

READING
IN
TORONTO
1956

ANNUAL REPORT

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

ANNE M. WRIGHT

READING IN TORONTO 1956

We are tied down, all our days and for the greater part of our days, to the commonplace. That is where contact with great thinkers, great literature helps. In their company we are still in the ordinary world, but it is the ordinary world transfigured and seen through the eyes of wisdom and genius. And some of their vision becomes our own.

— Sir Richard Livingstone.



MRS. PETER SANDIFORD

Chairman: The Toronto Public Library Board, 1956

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*Being the Seventy-third Annual Report
of the
Toronto Public Library Board*

This issue of the Annual Report
of the Toronto Public Library
is a
Memorial Edition
to the memory of the late
Charles R. Sanderson, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
Chief Librarian
for nineteen years.

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.	1882, 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, (Mar.-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
Mrs. Peter Sandiford	1956

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

1956

MRS. PETER SANDIFORD, *Chairman*

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.
(res. June 28, 1956)

MRS. H. E. McCULLAGH

JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.

JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C.

MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER

HON. MR. JUSTICE DALTON C. WELLS

ALBERT TAYLOR

CONTROLLER LESLIE H. SAUNDERS

HON. MR. JUSTICE J. MAURICE KING (appt. Sept. 18, 1956)

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. JOHN W. FALKNER, *Chairman*

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(res. June 28, 1956)

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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, and two members appointed 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

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, M.A., B.L.S.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.

LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Reference Library

- 214 College Street. Open every weekday from 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; on Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, October 15th to May 15th, 1.30 to 5 p.m.

Central Reading Room (College St. entrance) open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Boys and Girls House

- 40 St. George Street. Open every weekday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Central Circulating Library

- 20 St. George Street. Open every weekday from 9 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.; Saturdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Music Library.

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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Deer Park Branch

- 40 St. Clair Avenue East, at Alvin Ave. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Downtown Branch

- 25 Richmond 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 Ave. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Eastern Branch

- 137 Main Street, near Gerrard Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

George H. Locke Memorial Branch

- 3083 Yonge Street, at Lawrence Ave. East. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

High Park Branch

- 228 Roncesvalles Avenue, at Wright Ave. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Parliament Street Branch

- 406-410 Parliament Street, at Gerrard E. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Queen and Lisgar Branch

- 1115 Queen Street West, at Lisgar Street. Open Monday and Thursday 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; Tuesday and Friday 12 noon to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed Wednesdays. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Runnymede Branch

- 2178 Bloor Street W., at Glendonwynne Ave. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 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 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Wychwood Branch

- 1431 Bathurst Street, near St. Clair Ave. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

Yorkville Branch

- 22 Yorkville Ave., north side, near Yonge St. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; closed on Saturdays.

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, 883 Coxwell Avenue, at Mortimer. Open every day but Wednesday from 12 noon to 8:30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Administered on behalf of East York Township).

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; Eventide Aged Men's Home; Ewart House; House of Providence; Ina Grafton Gage United Church Home; Julia Greenshields Home; Lambert Lodge; Lavell Smith Home for Senior Citizens of the Church of All Nations; Strahan House; Sunset Lodge Aged Ladies' Home; Tweedsmuir House; Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop; Hume-wood House; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Mount Sinai Hospital; Toronto Psychiatric 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.

School Libraries

Libraries are administered in the following schools:

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

East York Boys and Girls Libraries

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

Eastern Branch—Oak Park School. Open Tuesday and Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Western Branch—William Burgess School. Open Tuesday and Wednesday, 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.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

Business Office Telephone, Walnut 2-1151 (connecting all Departments of the Central Building). After 8:30 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 1956

