READING IN TORONTO 1955

ANNUAL REPORT

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

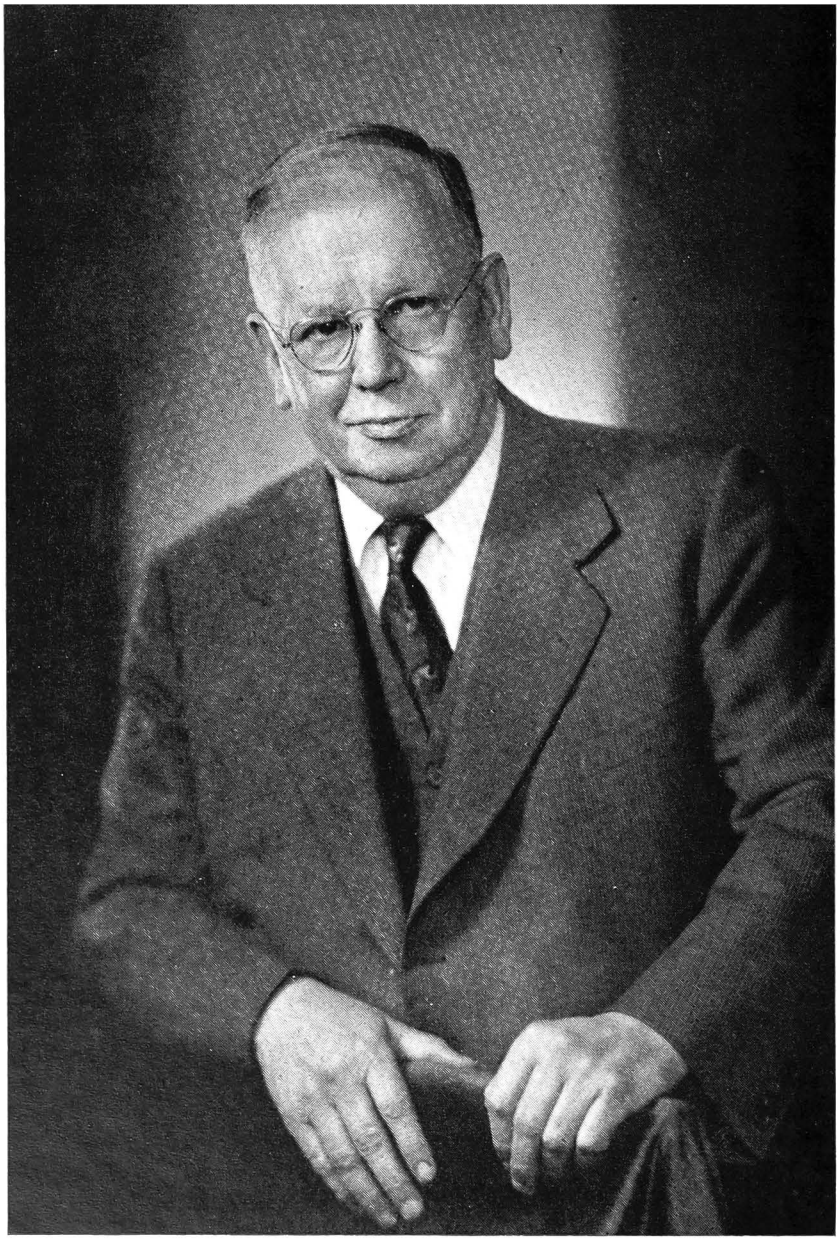
ANNE M. WRIGHT

READING IN TORONTO

1955

"Libraries are the collected memory of mankind."

— VISCOUNT SAMUEL



JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C.
Chairman: The Toronto Public Library Board, 1955

READING IN TORONTO 1955

Being the Seventy-second 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, 1953
Controller Wm. J. Wadsworth 1945
Ernest E. Woollon (Feb.-Sept.) 1947
John M. Bennett, M.A., Ph.D. ..... (Oct.-Dec.) 1947, 1948, 1954
Mrs. John W. Falkner 1949
Charles M. Carrie 1950
Albert Taylor 1951
Mrs. H. E. McCullagh 1952
John E. Corcoran, Q.C. 1955

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

1955

JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C., *Chairman*

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.
JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.
MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER
ALBERT TAYLOR
MRS. H. E. MCCULLAGH
MRS. PETER SANDIFORD
ALBERT G. CRANHAM
CONTROLLER DAVID A. BALFOUR

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. PETER SANDIFORD, *Chairman*

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.
JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.
MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER
ALBERT TAYLOR
MRS. H. E. MCCULLAGH
JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C.
ALBERT G. CRANHAM
CONTROLLER DAVID A. BALFOUR

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. 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., F.L.A.

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN

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

LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Reference Library

214 College Street. Open every weekday from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; on Sundays, October 15th to May 15th, 1.30 to 5 p.m.

Boys and Girls House

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

Central Circulating Library

20 St. George Street. Open 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., including Music Library. 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

40 St. Clair Avenue East, at Alvin 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.

Downtown Branch

39 King Street West, near Bay. Open every day but Saturday, from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

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 2 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 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Parliament Street Branch

406-410 Parliament Street, 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.

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.

St. Clements 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.

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.

John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collections

20 St. George Street (entrance through Circulating Library). Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

East York

East York Public Library, 833 Coxwell Avenue, at Mortimer. 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).

Forest Hill

Forest Hill Public Library, Chaplin Crescent, north of Eglinton Avenue. Open Monday and Friday 2 to 8 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday 2 to 6 p.m. (Administered on behalf of Forest Hill Village).

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

130 Dunn Avenue. Library open 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; Ewart House; House of Providence; Ina Grafton Gage United Church Home; Julia Greenshields Home; Lambert Lodge; Laughlen Lodge; Strachan House; Sunset Lodge Aged Ladies' Home; Tweedsmuir House. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop; Humewood House; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Mount Sinai Hospital; Victor Home; William E. Coutts Co., Ltd.

ADDITIONAL BOYS AND GIRLS LIBRARIES

Hospital for Sick Children

University Avenue. Library open and wards visited on Tuesday and Thursday.

St. Christopher House Library

67 Wales Avenue. Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.30 to 5 p.m.

University Settlement Library

23 Grange Road. Open Tuesday and Thursday, 2.30 to 5 p.m.

School Libraries

Libraries are administered in the following schools:

Brant Street; Bruce; Davenport; Davisville; Earl Beatty; Eglinton; Essex; General Mercer; Grace; Hodgson; Maurice Cody; Morse Street; Niagara; Oriole Park; Perth Avenue; Queen Victoria; Rose Avenue; Rosedale; Sackville; St. Brigid's; St. Clair; St. Mary's; Shirley; Sunny View; Whitney.

East York Boys and Girls Libraries

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

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

Western Branch—William Burgess School. Open Monday, 1.30 to 5 p.m. and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Selwyn-St. Clair School Branch. Open Monday, Tuesday and 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 Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Westwood Junior High School Branch. Open Monday, 1 to 4.30 p.m., Thursday, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

Business Office Telephone, WAlnut 2-1151 (connecting all Departments of the Central building). After 5.30 p.m. direct connections are made as shown by the telephone directory.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1955

To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

In the Annual Report for 1955 from the librarian in charge of the Parliament Street Branch, there is the following: "A student from De La Salle school had a sheet of instructions issued to Grade 9. According to it, each student was to provide himself with gym shoes, swimming trunks, and a library card." This co-operative effort on the part of the schools and the library to preserve and enlarge the heritage of good literature for the boys and girls of this City against the incursions so prevalent today such as TV, comics, and so forth, is of great interest to me as a former member of the Board of Education, and as a member of this Board. I would like therefore to report on this activity, and the Chief Librarian has kindly agreed to report on the other activities of the libraries for the past year which might normally appear in the Chairman's Report.

These activities fall into three headings:

(1) The Boys and Girls Rooms in our libraries,

(2) The school libraries,

(3) The organized visits of school classes to the various branch libraries.

(1) It is the policy of the Toronto Public Library Board to provide books for the children of Toronto, wherever they may live in the city, and it is their belief that the children of Toronto can be served best through the use of the eighteen children's rooms which are now in existence in various parts of the city. Here the children will find large and varied collections of books to choose from, pleasant well-equipped rooms in which to browse at leisure and a trained staff of librarians to help them in their choice of reading matter.

(2) School libraries. In a large and rapidly growing city sometimes the distance is too great for a child to make use of the library in the district, or the traffic hazards are such that small children cannot go to the library unless they are accompanied by an adult. In these cases, the Library Board in co-operation with the Toronto Board of Education has undertaken to provide

libraries in the local schools. Such libraries are, in effect, small branch libraries and are open one or more days a week (according to the population of the particular school) to provide these children with library service.

