke on "What then? What now?" and whose comparisons in tracing library practice from the time of the chained book up to the present day was provocative of much earnest thought.

A special meeting of the Association was held January 27, 1943, to discuss a proposed pension scheme, and viewing the matter at this present date, our thanks are due to the Toronto Public Library Board for the expeditious and considerate manner in which the interests of all members of the staff were dealt with.

At the meeting held April 6th, 1943, Mrs. H. G. Timbres, co-author of the book "We didn't ask Utopia," gave a most interesting account of experiences during several years'

residence in Russia, which was highly informative and elicited many queries during a discussion period.

The usual contacts were maintained with the Home and School Council, The Local Council of Women, and the Women's Canadian Club.

The excellent work of the War Guild Committee under the direction of Miss Edith Amsden is reported under a separate heading.

Edward Fullerton,
Vice-President

Winifred Harkness,
Secretary

Financial Statement of the Toronto Public Library Staff Association for the Period October, 1942, to May, 1943

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance in Bank,		Local Council of Women	
October 21, 1942	\$52.12	Fees	\$10.00
Membership Fees	40.00	Expenses re Association	
Refunds on Work Done in		Meetings	9.85
1941-42	1.00	Staff Gifts	15.00
Bank Interest .....	.05	Flowers	4.00
Surplus	1.00	Sundries—Typing, etc.	5.85
		Bank Charges .....	.15
			<hr/>
			\$44.85
		Cash on hand .....	.45
		Balance in Bank, May 5,	
		1943	48.87
			<hr/>
	\$94.17		\$94.17

May 5, 1943

Wm. H. Ross,
Treasurer

THE DRAMATIC CLUB

The year 1943 was a busy one for librarians, nevertheless many members of the staff found time to attend the meeting of the Toronto Public Library Dramatic Club.

The outstanding social event of the year was the annual September picnic at King, Ontario, when the members were the guests of Miss Marjorie Jarvis.

Eight new members were present at the November meeting. The Club decided to attend a play at the "Royal Alexandra" early in 1944. Plans are also going forward for the production of a short play in the spring.

Lyle Evans,
President

Hortense Gilliatt,
Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF THE WAR GUILD, 1943

The committee has to report seven months of activity and continued interest in War Guild work.

Babies' wear, Children's wear and service articles to the total of 324 pieces were shipped, and many appreciative letters have been received from recipients of these goods.

As may be seen from the accompanying financial statement, the committee was enabled to make donations to worthwhile causes through the generosity of friends and members, and to all those who aided in this work, most grateful thanks are expressed for your co-operation.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
Bank Balance, Oct. 1st, 1942	\$ 49.17	Markle Bros., Wool Purchases	\$125.66
Contributions by T. P. L. Staff and Friends	337.63	To Russian War Relief Fund	160.00
Sale of Wool	21.25	" Chinese "	102.00
By Collection at Staff Association Meeting	58.15	Sewing Room Supplies	22.53
" Carol Tea for War Work	6.67	Parcels to Tanker	39.18
" Donations to Russian Relief Fund	110.10	Xmas Parcels	
" Chinese "	11.00	Overseas Parcels to Armed Forces and to Rodaway Family	61.09
Bank Interest	34	Cigarettes to Overseas	22.00
		Receipt Book, Envelopes and Stamps	1.02
		Bank Charges	.43
		Balance in Bank	60.40
	<u>\$594.31</u>		<u>\$594.31</u>
EDITH AMSDEN		RONWEN STOCK	
Convenor.		Treasurer.	

USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see table on page 67)

	1943	1942
Reference, including government documents, patent specifications, maps	194,704	195,640

Adult Circulating Libraries:

1. Central	312,398	336,796
2. Northern	187,847	198,453
3. Deer Park	169,899	168,980
4. Danforth	146,640	148,092
5. Down Town	142,369	140,122
6. Runnymede	135,188	141,636
7. Wychwood	129,075	124,989
8. Yorkville	123,996	127,792
9. High Park	123,637	129,109
10. Beaches	120,432	122,350
11. Earls court	108,071	117,144
12. Bloor and Gladstone	96,934	107,243
13. Gerrard	95,524	92,388
14. Riverdale	87,527	87,843
15. Eastern	86,768	90,787
16. Western	67,177	69,155
17. Queen and Lisgar	61,963	65,699
Exhibition Park Camp	33,470	39,109
Dunn (Hospital)	9,269	8,643
Music	20,237	21,401
	2,258,421	2,337,731

Boys and Girls Libraries:

