

READING  
IN  
TORONTO  
1951

ANNUAL REPORT  
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

ANNE M. WRIGHT



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# READING IN TORONTO 1951

**"A library is a group of thoughts  
waiting to be kindled into light by  
contact with human minds."**

**—George Boas**



ALBERT TAYLOR

Chairman: The Toronto Public Library Board, 1951

READING  
IN  
TORONTO  
1951

Being the Sixty-eighth Annual Report  
of the  
Toronto Public Library Board

## 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 Honour Judge Jos. E. McDougall .....	1890, 1898-9, 1901
R. A. Pyne, M.D. ....	1891
D. O'Sullivan, K.C., LL.D. ....	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 Honour Judge W. T. J. Lee, B.C.L. ....	1900, 1915, 1921, 1928, 1934
Thomas W. Banton.....	1902, 1914, 1920, 1927, (March-Dec.) 1930, 1937
His Honour 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 (Jan.-Feb.) .....	1930
Mrs. Richard Davidson .....	1931, 1936, 1942
J. C. M. MacBeth, Q.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, 1946
Newman F. Mallon, B.A. ....	1944
Controller Wm. J. Wadsworth .....	1945
Ernest E. Woollon (Feb.-Sept.) .....	1947
John M. Bennett, M.A., Ph.D. ....	(Oct.-Dec.) 1947, 1948
Mrs. John W. Falkner .....	1949
Charles M. Carrie .....	1950
Albert Taylor .....	1951

# THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

1951

ALBERT TAYLOR, *Chairman*

J. C. M. MACBETH, Q.C., B.A. (Feb.-Sept.)	MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER
NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.	MRS. IRENE MCBRIEN
JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.	MRS. H. E. MCCULLAGH
CHARLES M. CARRIE	CONTROLLER J. LOUIS
	SHANNON, Q.C.
JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C. (From Nov.)	

## LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. H. E. MCCULLAGH, *Chairman*

J. C. M. MACBETH, Q.C., B.A. (Feb.-Sept.)	MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER
NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.	ALBERT TAYLOR
JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.	MRS. IRENE MCBRIEN
CHARLES M. CARRIE	CONTROLLER J. LOUIS
	SHANNON, Q.C.
JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C. (From Nov.)	

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 City Council 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., LL.D.

## DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN

R. D. HILTON SMITH, F.L.A.

## **LIBRARY DIRECTORY**

### **Reference Library**

College and St. George Streets. Open every week day from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; on Sundays, October 15th to May 15th, 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

### **Boys and Girls House**

40 St. George Street. Open 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 8.30 p.m. Central Reading Room (College Street entrance) open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

### **Beaches Branch**

2161 Queen Street East, near Lee Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 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**

1089 Bloor Street West, at Gladstone Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 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 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 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**

5 St. Clair Avenue East, near Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

### **Earlscourt Branch**

1625 Dufferin Street, south of and near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 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, near Gerrard. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

### **George H. Locke Memorial Branch**

3083 Yonge Street, at Lawrence Avenue East. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

### **Gerrard Branch**

1432 Gerrard Street, at Ashdale Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 12 to 6 p.m.



#### **High Park Branch**

- 228 Roncesvalles Avenue, at Wright Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Northern Branch**

- 14 St. Clements Avenue, at Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Queen and Lisgar Branch**

- 1115 Queen Street West, at Lisgar Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Riverdale Branch**

- 370 Broadview Avenue, at Gerrard East. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Runnymede Branch**

- 2178 Bloor Street West, at Glendonwynne Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Western Branch**

- 145 Annette Street, facing Medland Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Wychwood Branch**

- 1431 Bathurst Street, near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

#### **Yorkville Branch**

- 22 Yorkville Avenue, north side, near Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 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 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### **Educational Film Library**

- St. George and College Streets (entrance through Circulating Library). Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### **John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collections**

- St. George and College Streets (entrance through Circulating Library). Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### **EAST YORK**

- East York Public Library, Coxwell and Mortimer Avenues. Open every day but Wednesday from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Administered on behalf of East York township.)

## **HOSPITAL LIBRARIES**

### **Queen Elizabeth Hospital**

130 Dunn Avenue. Library and wards visited on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

### **Runnymede Hospital**

274 St. John's Road. Library open and wards visited on Friday.

### **Sunnybrook Military Hospital**

Sunnybrook Park, Bayview. Open 12.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Monday through Friday; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

## **TRAVELLING LIBRARIES**

Deposit libraries are provided in the following Homes for the Aged; Belmont House; Church Home for the Aged; Eventide Aged Men's Home; Ewart House; House of Providence; Ina Grafton Gage United Church Home; Julia Greenshields Home; Laughlen Lodge; St. Elizabeth House; Strachan House; Sunset Lodge Aged Ladies' Home; Tweedsmuir House. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Victor Home for Unmarried Mothers.

## **ADDITIONAL BOYS AND GIRLS LIBRARIES**

### **St. Christopher House Library**

67 Wales Avenue. Open daily except Saturday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. Saturday morning, 10 to 12 noon.

### **University Settlement Library**

23 Grange Road. Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

### **School Libraries**

Libraries are administered in the following schools:

Brant Street; Bruce; Davenport; Davisville; Dufferin; Duke of York; Earl Beatty; Eglinton; Essex; General Mercer; Grace; Hodgson; Maurice Cody; Morse Street; Niagara; Palmerston; Park; Perth Avenue; Queen Victoria; Rose Avenue; Rosedale; Sackville; St. Brigid's; St. Clair; St. Mary's; St. Paul's; Shirley; Wellesley; Whitney; Winchester.

### **East York Boys and Girls Libraries**

Central Branch—R. H. McGregor School. Open Monday and Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Eastern Branch—Danforth Park School. Open Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Western Branch—William Burgess School. Open Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Selwyn-St. Clair School Branch. Open Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Bennington Heights School Branch. Open Monday, 1.30 to 5 p.m.

Cosburn Junior High School Branch. Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

Business Office Telephone, KIngsdale 1151 (connecting all Departments of the Central building). After 5.30 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 1951

*To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:*

This has been an encouraging year which has seen steady progress in most of the Board's concerns, the fruition of some recent plans, and the initiation of several new ventures in response to requests from a reading public who "keep on asking for more."

For a great many people the best news will be that a Down Town Branch is to be re-established. When we had to vacate our premises on Adelaide Street, it was a blow to those readers whose homes were not convenient to another branch but who could easily reach the Down Town Branch from their places of business. Now, after a long search and many disappointments, the Board have signed a lease on the central portion of the old Bank of Nova Scotia building at 39-41 King Street West. This fine, spacious hall of some 3,500 square feet will make an excellent home for the library, and the location could hardly be bettered.

Work on its book-stock and equipment is going ahead with all possible speed, as are the preparations for the new Deer Park Branch. This latter project has demanded much more time and consideration than had been anticipated. The original scheme, for which the contract had been signed, was to erect a three-storey building with the ground floor given over to the Adult Library and three rentable stores; the Boys and Girls Library was to occupy part of the second floor; the rest of the second floor and all of the third floor were earmarked for rentable office space. It may be added here that a long waiting-list of prospective tenants had developed long before the footings were poured.

While construction was in its early stage, an offer was received to rent a small section of the ground floor, the two top floors in their entirety, and any available basement space, provided the Board would have the building re-planned accordingly. The offer came from four of the Canadian units of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, namely the Bakelite Company (Canada), Limited; the Canadian Railroad Service Company, Limited; Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, and the Dominion Oxygen Company, Limited. This somewhat radical

proposal had several points in its favour: we would gain on the rental, we would have one group of tenants instead of several, we could move the Boys and Girls Library down to street level. After earnest consideration the Board decided that these advantages would offset the disadvantages, delays and extra cost involved in re-planning the building and re-opening the contract. Board of Control and the Ontario Municipal Board agreed, and approved the requisite additional capital appropriations, bringing the estimated cost of site and building to \$510,000. It is hoped that the building will be ready soon after this report appears in print.

At a pleasant ceremony on May 30th, 1951, the new Boys and Girls Library at the rear of Boys and Girls House was formally opened by Dr. C. C. Goldring, Director of Education for the City of Toronto. Some pictures of this gay and useful addition to our facilities appear elsewhere in this Report. Another new aspect of our work with children is also illustrated elsewhere, where we get a glimpse of the bedside library service now provided at the Hospital for Sick Children.

We believe that a good library service should cater for every reasonable human need in which books can play a part, so the Board were pleased to receive a request from the provincial Department of Reform Institutions to establish and maintain a library in the Don Jail. In view of heavy commitments for the year this could not be done immediately, but provision was made in the budget for 1952.

To conclude this brief review of what might be termed the physical progress of the library system, it should be recorded that the library re-lighting programme, which has been spread over several years, was virtually completed with the ordering of the necessary equipment for the Central Circulating Library.

The Board express their thanks and appreciation to the donors of numerous gifts received during the year, of which four were outstanding, namely:

Original manuscript of the diary of a journey through Upper Canada in 1819 by John Goldie. (From Board member, Mrs. John W. Falkner, who is the author's granddaughter.)

Collection of historical notes in manuscript relative to the County of Haldimand. (From the author, Mr. J. R. Harper.)

Collection of 200 dolls dressed in national costume, and other associated items. (Presented to Boys and Girls House by Mrs. F. E. Robson.)



Entrance to the New Boys and Girls Library, St. George St.



Fifty dollars towards the cost of stage-curtains for the story-hour room in the new Boys and Girls Library. (From the architect, Mr. Arthur Eadie.)

Notes on the first three of these gifts will be found on pages 15-17 of this Report.

For many years there were few changes on the Library Board, but this year has seen several, including the departure of two members who were oldest in point of service, and are alike distinguished for their contributions to our welfare and that of the community.