These libraries are not "school" libraries in the academic sense of the word, that is, the choice of material is not limited to instructional material, nor is the selection of books determined by the prescribed course of study, although the books may serve some good purposes in this regard. The book collection in a school library may be smaller but it is basically the same as those to be found in any children's room throughout the city. There are factual books; there are books which will enlarge a child's understanding of what he is studying at school, but primarily the books are chosen with the object of introducing boys and girls to books which will stimulate the growth of their minds and their imaginations and which will offer them the kind of satisfaction to be found in reading for its own sake.

The operation of school libraries presents certain problems of administration, working as one must on a "split-time" schedule. In a school which may circulate 1,000 - 1,200 books in a short space of time, it is difficult to create the feeling of leisure and quiet enjoyment which should accompany such an undertaking. The librarians try on every possible occasion to talk to the children about books, to tell the children stories, etc., but it is difficult to arrange this in a schedule which brings a new group of children to the library every twenty minutes of the day. Such service cannot reproduce or be a substitute for the larger book collections and the more individual service that can be provided in a regular children's library. When such a library is available it seems desirable that children should be introduced to it, so that they may enjoy the benefits that it offers and so that they may come to realize that reading is not something that necessarily begins and ends with one's years of formal education.

Thirty years ago the Toronto Public Library Board established its first school library. Since that time thirty-two others have been set up, and of these twenty-six are in operation at the present time. Twenty-four are in schools directed by the Toronto Board of Education and two by the Separate School Board. One library, at

Palmerston, is closed temporarily while new accommodation is being built. When Sunny View School for crippled children was opened, the library at Wellesley School (which served both regular and special classes) was withdrawn, with the entire support of the principal. This principal had been in schools which had libraries and those which had none. She preferred to have the classes in her school pay monthly visits to their nearest branch. She said that nothing was more pleasing to her than to see the children's "shining faces" when they came back from a library visit and that library service within the school never provided the sense of excitement and enthusiasm which was aroused by an expedition to the library.

With the opening this year of the new Parliament Street Branch, which is to serve the residents of lower Ward 2, the children from five schools were introduced to their new library. In order not to make too abrupt a change, the school libraries continued to circulate books on a diminishing scale during the first five months of the year. During this time Parliament Street children's room began to establish itself in the district by inviting teachers to bring classes to it from these schools to introduce the pupils to their new library. Two hundred and three classes have visited the library since its opening and 62,128 books have been circulated to these children, although the school libraries of the district were in operation for almost half that time. The teachers who have made use of this opportunity were enthusiastic about these visits, and the principals have spoken of the excellent co-operation that they have received from the staff of the Parliament Street children's room.

(3) This brings us to the third part, namely, the visits paid by classes to their branch libraries. During 1955, 3,830 classes came to the various libraries, an increase of 370 over the previous year. This practice was established at the request of teachers of children who were too small to come to the library alone, or teachers who felt that some of their pupils needed stimulation of this kind. It has grown from 770 classes in 1938 to 3,830 classes in 1955. Librarians visited and talked to children in 527 classes which were, for various reasons, unable to visit their branch library.

Librarians are glad of the opportunity these class visits offer. There is an advantage in having small homogeneous groups of children together at one time. It means that more children can be given individual attention, and that books appropriate to their interests and enthusiasms of the moment can be shown to them and talked about. One teacher has asked, for instance, that the librarian talk about and read poetry to her class, with the result that 34 books of poetry went home with her children that day. "What is most encouraging", says one librarian, "is the fact that such visits do not tend to be the children's only contact with the library. Many children come at least once and some oftener between class visits." This is, of course, the objective of every children's librarian—to make the class visit an occasion for stimulating a child's interest in reading, so that it becomes a necessary part of his life. Evidence that this is so is welcomed when it comes to the librarian's attention, as, for example, it did recently. In one city school, classes (from III to VII) visit the library regularly once a month. Grade VIII, due to school pressure, was not able to participate in this programme, yet it is evident that these children continue to read after any outside pressure has been removed. In a count taken recently in this group, there were 107 books in the hands of 76 grade VIII children — an average of 1.5 books per child—a most encouraging sign, because our hope is to develop life-long readers and users of books. Nothing is more likely to assure this than for children to become regular users of the public library.

You will appreciate the importance of this development to the boys and girls of our City and of its great interest to the teachers and librarians. We are fortunate in this city that schools and libraries should have developed this splendid type of co-operation, and I would like to convey to the Board of Education and to the teachers and principals who have had a part in this effort, and to the librarians and their assistants, the Board's appreciation for their enthusiastic efforts during the past year.

JOHN E. CORCORAN,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1955

To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

The year 1955 began auspiciously with the opening of the new Parliament Street Branch Library on January 12th. It is situated near the northern end of the Regent Park redevelopment. The Library Board had for years been looking for a suitable site in this vicinity, but in vain. One was unexpectedly made available by the straightening of the "jog" in Gerrard Street where it crosses Parliament Street. A triangular piece of land was left vacant when buildings had been demolished to allow the alteration in the street. The city ceded this land to the Library Board in two parcels at a cost of one dollar each, although the assessed value of the land is $2,622.

The library was declared open by Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L., who gave a witty, wise and perfectly delightful address. The architect was Mr. Arthur H. Eadie, F.R.A.I.C., the general contractors were Messrs. Bradford-Hoshal Associates Ltd. Messrs. Jas. F. Gillanders Co. Ltd. carried out the woodwork. The building, equipment, and original stock of books cost approximately $177,000.

As in recent years, six chartered librarians from Britain served as internes on the staff for one year, and two remained for a second year. This is a most successful project from our point of view, and the internes all seemed equally happy about it.

Owing to the falling off in book-borrowing during July and August especially at week-ends, the Board authorized the closing of all libraries at 6 p.m. on Saturdays during those two months. No criticism was received from readers.

In November the Board authorized the removal of the restrictions on the number of books which could be taken by one person and on the removal of the distinction between non-fiction and fiction. It is too early as yet to report on the results of this change.

The chief librarian, along with Mr. Leonard W. Brockington, the Chairman of the Press Gallery in Ottawa, and two members of the Press Gallery, was appointed a trustee of The Bowater Awards for outstanding journalism.

The following members of the staff retired on pension on reaching the age limit:

Irene Belcher
Marjorie Colbeck
Maud Harvey
Violet Hyland

Throughout the year the Board has continued its work on an improved pension plan and it is now believed that the project is reaching finalization.

The Canadian Library Association Conference was held at Saskatoon in June and was attended by Mrs. Peter Sandiford and the chief librarian. The Ontario Library Association Conference was held at Fern Cottage, Atherley, in May and was attended by Mrs. John W. Falkner and Mrs. Peter Sandiford.

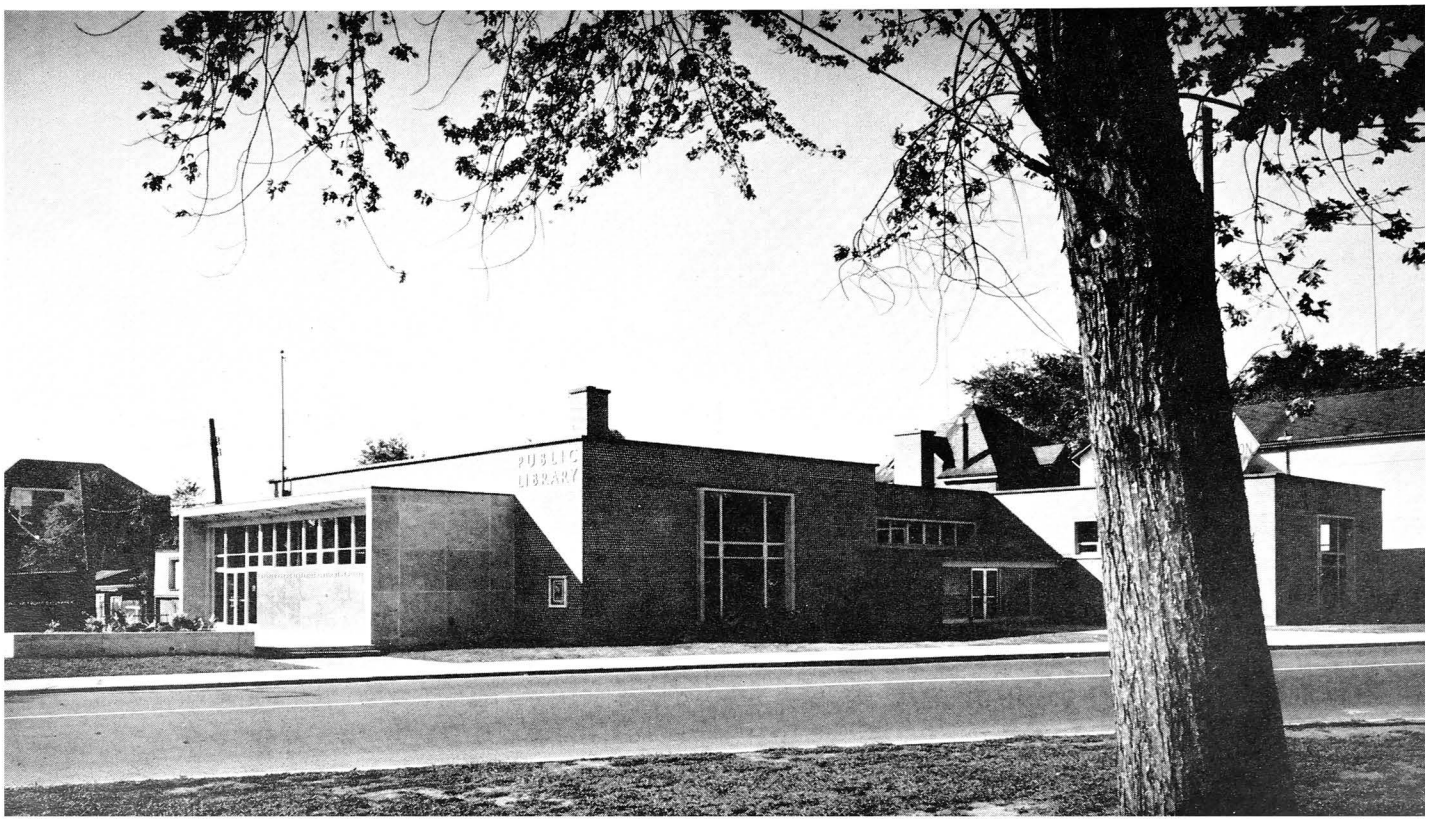
The Osborne Collection has been greatly enhanced by the acquisition of three special rarities. The earliest in date is 1590: Laurence Vaux's "A catechisme of Christian doctrine necessarie for children and ignorante people"; but two other books rank with the rarest treasures in the whole range of children's literature.