	1943	1942
1. Boys and Girls House	127,217	123,534
2. Danforth	103,820	100,685
3. Earls court	95,629	94,133
4. Gerrard	84,451	75,349
5. Northern	81,866	82,376
6. Bloor and Gladstone	70,691	67,796
7. Eastern	65,278	59,604
8. Queen and Lisgar	60,716	57,853
9. Riverdale	47,788	50,638
10. Beaches	46,741	48,012
11. Wychwood	45,304	43,706
12. Western	44,537	45,524
13. High Park	44,287	40,946
14. Runnymede	39,916	42,501
15. Deer Park	33,818	35,983
16. Yorkville	26,070	26,702
Settlements	67,401	74,609
Schools	356,586	325,335
	1,442,116	1,395,286

For the year ending 31st December, 1943

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Engineering Maintenance Supplies, including 1943 Commitment	9,239.33	
Care of Grounds:		
Wages	3,434.71	
Supplies	324.59	
Lighting, Heating, etc.:		
Lighting (including 1943 Commitment, \$360.00)	5,301.98	
Fuel	9,586.49	
Gas	222.51	
Water	328.23	
American Library Association	207.35	
Workmen's Compensation Board	559.50	
Ontario Library Association	24.00	
Unemployment Insurance (Employers)	681.29	
Pensions	15,000.00	
The Hout Case	64.30	
	<u>578,725.59</u>	
		<u>\$579,127.87</u>
Petty Cash and Change Funds at Branches	\$ 203.00	
Bank Balance	\$14,109.33	
Less Funds in Trust	109.34	
Accounts Receivable	13,999.99	
1944 Expense Paid in Advance	22.07	
	6.44	
Less 1943 Commitments	<u>\$14,231.50</u>	
	5,214.83	
Underestimated Income, 1943	\$ 9,016.67	
Surplus	1,886.26	
	7,130.41	
	<u>\$588,144.54</u>	
Subject to completion of Audit by City Auditor, January 31st., 1944.		R. L. CHARLES
		<i>Head of Business Department.</i>

TRUST ACCOUNTS: STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
GENERAL TRUST ACCOUNT

Receipts		Payments	
Balance in Dominion Bank Trust Account at January 1st, 1943	\$ 598.61	Visitors' Deposits at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each refunded	\$ 460.75
General Account for Trust Funds held in General Bank Account at January 1st, 1943	242.73	To Memorial Account	37.23
Visitors' Deposits at \$2.00 each	506.75	To Deposit Endowment Account	672.09
Bank Interest	1.92		
	<u>\$1,350.01</u>	Balance in Trust Account	\$1,170.07
		General Account for Trust Funds held in General Bank Account	128.29
			<u>51.65</u>
			<u>\$1,350.01</u>

SENATOR JOHN LEWIS MEMORIAL FUND ACCOUNT

Receipts		Payments	
Balance January 1st, 1943	\$ 37.23	Books Purchased, including \$12.20 for books on order	\$ 85.78
Interest	90.00	Balance	41.45
	<u>\$127.23</u>		<u>\$127.23</u>

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

Receipts	Payments
From Trust Account Borrowers' Deposits	Balance in Dominion Bank, December 31, 1943
Interest to May 31, 1943	
Visitors' Deposits	
Interest to November 30, 1943	
Subject to Completion of Audit by City Auditor. January 31st., 1944.	