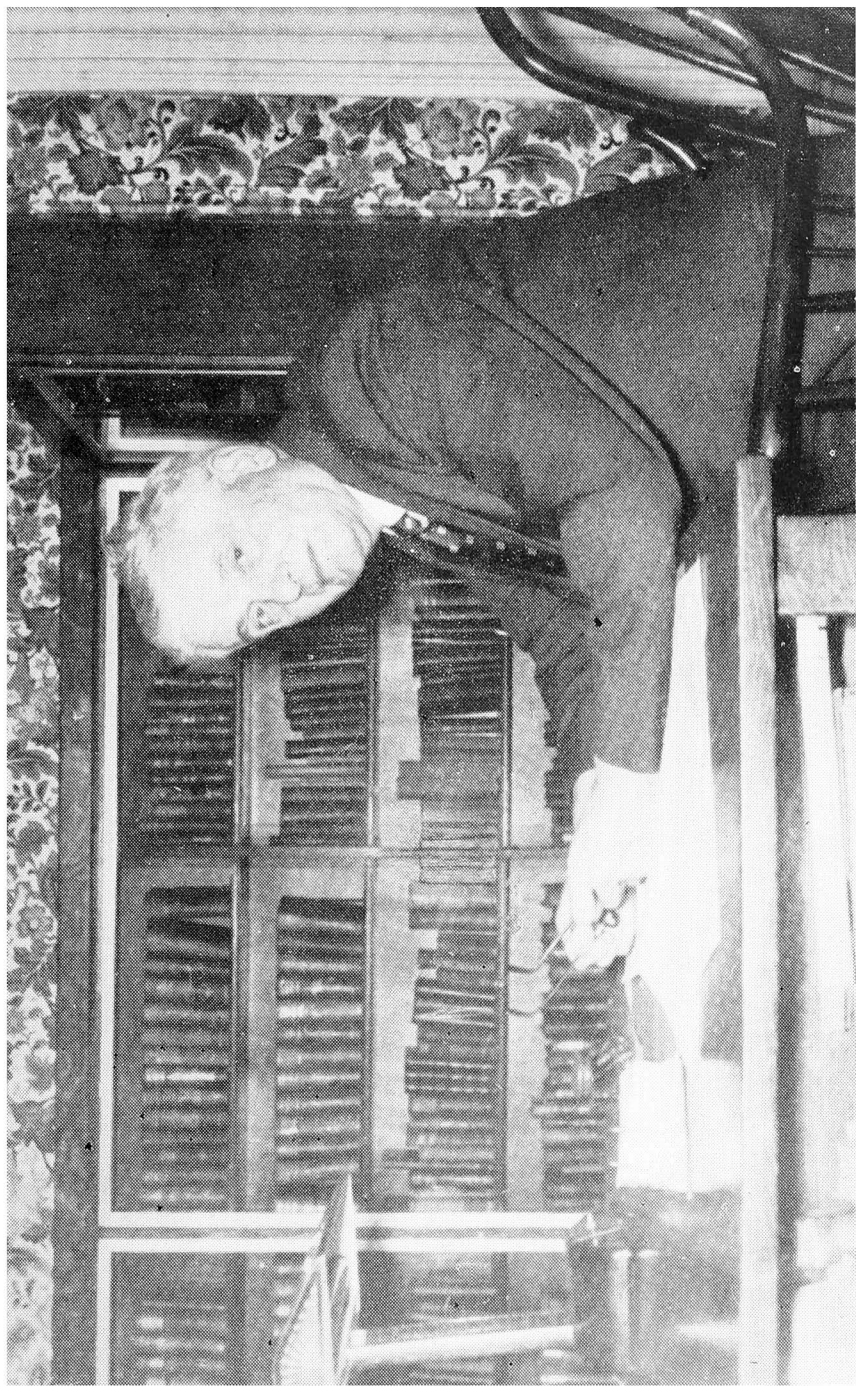
To the Members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

Dr. Charles R. Sanderson's sudden fatal illness in June 1956 and his death at the end of July, cast a shadow over the year, the Board, the Libraries and all who knew him. He was taken ill on the morning of June 20th and died on July 24th without ever regaining consciousness. He was thus struck down while pursuing the direction of the libraries with his accustomed single hearted devotion. We believe this was what he would have chosen but there remained much that he hoped to accomplish before and after retirement in a year's time. The Board held a Memorial Service on July 27th in the main Library building of which a full account will be found in this issue.