In 1796 there was published "The parent's assistant", by Maria Edgeworth, in three volumes. No copies of this first edition are known to have survived. A second edition was published later in the same year, also in three volumes. A few copies of Part 1 are recorded. Part 2, vol. 1 was reported as no longer extant; and the Bodleian Library seemed to have the only surviving copy of Part 2, vol. 2. The Osborne Collection now possesses the only known copy of Part 2, vol. 1, and one of the only two known copies of Part 2, vol. 2.

Other valuable additions have been made during the year by purchases and by gifts. The Board offer their sincere gratitude to all the donors.

Along with some other public libraries, we introduced shopping bags lettered "Toronto Public Libraries." We sell them at 5 cents each, a fraction over cost, and they give the double service of book protection in bad weather and publicity.

The entire staff, with the exception of two, shared in the 3½% adjustment of pay rates parallel with that granted to civic employees and dated back to April 1st.



Parliament Street Branch: Opened 12 January, 1955

The year ended, as it began, with the opening of an additional library. The Forest Hill Public Library was opened on December 5th. It is administered for the Forest Hill Public Library Board by the Toronto Public Library Board under similar provisions as for East York Public Library.

I take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the staff for their conscientious and enthusiastic work. No chief librarian ever worked with a finer staff.

CHARLES R. SANDERSON,
Chief Librarian

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

Who used the libraries in 1955 and why? This is one particular question the librarians responsible for adult home reading services decided they would consider, purely from a practical point of view, in summing up their year's work. Too often conscientious librarians are prone to bemoan the comparitively small proportion of the adult population that actually invests in a library card. They find it scant consolation, if not irrelevant, to recall that only a small percentage of citizens accept their responsibility for keeping democracy alive by even exercising their vote. Naturally we want to do everything possible to encourage a wider use of the libraries, yet over the years this question becomes increasingly insistent — Would it not be more realistic to accept the fact that universal library membership is an ideal as yet far from realization? Is it not possible that, considering our limited budget with all its implications, we might contribute more to the fulfilment of our objective by concentrating on more effective service to the people who already use and value the libraries?

In very many instances it is not only the actual reader of the book who is influenced by its contents. One reads between the lines in the homely story: "Recently a woman came to us for books on baby care. She had been left with the sole responsibility of a small baby when the mother, her sister, was sent to a sanitarium". We realize that the usefulness of our books extends far beyond the city's limits when, for example, they are borrowed by CBC staff, "who could scarcely function in their play productions,

with all the costumes and background sets, or in their readings and adaptations, without the material borrowed daily from our circulating libraries, and from the Music Library and the Picture Collection." We catch a glimpse of tomorrow's world in another report of "students from secondary schools looking up material for the model assembly of the United Nations to be held in the Provincial Parliament Buildings in January." The most distant ripple extends so far that the initial stimulus is frequently forgotten. The very multiplicity and accessibility of books increases the danger that they may be taken for granted, and their importance as the primary tools of our culture overlooked.

Among the librarians there is a growing emphasis on our need to gain wisdom in developing the "give and take" between librarian and reader. The reluctance of many enquirers to reveal their actual problem is a common characteristic. Following his request for a life of Sir Wilfred Laurier, an elderly man was leafing through the book, obviously not finding what he sought. A friendly question by the librarian led to the whispered confidence: "What I really wanted was a book that would tell me the date of Queen Victoria's death. You see, I have to prove my age for the old age pension, and if I can find out when the Queen died, I can prove I was such and such an age at that time." One librarian expresses her conviction about the relationship with readers as follows: "The really vital part of our work is that dealing directly with the dreams, imaginings, curiousities, fears and hopes of individual human beings. When someone asks: 'Can you find me a picture of a corner cupboard? I'm going to build one', that request can be promptly satisfied with what might be called mechanical efficiency. But when someone says tentatively and half-embarrassed: 'I want to read a book that is really a classic,' or 'I think I'd like to read some philosophy but I don't know where to begin,' the librarian must be ready with both her understanding of human nature and her knowledge of books, as the mind and personality of one individual reacts to the mind and personality of another individual."

Each year, no matter what new trends are noted in the librarians' reports, the importance of the individual still remains the central factor. The recognition of the individual is not dependent

on a lavish budget, or on the latest mechanical devices (welcome though they too may be). It is both a challenge and an encouragement to realize that the key to successful service lies in the hands of the librarian, for every reader who has been satisfied on his first or his five hundredth visit to the library is more effective in public relations than the most elaborate display.

The experience of the new Parliament Street Branch, opened in January, 1955, seems to indicate that this library must expect to build up largely on contacts made inside the library. Shortly after the opening a definite plan was made to advertise the library in the community. Handbills (in the form of a personal invitation) were distributed to each apartment in Regent Park Housing Development (accommodating several thousand residents) and to houses on many streets, and posters were displayed in stores, businesses and offices. Yet the response to this particular activity was poor. However, 55,564 books were taken home by Parliament Street Branch adult readers in 1955. Even making allowance for some readers who transferred from other branches many thousands of books are being read and used because a new library opened. Another note from this library indicates how readers may be gained there. "In May and June we registered or transferred to the Adult Department 227 Grade 8 students. Since then we are frequently aware of a crowd of young people in the library. As the Grade 8 classes come on with no break in available library service, we should build up a more library conscious community."

The initial question as to *who* used the libraries in 1955 seems to have been side tracked. As the librarians worked out the answer each found that her particular library's public formed a cross section of that community, and *who* and *why* seemed to become inevitably intermingled. The mechanic reads Plato, as well as consulting a technical handbook, the university professor enjoys the latest mystery story. The student, the housewife, the doctor, the new Canadian, the salesman (only the old rhyme "tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor" in its entirety can cover them all) may come to the library for a variety of reasons, defined or undefined. He may come for practical help with the countless techniques and skills needed for present day living (he may want to know how to qualify for a higher grade as an engineer, or how

to make a will). He may come searching for something that adds a new dimension to life itself — he may find it in fiction, in biography, in music, in science, in poetry. Incidentally three quite unrelated slants on poetry reading come to light in three different branch reports. At one branch a "Poetry Evening", with readings by a known author and radio personality attracted a large and appreciative audience, and better still awakened a renewed interest in the reading of poetry in that library. Another branch, commenting on the influence of an outstanding English teacher in a nearby collegiate, says: "Among the many excellent teen-age readers who come to the library, there are a surprising number who read poetry without the slightest coercion." And the librarian who supervises our library at the Mercer Reformatory for Women reports "about 30% of the prisoners read poetry". (To which the native of Lancashire would doubtless add "It goes to show!").

Trends in reading during 1955 do not break new ground. Statistically we continue in the direction of recent years, showing a small decrease in fiction, and a small increase in non-fiction and in foregin books circulation. But a comparison of 1955 with 1945 figures reveals the extent of the change that has taken place since the end of the war. During the past ten years fiction circulation has decreased by 4%, non-fiction has increased by 23%, and the circulation of books in other languages by 405%. The last figure points to one of our most pressing problems — the ordering, housing and distribution of books in their native languages for the use of Toronto's new arrivals from non-English-speaking countries.