R. L. Charles,
Head of Business Department.

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1943

	Reference	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Down Town	Dunn (Hospital)	Farlescourt	Rastern	Exhibition Camp	Gerrard	High Park	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works	1,337	307	480	226	782	1,500	146	301	157	42	87	186	759	297	540	185	279	623	701	8,925
Philosophy	5,167	807	567	977	1,242	1,726	16	686	503	237	398	996	1,842	553	563	1,123	406	1,117	362	19,772
Psychology	2,338	497	471	588	574	810	10	394	402	179	415	477	1,811	232	341	617	328	708	353	10,852
Religion	4,448	635	564	939	1,145	1,004	104	626	441	67	274	553	5,145	1,054	474	634	360	3,143	360	59,331
Sociology	13,192	2,829	1,902	3,402	3,660	4,799	69	1,854	2,168	1,104	1,900	2,920	5,145	1,657	1,753	3,126	1,470	3,143	3,600	59,331
Language	466	113	127	98	245	412	22	73	85	135	49	91	366	176	176	176	70	208	72	25
Natural Science	10,197	2,019	1,657	2,846	2,891	2,111	18	2,222	1,923	1,637	1,646	2,750	3,517	3,065	2,000	2,924	1,494	2,096	1,619	46,500
Useful Arts	15,462	4,015	3,269	5,617	5,063	5,761	67	3,538	3,708	1,034	3,475	4,760	6,517	2,555	3,608	5,537	2,919	4,137	4,006	85,000
Engineering	3,067	856	926	1,651	856	1,034	51	1,068	1,068	1,034	875	860	1,225	775	1,131	1,005	832	917	640	20,982
Gardening	7,837	465	1,446	2,438	1,438	2,015	50	1,108	381	4	679	397	1,229	193	243	715	272	484	832	10,884
Fine Arts	*70,237	1,888	1,054	2,015	2,334	2,668	50	1,221	1,373	269	1,328	2,104	2,878	824	1,140	2,470	1,012	2,277	2,012	36,623
Music	10,417	1,318	923	1,575	1,805	1,908	11	1,122	1,210	154	337	661	917	390	441	602	401	631	443	29,292
Amusements	5,402	2,903	1,888	2,890	1,888	3,704	193	2,051	1,619	621	1,752	3,169	4,796	1,350	2,061	1,953	843	1,234	974	27,548
Literature	4,889	767	568	1,092	1,168	1,892	43	695	568	267	536	864	1,237	423	885	805	397	886	1,141	55,257
Poetry	9,535	1,142	1,288	1,550	1,892	1,535	32	1,190	693	215	928	911	2,124	986	1,717	1,429	682	1,209	596	17,768
Drama	24,890	8,814	5,989	9,519	11,934	9,073	234	7,303	6,492	2,875	6,818	8,579	13,228	4,184	6,128	9,794	5,060	8,771	8,956	30,010
History	17,412	5,892	4,433	7,022	9,065	7,390	459	4,977	4,639	862	4,809	5,625	10,959	2,964	4,735	7,463	3,209	8,715	7,141	158,641
Travel	30,996	8,540	6,153	10,553	13,519	11,254	496	6,730	5,824	1,526	6,926	8,241	15,544	4,438	6,522	10,013	3,209	10,013	7,141	175,434
Biography	188,835	44,064	33,194	51,176	64,281	59,174	2,050	37,404	33,705	13,876	34,209	44,645	77,306	24,372	35,482	53,532	25,955	48,089	48,826	922,975
Total Non-Fiction	137,907	76,165	63,583	92,216	104,614	82,824	7,205	70,502	52,755	15,403	61,125	78,701	110,156	37,177	51,645	81,544	41,100	80,524	71,825	1,320,001
Fiction	5,892	203	157	248	371	408	165	108	86	491	190	123	187	61	400	312	122	462	345	15,445
Foreign	332,635	120,432	96,934	146,640	169,899	142,369	9,469	108,071	86,768	33,470	95,524	123,637	187,847	61,963	87,527	135,188	67,177	129,075	123,996	2,258,421
Total Adult
Boys and Girls
Schools
Schools
Total—Boys and Girls
Reference
Grand Total

*Music Library.

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

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1943

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Down Town	Dunn (Hospital)	Earlscourt	Eastern	Exhibition Park Camp	Gerrard	High Park	John Inglis	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	11	4	4	2	5	5	3	3	3	5	1	1	3	6	1	4	5	3	6	5	71
Philosophy.....	66	24	19	21	33	37	14	10	14	2	8	15	8	35	12	22	26	13	17	20	415
Religion.....	76	18	8	11	39	48	8	8	8	2	2	13	1	128	10	9	19	13	16	17	333
Science.....	293	89	65	68	133	145	56	49	56	46	49	74	13	157	47	57	88	61	86	75	1,659
Sociology.....	11	5	5	5	16	11	3	3	3	3	3	8	1	7	5	7	5	6	8	5	130
Language.....	139	42	44	50	57	52	45	38	45	35	38	48	22	182	37	44	48	39	53	39	943
Natural Science.....	353	137	137	183	160	165	1	143	146	80	123	170	21	103	131	168	151	158	134	152	2,878
Useful Arts.....	517	64	48	55	77	71	1	40	46	14	32	170	21	103	26	103	64	56	65	55	1,479
Fine Arts.....	292	111	74	86	142	113	1	89	73	34	56	83	33	142	24	26	87	37	129	88	1,873
Literature.....	517	264	237	284	374	344	3	244	220	135	212	272	36	364	210	236	317	225	251	282	5,069
History.....	186	73	82	81	96	98	4	80	60	20	56	72	31	101	50	54	78	38	87	14	1,441
Travel.....	296	109	90	127	163	153	3	89	73	26	79	97	57	179	66	92	134	77	126	142	2,176
Biography.....	1,605	737	702	892	961	971	81	794	552	177	559	811	739	973	588	616	804	592	788	782	14,176
Fiction.....	115	20	10	7	23	13	11	4	11	36	9	27	9	10	4	13	8	8	19	20	360
Foreign.....																					146
Reference.....				30	14	6	2	5	2	3	4	7	21	15	4	6	5	5	6	5	
Total Adult.....	4,475	1,695	1,528	1,908	2,283	2,208	98	1,660	1,808	623	1,241	1,751	983	2,375	1,265	1,461	1,848	1,411	1,826	1,755	33,702
Boys and Girls.....	1,675	610	925	1,067	411			1,020	751		974	521		762	829	673	499	555	419	343	11,974
Schools.....	1,675																				1,675
Settlements.....	1,260																				1,260
Total.....	10,025	2,305	2,453	2,975	2,694	2,208	98	2,680	2,059	623	2,215	2,272	983	3,137	2,094	2,134	2,347	1,966	2,245	2,098	49,611