Our senior member, Mrs. Richard Davidson, retired at the end of last year after serving continuously since 1928, with three terms as Chairman. A pioneer in Home and School Association activities, a leader in many other public affairs, she was the first woman to be elected to the Board, and for sixteen years the only woman member. Mrs. Davidson's interests were wide and varied, but the Board benefited particularly from her advice in staff matters. The Staff Club House stands as but one of many testimonies to her experience, wisdom, and taste.

In September, 1951, we suffered another serious loss in the resignation of Mr. J. C. M. MacBeth, Q.C., B.A., who came to the Board over twenty years ago with an outstanding record of public service in the educational field, and was four times Chairman. Like Mrs. Davidson, Mr. MacBeth brought wise counsel to bear on all our problems; but we shall remember especially his unfailing generosity in placing his legal knowledge and services at the disposal of the Board on the many occasions when it was invaluable. "All things excellent are as difficult as they are rare", and it is a privilege to pay tribute to two members whose records of service, each in their own way, are indeed excellent.

Mrs. Davidson's place on the Board was taken by Mrs. Irene McBrien, who in turn resigned in December on being re-elected to the Board of Education. We were sorry to lose her after such a short time, but congratulate her on the opportunity she will have for continued public service in an allied sphere. At the end of the year the Board of Education nominated Mrs. Peter Sandiford for the unexpired term. In November we welcomed Mr. John E. Corcoran, Q.C. to the Board as Mr. MacBeth's successor. I take this opportunity of thanking all my colleagues, both new and old, for the support and co-operation which have helped to make my year of office such an agreeable one.

At the University of Toronto Convocation on June 8th, 1951, many members of the Board and the library staff, as well as large numbers of other friends, saw and took pride in the conferment

upon our chief librarian of the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. In his citation the President of the University said, in part:

"One of the hall-marks of a cultivated society is the assembly and preservation of books. But library science may fall far short of library service . . . Charles Rupert Sanderson, as a librarian, has never been a mere custodian; as a librarian, he has always been a teacher. His success as a preceptor is conspicuous . . . under [his] wise and genial direction the Toronto Public Library has become a cultural centre, an indispensable instrument for an intelligent democracy."

The Board identify themselves wholeheartedly with these sentiments, and are proud to share in the honour which was done to the library and the chief librarian. To him and to the whole staff we express our sense of their loyal, efficient and enthusiastic service. Our institution may be old in years, but nobody familiar with it can fail to be impressed by the youthful vigour and initiative of its staff. They continue to show a pioneering quality which itself becomes part of our tradition.

During the year the Board have tried to put these feelings into more tangible form by giving much time and thought to staff salaries and conditions of service. The same general increase granted by the City to its employees was applied to the library staff. At year's end the Board still had under consideration the question of improving the minima and maxima of the various scales.

In June the sixth annual conference of the Canadian Library Association was held at the University of Toronto conjointly with the forty-eighth annual conference of the Ontario Library Association. It was a pleasant, stimulating affair in which the Library Board and staff took an active part. As Chairman of the Trustees' Section of the C.L.A., our member Mrs. John W. Falkner arranged several interesting meetings, where trustees from far and near discussed their common problems. At the American Library Association conference at Chicago in July, Dr. John M. Bennett represented the Board.

Those interested in cultural activities of any kind will remember 1951 as the year of the "Massey Report", that remarkable work which may well prove to be a landmark on the intellectual and spiritual horizon of Canada. Whatever may be the outcome of its findings and recommendations, we are glad to note that the Royal Commission did full justice to the needs of libraries and the vital part they can play in our country's welfare.

ALBERT TAYLOR,  
*Chairman*



## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1951**

*To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:*

Some months ago, when it was my privilege to address the Canadian Library Association, I tried to put into words certain anxieties which occupied my mind. They involved books and reading. And, since to most people books mean borrowed books, and since in the main borrowed books mean public library books, they also involved public libraries.

The intervening months have not resolved those anxieties, and I therefore ask the Board to permit me to state them again in my annual report, in the hope that, when printed, my remarks may reach another audience.

My sequence of ponderings began with a report published in 1951 by the Ministry of Education in Britain. It concerned an enquiry in 1948 into literacy, literacy being defined for this purpose as the ability to read silently and to understand what is read.

It so happened that there had been a similar investigation in 1938. So there were two sets of data available for comparison, 1938 and 1948. The startling fact emerged from the 1948 enquiry that during the preceding ten years there had developed a lag of 22 months in the literacy of 'teen age people. It was attributed directly to the lack of books and the lack of opportunities for reading amongst the young people who went through the last war period.

You may remember that in 1947 we made an appeal across Canada for help to collect books for boys and girls in Bethnal Green, in London. The librarian there had pointed out that owing to the destruction of millions of books and the impossibility of reprinting them in war-time, a generation of children had grown up which had never known the established children's classics. In response to our appeal, right across Canada, from north to south, the thought that those children were losing the cultural heritage which was really their birthright touched everyone's sentiments, and a boys and girls library was gathered together and sent to Bethnal Green. But I doubt if it occurred to any of us that not only had that generation of children lost a cultural heritage, but that a bigger tragedy had also occurred.

A definite and almost certainly a permanent damage has been done not only to their culture but to their intellectual development.

We may complacently say: Well, that's sad, but it can't happen here. I wonder. And I wonder for two different reasons.

First, when we think and talk about public libraries, we tend to have in mind those places which have libraries, good libraries. But the fact has been stressed time and again that a large proportion of the communities in Canada have no public library service at all, and, in addition to that, another large proportion of communities have libraries which are very inadequately financed. Obviously such communities must suffer in exactly the same way as the book-starved population of Britain suffered during the war. In short, they are underprivileged communities compared with those which have good book provision. In the report of the Massey Commission it is stated that a lady from New Brunswick said: "Too many of us have \$1,000 kitchens and \$10 libraries."

Let me come to my second reason why what happened in Britain might happen here.

Mr. Walter Kaiser, who is librarian of Wayne County, Detroit, told in "The Library Journal" that he had asked two hundred of his readers whether television had affected their reading. He said that out of the two hundred, 42% of the adults, 37% of the young people and 35% of the boys and girls all said they were reading less.

We can add more evidence to Mr. Kaiser's. Following his enquiry, a seasoned newspaper man, Mr. R. R. Voorhees, took up the same question and enquired of 62 libraries in the United States whether the coming of television had reduced their book circulation. The result of his enquiry was also published in "The Library Journal." Out of the 62, every one said "yes" except a very few which had recently added new outlets, such as additional branch libraries or bookmobiles, and where a new book-circulation had cancelled out any fall in the old.

Of course, we can oversimplify the situation. There may be additional causes at work. We know that, traditionally, the biggest circulation of books from public libraries is in times of depression. In times when employment is full, when wages are high, and when there is money for activities other than



The New Boys and Girls Library: Main Room



reading, book circulation tends to be lower. But in all the 62 communities investigated, everyone seemed to agree that the coming of television had actually decreased the reading of books. And with television in colour only just round the corner, combining the moving picture and the radio, and bringing the combination into the home, this may prove to be one of the greatest problems we have ever had to face. Britain also is apprehensive of the situation, as is shown by a recent letter to "The [London] Times" by T. S. Eliot.

Now it seems to me that if we take the Ministry of Education Report which I have mentioned, if we take the bookless communities in Canada, if we take the possible threat of television, these are merely three variants of one general cause. And the results must be the same in all three cases.

What is the solution? I can see but one answer, and that is a constant fight for extended public library provision, and an equal fight for increased public library finances both municipal and governmental.

There is one additional thing which we can do ourselves as a help towards this end. It was shown in the enquiry into the influence of television that so far as adult reading was concerned, the coming of television had affected mainly the reading of mysteries, detectives, westerns, and the sugar-and-molasses kind of books which we are accustomed to call commercial fiction. Let me emphasize here that I am not speaking of the novel. Indeed, I agree with James Harvey Robinson when, in his book "The Mind in the Making," he says: "The truest and most profound observations on Intelligence have in the past been made by the poets and, in recent times, by story-writers." But there is no value whatsoever in that class of commercial fiction of the paper aspirin type where the author has no thought of any aesthetic aim, where the motive is only profit by both writer and publisher, and where the reading is merely time-passing in an atmosphere of false psychology and a Sahara of uselessness. I have long questioned whether we were justified in spending public funds on such books. The prices we are now asked to pay for them intensifies the doubt. The general problem I have been trying to outline makes it urgent that we face the question squarely. As you know, there is a movement in the United States, led by some of the most serious-thinking librarians in some of the most progressive libraries, severely to curtail and

perhaps, indeed, to abandon the provision of this trivial fiction in order to have more money available for the worthwhile books. I have come to believe that this policy is a sound one, and for some years we have been spending progressively less money on such material.

Of course, I know it can be argued otherwise. It is sometimes claimed that we must provide any and all grades of fiction and should not rule out one class of readers because they want "pulp" reading. But no one argues that we should include "pulp" periodicals in our reading rooms. Why then "pulp" fiction in our libraries?

But there is a much more complete answer to the foregoing argument. We should remind ourselves that public libraries are classed by our governments as educational institutions, and under that classification we gain substantial advantages which we would not otherwise possess. Moreover, the more we strive to justify ourselves as educational institutions the higher the status of public libraries and the higher the status of librarianship. From every approach, therefore, it seems to me that the facts of the situation are urging us to curtail, if not to abandon, our present expenditures on commercial fiction. This will leave us additional funds to spend on worthwhile books.

Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, also speaking to the Canadian Library Association, said:

"Our democracy rests on the presumption that citizens will be intelligent, and the challenge to libraries, librarians, library boards, to colleges and schools and universities is identical. The challenge is to assist directly in developing a nation informed and wise and intelligent. We go back to the fundamental premise of our democracy and that is that the excellence of the individual must be the foundation on which the excellence of the nation is built."

I believe Dr. Smith expressed the belief held by every one of us. Its realization is conditional on books and reading. I am convinced that there never was a time in the history of the world when the need for books and reading was greater than it is today. The one thing that distinguishes us from other animals is our capacity to think. Today one of the world's greatest

needs is that of clear thinking. Library trustees carry a heavy responsibility in deciding on the policy of their libraries; all librarians carry an equally heavy responsibility in administering them. The price of wise decisions may well be the survival of democracy.