TV still proves a strong drawing card to many who formerly looked to books for entertainment in their free hours, but the writers of today's fiction must accept some responsibility for this. Well written, reasonably optimistic new novels are in short supply. There is another angle to the TV question, and one busy branch sums it up: "Rather than being always a rival TV has become in many respects a stimulus to reading. We have people who write for TV, act for TV, and watch TV, and there is a keen demand for any books reviewed, biographies of people mentioned, and information on subjects discussed."

The Do it Yourself "movement" continues undiminished if one may judge by the demand for related books. Almost without

exception, the branches comment on this phase of modern life. High priority is still given to the enjoyment of Art books of all kinds, with the urge of the amateur artist for self expression merging into the appreciation of the works of great masters. Even the Music Library proves a happy hunting ground for enthusiastic amateurs as they seek help in "making violins, guitars, mouth-organs, electronic organs, xylophones, clavichords, pianos, and above all hi-fi sets." The record collection available in the Music Library for borrowing, and for listening on our equipment, is proving very popular. During 1955, its first complete year in operation, 6,626 records were rented to take home, and 9,955 records were played in the library.

An English librarian has written: "Books have no value in themselves. They are valuable only because they make more real, more interesting, more effective the other things that their readers are doing, thinking, feeling, and enjoying. Books are not a substitute for life, but an aid to living, whether that living be active or contemplative, creative, or recreational. They may well shape the readers' interest, perhaps, dominate their actions." The Circulation Division librarians of the Toronto Public Libraries heartily endorse his statement.

ANNE M. WRIGHT,
Head of Circulation Division

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

Since the end of the last century when reference service as we know it first became an established function of the public library, a great many different people have proposed definitions for reference work. One of the earliest, one of the simplest, and one which still expresses the fundamental idea, was voiced by William Child, the Reference Librarian of Columbia University in 1891. "By reference work", he said, "is meant simply the assistance given by a librarian to readers in acquainting them with the intricacies of the catalogue, in answering questions, and, in short doing anything and everything in his power to facilitate access to the resources of the library in his charge."

As time has gone on this basic definition has been amplified and expressed, perhaps, in more technical and erudite phrases.

As reference libraries have developed and become more complex, so have the definitions. It would be difficult, however, to find one, no matter how technical or how erudite, which did not have for its main idea the one expressed above.

The library — the librarian — the reader. These three must form an amalgam to produce a good reference library. The quality rather than the quantity of books is a measure of the library's usefulness. The selection of the material must be based on the needs of a wide variety of interests for an unlimited constituency, because the people who use a large reference library are not only those from the immediate locality but also scholars and researchers from near and far. For the former the library must provide the books suited to the cultural and commercial interests of its own city; for the latter it must develop those special collections which have grown up in the course of time and for which, perhaps, it has become well known. And for all its readers it must provide basic tools such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and the best examples of past and present literature in the amount which its budget can afford.

The organization and arrangement of the library must make it possible for any reader to obtain what he wants with the utmost dispatch. Sometimes the problems are such that the ingenuity and scholarship of both librarian and reader are taxed to the utmost; sometimes the problems appear inconsequential. Whether one or the other they are important to the reader, and the library must be prepared to handle them, as well as those falling between the two extremes. The members of a community who are not habitual users of the reference library, and they form a large majority, would be surprised to know how seriously the librarians undertake this task and the amount of work which is involved in providing information for their use.

Readers vary greatly not only in their requirements, but in their demands on the librarian's time, and in their abilities to use library tools and materials. It is necessary to differentiate between the trained investigator and the general reader, who often becomes bewildered with the complexities he finds and does not understand. Some people find it difficult to state their problems clearly. How many times, after questioning, does a reader say, "Well, what I

really want is —"! Some deliberately withhold the necessary details, especially if they consider them personal, and then the librarian must delve, as tactfully as possible, to get to the root of the matter.

More and more often we have the reader who expects the librarian to do the work which he should do himself. The discretion of the librarian is, of course, necessary in determining just how far to go and his judgment must be used in assessing the question and the needs of the reader. He must distinguish between the serious and the trivial, between the possible and the impossible. Otherwise an enormous amount of time is wasted. The tendency to over-help is an expression on the part of the librarian of that spirit of service which is so characteristic of librarians the world over.

The list of abilities demanded for the ideal librarian is a long one. Mr. J. I. Wyer in his book on *Reference Work* lists twenty-seven. Among these are intelligence, accuracy, dependability, mental curiosity, adaptability, perseverence, co-operativeness, initiative, poise, and patience. Obviously, no one person can combine all these qualities equally, any more than any one library can be an ideal reference library.

Ideals are worth having and keeping before us, even though at times we feel that we fall far short of them. The Toronto Reference Library subscribes to those qualities in library and librarian which go to make up the ideal and strives to reach it as much of the time as possible.

We append for the record the statistics for the year 1955.

Readers	165,919	Maps	342
Telephone calls	29,205	Newspaper volumes	941
Materials used:		Microfilm reels	631
Books	161,687	Manuscripts	220
Periodicals	50,188	Microfilm Service	
Current file	10,015	Prints made	474
Patents	460	Films made	313

It is again our duty and privilege to acknowledge the many kind gifts which members of the public have made to our collections.

LAURA E. LOEBER, *Head of Reference Division*

BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

The question of children's reading is one of the most inflammable topics of the day. It has been and is being thrashed out in public meetings, in the press, over the tea-cups. Everyone knows why children do not read. Not so much has been said about the children who do read. The fact of 2,054,489 books borrowed by the children of Toronto from its public libraries this year gives evidence that many do. It does not seem over-optimistic to suggest that these children find satisfaction in the books they read. Otherwise a steady level of borrowing would not be maintained, for what children do not like, they resist.

With this in mind, the children's librarians have been looking into the question of what books children want, what books they enjoy and to what degree these can be provided for them in our children's rooms. It is obvious that no children's library could, even if it were desirable, include all the books published for children each year, for of recent years the publishing of children's books has become one of the largest categories on any publisher's list.

To sort out what children want from what has been written for them is a formidable undertaking. Through careful reading of this year's output, together with the experience of recent years, the children's librarians have reached some conclusions in regard to present day tendencies in writing for children which may, to some extent, cast a light on some children's reluctance to read.

Children have always been the victims of adults in this regard. They must read what is provided for them or do without. This raises the question as to whether many authors and publishers today are trying to interest children who read books or adults who buy them. The best ones keep their audience in mind; but the less good, what about them? The general idea behind much publishing today seems to be "What fact has not been clearly stated?" "What idea has not yet been explained?" "What word might not yet be clear in its meaning?" The assumption is that no child is capable of knowing anything from his own experience. No child can sense a meaning by implication. No child has access to an intelligent adult who can answer his questions when they

arise. No child can be expected to wait for the growth of understanding before having a problem placed before him.

This curious tendency on the part of authors and publishers to ape some of the earlier ideas of writing for children may be due to their lack of historical sense. We think of the nineteenth century books for children as "quaint" and their didacticism as unsound. But are those written today (in the twentieth century idiom, of course) so different from those we frown on? One thing is sure, "These too shall pass" as did the moral tale, but in the meantime may not our children be submerged by books which Clifton Fadiman says are best described as "skilfully constructed, highly educational, carefully suited-to-age, morally sanitary, psychologically impeccable."

To look at any of the classes of books published this year will give evidence of both the good and bad tendencies of our era. One of the most prolific outputs is the picture book. Modern production provides the would-be picture-book buyer with a bewildering display of fine bookmaking, beautiful colour work and good design. These have an immediate appeal to anyone who picks them up, but if he stops to read one, or better still, reads one to a child, a better estimation of their effect on literary taste is revealed. Take, for example, those books about Johnny going shopping, or to the dentist, and read them to a child. He will listen politely — once. Or those books for very small children which undertake to explain to them such abstract notions as weight, or time, or motion. How do the children receive them? Passively, I should say. By the time a child has come to read them, he already knows much that they tell him from experience. He knows that he buys food at a store, that an elephant is heavier than a mouse, that a car goes faster than a horse. These are facts that become self-evident as a child grows. They are not clarified or made more interesting by being presented to him in the form of a picture book.

Another type of picture book in vogue today is designed to evoke various "moods" — books about darkness, wetness, affection, to name a few. They are beautifully illustrated, carrying through with skill the one idea presented in the text. They are competent, well-intentioned but, remote from the centre of a child's interest. He wants something to happen, he wants to under-

go some real experience and this "tone poem" technique leaves him quite unmoved. I cannot think of one of these books that would ever cause a reader to feel, as C. S. Lewis did of Beatrix Potter's *Squirrel Nutkin.* "It enamoured me of the very idea of autumn." They are too deliberate, too conscientious, too scaled to the writer's idea of what a child can feel, to permit the child of being "enamoured".