*Including 361 in Music Library. †Boys and Girls House.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Down Town	Dunn (Hospital)	Earlscourt	Eastern	Exhibition Park Camp	Gerrard	High Park	John Inglis	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	1,911	52	89	45	52	86	11	62	49	6	28	42	70	47	53	35	35	34	37	66	2,784
Philosophy.....	2,036	186	221	209	235	247	2	188	185	20	154	261	8	352	161	159	105	104	104	235	5,596
Religion.....	4,548	169	230	177	195	191	10	194	143	8	98	173	1	234	137	138	117	105	144	235	11,434
Sociology.....	8,474	578	575	613	635	788	12	576	555	153	431	585	12	982	410	424	512	441	514	572	17,842
Language.....	3,774	324	15	34	27	33	68	3	24	15	16	21	1	35	22	25	27	18	22	19	17,842
Natural Science.....	3,774	520	513	708	486	480	4	646	545	141	139	588	22	760	435	449	492	436	495	477	12,388
Useful Arts.....	12,116	1,616	1,463	999	1,293	4	646	1,279	1,177	331	1,043	1,167	22	1,540	1,004	1,052	1,060	1,015	989	1,317	26,177
Fine Arts.....	21,206	1,335	1,045	950	933	883	5	904	802	86	652	994	21	1,203	616	629	987	656	725	860	35,492
Literature.....	14,911	1,436	1,033	1,033	1,274	1,088	17	1,144	1,084	116	811	1,200	32	1,463	961	825	964	735	1,098	1,154	32,822
History.....	9,727	1,218	1,046	1,046	1,253	1,045	25	1,227	985	364	851	1,195	28	1,545	858	869	1,005	1,104	1,104	27,263	27,263
Travel.....	10,905	892	949	819	1,044	865	35	917	907	156	836	1,010	29	1,309	901	723	775	724	805	1,260	25,861
Biography.....	13,118	1,270	1,186	1,185	1,458	1,103	20	1,117	1,223	218	997	1,309	52	1,599	1,003	939	941	779	1,166	1,513	32,288
Fiction.....	14,569	5,093	4,262	4,826	5,976	4,386	594	4,495	5,710	816	5,851	5,324	705	6,724	5,341	4,708	4,646	3,930	5,371	4,772	98,099
Foreign.....	4,114	162	408	132	136	192	57	167	153	127	130	177	21	286	143	149	115	101	134	203	5,491
Reference.....	4,114	162	408	132	136	192	57	167	153	127	130	177	21	286	143	149	115	101	134	203	5,491
Total Adult.....	116,659	14,220	13,240	13,299	14,934	12,726	742	2,995	13,596	2,586	12,389	14,133	932	18,268	12,117	11,207	11,969	10,198	12,779	13,864	332,873
Boys and Girls.....	112,798	6,444	7,139	7,570	4,777	.....	.....	10,414	7,063	6,764	5,852	.....	7,349	5,328	5,613	5,165	6,819	5,815	5,165	4,516	109,426
Schools.....	28,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,456
Settlements.....	7,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,918
Total.....	165,831	20,664	20,379	20,869	19,711	12,726	742	23,409	20,659	2,586	19,153	19,985	932	25,637	17,445	16,820	17,134	17,017	18,594	18,380	478,673

*Including 15,856 in Music Library †Boys and Girls House.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Book Stock at December, 1942:

Circulating Libraries	473,651	
Reference Libraries:		
Reference Library	160,630	
Patents	17,598	
Hallam Room	3,547	
John Ross Robertson Room	70	
	<u>181,845</u>	655,496

Additions during 1943:

Circulating Libraries	49,611	
Reference Libraries:		
Reference Library	3,328	
Patents	23	
Hallam Room	929	
	<u>4,280</u>	53,891

Deductions during 1943:

Circulating Libraries:		
Lost and paid for	891	
Taken by Medical Health Department	965	
Otherwise withdrawn and written off	42,733	
	<u>44,589</u>	
Reference Libraries:		
Reference Library, withdrawn	184	
Hallam Room, withdrawn	27	
	<u>211</u>	44,800

Book Stock at December, 1943:

Circulating Libraries	478,673	
Reference Libraries:		
Reference Library	163,774	
Patents	17,621	
Hallam Room	4,449	
John Ross Robertson Room	70	
	<u>185,914</u>	664,587