It is not the purpose of this report to write about Dr. Sanderson's various achievements and his services to the citizens of Toronto and Canada as a whole, nor to dwell on his fine character and many gifts. The entire edition of *Reading in Toronto* takes the form of a memorial to him and in it will be found tributes from colleagues and friends written at the time of his death. One will notice how often Dr. Sanderson's ready wit and disarming humour are mentioned. No one who worked with him could fail to observe this endearing quality. One incident may serve as a sample of his gift of repartee. It was told by an acquaintance in a casual encounter on the street. It seems this woman had once attended a lecture given by Dr. Sanderson to a rather dull group of people. When he had finished speaking some one rose and propounded the question, "What colour of binding do you prefer on a book, Dr. Sanderson?" Back came the retort. "The binding can be any colour you like as long as it's read." We of the Board appreciated the warmth of his friendship and wish to perpetuate his name. We have therefore set up the Charles R. Sanderson Memorial Fund under the Chairmanship of Mrs. H. E. McCullagh and with the following Honorary Patrons: Dr. Sidney

Smith, President of the University of Toronto; Dr. Lorne Pierce, editor of the Ryerson Press; Miss Elizabeth Dafoe, librarian, University of Manitoba; Dr. Kaye Lamb, National Librarian, Ottawa; Professor B. Wilkinson, Professor of Medieval History, University of Toronto. The purpose of the fund is to buy outstanding books and those that testify to Dr. Sanderson's interest in books and reading. One already under consideration is a facsimile of the Lindisfarne Gospels of the year 668. The amount of the fund at December 31st, 1956 was \$2,565.82. The Board welcomes contributions from anyone desiring to have a part in this memorial.

In February Mr. R. D. Hilton Smith, Deputy Chief Librarian for 10 years, left the employ of the Board to take up residence and business in British Columbia. The Board wishes him all success in his new venture. A search was begun for a replacement. Candidates were in process of being interviewed when Dr. Sanderson fell ill. By that time the choice of Deputy had narrowed down to Mr. H. C. Campbell, Head of the Clearing House for Libraries of Unesco, Paris, and a University of Toronto Library School graduate. When the Board realized there was no hope of Dr. Sanderson's recovery a cable was sent to Mr. Campbell inviting him to consider the appointment of Chief Librarian. His acceptance was a great relief but unfortunately his commitments were such that he could not be available until mid-September. In this dilemma arrangements were made to have the Libraries managed by a Committee formed of the three heads of divisions; Miss Anne Wright of Central Circulating, Miss Jean MacMillan of Reference and Miss Jean Thomson of Boys and Girls House. Mr. Newman Mallon a Trustee of seventeen years' standing and a former Chairman of the Board came forward to shoulder the business administration. This was an unselfish action calling for considerable sacrifice on his part as it involved carrying the Library along with his regular professional employment. Subsequently Mr. Mallon retired from the Board and was appointed to be Secretary-Treasurer to the Board and Executive Assistant to the Chief Libra-



Mr. Edgar Osborne while on a visit to Boys and Girls House, November, 1956.

rian. So matters were tidied over until Mr. Campbell could arrive to take the helm. The Board was fortunate at this time, as always, in the loyalty and cooperation of the entire staff. This is in its way perhaps the finest tribute one can pay to Dr. Sanderson's memory that his able administration enabled the system to function without serious disruption.

In February the Board applied to the City for inclusion of the Toronto Public Library's permanent full time employees in the Civic Pension Plan as from June 21st, 1954, this being the date on which the City Council approved the first grant to the Toronto Public Library Board for an improved pension plan. In these negotiations gratitude was felt for Mr. Leslie Saunders' invaluable help. As Controller he represented the Mayor on the Board during 1956 and gave substantial assistance in this matter. The many details necessary to working out the scheme were ably handled by Mr. R. L. Charles, head of the business office.

In early spring we received notice to vacate the premises on King Street used to house the Downtown Library. With great good fortune suitable premises were secured at 25 Richmond St. West, rather better quarters actually than the former ones. The removal was effected with the minimum of interruption of service to the borrowers, involving only a week's closing. The operation was a miracle of organization for which Miss L. Alexander, Branch Librarian, and Mr. Robert Piper, Maintenance Engineer, and their staffs deserve great credit.