CHARLES R. SANDERSON,  
*Chief Librarian*

## NOTES ON THREE OUTSTANDING GIFTS

### I. THE GOLDIE DIARY

This entertaining and valuable original manuscript of the *Diary of a journey through Upper Canada and some of the New England states, 1819*, by John Goldie, is the work of a Scottish botanist who spent two years in the U.S. and Canada in pursuit of his science. We gather from his diary that, in spite of his trip's botanical success, he was not, on the whole, impressed. The farmers were lazy, and loose in Sabbath observation, the beds were "exceedingly infested with bugs," Niagara Falls failed to match its reputation, too many of the churches were Anglican instead of Presbyterian, and then there were the mosquitoes! "Last night and today I have been exceedingly tormented by mosquitoes and another small black fly which is still worse. Wherever they pierce the skin the blood flows very copiously, so that my face and neck are all over besmeared with blood, and afterwards had the appearance of a person infected with the small pox."

But it seems that if Upper Canada was unsatisfactory, Scotland proved worse, for John Goldie returned and spent the last 42 years of his long life here. The tone of the diary is not, however, in the least carping—it is agreeable and leisurely. The barbs above are merely scientific observations, concisely noted with no air of complaint, before the author passes to things of greater interest—trees, temperature, bits of military history, and always his specimens. Even on Table Rock, viewing the Falls for the first time, he soon turns his back in search of new plant forms.

The little book is packed with useful facts. Unfailingly the author describes weather, soils, methods of farming; he lists prices of foods, travel, toll-bridges; and notes the size and general prospect of each village and town, the presence of newspapers, churches and individual features. People, though, have

little place here, owing perhaps to his expressed preference for travelling alone "when I have no one with me that is interested in the same pursuits that I am." Very seldom is there even a touch of social or political comment; but in speaking of the jail at Niagara, "considered to be the finest building in Canada," he refers to the celebrated Gourlay's presence there, and goes on to doubt that the latter is so dangerous a character, and to suspect "his greatest fault is speaking too many truths."

It is a startling realization, that, apart from an occasional brief jaunt by ship or by wagon, his entire trip was done on foot: from Montreal to Fort Erie, with many side trips, June 4th to July 20th; from there to Buffalo, Erie, Pittsburgh, ending at Sackett's Harbour, Aug. 24th.

In 1897, some years after Goldie's death, the diary was published. No mention of editing is made, but there are innumerable small differences in the phrasing of MS. and printed work, as well as the omission of several drawings. Whatever the explanation, the original MS. is so much the more valuable. But it is fortunate that we have the printed work, since at least one page of the manuscript is missing, and a number of the pages have faded and crumbled at the edges, obliterating parts of the text.

DONALDA PUTNAM

## II. HISTORICAL NOTES RELATIVE TO THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND, BY J. R. HARPER

Mr. J. Russell Harper, who is now the chief cataloguer and registrar at the Royal Ontario Museum, has always been interested in collecting material on the early history of his native county of Haldimand, and has given to the library "a series of notes . . . relative to the history of the county to be used as a source of information and as a possible basis for the eventual writing of a history of the county."

Mr. Harper finds his material in three sources—books, manuscripts, and personal interviews. Some of the books used are very rare, and most of them belong to the days before dependable indexes and methodical bibliographic arrangement. This work represents many years of reading, and an expert knowledge of the possible sources of information. He has consulted travel books, gazetteers, directories, newspapers, family histories, council minutes, archive reports, government statutes, census returns, company reports, and other types of printed material.





Part of the Collection of 200 Dolls in National Costume Presented to  
Boys and Girls House by Mrs. F. E. Robson



Even more important to the library, however, are the extracts from various unprinted sources. Mr. Harper has had access to the manuscripts of the Toronto Public Library, the Ontario Archives, the Haldimand County registry office, and the Haldimand County Historical Society. He has also seen privately-owned manuscripts, and he reproduces diaries and reminiscences of pioneers, old account books, old letters, church records of baptisms, etc. This is of inestimable value to the historian.

Interviews with the older inhabitants of the county are also a source of much information vital to the reconstruction of Haldimand sixty or eighty years ago.

The future historian of Haldimand county, or the student in search of material on it, will indeed be grateful to Mr. Harper for this generous gift of well-arranged and indexed notes. The range and thoroughness of his work can be gauged from the fact that they run to 286 pages of typescript.

EDITH FIRTH

### III. COLLECTION OF DOLLS IN NATIONAL COSTUME

This unique gift consists of some two hundred dolls, collected by Mrs. F. E. Robson during a lifetime of travel which has taken her to most parts of the world. They are dressed in the national costumes of the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, the South Seas, and the Americas.

Probably the finest specimen is a "wayang" puppet which comes from Java. These shadow puppets which work on sticks are the Javanese counterpart of the Punch and Judy shows of Europe. The miniature Bechuanaland warrior is a formidable figure in himself. He is also a striking example of African carving and burnt woodwork. Other dolls represent such various types as a Chinese fisherman, an Indian purdah woman, a man from Tiflis, and a white-skirted soldier from the mountains of Greece.

In the collection there is also a model of a Russian troika, a South Sea out-rigger, a Sicilian cart, and several other unusual means of transportation.

Already this collection of dolls has aroused great interest among the children who have seen it on exhibit at Boys and Girls House. It offers an infinite variety of material for display, and will, be of great use both at Boys and Girls House and in the children's libraries throughout the city.

JEAN THOMSON

## DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

### THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

So far as figures form any picture, the circulation of books for home reading in 1951, totalling 2,261,628 volumes, shows little change from the preceding year. Fiction circulation decreased slightly, non-fiction circulation gained slightly, while books in other languages showed an increase of 9,000. The annual census taken of the number of books in possession of borrowers over one specific night in November showed an increase in all three groups. No record is kept of the circulation of books that are sent as deposit libraries to twelve Homes for the Aged, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, the Cerebral Palsy Workshop, and the Victor Home for unmarried mothers.

The two salient peaks on the book landscape are the upsurge of interest in history and the extraordinary fascination that books on art in its various forms, continues to hold for so many readers. In history, the interest in war books (ranging from P O W escapes to Churchill's memoirs) plays a part, but the trend also accents E. H. Carr's claim in his "New society" that this is a history conscious era, where man realizes that he does not live in a vacuum of time, but rather the future is the forward flow of the past. In the widespread demand for art books, whether it is appreciation of great masterpieces, or curiosity about new forms of expression, or the desire to "do it oneself"—the interest, whatever the cause, is phenomenal.

During 1951 we resumed regular staff meetings for the discussion of young people's books and methods. While our ultimate aim is the revision of "Books for Youth," the by products (the exchange of book knowledge and book promotion ideas) are even more valuable. As a first step a list was prepared of 35 representative and worthy young people's books. These titles form a basic list for new librarians and also give a basis for the evaluation of new books.

In May and June the Kipling Room and all branches followed their regular "transferring" procedure, in cooperation with the children's librarians and the public school teachers, and initiated nearly 5,000 boys and girls into the use of the adult library.

In connection with our work with these youngest of our read-

ers we thought it would be of value to know which of the so-called "standards" they had already read most widely in the junior library. A list of 62 titles of well known classics were selected from "Books for Boys and Girls," and at the time of the "transferring" 150 representative and *average* students were asked to mark those they had already read. (Comics versions were excluded!). While the results were interesting from different angles, there is space to include only the most obvious finding here. Of the 150 students answering the questionnaire, 50% of them had read each of the following books. (They are listed in the order of popularity): Tom Sawyer, Alice in Wonderland, Christmas Carol, Treasure Island, Robinson Crusoe, Huckleberry Finn, Gulliver's Travels, Tom Brown's Schooldays, Kidnapped, The Three Musketeers.

Later in the year a sampling was taken of the general reading of standard fiction in the circulating libraries. A record was made of all the classics issued from the libraries on one particular day. The result showed that 436 copies of 250 different titles by 86 authors were taken home. Computing on this basis it would seem that about 4,000 of the classics are selected by our readers during each loan period of two weeks. The great fiction writers of all time are not forgotten—Jane Austen and Thackeray. Dostoevsky and Tolstoy, Dickens and Galsworthy. Dumas and De Maupassant, Henry James and George Meredith—they and their peers endure.

In comparison, one comment about popular choice of contemporary books: of those listed in our records of books most in demand during each month, one title, Heyerdahl's "Kon-Tiki Expedition," appeared on the list for every month of 1951. In fact "the sea" has vied with "personal war narratives" as the most popular subject of the year.

Looking back over the year's work of the Circulation Division is it only imagination that a subtle change is taking place, or are there signs among both librarians and public of a new confidence in the efficacy of our tools? There have been times when we have questioned *where* does the library fit in amid the alluring competitors for the interests of our readers—actual and potential? We have lost, and we shall probably continue to lose, when television makes its full entry into Canada, readers who read purely for diversion and to kill time. Yet some of them become dissatisfied with their new thrills, and as one branch

comments: "It is an almost daily occurrence to register someone who says, 'I had a card before, but it was several years ago.' It may be the demands of the job, or the need to brush up on wedding etiquette that brings them back. Often it is their own desire for something to read." The suggestion that juke boxes hold one blank record so that one might buy three minutes of silence is indicative of a fundamental human need.

It may be that we have been given renewed confidence by the book-mindedness of the many new Canadians who quickly seek out the library as one of the first necessities of their new life. The eager demands of European people for books in their own languages continue unabated. The more of these books that can be supplied, the more they will undoubtedly be used. It is only natural that one of the most frequent requests of all newcomers, of whatever nationality, should be for books about Canada. For them we have prepared a leaflet "Introducing Canada" which suggests about 60 introductory books on the various phases of Canadian life—our history, our writers, our out of doors. This list has received a heart-warming reception.