There are books written today that have this quality. If you have seen a group of children enter a library where H. A. Rey's *Curious George rides a bike* is on display, you will know what can happen. Immediately a shout goes up "Hello George," "Why there's old George." They know him, they love him. He is a friend, a hero. They are "enamoured" of the idea of George. But how hard it is to see that all the "Georges" and their kind are not buried under the weight of well-meaning, dreary picture books which at best can only give a moment's fleeting pleasure and at their worst only confirm an unwilling reader, that books are dull affairs.

To know how things work, what things are, is a natural instinct of children, and as such, deserves to be heeded. So all the hundreds of books that come out each year on birds and trees and animals, stars and nuclear physics have to be carefully considered.

Many of these are pleasant enough books, representing every possible phase of, say, plant or animal life, but children frequently turn down a most attractive book about a bird which depicts his whole family life, the dangers that beset him before he learned to fly, the "happily ever after" note on which he sets out to establish his own home and family. Eagerly they seize upon a good pocket-guide which tells them what they want to know, and which spares them the weariness of wading through a thin watery stream of semi-fiction, so clouded that it is difficult to distinguish the fact from the fancy. As animal stories these books lack vitality and their lack of content offends a child's intelligence. There is no drama, no creative force, no ability to hold a child as an animal story should. Compare the effect of some well-meaning life-history of a snake done in this way with the dramatic impact he feels on reading of the near tragedy of Seton's *Raggylug* or the high drama of Kipling's *Rikki Tikki Tavi.* These are stories of substance and

stature, books which impel and command interest and which hold a child in their thrall. Both the informational material and the dramatic are needed. But do we need all those half-hearted, undistinguished go-betweens on our shelves?

When it becomes known to the publishing world that children have accepted one kind of book, immediately the market is flooded with dozens of books, cut to the same pattern, aimed at the same audience, regardless of whether the particular aspect or subject has any justifiable interest for children. One could go on endlessly picking out subjects and themes that have been seized upon and developed and presented to the child of today. As one instance there are the books for children that deal with questions which have baffled and are continuing to baffle the adult world, in which children are given a too-easy answer to their problems. These books purport to represent life as it is to today's boys and girls. May they not be creating a false world which children will find all too soon has never existed? We have all decided that school stories are outmoded, that they are not true-to-life. But what have we put in their place? Instead of the emotion-packed school story atmosphere we have the lonely child (didn't the villian of the school story probably suffer from being rejected). We take up the cause of the underprivileged (wasn't it usually the girl whose clothes were not quite right who proved her worth in the long run). We offer superficial solutions to racial and social problems. To be sure, the situations have changed, the modes of expression are different, but are the problems and their solutions any more soundly stated in many of today's "realistic" stories?

But the picture is not entirely gloomy. Good books are being written; books which children will enjoy and cherish, books like E. B. White's *Charlotte's web,* Rumer Godden's *The dolls' house,* C. S. Lewis' Narnia cycle, René Guillot's *Companions of fortune,* and more recently William Mayne's *A swarm in May.* These are books which bring to boys and girls a genuine experience of life. They are books to read over and over, books that may in the years to come take their places beside the classics of a children's library. They are books which, as one boy put it, "give you memories."

It is a time-consuming, heart-breaking job, this hunting for the needle in the haystack, but it has to be done if we are going to

keep a children's library which is alive, which offers children a memorable experience. Boys and girls are not good at expressing just what they mean but sometimes we find them making discerning comments, as did one little girl who said as she left the library, "The library has taken the drab out of the day." It is our job to keep the "drab" out of the library.

JEAN THOMSON,
Head of Boys and Girls Division

THE CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

Twenty-five years in the "new" Cataloguing Department brings us to a time when it might be interesting and instructive to compare work statistics — interesting in the contrast of figures and instructive in the recollection of the "cause and effect".

In April, 1930 the Cataloguing Department moved into new quarters, just before the opening of the new Central Library. Naturally there was an increase in the number of new books processed for this new library, as well as a big effort in recataloguing old stock which was being added to Central's shelves. The Central catalogue was revised and over 56,000 cards filed in it during 1930. In that same year Runnymede Branch was opened, so, all in all, 1930 was a banner year for the Cataloguing Department. The 1930 statistics recorded 53,382 books catalogued for the Circulation Division with over 56,000 cards being filed in the Central catalogue alone. These figures, however, included 12 months output of fiction and 6 months of juvenile books, so that total non-fiction books catalogued for that year amounted to a little over 15,000, and the non-fiction cards filed in Central catalogue were a corresponding proportion of the 56,000 total, about 22,400.

Compare the 1955 figures as recorded in this 1955 report: 31,753 books catalogued (all non-fiction) and 107,618 cards filed in Circulating catalogues (23,186 in Central alone and again, all for non-fiction). In 1930 there were 17 branches or outlets for which books were catalogued and card catalogues provided. Now in 1955 these outlets have been increased to 23.

Persistent efforts to improve record keeping methods, as for example the introduction of a unit card form of shelf listing for Circulating books, and the benefits derived from better cataloguing tools over the twenty-five years have made possible this progress. New bibliographical aids such as the Library of Congress printed catalogue and the British National Bibliography as well as several special bibliographies, improved subject heading lists, and new editions of the Dewey classification have all proved boons to the cataloguing staff. Thanks perhaps to these, the 1955 staff of nineteen is carrying on the work of the 1930 staff of twenty-six. There is however, a very noticeable difficulty with which the nineteen are confronted — a backlog of cataloguing in current books and in recataloguing, particularly in Reference Library stock, which was unheard of twenty-five years ago when all the desks were filled in the Cataloguing Department.

Statistical Summary, 1955

Circulation Division		
New titles catalogued:		
Classed	2,912	
Foreign	1,283	
Music	226	
		4,421
Books catalogued		31,753
Cards filed in catalogues		107,618
Of these 23,186 were filed in Central catalogues.		
Reference Division		
New titles catalogued		1,551
Books catalogued		4,122
Pamphlets catalogued		16
Films catalogued		1
Library of Congress cards used		3,020
Cards filed in catalogues		25,050
Telephone enquiries answered		2,535

Dorothy A. Dingle,
Head of Cataloguing Department.

THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION

After more than forty years in the Public Library the John Ross Robertson Collection continues to draw regular visitors, many of whom are from other parts of Canada and the United States, to study the pictures.

An alcove of historical views of places which will be affected by the St. Lawrence Seaway proved of particular interest and a number of these were photographed to be used in a film on the Seaway. The bird paintings by William Pope were admired and compared to Audubon prints and the pencil sketches by Harlow White were carefully studied by students of Ontario pioneer life.

There was an increase in the number of pictures sketched or photographed for reproduction in books and periodicals and, for the first time, coloured moving pictures were made of a number of the items.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

An increased volume of work plus a number of staff changes have been instrumental in making 1955 one of the busiest years on record in the Department.

For the second year in succession the number of cards for new borrowers reached an all-time high. In 1955, 57,852 new cards were issued as against 56,618 in 1954 and 43,379 in 1944. In the mailing of overdue notices 2,000 more reminders were sent out to borrowers than in 1954, or a total of over 117,000 for the year.

Activity in other branches of the work was steady. There were approximately 400 less re-registrations obtained through our system of contacting lapsed borrowers. However the percentage of return from our letters was much the same, the difference occuring in the number of lapsed cards taken from the files.

CATHERINE LUND,
Head of Registration Department

Statistical Summary

New Registrations during 1955:			
Adult	38,024		
Boys and Girls	19,828		57,852
Re-registrations:			
Adult	14,571		
Boys and Girls	5,644		20.215
Renewed filled cards:			
Adult	9,325		
Boys and Girls	6,033		15,358
Lost cards replaced:			
Adult	6,139		
Boys and Girls	8,384		14,523
Boys and Girls transferring to Adult Dept.			
By transfer	1,623		
Applic. in Adult Dep.	1,019		2,642
Borrowers' notices of books overdue:			
Postcards:			
Adult	32,550		
Boys and Girls	36,035	68,585	
2nd notices:			
Adult	18,057		
Boys and Girls	16,446	34,503	
Final notices:			
Adult	6,777		
Boys and Girls	7,224	14,001	117,089
Cards cancelled for fines:			
Adult	4,065		
Boys and Girls	3,191		7,256
Applications cancelled and removed from files (Deceased, moved, etc.)			
Adult	1,080		
Boys and Girls	621		1,701
Change of address:			
Adult	9,619		
Boys and Girls	4,180		13,799
Revival letters:			
Taken from files and checked with Directory	26,545		
Letter mailed to borrowers still traceable	8,632		
New Library cards mailed to borrowers returning card	1,481		1,481
TOTAL REGISTRATION DEC. 31, 1955:			
Adult:			
City	204,470		
East York	7,209	211,679	
Boys and Girls:			
City	74,874		
East York	13,857	88,731	300.410

CIRCULATING PICTURE COLLECTION

This year there was an increase of over 5,200 in the number of pictures lent from the Collection, bringing the total number borrowed to 110,638. These represented more than 20,200 diversified subjects such as Sardi's restaurant; man-eating plants; an "iron-maiden"; cross section of the brain; plans of the Castle at Knossos; Ghosts; interior of the Bolshoi theatre; and Merry-go-round horses, as well as the usual subjects, history; countries of the world; biology; industry; architecture; portraits; reproductions of paintings and sculpture, and so on.