During the year the Board reviewed its policy regarding married women staff members. Up to this time the policy had been to require women staff members on marriage to resign, and if continued employment were requested such staff, if approved by the Chief Librarian, to be employed on the temporary staff at the individual's existing salary. Under the Civic Pension Plan only full time permanent employees are qualified for pensions. In October, much to the gratification of the three women members of the Board, resolutions were passed putting our married em-

ployees on the same status as single employees, in line with the procedure at City Hall. Women wishing to marry are granted up to two weeks leave without pay and continue as permanent staff members with neither salaries, pensions, nor promotions affected.

In November the Board authorized salary and allowance adjustments in 1956 and 1957 in order to give benefits to employees of the Board equivalent to those given to Civic employees. These consisted of salary and wage increments of 3% effective November 1st, 1956, and \$2.00 per week effective July 1st, 1957, and the contribution by the Board of 50% of the cost of a Hospitalization contract. Concurrently librarians were integrated into new salary scales established by the Board.

In December the Board lost another valued friend when Mr. Arthur H. Eadie, F.R.A.I.C., died. Mr. Eadie had been the Board's architect since 1944. During this period he designed and supervised the building of the George Locke Memorial Branch, the Boys and Girls extension, the Deer Park and Parliament St. Branches, all monuments to his outstanding professional ability.

A very happy event occurred in the late Autumn when Mr. Edgar Osborne visited Toronto. Mr. Osborne, formerly County Librarian for Derbyshire, England in 1948 had donated to the Toronto Public Library his unique collection of children's books as a memorial to his wife, Mabel Osborne. The chief purpose of his visit was to assist in the creation of a catalogue for the collection now in process of preparation. When it is completed the collection will become better known. It is somewhat surprising to find how relatively little is known of the Osborne Collection by the general public of Toronto. That our City should have volumes not owned by the British Museum is remarkable in itself but here in Boys and Girls House is gathered a unique, fascinating history of the evolution of the Child's book. Beginning with the earliest little volume of moral precepts printed in Latin in Antwerp in 1566 we pass through the early efforts at entertainment, where twelve

death bed scenes are described to soothe the infants stricken with plague, up to Beatrice Potter's own privately printed stories and the fine modern books, handsomely illustrated by celebrated artists. In 1566 the emphasis was on hewing the line to avoid hell fire, whereas the modern child's tale is apt to stress the importance of personality. Miss Judith St. John, the Librarian in Charge reports that visitors have come from practically all over the world during 1956 to see our Osborne Collection, from countries as far apart as South America and Pakistan. The importance of Mr. Osborne's gift is internationally if not locally recognised.

To supply its reading public with books is the obligation of a Library Board. Films, music records, pictures all are worthy services but the basic function of a Library is to have a book. That Toronto has not failed in this obligation is testified to in the following quotation from *Time Magazine* of December 17, 1956 under the Canadian section of Judgments and Prophecies.

"Canada reading more despite coming of TV"

Montreal gazette.

"The introduction of television (in Canada) was watched with honest alarm. Its effects on home life were already apparent in the United States. It was believed that television would mean an end to the already fast disappearing art of conversation; that family routine would be disrupted and that reading would become the most serious victim of the invasion.

In one city, at least, this does not seem to have happened. On November 13, the Toronto Public Library System had its annual check-day. The count showed that there were 187,720 books in circulation on that day, an increase of 6,540 over last year and an all time record high figure in the System's 73-year history."

On the day referred to by the Montreal Gazette not only was the circulation at an all time high but in many libraries more than a third of all the books were in circulation and in some over half of the fiction and half of the books for boys and girls were out to readers. It is interesting to note that though the population of Toronto is decreasing 4,841,062 books were circulated to some 306,000 card holders and others during 1956.