Then too one senses a growing trust in the book recommendations of the librarians. While our annual "150 Recommended Books" List is always eagerly awaited by our regular readers, we have often felt that the library, without the equipment of high pressure advertising behind it, has only a limited means of broadcasting its own recommendations. It was an agreeable surprise when some newspaper items on "What the librarians are reading" aroused a good deal of interest and led to enquiries for the books mentioned.

"A speaker to talk about new books" is a frequent request that comes to us from all kind of groups. It is a legitimate request and it holds the possibility of recruiting new readers, but it means considerable overtime work for a busy librarian. The group seeking only a speaker to fill in an evening's programme should be discouraged. The necessary time must be found to devote to the groups that have approached the librarian with the realization that she is trained to give them the information they want. While visits to High School assemblies or to individual classes, and talks to the city's Pre Natal Care Classes continue year in and year out, other requests supply stimulating variety. We think, among others, of the horticultural society seeking a speaker on "Winter Diversions of a Gardener," or the

city-wide leadership training school that asked for a talk on "The resources of the public library for the church worker," or the Home and School Association and the church group that sponsored talks (with book display) on Canadian books, or the Girls' Club that was concerned with "How to Review Books," or the hospital training school that includes in its regular course a talk by one of the librarians on "Books, their use in background reading, and their therapeutic value." Other hospitals consistently bring each new class of probationers to the Central Library to be introduced to its resources—for entertainment as well as for study.

1951 has been a year of consolidation in mental outlook as well as in actual practice.

ANNE M. WRIGHT,  
*Head of Circulation Division*

### THE REFERENCE DIVISION

For the first time since early in the war the staff reached its full complement. This made it possible to carry on without undue pressure the numerous special assignments which help to accelerate and to facilitate service to the public. It also made possible the resumption of work which had been suspended or postponed because of lack of sufficient staff.

Two projects in each of these categories seem worthy of mention. Resumption of work on the map collection and on the manuscript collection became possible at mid year. For some years we have been wanting to make a list of the duplicate volumes which had been accumulating and causing a space problem. For fewer years, but no less impatiently, we have been wanting to rearrange and revivify our open shelf collection. These projects are now under way and partially completed.

The map collection was in the midst of being recatalogued when, in 1946, the librarian in charge of the work was retired. Since then there have been a number of accessions, and a good deal of physical labour has been expended in handling the new material as well as in sorting the older collection.

In making a survey this year we found that we had maps in four different files—those catalogued new style, those catalogued old style, those roughly classified but not catalogued, and those neither catalogued nor classified.

Until this confusion can be cleared up, we cannot give the kind of service in this field which the public should expect and which we hope to attain. The solution of the problem involves a good deal of study and planning so as to know how to proceed to integrate and catalogue after the newest methods approved by librarians handling the large well known map collections on this continent. This is a long term project on which only a small beginning has been made. The physical handling alone makes speed an impossibility. Our collection, particularly in the field of Canadian, Ontario and Toronto maps, is an outstanding one and we shall be very glad when it has been cared for adequately.

The analyzing and calendaring of the manuscript collection, interrupted in 1950 by the resignation of a staff member, was resumed in 1951. This kind of work requires a high degree of concentration, a detailed knowledge of Canadian history and of reference books in this field. The manuscripts must be read in detail (sometimes a most difficult task), individuals, dates, and events must be verified and recorded. With a collection as large as ours the full time of one librarian is needed if the information is to be made of the greatest possible use to the public. In 1951 we have been able to work on the collection a number of hours each day and the records grow steadily.

All libraries are confronted at one time or another with the problem of what to do with the duplicates that inevitably accumulate. We have many times benefited by receiving donations of duplicates of other libraries, both Canadian and American. For some years we have had in mind such a list of our own which could be circulated among Canadian libraries and those American institutions which have large Canadian collections. We made two lists. The first one, of government documents, has completed its travels. From it we have been able to supply a large number of volumes as "gap fillers." The second list, of general books, mostly Canadiana, has just started circulating and we hope that it will prove as useful to our friends as the first one. It was our happy privilege to supply a large number of books from these two lists to help rebuild the collection of the Library of Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax, which was destroyed by fire early in the year.

Finally, we have undertaken the rearrangement and revision



of the open shelf collection in the general reading room. The initial stages of this project have been completed. Instead of being grouped by more or less arbitrarily chosen subjects, the books now stand according to the Dewey classification number.

The continuing work is being done with the idea of making the collection more attractive and serviceable, not only to the reader who comes in to browse but also for one who wishes to do serious study.

Books for quick reference such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, anthologies, directories, and yearbooks will remain on the open shelves. The general collection will be kept supplied with up to date material on subjects of current interest and with books by writers who are contributing to twentieth century thought.

A new-books-table, with conveniently placed chairs, has been arranged near the entrance to the room. With this constantly renewed exhibit, in colourful book jackets, we feel that we have supplied a need, for the table has been extremely popular, and is often surrounded by readers.

These activities primarily concern the general reference service. The business and technical section in the Hallam Room, although not having any postponed or suspended projects, has been busy keeping its already numerous files up to date and in good order. Search for new material for the current data file is part of each day's work and the effort to interest new firms and business men in the building up of the corporation file is a constant one.

Our friends, as usual, have been generous with gifts during 1951, and we extend our thanks and appreciation to all. It is always gratifying to have the public remember the needs of the library for rare material. Some of the more interesting and important manuscript gifts are described elsewhere in this report. The statistical record of 1951 shows a decrease in the number of readers, and in the number of books and periodicals used, although there was an increase over 1950 in telephone calls. The decrease we attribute, at least partially, to the much lower registration at the University. 190,075 readers used 156,766 books and 51,196 periodicals. We answered 26,426 telephone calls.

LAURA E. LOEBER,  
*Head of Reference Division*

## BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

In the chapter called *Dulce Domum* in *The Wind in the Willows*, Kenneth Grahame tells of the rush of memories that flooded the Mole when the recollection of his forsaken home came upon him. Absorbed in the pleasures and surprises of his new life, he had almost forgotten the old, when suddenly the remembrance of things past comes over him with a rush:

"I know it's a shabby, dingy little place" he sobbed forth at last, brokenly, . . . "but it was my own little home—and I was fond of it."

It was with something of the feelings of Kenneth Grahame's Water Rat that the staff and patrons of Boys and Girls House moved into the new wing on the morning of May thirteenth, 1951. During the previous months everyone had been absorbed with the progress of the new wing which offered a happy prospect of future work and pleasure in new and enchanting surroundings. Now, when the moment came to which everyone had eagerly looked forward, the old Boys and Girls House had a reproachful look as if it would remind us of the many children who for nearly thirty years had come to look upon it with affection as a place particularly their own.

It was dark, it was inconvenient, and it was hard to administer, but Boys and Girls House was more than that. It had a quality of atmosphere that was intangible but was none the less its own. The children's librarians who have worked together here have wondered if in their enjoyment of the work and the children, they had endowed the old house with qualities it did not possess for others. As they left it behind, it occurred to these librarians that their nostalgic memories were perhaps not shared by the children who used the old house as their library. But the "old" boys and girls who have come back to see what the new wing is like, have expressed a similar nostalgia even greater than we expected. For instance, a mother brought her little son from North Toronto to see the house where she had come for books when she was a child. She looked around the beautiful new room sadly and said, "Why, it's not at all the way it used to be . . . all those lovely little rooms, and all those nooks and corners where we used to read our books. All are gone."

An older boy who had been away for some years came to see the new room on his return. He asked "Where is that room where you used to tell us stories? That was my favourite place. It was like . . ." he hunted for a word . . . "a little hut. The roof was low and the walls sloped and the place was absolutely packed with books. It was so 'homey', I used to stay there and read for hours."

These comments, and others like them, are sufficient to show that the new wing presents a challenge to the librarians who work there. If the children who come now, and the others who will come later, are to look back with pleasure and affection on the new building as they do now on the old Boys and Girls House, thoughtful consideration must be given to bringing this about. It will take time, work and faith to create in the large up-to-the-minute library that welcoming atmosphere, that feeling of intimacy and personal interest that the children responded to so warmly in the old house. Already this work has begun, and there are more and more boys and girls who want to stay and read "for hours and hours." This is as it should be.

Because the old Boys and Girls House is remembered with affection, the enjoyment of the new wing is not thereby lessened. This modern children's library has many advantages which the old quarters lacked. More children can be accommodated with greater comfort. They can be given help and advice in choosing their books with much less "wear and tear" on the librarians. The spaciousness of the room makes it possible to see at a glance all that is going on and that no child or parent is overlooked.

The bright freshness of the beautiful new wing of Boys and Girls House gives great pleasure to the children who throng the room after school, or come with their class to listen to book talks in school hours. More children than ever before come to hear stories told on Saturday mornings, and there is always a capacity audience on Saturday afternoons when puppet shows are given in the new 'little theatre'. The future of Boys and Girls House is full of promise.

A new venture was undertaken about the time of the opening of the new wing of Boys and Girls House, when we began giving library service in the new Hospital for Sick Children. When the first book truck started on its rounds, the librarians

were greeted with enthusiastic cries from the hospital beds of "Oh, here comes a library on wheels!" The walking patients clustered around the book truck, eager to seize the attractive new books of all shapes and sizes. The children confined to bed waited patiently for the truck to be wheeled to their bedside so they could make their choice, too.

It was a happy experience to discover how many of the children in the hospital were already library borrowers whose enthusiasm quickly spread to the children around them. The visiting parents are delighted that their children can enjoy books while they are ill. The librarians have grown accustomed, on their rounds, to the sight of a mother reading to several small children in a ward, the beds pulled close together so that all might see the pictures and hear the story.

Children who are ill cannot manage books which require too much effort or which are heavy to hold, so picture books with their large print and bright illustrations were first in popularity, but in eight months 5,329 books of all kinds were in the hands of these little patients and the circulation has increased each month of the year.