Over 22,300 clippings chosen from 2,000 magazines and books were added, bringing the total number of pictures available for circulation to 417,222.

We noted an increase in the number of pictures lent to daily and weekly newspapers. Once again we had regular calls from CBC Television. For many of the productions our material was used by the producers, the costume and set designers, the "make-up" staff, "Graphics" for backgrounds of titles, the property department for correct information about furniture, accessories, etc. and the "special effects" staff to assist in making properties.

As we have many calls for references on plays, operas and ballets, we made an index of all material which might apply and found this information very useful.

A particularly large number of people joined the Library this year in order to borrow pictures, and an increasing number of students from Teachers' College made regular use of the files. It was a busy year and we had the satisfaction of assisting a large number of people by supplying them with material necessary for the solution of their problems.

ELSPETH SMITH

Parliament Street Branch: Story Hour Room

BINDING AND BOOK REPAIR

STATISTICAL SUMMARY 1955

	Circulation Division	*Reference Division*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
Books repaired	27,417*	199	89	27,705
Books rebound	4,370	169	3	4,542
New books bound	973	425	23	1,421
Periodicals bound	182	644	—	826
Cases and portfolios made	—	—	70	70
Books discarded	1,262	—	—	1,262

* Including 124 for East York Public Library

TERENCE W. BARCLAY

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

The 1955 meetings were given over to the final revisions of the Constitution and a discussion of the proposed new pension plan. In May there was a splendid turn-out to hear Dr. Sanderson speak on the pension plan and other matters relating to the library. Once again the Staff contributed generously to the Red Feather Campaign and the Save the Children Fund.

KATHLEEN FINLAY, *Recording Secretary*

SHEILA A. EGOFF, *President*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1955

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1954	$557.50
Fees for the year 1955	494.00
Other sources	3.30
Petty Cash	5.00
	$1,059.80

PAYMENTS

Expenses of meetings	$153.88
Fees and donations	233.25
Gifts	28.00
Flowers	122.80
Bank charges	4.10
	$542.03
Balance on hand, Mar. 31, 1955	517.77
	$1,059.80

B. DERER, *Treasurer*

USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see tables on pages 38-39)

Reference	1955	1954
	270,774	279,407

Adult Circulating Libraries:	1955	1954
1. Central	421,636	430,812
2. George H. Locke Memorial	244,714	239.447
3. Deer Park	193,384	200,684
4. Downtown	182,176	184,164
5. Runnymede	109,673	124,892
6. Danforth	107,468	111,408
7. East York	106,197	107,437
8. St. Clements	103,881	106,745
9. Beaches	101,515	106,741
10. Wychwood	96,914	103,693
11. Yorkville	95,625	95,767
12. High Park	86,139	90,879
13. Bloor and Gladstone	72,696	75,815
14. Eastern	71,711	74,176
15. Western	68,883	75,255
16. Earlscourt	67,245	72,992
17. Parliament Street (Opened January 13, 1955)	55,564	—
18. Gerrard	51,223	54,876
19. Riverdale	49,733	63,362
20. Queen and Lisgar	47,336	54.559
21. Sunnybrook Hospital	43,715	45,668
22. Queen Elizabeth Hospital	13,990	13,315
23. Travelling Branch	3,336	2,810
24. Runnymede Hospital	3,084	3,070
25. Forest Hill (Opened December 5, 1955)	770	
26. John M. Innes Community Centre	451	1,089
	2,399,059	2,439,658

Boys and Girls Libraries:	1955	1954
1. Boys and Girls House	118,409	120,864
2. Gerrard	95,377	89,396
3. Locke	95,269	95,401
4. Earlscourt	84,397	86,705
5. Beaches	83,019	80,041
6. Bloor and Gladstone	77,949	77,838
7. Danforth	75,220	76,399
8. Eastern	69,806	76.787
9. Parliament	62,168	
10. Riverdale	61,811	66,503
11. Deer Park	50,631	51,377
12. Wychwood	47,072	45,999
13. High Park	45,202	45,756
14. Queen and Lisgar	43,832	43,791
15. St. Clements	39,197	40,643
16. Western	33,989	35,090
17. Runnymede	30,611	34,147
18. Yorkville	17,480	23,047
Settlements	35,579	34,739
Schools	653,742	753,273
Hospital for Sick Children	15,009	12,892
John M. Innes Community Centre	680	1,493
East York School Libraries	218,040	208,217
	2,054,489	2,100,398

	1955	1954
Gramophone Records (1954: Sep.-Dec. only)	16,581	3,495
Pictures	110,638	105,411

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Book Stock at December, 1954:			
Circulating Libraries		654,891	
Reference Library:			
Reference	199,940		
Patents	19,293		
John Ross Robertson Room	20	219,253	874,144
Additions during 1955:			
Circulating Libraries		*94,562	
Reference Library:			
Reference	4,128		
Patents	18	4,146	98,708
Deductions during 1955:			
Circulating Libraries:			
Lost and paid for	1,135		
Otherwise withdrawn and written off	79,288	80,423	
Reference Library:			
Withdrawn		2,382	82,805
Book Stock at December, 1955:			
Circulating Libraries		669,030	
Reference Library:			
Reference	201,686		
Patents	19,311		
John Ross Robertson Room	20	221,017	890,047

Pictures and Gramophone Records:

Pictures in Loan Collection, December, 1955	417,222
Gramophone Records in Music Library, December 1955	1,798

*Excluding 1,498 books transferred to Central, Parliament Street and Travelling Branches from Pool Stock.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 1955

RECEIPTS

Balance, 1st January 1955		$ 9,786.27
Fines	$ 51,167.61	
Readers' Cards	10,345.31	
Reserve Service	1,409.07	
Books Lost	1,083.45	
Books Damaged	183.75	
Bank Interest	127.34	
Waste Paper Sold	5.41	
Deer Park Rent	57,000.00	
Telephone Booth Rental	977.17	
Sundry Rents	914.00	
Packing Charges	17.85	
Legislative Grant	60,000.00	
Duplicate Service	1.87	
Records Rental	.33	183,233.16
City's Library Appropriation		1,165,082.00

PAYMENTS

Salaries and Wages (including Occasional Assistants)	$ 814,498.59
Retirement Allowances	3,837.50
Cumulative Sick Leave	5,738.72
Books Maps, Freight (including Commitments of $5,107.58)	144,539.27
Newspapers, Magazines and Learned Societies	5,460.73
Book Repair and Binding:	
Book Repair Wages	30,397.36
Book Repair Supplies	2,460.69
Outside Binding	18,273.40
Furniture and Equiment (including Commitments of $171.90)	4,358.19
Rent of Branch	10,000.00
Trucking and Transport Service:	
Delivery Service Wages	3,173.85
Maintenance and Repairs (including Commitments of $175.00)	410.55
Gas and Oil	512.47
Board Taxis and Staff Service	655.30
New Vehicle	2,033.65
John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collection	202.79
Printing, Stationery, and General Supplies:	
Cataloguing	1,172.00
Stationery, Forms	6,979.76
Branch and Department Supplies (including Commitments of $25.44)	3,194·18
Printing	1,872.23
Postage	4,187.00
Telephones	6,146.65
Petty Expense	509.30
Bank Charges	764.44
Travelling Expense	Nil

Insurance		4,893.44	
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings:			
Caretaking Wages		93,630.50	
Caretaking Supplies (including commitments of $113.04)		5,471.76	
Engineering Maintenance Wages		17,127.16	
Engineering Maintenance Supplies (including Commitments of $531.32)		18,336.77	
Firemen's Wages		12,827.02	
Care of Grounds Wages		6,156.99	
Care of Grounds Supplies		488.45	
Lighting, Heating, etc.:			
Lighting and Power (including Commitments of $360.00)		10,395.81	
Heating		23,820.89	
Gas		934.27	
Water		716.01	
American, Canadian and Ontario Library Associations		890.38	
Unemployment Insurance (Employer)		2,558.61	
Workmen's Compensation Board		1,259.04	
Pension Fund		65,000.00	
City Auditor's Fee		3,617.88	
Deer Park Building Taxes		8,306.22	
			$1,347,809.82
Internal Revenue in excess of estimate		3,744.43	
Expenditure Estimates	$1,354,357.00		
Expenditure	1,347,809.82	6,547.18	10,291.61
			$1,358,101.43

$1,358,101.43

Subject to completion of audit
by the City Auditor,
26th January, 1956.

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department.