At what cost has this desired end been obtained? At the cost of a decrease in the services which would normally be offered by the Public Library. The most grievous cost has been the decrease in maintaining buildings and book stocks adequate to meet the needs not only of the City itself but the increased demands on libraries arising from residents in all parts of Metropolitan Toronto who helped to borrow the four million books mentioned above. The condition of some of the older Branches is sad indeed. Trustees have been known to wince openly when confronted with them. They know what needs to be done but funds have not been available. Of our budget of \$1,371,531, we can receive but 4.4% from the Provincial grant. The public library per capita rate in the City of Toronto for 1956 was \$1.85. The percentage of the grant which would apply under the regulations for a library receiving this rate would be 12%. What we could do with 12% ! As it is the balance falls to the City Council to meet. It had been considered for some time that the government should be approached for an upward revision for Toronto. Accordingly, at the end of 1956 a brief was prepared, approved, and forwarded to Dr. W. J. Dunlop, the Minister of Education, for his consideration, and it is hoped that next year's Chairman may have some encouraging news.

Some of the Branches buildings may not be all that could be desired but each one is enlivened with beautiful flowering plants. These, and the charming flower arrangements that decorate the Board table at every meeting are due to the skill of the Head gardener, Mr. Arthur Collins, who works wonders in his glass house behind the main Library.

In concluding this report I would like to thank sincerely the members of the Board for their unflagging devotion and support during a year of somewhat unusual stress.

BETTI P. SANDIFORD,

Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1956

To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

Having come but recently to fill the post left vacant by the death of Dr. Sanderson, I can not attempt to report on the work of the past year. I can, however, in looking back on the period when the library was guided by Dr. Sanderson, record some of the growth which occurred in that time and consider what this means today.

There is about a great library a unique quality that is not shared by any other institution in our cities. Where cathedrals, museums, art galleries, market places, or fine homes excel others of their sort in any one of a number of ways, a great city library has only one way in which it can be measured, and that is by the books it contains. It is this collection of books, pictures, manuscripts, and all the other countless objects of a great city library that sets its true character and determines the role which it will play for the generations which it serves.

Canada does not have many great libraries yet the Toronto Public Library is in the forefront of those in the country.

A most important development which took place during the nineteen years of Dr. Sanderson's guidance of the library was the enlargement of the number of outlets by which the books of the library reached the public of the city. From 1937 to 1956 the increase was three-fold, and the spreading number of library service points can most easily be likened to the rings that go out when a stone is cast in a pool. The guiding aim was to bring books closer and closer to the public, wherever they might be.

A second evidence of growth was the book-stock of the library, which was practically doubled in these same years, no mean accomplishment considering that this period saw some of the lean years of Canada's economic history, and the World War II years of printing and paper restrictions.

The collection and use of various categories of library materials also expanded, notably books in foreign languages, which showed a four-fold increase; music, represented both by books and more especially by recordings; and manuscripts and printed papers, donations from scores of Canadian families.

But no other evidence of the way in which reading in Toronto was built up to meet the needs of a growing city is more striking than the record of the spreading cooperation between the Library Board and other public bodies in Toronto. First and foremost was the work with the Board of Education and the Separate School Board, by which libraries were made available in more than 25 schools in the city. And beyond the city itself, in neighbouring municipalities and with the Metropolitan Council the library reached out to cooperate with other School Boards and other Public Library Boards to provide reading for young and old.

Hospitals, settlements, old age homes, reformatory, and children's clinics all received regular book collections which brought their users closer to books and reading. All this having developed in the relative short space of twenty years, one may wonder what the task would be if it befell our lot to have to replace all that has been done, or to duplicate it to serve an ever increasing population.

While the work in bringing books to the public was going on, the steady acquisition of scholarly and rare materials for the collection was never forgotten. The pioneering work of the library in collecting and recording books of Canadian imprint developed to such significance that the Federal Government of Canada, recognizing the need of vastly increased resources for the task, decided to carry on this work when it set up the National Library in Ottawa.