The librarians hope to increase the service so that walking patients may visit the library room and browse among the books at their leisure. Just recently the hospital provided the library with comfortable arm-chairs and a reading table for the enjoyment of the children who can use them.

The hospital staff have shown keen interest and have given ever ready help and co-operation which assures a bright future to this new development of children's library service to the Hospital for Sick Children.

Circumstances change the pattern of service in any community and there are circumstances over which little control can be exercised. Districts change from residential to shopping and business areas, and depopulation occurs. Families tend to move more and more into outlying districts. The reports from branch libraries note these changes and some of them tell of the closing of more and more classes of neighborhood schools as families move from the vicinity.

The children's librarians have met this situation as a challenge to reach *all* the children of their districts and not merely the interested readers. The result has been a substantial in-

crease in the circulation of children's books at branches, brought about by more and more book talks and story hours for children. The book talks, both at schools and in the library, open up fields of interesting reading that children had no idea existed. One of the most encouraging signs of our effort to bring to children the books in which they find lasting pleasure is the number of these books which the children read over and over again. They read widely but they come back inevitably to the books that have given them a companionship to which they can return as to a friend whom they can trust. *Robinson Crusoe, David Copperfield, Jane Eyre, The Three Musketeers, Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, The Jungle Books, The Wind in the Willows, Little Women*, the Nesbit and the Ransome books, the "Freddie" books, these are some of the stories of which the children seem never to have enough. These are books, too, which have given pleasure to generations of children. In our work with boys and girls we do not find any material change in the taste or interests of the individual child of today and of yesterday. The child of today may phrase his requests differently from a child of twenty years ago, but that is because our crust of civilization has changed. We have acquired a sophistication which the children reflect in their outward speech and manner. Underneath we can perceive that it is the true and simple values that move children most deeply, happiness and grief, justice and injustice, wonder and laughter.

Children are not world-weary. They do not crave "escape" literature, but from inexperience they read whatever comes their way. The fact that, when good books are made accessible to them, they seize upon them with the zest that is the expression of their impulse toward growth, vindicates the children's librarians' belief that children's minds and hearts respond as they have always done to what is fundamentally good and true.

LILLIAN H. SMITH,

*Head of Boys and Girls Division*

## THE CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

The Cataloguing Department's share in two co-operative projects has been completed during the past year. At the end of June the checking of the serial holdings of the Reference

Library for the last section of the *Second Supplement to the Union List of Serials in libraries of the United States and Canada*, second edition, was finished. In July, 3,360 entries which had been carefully investigated for a new edition of the *Joint catalogue of the periodicals and serials in the libraries of Toronto* were sent to the University of Toronto Library.

Prospects of mutual benefit in cataloguing between this library and the Bibliographic Centre in Ottawa are becoming realized. Slips reporting all additions to and withdrawals from the Reference Library catalogue have been sent to Ottawa at intervals during the past year. We have received the semi-monthly list of Canadian publications published by the Centre, which has proved a useful source of author information.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1951

##### *Circulation Division:*

New titles catalogued:	
Classed .....	2,744
Foreign .....	609
Music .....	194
	<hr/>
Books catalogued .....	3,547
Books transferred from Branches to Central .....	22,323
Books transferred from Branches to Central .....	672
Cards filed in catalogues .....	76,154
Of these 18,978 were filled in Central catalogues.	

##### *Reference Division:*

New titles catalogued .....	1,919
Books catalogued .....	3,962
Pamphlets catalogued .....	54
Films catalogued .....	7
Library of Congress cards used .....	3,696
Cards filed in catalogues .....	22,105
Telephone enquiries answered .....	2,459

DOROTHY A. DINGLE,

*Head of Cataloguing Department*

#### BINDING AND BOOK REPAIR

##### STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1951

	<i>Circulation Division</i>	<i>Reference Division</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books repaired .....	23,487	234	43	23,764
Books rebound .....	3,678	258	—	3,936
New books bound .....	911	135	11	1,057
Periodicals bound .....	270	644	—	914
Cases and portfolios made .....	20	7	—	27
Books discarded .....	1,204	—	—	1,204

TERENCE W. BARCLAY

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

New registrations during 1951:			
Adult .....	31,570		
Boys and Girls .....	16,344	47,914	
Re-registrations:			
Adult .....	16,506		
Boys and Girls .....	5,638	22,144	
Renewed filled cards:			
Adult .....	9,494		
Boys and Girls .....	3,982	13,476	
Lost cards replaced:			
Adult .....	5,229		
Boys and Girls .....	7,404	12,633	
Boys and girls transferring to Adult Dept.:			
By transfer .....	1,613		
By Adult application .....	1,591	3,204	
Borrowers' notices of books overdue:			
Postcards:			
Adult .....	47,631		
Boys and Girls .....	33,190	80,821	
2nd notices:			
Adult .....	22,220		
Boys and Girls .....	15,930	37,150	
Final notices:			
Adult .....	7,268		
Boys and Girls .....	5,774	13,042	131,013
Cards cancelled for fines:			
Adult .....	4,324		
Boys and Girls .....	2,828	7,152	
Applications cancelled and removed from files (Deceased, moved out of town, etc.)			
Adult .....	751		
Boys and Girls .....	376	1,127	
Change of address:			
Adult .....	7,254		
Boys and Girls .....	2,895	10,149	
TOTAL REGISTRATION AT DECEMBER 31, 1951:			
Adult:			
City .....	156,784		
East York .....	5,471	162,255	
Boys and Girls:			
City .....	70,960		
East York .....	11,121	82,081	244,336

Almost all branches of the work this year held a steady high showing almost no change over the previous period. For the first time in a decade the overdues did not increase appreciably and we sincerely hope they are beginning to level out, as even at the present level the peak periods tax our capacity.

The total number of borrowers registered shows an increase of about 6,000 over last year but this figure reflects, of course, three years' work and is in large part accounted for by the East York Adult and school registrations.

In addition we again checked our files for expired registrations. Cards expiring in 1950 which had not been renewed numbered about 29,000. These were removed and checked with the city directory and the 9,564 which were still traceable were mailed a letter and new registration card. 1,667 of these were filled in and mailed back to us and we, in turn, mailed back new borrowers' tickets to them. This represented about 11% of the total re-registrations for the year.

CATHERINE LUND,

*Head of Registration Department*

### **THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION**

1951 was a normal year in the records of the John Ross Robertson Collection. Visitors to the gallery made the usual enquiries for paintings depicting the development of our country and for portraits of those who played important roles in Canada's history. Classes of school children visiting the gallery displayed particular interest in drawings of the ships of early explorers and in illustrations of the life of the North American Indian.

As always, the replica of the coronation chair caused many comments and appeared to be of great interest to both young and old.

An unusually large number of visitors wished to borrow framed pictures to hang in their homes and were disappointed to learn that the collection is for reference only.

We hope that an increasing number of "New Canadians" will visit the gallery and, through these authentic pictorial records, gain greater knowledge of the history and development of the country of their adoption.



## **LOAN PICTURE COLLECTION**

There were 92,035 pictures borrowed from the Collection in 1951, an increase of more than 4,650 over the previous year.

In July groups of Summer School students spent considerable time studying the files. They were very interested in the organization of a Picture Collection because they wished to build collections in their own communities.

At the first mention of the proposed visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh we were inundated with requests for pictures of the Royal Family. This keen interest continued during the whole of the tour.

An innovation in November was the change in hours to 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. The majority of our borrowers were using the Collection during the afternoon and this change allows a concentration of staff at that time.

As in former years, most frequent demands were for references on history, nature study and costume, but there were many requests for illustrative material on recent scientific discoveries; developments in transportation and industry; and for portraits of prominent figures of today.

During the year the number of clippings available for circulation passed the 345,000 mark. New pictures were continually added to the files in order to keep abreast with current interests and to build adequate references for future years.

ELSPETH SMITH

## **EDUCATIONAL FILM LIBRARY**

Last year the Library Board adopted a suggestion from the Toronto and District Film Council to establish subscription memberships whereby groups paying \$25 annually in lieu of separate service charges may borrow any number of programmes during a year, and groups paying \$10 may borrow 24 programmes. This scheme has worked well. Coupled with other promotional work, including monthly showings of selected new films, it has stimulated public interest generally. 1951 was the busiest year since the Film Library was established over four years ago.

Many new films were added on subjects in current demand, amongst which may be mentioned psychology, creative activities, international affairs, and Canadian travel and trade. A sug-

gestion box was installed recently and has been helpful in selecting additions.

We record warm thanks for much assistance and co-operation to the Toronto office of the National Film Board and the Toronto and District Film Council, especially the latter's hard-working Evaluation Committee for the admirable work they do in previewing films for possible purchase.

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1951

Number of films available, December 31st, 1950 .....	285	
Additions during 1951:		
By deposit .....	99	
By purchase .....	22	
	<hr/>	121
		<hr/>
		406
Deductions during 1951 .....		34
Number of films available, December 31st, 1951 .....		372
Number of films lent .....		6,487
Number of programmes .....		2,821
Total attendances .....		196,526

WILMA PINKUS

#### THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

Reviewing the year's work, we can look back with satisfaction at an eventful period. The first meeting of the year took the form of a social evening when Professor Gilbert Robinson and a group of eight led in square dancing. The last meeting of the year was also a social evening—a pre-Christmas party which was a joint effort with the Staff House Committee to raise funds for a new Staff House kitchen floor.

One lovely Sunday afternoon in the early fall found the staff enjoying themselves in hiking, a good outdoor meal and a sing-song around a roaring bonfire at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles.

But we wouldn't want anyone to think that the staff is entirely frivolous minded and that no serious work has been undertaken. In all there were seven executive meetings during the year. At the October general meeting it was resolved that Staff Association fees will be automatically deducted from salary payments in May of each year. This will considerably simplify the Executive's work in planning the year's expenses, and elimi-



FORE-EDGE PAINTING OF QUEBEC IN 1805

Although it has not been possible to identify the print from which this painting was taken, its similarity to other prints in the Library's collections persuades us that the above description given by the dealer is correct.