TRUST AND ENDOWMENT ACCOUNTS

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Investments	$ 1,550.00		Expended for new investments		$ 196.72
Toronto-Dominion Bank	125.76		Investments	$ 1,750.00	
Capital January 1st, 1955		$ 1,675.76	Toronto-Dominion Bank	41.29	
Revenue		112.25			1,791.29
New Investments		200.00			
		$ 1,988.01			$ 1,988.01

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	$ 46.50	To Capital Account	$ 112.25
Bank Interest	1.25		
Bank Interest Visitors' Deposits	1.50		
Visitors' Deposits	29.00		
Donations	34.00		
	$ 112.25		$ 112.25

VISITORS' DEPOSITS (Under six years old)

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Toronto-Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1955	$ 150.11	Visitors' Deposits over 6 years transferred to Deposit Endowment Account	$ 29.00
Bank Interest	1.50	Bank Interest transferred to Deposit Endowment Account	1.50
Visitors' Deposits	42.00	Toronto-Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1955	163.11
	$ 193.61		$ 193.61

SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Investments	$ 2,250.00		Investments	$ 2,250.00	
Toronto-Dominion Bank	26.09		Toronto-Dominion Bank	52.79	
Capital January 1st, 1955		$ 2,276.09	Capital December 31st, 1955		$ 2,302.79
Revenue after Book Purchase		26.70			
		$ 2,302.79			$ 2,302.79

SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	$ 62.50	Books Purchased	$ 36.14
Bank Interest	.34	To Capital Account	26.70
	$ 62.84		$ 62.84

CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Investments	$ 5,250.00		Expended for new Investments		$ 758.12
Toronto-Dominion Bank	407.90		Investments	$ 6,000.00	
Capital January 1st, 1955		$ 5,657.90	Toronto-Dominion Bank	.99	
Donations		215.00	Capital December 31st, 1955		$ 6,000.99
Revenue after Books Purchased		136.21			
New Investments		750.00			
		$ 6,759.11			$ 6,759.11

CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	$ 172,50	Books Purchased	$ 36.70
Bank Interest	.41	To Capital Account	136.21
	$ 172.91		$ 172.91

Subject to completion of audit
by the City Auditor
26th January, 1956.

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1955

	Central	*Beaches*	*Bloor and Gladstone*	*Danforth*	*Deer Park*	*Downtown*	*Earlscourt*	*Eastern*	*East York*	*Forest Hill*	*Gerrard*	*High Park*	*George H. Locke Memorial*	*Parliament Street*	*Queen and Lisgar*	*Riverdale*	*Runnymede*	*St. Clements*	*Sunnybrook Hospital*	*Travelling Branch*	*Western*	*Wychwood*	*Yorkville*	*Total*
General Works	31	5	4	1	4	5	3	4	94	9	4	4	6	27	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	1	4	118
Philosophy	255	42	29	32	63	70	22	29	38	97	22	25	84	247	18	21	36	30	4	12	26	30	30	1,127
Religion	218	28	11	36	76	31	33	12	37	70	13	18	93	209	12	19	29	40	4	23	23	23	19	970
Sociology	531	88	72	96	149	141	57	75	68	188	57	73	186	500	52	61	91	78	24	16	67	76	77	2,567
Language	19	.....	1	1	5	9	3	2	2	6	2	7	4	28	3	1	4	2	.....	2	4	1	1	99
Natural Science	381	89	77	64	108	66	49	94	89	224	46	71	145	533	48	57	94	106	20	24	56	57	50	2,235
Useful Arts	712	181	156	137	220	213	120	205	143	411	97	93	308	1,068	94	119	210	178	23	25	117	112	96	4,484
Fine Arts	*1,131	180	106	117	215	145	93	140	150	331	94	92	314	951	77	92	185	121	33	42	113	102	79	4,422
Literature	933	151	92	86	265	150	61	91	106	393	95	81	301	863	68	81	141	173	35	69	94	120	149	4,099
History	540	99	91	107	197	171	97	113	98	234	84	87	219	620	67	79	114	112	43	16	84	92	98	3,130
Travel	572	153	102	140	285	211	115	164	131	338	93	116	331	941	75	74	193	131	64	65	99	125	131	4,180
Biography	907	235	172	249	408	353	169	201	178	478	167	197	536	1,081	167	153	256	221	50	97	173	237	253	6,282
Ficton	3,010	1,064	791	1,129	1,931	2,000	706	729	866	1,643	619	865	2,330	4,973	513	548	1,149	1,105	331	724	747	986	937	27,187
Other Languages	1,451	4	18	4	29	40	3	5	3	7	11	163	15	76	96	6	14	7	.....	10	56	1	6	2,015
Reference	.....	6	11	8	8	29	7	12	8	59	9	10	9	109	8	10	11	5	.....	.....	11	10	10	283
Total Adult	10,691	2,325	1,733	2,207	3,963	3,634	1,538	1,876	2,011	4,488	1,413	1,902	4,881	12,226	1,301	1,325	2,529	2,311	631	1,125	1,674	1,973	1,940	63,198
Boys and Girls	†2,000	912	861	984	722	.....	1,091	771	4,012	.....	1,317	687	1,089	10,038	559	907	484	563	.....	.....	462	606	412	24,465
Hospital for Sick Children	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Schools	7,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,261
Settlements	985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	985
Grand Total	§21,088	3,237	2,594	3,191	4,685	3,634	2,629	2,647	††6,023	†††4,488	2,730	2,589	5,970	‡22,264	1,860	2,232	3,013	2,874	631	▲1,125	2,136	2,579	2,352	**96,060

* Including 507 in Music Library

§ Including 1,178 books transferred from Pool Stock to Central Library

‡ Including 197 books transferred from Pool Stock to Parliament Street Branch

▲ Including 123 books transferred from Pool Stock to Travelling Branch

** Including initial stock of Parliament Street Branch

† Boys and Girls House

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

††† Property of Forest Hill Village—not included in totals of this table

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	*Beaches*	*Bloor and Gladstone*	*Danforth*	*Deer Park*	*Downtown*	*Earlscourt*	*Eastern*	*East York*	*Forest Hill*	*Gerrard*	*High Park*	*George H. Locke Memorial*	*Parliament Street*	*Queen and Lisgar*	*Riverdale*	*Runnymede*	*St. Clements*	*Sunnybrook Hospital*	*Travelling Branch*	*Western*	*Wychwood*	*Yorkville*	*Total*
General Works	1,972	38	34	38	49	58	36	38	323	9	28	25	64	27	35	40	35	50	7	24	29	24	36	2,687
Philosophy	2,522	301	233	293	421	413	264	196	345	97	256	291	491	245	231	251	322	261	58	85	269	306	325	8,034
Religion	5,056	194	197	226	382	302	258	150	227	70	128	191	471	209	140	194	189	258	30	148	157	157	210	9,247
Sociology	10,380	559	585	565	807	875	585	523	579	188	438	547	1,072	499	483	546	602	793	137	105	484	570	621	21,776
Language	479	28	50	31	66	57	38	37	39	6	24	49	80	28	31	43	40	53	19	14	43	39	45	1,294
Natural Science	4,127	595	570	597	733	585	631	533	590	224	515	466	1,115	530	474	559	648	658	157	240	494	523	561	15,311
Useful Arts	9,515	1,537	1,430	1,564	1,571	1,582	1,510	1,351	1,539	411	1,345	1,326	2,437	1,062	1,310	1,459	1,517	1,469	303	271	1,203	1,341	1,529	36,632
Fine Arts	*32,996	1,665	1,089	1,336	1,763	1,435	1,070	1,222	1,277	331	1,144	1,085	2,308	947	976	1,233	1,622	1,389	438	245	955	1,410	1,356	57,684
Literature	17,027	1,559	1,266	1,072	1,809	1,250	1,125	1,186	965	393	1,053	1,075	2,154	861	1,026	1,227	1,237	1,513	275	493	908	1,352	1,487	40,955
History	11,184	821	969	866	1,125	844	1,002	906	715	234	768	837	1,318	618	772	942	1,013	1,396	388	180	798	876	836	28,459
Travel	11,871	987	1,073	1,083	1,548	1,171	1,032	993	1,025	338	904	932	1,766	940	952	960	1,172	1,252	434	606	823	1,063	1,298	32,860
Biography	16,503	1,438	1,298	1,316	1,932	1,539	1,275	1,592	1,390	478	1,106	1,182	2,334	1,076	1,227	1,208	1,494	1,874	373	794	1,219	1,375	1,589	43,744
Fiction	16,655	4,548	4,601	5,654	6,718	5,853	4,149	4,929	5,652	1,643	4,199	4,465	7,805	4,949	5,011	5,025	5,867	6,126	2,498	5,990	4,612	4,872	4,310	118,836
Other Languages	9,274	147	239	151	440	299	74	113	50	7	94	673	252	76	527	162	213	147	25	52	493	193	157	13,801
Reference	.....	159	328	172	148	175	172	150	155	59	159	199	197	109	165	152	172	314	73	70	265	191	215	3,585
Total Adult	149,561	14,576	13,962	14,964	19,512	16,438	13,221	13,919	14,871	4,488	12,161	13,343	23,864	12,176	13,360	14,001	16,143	17,553	5,215	9,317	12,752	14,292	14,575	434,905
Boys and Girls	†15,041	10,229	11,120	9,905	8,495	.....	11,883	8,039	28,867	.....	10,262	6,927	11,371	9,963	6,199	7,359	7,754	7,020	.....	.....	7,221	7,148	5,339	161,275
Hospital for Sick Children	1,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339
Schools	62,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,299
Settlements	9,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,212
Grand Total	§237,452	24,805	25,082	24,869	28,007	16,438	25,104	21,958	††43,738	†††4,488	22,423	20,270	35,235	‡22,139	19,559	21,360	23,897	24,573	5,215	▲9,317	19,973	21,440	19,914	669,030