The painting is on the fore-edge of *The Book of Common Prayer*, published at Oxford in 1796—a fine copy bound in contemporary morocco. There are now two examples of fore-edge painting in the library.



nate the time and trouble of sending out notices. Provision is made for any staff member who wishes to withdraw from the association.

At the fall meeting Miss Pamela Hardisty from the Reference Division told about her holiday spent at an Audubon camp in Maine. This was followed by an Audubon film. An interesting hobby display after the meeting proved that the staff could boast of a great many talented members who could turn their hand to painting, photography, weaving, pottery, metal craft, woodcraft, cooking, etc.

The annual meeting in April was addressed by our Chief Librarian, whose topic was "A couple of days in the boss's life." At the conclusion of this meeting the staff presented Dr. Sander-son with a cap and gown in honour of his recognition by the University.

We are proud of the way in which our staff has supported the Red Feather campaign. Nearly one thousand dollars was contributed to the cause. It is this spirit of friendliness and co-operation on the part of our staff that makes us confident of the future of the Staff Association.

MARGUERITE BAGSHAW,  
*Recording Secretary*

SADIE JORDAN,  
*President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF  
ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1951

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance on hand Mar. 31,		Meeting expenses .....	\$ 166.55
1950 .....	\$ 141.65	Bank charges & stamps ..	7.63
Fees collected to Mar. 31,		Flowers .....	32.60
1951 .....	314.00	Gifts .....	83.95
		Fees .....	15.00
		Paper & supplies .....	18.94
		Multigraphing .....	10.88
			<hr/>
			\$ 335.55
		Balance on hand Mar. 31,	
		1951 .....	120.10
			<hr/>
			\$ 455.65
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 455.65		\$ 455.65

ELIZABETH TAMMELA,  
*Treasurer*

## THE POST-WAR GUILD

This year your committee is glad to report an increase in donations towards our Fund. As a result, we spent \$30.00 more than last year on urgent relief. Congratulations to our collectors and to any others who made known this work to newcomers on our staff.

Besides our usual yearly commitments we have been able to send CARE food parcels to Greece at the new reduced rate of \$5.00, with resulting most grateful letters of thanks from each family.

News Bulletins from the Save the Children Fund and other institutions tell of desperate want still in Greece, Austria, Yugoslavia, India and Korea, besides Israel's 70,000 immigrants pouring in each month, some of whom are quite destitute. "This situation," one editor adds, "is a threat to the maintenance or prospects of democracy in any country where need continues to exist."

### POST-WAR GUILD FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1951

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance on hand, Jan. 1,		Save the Children Fund ... \$	150.00
1951, .....	\$ 67.55	Canadian Friends' Service	
Staff donations .....	332.15	Fund .....	90.00
Bank interest .....	.21	United Nations Emergency	
		Appeal for Children ....	50.00
		3 CARE Parcels to Greece &	
		1 CARE Food General	
		Relief, France .....	21.23
		1 CARE Food Parcel, .....	
		France .....	10.60
		Christmas cheer to Sea-	
		men's Missions .....	9.42
		Stationery, stamps .....	1.25
		Bank charge .....	.48
		Balance on hand, Dec. 31,	
		1951 .....	66.93
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 399.91		\$ 399.91

RONWEN STOCK,  
*Convener and Treasurer*

## THE LIBRARY CLUB

The year saw many changes in the Club House, both in personnel and in the physical appearance of the rooms.

We feel fortunate indeed in having obtained the services of Miss Jessie Cramer and Mrs. Crum, who have both worked valiantly to overcome the many financial difficulties caused by

the constant rise in food prices. During the year, over 16,000 meals were served and 25 parties were held in the Club.

The House Furnishings Committee redecorated the library, put new curtains in the kitchen and pantry, painted trays, and attended to numerous other details. Our thanks go to Mrs. John W. Falkner, convenor, and to her committee, Miss Lorna Procter and Miss Marion Cooke, for their good work.

No report of 1951 would be complete without mentioning the highly successful square dance that was held in November. This party raised over \$120.00 to install a new kitchen floor. The Committee wish to thank Miss Sadie Jordan and the executive of the Staff Association for their co-operation in making this event possible.

We also thank Mr. Piper and the maintenance staff for their help during the year. My own thanks go to a hard-working committee; Miss Catherine Lund, Miss Jessie Bernhardt, Mr. Donald Watt, Mrs. Louise Saunders, Mrs. Helen MacMillan and Miss Lucy Hopkins.

ELIZABETH MORWICK, *Convenor*

#### LIBRARY CLUB FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1951

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Fees .....	\$ 406.50	Wages .....	\$2,361.84
Meals .....	7,677.50	Food .....	5,525.13
L.C.H. Account .....	45.00	Petty Expenses .....	183.27
Sundries (Interest) .....	78.92	Telephone & Renovating .....	63.55
Parties .....	362.07	Laundry & Gas .....	330.54
Inventory .....	116.58	Accounts Payable .....	555.33
Deficit .....	333.09		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$9,019.66		\$9,019.66
ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1951 .....	\$ 10.00	Accounts Payable .....	\$ 555.33
Balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1951 .....	108.96	Surplus, Dec. 31, 1951..	433.38
Accounts Receivable .....	8.17		
Inventory .....	111.58		
Bonds .....	750.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 988.71		\$ 988.71

#### BANK STATEMENT

Balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1950 .....	\$ 8.30	Payments .....	\$8,464.33
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1950 .....	5.00	Balance in bank, Dec. 31, 1951 .....	108.96
Receipts .....	\$8,569.99	Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1951 .....	10.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$8,583.29		\$8,583.29

JESSIE BERNHARDT, *Treasurer*

# TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFF CREDIT UNION LIMITED

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1951

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Royal Bank .....	\$ 1,907.41	Depositors .....	\$ 5,548.64
Loans to Members .....	4,595.60	Shareholders .....	690.00
Stationery & Supplies .....	32.37	Guarantee Fund .....	81.45
		Surplus, 1950 .....	\$158.36
		1951 .....	56.93
			215.29
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 6,535.38		\$ 6,535.38

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS JANUARY 1ST, 1951 TO DECEMBER 31, 1951

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Royal Bank, Jan. 1st, 1951 .....	\$ 2,958.72	Shares withdrawn .....	\$ 90.00
Shareholders .....	80.00	Deposits withdrawn .....	6,437.87
Depositors .....	6,462.06	Loans made, 19 .....	6,280.00
Loan repayments .....	5,146.59	Expense .....	90.16
Interest on loans .....	\$542.62	Interest paid on deposits at 4% .....	215.55
Less rebate .....	178.97	Royal Bank, December 31, 1951 .....	1,907.41
Bank interest .....	8.22		
Fees, New Members .....	1.75		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,020.99		\$15,020.99

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS APRIL 22ND, 1947 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1951

Shareholders .....	\$ 1,014.00	Charter & Registration .....	\$ 19.10
Depositors .....	20,081.62	Stationery .....	36.76
Loan repayments .....	13,769.67	Shares withdrawn .....	324.00
Interest on loans .....	850.82	Deposits withdrawn .....	14,532.98
Bank interest .....	26.28	Loans made, 63 .....	18,365.27
Fees, New members .....	25.00	Ontario Credit Union League .....	96.50
		Interest to depositors .....	385.37
		Honorarium .....	100.00
		Balance in Royal Bank .....	1,907.41
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$35,767.39		\$35,767.39

Present membership 68; Depositors 44; Loans 19; Loans in arrears, none. Depositors were paid 4% on deposits. A rebate of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the loan interest was also made. Shareholders not using the Credit Union for saving, 13.

MARGARET BUNTING,  
*President*

DOROTHY FILE,  
*Treasurer*





Bedside Library Service at the Hospital for Sick Children



## USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see tables on pages 42-43)

	1951	1950
<b>Reference, including government documents, patent specifications, maps .....</b>	264,015	278,407
<b>Adult Circulating Libraries:</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1950</b>
1. Central .....	376,955	366,099
2. George H. Locke Memorial .....	239,067	236,763
3. Deer Park .....	143,924	145,380
4. Danforth .....	138,802	152,429
5. Runnymede .....	134,957	131,976
6. Northern .....	114,197	114,979
7. Beaches .....	112,344	116,620
8. Wychwood .....	112,312	112,912
9. Yorkville .....	101,134	101,723
10. High Park .....	99,517	106,867
11. Bloor and Gladstone .....	86,218	89,515
12. Earlscourt .....	85,985	85,741
13. East York (Opened April 27, 1950) .....	84,300	49,478
14. Eastern .....	77,908	79,182
15. Western .....	74,498	70,152
16. Gerrard .....	68,924	74,771
17. Riverdale .....	68,446	77,243
18. Queen and Lisgar .....	54,141	53,923
19. Sunnybrook Hospital .....	49,682	47,400
20. Music Library .....	22,453	23,811
21. Queen Elizabeth Hospital .....	11,931	12,464
22. Runnymede Hospital .....	3,933	3,364
	<hr/> 2,261,628	<hr/> 2,252,792
<b>Boys and Girls Libraries:</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1950</b>
1. Boys and Girls House .....	107,360	114,359
2. Locke .....	93,269	94,280
3. Earlscourt .....	88,067	92,471
4. Gerrard .....	85,928	81,349
5. Danforth .....	78,045	73,437
6. Bloor and Gladstone .....	68,334	69,074
7. Riverdale .....	64,824	62,015
8. Beaches .....	64,079	59,942
9. Eastern .....	62,031	58,929
10. Queen and Lisgar .....	53,474	37,504
11. Runnymede .....	47,185	51,147
12. Wychwood .....	46,611	48,890
13. Northern .....	39,555	40,903
14. High Park .....	39,204	39,369
15. Western .....	32,348	32,406
16. Yorkville .....	30,084	31,182
17. Deer Park .....	23,820	26,120
Settlements .....	30,997	31,660
Schools .....	681,281	663,418
Hospital for Sick Children .....	5,329	—
East York School Libraries .....	191,867	175,487
	<hr/> 1,933,692	<hr/> 1,883,942

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the year ended 31st December, 1951

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance, January 1st, 1951	\$ 24,132.48	Salaries & Wages (including Occasional Assistants)	\$600,876.13
Fines	\$ 39,311.20	Retirement Allowances	5,475.00
Readers' Cards	8,119.71	Cumulative Sick Leave	2,000.59
Reserve Service	679.01	Books, Maps, Freight (including Commitments \$6,386.88)	124,168.02
Books Lost	865.22	Newspapers, Magazines and Learned Societies	4,731.98
Books Damaged	150.08	Binding and Book Repairs:	
Bank Interest	150.89	Book Repair Wages	23,410.97
Waste Paper Sold	326.21	Book Repair Supplies	2,027.49
Sundry Rents	995.00	Outside Binding (including Commitments \$798.97)	16,500.04
Packing Charges	31.99	Furniture & Equipment (including Commitments \$3,047.79)	4,604.27
Legislative Grant	50,000.00	Rent of Branch	6,233.16
Film Library	4,191.85	Trucking and Transport Service:	
Duplicate Service	3.69	Delivery Service Wages	2,654.20
		Maintenance and Repairs	315.61
		Gas and Oil	496.76
		Board Taxis and Staff Service	673.40
		John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collection	201.75
		Printing, Stationery, & General Supplies:	
		Cataloguing	1,000.00
		Stationery, Forms (including Commitments \$24.78)	4,710.78
		Branch and Department Supplies	2,584.97
		Printing (including Commitments \$87.33)	1,919.97
		Postage	3,298.13
		Telephones	4,976.92
		Petty Expense	1,180.49
City's Library Appropriation	\$104,824.85		
	891,766.00		

Bank Charges .....	679.95	
Travelling Expenses .....	1.08	
Insurance .....	4,919.85	
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings:		
Caretaking Wages .....	71,043.33	
Caretaking Supplies .....	5,299.41	
Firemen's Wages .....	9,934.76	
Engineering Maintenance Wages .....	14,390.35	
Engineering Maintenance Supplies ..	10,827.42	
Care of Grounds:		
Wages .....	5,412.80	
Supplies .....	508.03	
Lighting, Heating, etc:		
Lighting Power (including		
Commitments \$360.00)	7,978.18	
Lighting Remodelling (including		
Commitments \$3,415.34)	4,601.67	
Heating (including Commitments		
\$401.04) .....	21,288.07	
Gas .....	330.11	
Water .....	429.43	
American Library Association .....	372.06	
Workmen's Compensation Board .....	907.97	
Canadian and Ontario Library Associa-		
tions .....	222.50	
Unemployment Insurance (Employer's)		
Pensions .....	1,616.30	
City Auditor's Fees .....	18,000.00	
Film Library (including Commit-		
ments \$440.44) .....	2,634.00	
	1,259.81	
	<u>\$996,697.71</u>	
Internal Revenue in excess of estimate	2,294.33	
Estimate .....	\$1,018,429.00	
Expenditure .....	21,731.29	24,025.62
	<u>\$1,020,723.33</u>	
		<u>\$1,020,723.33</u>
Subject to completion of audit		
by the City Auditor		
January 31st, 1952		
		<u>R. L. CHARLES,</u>
		<u>Head of Business Department</u>

# **TRUST AND ENDOWMENT ACCOUNTS** **DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT FUND**

<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	
Investments, January 1st, 1951 .....	\$ 800.00
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1951 .....	468.86
New Investments .....	450.00
Receipts .....	47.59
	<u>\$1,766.45</u>
Bonds Purchased .....	\$ 441.44
Investments, December 31st, 1951 .....	1,250.00
Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1951, awaiting investment .....	75.01
	<u>\$1,766.45</u>

## **DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>PAYMENTS</b>
Bond Interest .....	To Capital Account .....
Bank Interest .....	
Visitors' Deposits .....	
	<u>\$ 47.59</u>
	<u>\$ 47.59</u>

## **VISITORS' DEPOSITS (Under Seven Years Old)**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>PAYMENTS</b>
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1951 .....	Visitors' Deposits over 7 years transferred to Deposit Endowment Account .....
Bank Interest .....	Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1951 .....
Additions .....	
	<u>\$ 197.18</u>
	<u>\$ 197.18</u>

## **SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND**

<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	
Investments, January 1st, 1951 .....	\$2,150.00
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1951 .....	71.85
New Investments .....	50.00
Balance after books purchased .....	18.06
	<u>\$2,289.91</u>
Bond Purchase .....	\$ 49.00
Investments, December 31st, 1951 .....	2,200.00
Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1951 awaiting investment .....	40.91
	<u>\$2,289.91</u>



The Story Hour Room and "Little Theatre" in the New Boys and Girls Library





**SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>		<b>PAYMENTS</b>	
Bond Interest .....	\$ 60.20	Books Purchased .....	\$ 42.26
Bank Interest .....	.12	To Capital Account .....	18.06
	<u>\$ 60.32</u>		<u>\$ 60.32</u>

**CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Investments, January 1st, 1951	\$4,300.00	Books Purchased	\$ 388.87
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1951	175.31	Investments, December 31st, 1951	4,700.00
Donations	150.00	Dominion Bank, December 31st,	1951 awaiting
New Investments	400.00	investment	4.79
Balance after books purchased	68.35		
	<u>\$5,093.66</u>		<u>\$5,093.66</u>

**CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT**

<b>RECEIPTS</b>		<b>PAYMENTS</b>	
Bond Interest .....	\$ 131.06	Books Purchased .....	\$ 63.32
Bank Interest .....	.61	To Capital Account .....	68.35
	<u>\$ 131.67</u>		<u>\$ 131.67</u>

Subject to completion of audit  
by the City Auditor

R. L. CHARLES,  
*Head of Business Department*

## USE OF BOOKS DURING 1951

	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Beaches</i>	<i>Bloor and Gladstone</i>	<i>Danforth</i>	<i>Deer Park</i>	<i>Earls court</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>East York</i>	<i>Gerrard</i>
General Works.....		1,651	309	785	398	611	227	288	2,426	153
Philosophy.....		8,559	1,628	1,157	1,758	1,599	917	896	877	682
Psychology.....		3,719	801	548	909	700	670	486	556	327
Religion.....		6,962	1,019	651	1,128	1,167	734	684	741	371
Sociology.....		18,375	2,772	2,349	2,763	2,768	1,960	1,810	1,605	1,644
Language.....		1,517	211	149	117	285	96	126	94	64
Natural Science.....		11,138	2,029	1,757	2,305	1,838	1,690	1,762	1,658	1,344
Useful Arts.....		23,759	5,104	4,359	6,669	4,664	4,671	4,334	4,971	3,916
Engineering.....		4,679	1,129	1,157	1,638	625	1,134	1,262	1,095	1,040
Gardening.....		1,999	625	334	726	600	669	702	929	411
Fine Arts.....		15,640	4,080	1,916	3,356	3,718	2,021	2,208	2,636	2,134
Music.....		*22,453	349	419	392	582	291	266	178	331
Amusements.....		10,609	2,520	1,851	2,949	2,687	1,810	2,083	2,082	1,660
Literature.....		15,057	4,367	2,185	4,031	4,554	2,647	2,247	2,112	1,800
Poetry.....		6,392	787	578	836	1,060	513	565	663	451
Drama.....		9,759	2,215	1,162	1,416	2,182	641	1,111	796	884
History.....		19,910	5,023	4,199	6,096	5,933	3,885	4,108	3,354	3,873
Travel.....		19,574	6,770	3,984	7,213	8,335	4,614	4,271	3,906	3,026
Biography.....		28,891	8,448	5,924	9,494	10,395	6,018	6,528	5,788	4,409
Total Non-fiction.....		230,643	50,186	35,464	54,194	54,303	35,208	35,737	36,467	28,520
Fiction.....		141,120	61,664	50,141	84,188	88,261	50,529	41,984	47,729	40,206
Other Languages.....		27,645	494	613	420	1,360	248	187	104	198
Total Adult.....		399,408	112,344	86,218	138,802	143,924	85,985	77,908	84,300	68,924
Boys and Girls.....		107,360	64,079	68,334	78,045	23,820	88,067	62,031	191,867	85,928
Hosp. for Sick Children.....		15,329								
Schools.....		681,281								
Settlements.....		30,997								
Total Boys and Girls.....		824,967	64,079	68,334	78,045	23,820	88,067	62,031	191,867	85,928
Reference.....	†264,015									
Grand Total.....	264,015	1,224,375	176,423	154,552	216,847	167,744	174,052	139,939	276,167	154,852
Total for 1950.....	278,407	1,199,347	176,562	158,589	225,866	171,500	178,212	138,111	224,965	156,120