* Including 25,808 in Music Library

§ Including 1,178 books transferred from Pool Stock to Central Library

‡ Including 197 books transferred from Pool Stock to Parliament Street Branch

▲ Including 123 books transferred from Pool Stock to Travelling Branch

† Boys and Girls House

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

††† Property of Forest Hill Village—not included in totals of this table

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1955

	Reference	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earlscourt	Eastern	East York	Forest Hill	Gerrard	High Park
General Works		1,386	284	303	198	423	702	177	221	3,645	.....	116	228
Philosophy		8,425	1,380	897	1,406	2,517	2,961	717	793	1,323	3	673	974
Psychology		3,976	711	528	482	1,135	1,252	416	338	737	7	281	514
Religion		8,326	974	714	1,162	2,708	2,043	873	750	981	3	333	758
Sociology		19,622	3,212	2,506	3,219	5,546	6,969	1,915	2,208	3,034	25	1,449	2,350
Language		1,029	151	184	90	246	503	75	85	183	.....	78	220
Natural Science		13,307	2,580	2,124	2,781	3,788	3,617	2,010	2,516	3,679	31	1,532	2,376
Useful Arts		23,314	4,412	3,816	5,240	6,636	9,030	3,367	4,103	5,062	23	3,042	3,621
Engineering		5,515	1,150	1,493	1,627	1,309	1,336	950	1,451	1,914	13	863	1,306
Gardening		2,120	653	482	624	894	1,669	479	910	1,317	3	342	391
Fine Arts†		16,677	3,806	1,640	2,709	5,202	5,150	2,027	1,889	3,441	41	1,701	2,477
Music††		24,637	281	302	276	487	576	208	230	189	1	220	243
Amusements		10,534	2,385	1,613	2,115	3,435	3,741	1,561	2,205	2,272	21	1,346	1,855
Literature		14,238	3,422	1,736	2,695	7,184	6,134	2,011	2,199	2,952	28	1,588	2,173
Poetry		6,000	655	551	536	1,350	989	329	453	600	4	341	440
Drama		10,780	1,778	1,182	964	3,188	2,476	460	788	862	4	729	883
History		20,429	4,685	3,711	5,448	9,403	8,496	3,621	4,444	5,883	50	2,838	4,793
Travel		21,620	5,495	3,280	5,725	12,981	11,234	3,638	4,611	5,030	35	2,785	4,218
Biography		34,871	9,773	6,322	8,504	19,524	17,512	5,581	6,915	7,908	85	4,295	6,641
Total Non-fiction		246,806	47,787	33,384	45,801	87,956	86,390	30,415	37,109	51,012	377	24,552	36,461
Fiction		132,219	53,311	37,934	61,165	103,303	93,690	36,348	34,343	55,061	393	26,449	44,526
Other Languages		42,611	417	1,378	502	2,125	2,096	482	259	124	.....	222	5,152
Total Adult		421,636	101,515	72,696	107,468	193,384	182,176	67,245	71,711	106,197	770	51,223	86,139
Boys and Girls		118,409	83,019	77,949	75,220	50,631	.....	84,397	69,806	218,040	.....	95,377	45,202
Hospital for Sick Children		15,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools		653,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Settlements		35,579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Boys and Girls		822,739	83,019	77,949	75,220	50,631	.....	84,397	69,806	218,040	.....	95,377	45,202
Reference	††† 270,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	270,774	1,244,375	184,534	150,645	182,688	244,015	182,176	151,642	141,517	324,237	▲ 770	146,600	131,341
Total for 1954	279,407	1,352,580	186,782	153,653	187,807	252,061	184,164	159,697	150,963	315,654	.....	144,272	136,635

† Plus 110,638 pictures circulated from Picture Collection

†† Plus 6,626 gramophone records circulated from Music Library

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

** Original deposit only—no count kept of circulation

‡ John M. Innes Community Centre closed May 21, 1955

▲ Forest Hill Branch opened December 5, 1955

§ Parliament Street Branch opened January 13, 1955

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1955

Innes Community Centre	George H. Locke Memorial	Parliament Street	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Runnymede Hospital	St. Clements	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
1	512	197	1,068	109	808	492	76	148	1,067	.....	530	423	158	13,272
5	2,978	922	21	667	456	1,235	1	1,019	256	18	913	1,247	1,149	32,956
1	1,523	353	4	182	455	716	.....	493	45	.....	355	828	302	15,634
2	3 057	911	106	334	593	793	15	1,173	205	54	651	730	682	28,931
7	7,484	1,980	83	1,621	1,636	3,400	33	2,992	1,135	34	2,300	3,035	3,322	81,117
2	280	139	15	89	88	90	.....	98	145	3	180	158	81	4,212
9	6,300	1,971	147	1,893	1,932	2,754	33	2,397	929	75	2,085	2,182	1,595	64,643
23	10,882	3,753	94	2,341	2,868	5,376	52	3,954	1,122	59	3,452	3,699	3,354	112,695
5	2,486	940	.....	892	746	1,050	.....	878	330	3	1,304	620	615	28,796
.....	2,269	235	30	110	188	673	3	710	202	1	540	462	662	15,969
17	8,992	1,693	51	1,286	1,569	4,050	4	2,744	1,443	36	2,216	2,948	2,576	76,385
.....	799	130	.....	125	200	334	6	297	69	1	161	349	168	30,289
7	5,139	1,700	41	1,166	1,179	2,315	14	1,919	690	24	1,504	1,727	1,476	51,984
14	7,745	1,631	224	1,426	1,371	3,152	77	3,179	1,177	152	2,315	3,127	3,718	75,668
7	1,548	445	25	289	356	596	21	680	387	29	427	614	466	18,138
2	3,819	613	21	487	593	1,360	15	1,535	150	.....	675	1,442	1,376	36,182
19	11,555	2,807	126	2,856	3,076	5,302	59	5,076	3,916	51	4,497	4,454	4,989	122,584
37	16,111	2,934	920	2,336	2,874	6,434	148	5,160	3,923	178	4,090	4,678	6,755	137,230
58	24,784	5,331	1,170	4,527	4,813	8,797	248	8,594	3,428	273	6,030	9,942	11,422	217,348
216	118,263	28,685	4,146	22,736	25,801	48,919	805	43,046	20,619	991	34,225	42,665	44,866	1,164,033
235	125,147	26,318	9,702	21,800	23,559	60,071	2,252	60,462	23,000	2,338	32,447	53,463	50,315	1,169,851
.....	1,301	561	142	2,800	373	683	27	373	96	7	2,211	786	444	*65,175
451	244,714	55,564	13,990	47,336	49,733	109,673	3,084	103,881	43,715	3,336	68,883	96,914	95,625	2,399,059
680	95,269	62,168	.....	43,832	61,811	30,611	.....	39,197	.....	.....	33,989	47,072	17,480	1,350,159
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,009
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653,742
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,579
680	95,269	62,168	.....	43,832	61,811	30,611	.....	39,197	.....	.....	33,989	47,072	17,480	2,054,489
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,774
‡ 1,131	339,983	▲ 117,732	13,990	91,168	111,544	140,284	3,084	143,078	43,715	** 3,336	102,872	143,986	113,105	4,724,322
2,582	334,848	.....	13,315	98,350	129,865	159,039	3,070	147,388	45,668	2,810	110,345	149,692	118,814	4,819,461

*ANALYSIS OF USE OF BOOKS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

Bulgarian	16	French	15,529	Ukrainian	1,397	Esperanto	21
Finnish	269	Italian	2,054	Czech	283	Hungarian	2,934
Polish	10,974	Spanish	1,619	Danish	217	Latin	35
Swedish	365	Yiddish	452	Dutch	2,212	Norwegian	93
Russian	4,952	Hebrew	203	Chinese	17	Portuguese	78
German	20,623	Lithuanian	218	Greek	181	Slovakian	62
						Minor Languages	371