\*Music Library

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

‡Hospital for Sick Children's Library opened May 1, 1951

# USE OF BOOKS DURING 1951

<i>High Park</i>	<i>George H. Locke Memorial</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Queen Elizabeth Hospital</i>	<i>Queen and Lisgar</i>	<i>Riverdale</i>	<i>Runnymede</i>	<i>Runnymede Hospital</i>	<i>Sunnybrook Hospital</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Wychwood</i>	<i>Yorkville</i>	<i>Total</i>
295	516	326	712	272	382	535	273	2,247	313	333	339	13,391
822	3,611	1,548	27	630	874	1,580	2	274	929	1,394	1,356	31,120
780	1,293	682	27	257	474	1,029		139	492	790	401	15,080
693	2,306	969	155	281	616	981	31	189	535	751	748	21,712
2,318	6,297	2,365	114	1,490	1,961	3,338	20	866	1,681	2,440	2,768	61,704
175	401	227	28	140	119	178	5	272	165	226	116	4,711
2,056	4,908	1,777	129	1,313	1,412	2,587	62	888	1,268	1,534	1,800	45,255
4,634	12,331	4,358	100	3,032	4,187	6,639	93	1,405	3,912	4,000	4,935	112,073
1,147	1,824	778	4	775	1,059	1,087	2	486	1,107	870	734	23,632
701	2,211	685	46	198	284	715	26	555	744	615	643	14,418
2,786	8,784	3,722	107	1,675	1,973	4,779	45	1,967	2,116	3,496	3,047	72,206
416	1,031	495	4	215	340	473	1	139	224	412	412	29,423
2,042	5,780	2,255	39	1,421	1,645	2,977	24	954	1,646	2,035	1,754	50,823
3,241	7,817	3,671	256	1,532	2,026	4,674	105	924	2,492	4,282	3,937	73,957
614	1,454	661	51	344	489	820	12	306	430	678	577	18,281
1,139	2,876	1,381	19	509	873	1,604	9	362	767	1,752	1,502	33,019
5,314	10,192	4,891	285	3,060	3,788	6,588	86	3,574	4,221	5,014	4,671	108,065
5,546	15,204	5,907	890	2,790	3,817	8,073	541	4,068	4,558	5,690	6,840	125,617
7,025	18,865	7,544	823	4,270	5,558	9,121	240	2,626	5,083	8,991	8,617	164,658
41,744	107,701	44,242	3,816	24,264	31,877	57,778	1,577	22,241	32,683	45,303	45,197	1,019,145
56,488	130,345	69,529	8,056	28,613	36,202	76,848	2,355	27,193	40,685	66,439	55,336	1,203,911
1,285	1,021	426	59	1,264	367	331	1	248	1,130	570	601	38,572
99,517	239,067	114,197	11,931	54,141	68,446	134,957	3,933	49,682	74,498	112,312	101,134	2,261,628
39,204	93,269	39,555		53,474	64,824	47,185			32,348	46,611	30,084	1,216,085
												5,329
												681,281
												30,997
39,204	93,269	39,555		53,474	64,824	47,185			32,348	46,611	30,084	1,933,692
												264,015
138,721	332,336	153,752	11,931	107,615	133,270	182,142	3,933	49,682	106,846	158,923	131,218	4,459,335
146,236	331,043	155,882	12,464	91,427	139,258	183,123	3,364	47,400	102,558	161,802	132,905	4,415,141

# CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1951

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Earlscourt	Eastern	East York	Gerrard	High Park	George H. Locke Memorial	Northern	Queen and Lasgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Vorville	Total
General Works.....	50	7	5	5	7	6	3	61	4	7	9	4	3	2	6	4	4	4	4	5	136
Philosophy.....	170	33	35	46	46	43	24	37	25	25	53	27	18	18	39	10	11	26	40	27	723
Religion.....	122	16	14	24	20	16	8	15	5	19	45	19	19	14	26	1	16	14	19	17	423
Sociology.....	325	52	58	77	62	40	47	52	47	58	107	59	41	49	64	30	1	43	59	60	1,285
Language.....	15	1	1	7	5	2	3	5	1	4	4	7	4	3	2	9	1	6	4	1	777
Natural Science.....	212	56	37	61	40	34	31	45	32	42	88	43	29	40	67	14	7	28	48	46	935
Useful Arts.....	610	151	117	198	97	120	100	182	105	112	272	117	80	89	188	45	21	103	117	122	2,764
Fine Arts.....	*914	146	67	131	104	90	68	152	71	77	244	98	58	88	157	44	11	52	91	118	2,629
Literature.....	590	157	85	115	168	73	62	113	87	76	194	100	70	64	131	29	39	70	94	114	2,627
History.....	345	115	76	119	116	103	74	144	79	87	164	101	73	80	111	76	21	74	92	104	2,000
Travel.....	355	151	98	159	255	99	72	94	74	112	230	120	76	106	153	79	44	80	109	130	2,502
Biography.....	492	144	106	160	161	103	95	112	98	127	290	121	99	88	148	55	72	95	143	130	2,728
Fiction.....	2,327	1,056	758	1,205	1,202	776	675	686	746	867	1,554	986	591	610	1,062	471	661	696	994	875	15,112
Other Languages.....	991	25	37	5	49	1	12	6	8	96	51	6	54	6	9	21	8	115	23	16	1,567
Reference.....	.....	9	9	34	2	6	8	19	6	31	51	6	6	6	10	4	9	7	34	18	246
Total Adult.....	7,518	2,119	1,502	2,346	2,334	1,512	1,282	1,723	1,388	1,740	3,370	1,840	1,208	1,273	2,185	871	929	1,422	1,871	1,764	38,474
Boys and Girls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for Sick Children.....	12,971	795	1,049	990	379	1,466	706	5,188	1,298	641	809	524	944	1,102	623	.....	.....	556	571	346	15,770
Schools.....	8,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,127
Settlements.....	739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,136
Grand Total.....	20,601	2,914	2,551	3,336	2,713	2,978	1,988	16,911	2,686	2,381	4,179	2,364	2,152	2,375	2,808	871	929	1,978	2,442	2,110	64,356

\*Including 464 in Music Library

†Property of East York Township—not included in totals of this table  
Including initial stock of Hospital for Sick Children's Library

†Boys and Girls House

# CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	Beaches	Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Earlscourt	Eastern	East York	Gerrard	High Park	George H. Locke Memorial	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	1,928	51	42	44	33	56	45	146	29	41	78	60	44	47	46	13	14	34	34	42	2,681
Philosophy.....	2,297	277	279	332	253	302	231	212	259	298	529	332	233	268	360	62	39	274	307	331	7,263
Religion.....	4,842	168	203	206	161	268	128	122	119	157	402	195	142	173	175	31	67	129	163	200	7,939
Sociology.....	9,411	567	559	542	462	590	499	276	430	499	1,002	723	503	529	563	140	32	491	546	551	18,639
Language.....	457	32	39	34	44	32	42	23	23	36	67	55	37	38	37	31	8	37	38	44	1,131
Natural Science.....	3,695	503	480	557	358	660	482	305	479	489	920	603	474	463	585	148	52	459	520	538	12,465
Useful Arts.....	8,633	1,513	1,362	1,669	930	1,732	1,511	960	1,386	1,407	2,218	1,389	1,292	1,318	1,464	316	111	1,268	1,332	1,386	32,437
Fine Arts.....	1,607	1,195	1,377	1,174	1,259	1,132	1,132	784	1,059	1,293	2,158	1,337	931	1,130	1,580	423	62	870	1,327	1,331	52,813
Literature.....	15,444	1,473	1,291	1,225	1,273	1,234	1,277	595	1,017	1,203	2,029	1,488	1,144	1,197	1,241	313	214	940	1,461	1,286	36,750
History.....	10,236	888	973	878	766	1,071	923	373	750	928	1,202	1,289	867	850	1,035	391	273	840	926	847	25,713
Travel.....	11,116	888	992	1,022	891	1,052	913	513	809	1,044	1,472	1,105	962	880	1,101	414	299	852	1,047	1,251	28,110
Biography.....	14,428	1,324	1,300	1,226	1,233	1,263	1,584	730	1,048	1,333	1,978	1,779	1,250	1,074	1,384	356	390	1,016	1,264	1,452	36,682
Fiction.....	14,931	4,370	4,844	5,737	5,180	4,408	5,161	3,898	4,973	5,251	7,983	6,335	5,616	4,656	5,905	2,609	3,683	4,398	5,579	4,959	106,578
Other Languages.....	6,019	145	130	122	309	66	104	18	84	291	224	141	239	135	151	27	20	178	151	144	8,680
Reference.....	150	328	81	163	81	190	165	81	151	178	165	300	156	166	154	69	70	267	179	210	5,142
Total Adult.....	135,005	13,936	14,017	15,134	13,148	14,183	14,197	9,036	12,616	14,448	22,427	17,131	13,890	12,924	15,781	5,343	5,134	12,053	14,874	14,772	381,013
Boys and Girls.....	†14,968	9,293	9,567	9,564	5,888	11,584	8,033	21,340	8,849	6,467	10,467	7,406	6,515	7,132	7,589	.....	.....	7,940	7,292	5,404	143,958
Hospital for Sick Children.....	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,201
Schools.....	59,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,764
Settlements.....	8,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,702
Grand Total.....	219,640	23,229	23,584	24,698	19,036	25,767	22,230	30,376	21,465	20,915	32,894	24,537	20,405	20,056	23,370	5,343	\$5,134	19,993	22,166	20,176	594,638

\*Including 25,223 in Music Library

†Property of East York Township—not included in totals of this table

‡Including 133 books transferred from Pool stock to Travelling Branch

†Boys and Girls House

## BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

### BOOK STOCK AT DECEMBER, 1950:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i> .....				*587,507
<i>Reference Library:</i>				
Reference .....	191,688			
Patents .....	18,222			
John Ross Robertson Room .....	22	209,932	797,439	

### ADDITIONS DURING 1951:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i> .....				64,356
<i>Reference Library:</i>				
Reference .....	4,016			
Patents .....	17	4,033	68,389	

### DEDUCTIONS DURING 1951:

<i>Circulating Libraries:</i>				
Lost and paid for .....	1,064			
Otherwise withdrawn and written off .....	56,161	57,225		
<i>Reference Library:</i>				
Withdrawn .....	1,350			
<i>John Ross Robertson Room:</i>				
Transferred to Reference .....	2	1,352	58,577	

### BOOK STOCK AT DECEMBER, 1951:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i> .....				594,638
<i>Reference Library:</i>				
Reference .....	194,354			
Patents .....	18,239			
John Ross Robertson Room .....	20	212,613	807,251	

### PICTURES AND FILMS:

Educational films available, December, 1951 .....	372
Pictures in Loan Collections, December, 1951 .....	389,497
*Including 133 books transferred from Pool stock to Travelling Branch	