Editing and listing historical manuscript materials was carried out with vigour and a publishing programme to make some of these accessible was inaugurated. It was Dr. Sanderson's hope that on retirement he would be able

to complete for the library the publication of the final volumes of the Canadian papers of Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., last lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada. These papers are the confidential, private and demi-official papers of Sir George Arthur, and cover the years between the Rebellion of 1837 and the union of the Canadas. They are of utmost importance to an understanding of this complex and vital period of our country's history, and their publication was greeted with great approval by scholars of Canadian history everywhere. Dr. Sanderson planned to publish these papers in eight parts, but at his death only three parts were in print, although a great deal of editorial work had been done on the remaining papers. The library has undertaken to complete this project, and it is hoped that Part IV will be published in the spring of 1957.

The collections of great libraries do not remain remote and aloof from the knowledge and inspection of persons in other countries. That Toronto was the recipient of the Edgar Osborne Collection of early English children's books has been widely acknowledged outside Canada. Such a collection, along with those received by the library in earlier years, shows the vital international role of a great public library, holding its books not only for the borrowers of one place, but in these days of rapidly improving methods and means of transport and communication, for all places that need them.

The post war policy whereby dozens of young librarians from Britain and the Commonwealth came to Toronto to spend a year at work in the public library has done much to extend the knowledge of Canada in libraries through the world. Not a month passes but requests to benefit from this experience come in to the Chief Librarian's office.

In recent years borrowers in Toronto, in Ontario and beyond have been making increasing use of the library. The circulation statistics for 1956 record the highest total ever attained in the library system. The count of books used in 1956 was 4,819,461, an increase of 116,740 items over 1955.

On looking into this total it can be seen that Foreign Language circulation dropped slightly by 2,299, the total circulation being 62,876. Reference requests dropped 33,243 to a total of 237,531. The major increase was in circulation of fiction which rose by 69,055, and non-fiction which rose by 16,569.

79,770 books were added to the library and our book-stock now stands at 902,725.

In the Boys and Girls Division the number of books circulated was 2,121,147, an increase of 66,658. The annual one day count of books in the homes of borrowers was also the highest ever recorded.

I have come back to Toronto and quickly have been made aware of all this growth in the library. But I find that this growth has been outstripped by the growth of the City of Toronto itself. Whereas in 1939 only 795,000 persons lived in the area occupied now by Metropolitan Toronto, of whom 650,000 were in Toronto proper, now the number is 1,320,000 and predicted increase raise this to the three million mark in not many years to come.

The library ripple that spread out since 1937 must become a wave to match the demands of such a growing population. In recent years I have seen this same problem faced by local governments in Europe and Asia, as they wrestle with the changes that improved technology, increasing birth rates and rising standards of living are bringing. I have yet to meet the library authority or librarian who, believing in the value of reading and in the role of books, has not responded to the challenge in such a situation.

In some countries this challenge is being met by vastly increased financial resources and a search to apply the benefits of the mechanical recording and storing of knowledge to libraries, in some by improved training methods for librarians, in others there is a massive programme of library building, and in yet others the primary questions of producing books themselves are being faced. Certainly

some, if not all, of these will have to be examined in Toronto if the public library is going to retain its civic educational role.

The study of library services in the Metropolitan Toronto area which the Board has authorized will be a first step towards determining the plan for the future. In such an enquiry the very best talents of the staff will be employed, and the issues faced with determination. For there have been cases where great libraries have not remained for future generations to use, and where the accumulated knowledge of the ages has vanished from sight. To prevent this, and to gather the best in books, remain as always, the main tasks of the library.

HENRY C. CAMPBELL,
Chief Librarian

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

At the end of the furrow it is only natural to glance backward before we break new ground. 1956, for the Circulation Division as for the other sections of the library, was a year characterized by the problems and the challenge that a major change in administration inevitably brings. Our late Chief started his career in Toronto as the first Head of the Circulation Division, and under his leadership it became a strong unit in a rapidly expanding library. Through this initial close association he gained an invaluable understanding of the problems of our Division which carried over to his years as Chief Librarian. He was a man of integrity, a great librarian, who had (in his own words) an almost fanatical faith in books, yet because of his innate respect for individual personality he never lost "the common touch." As a Division we feel we can honour him best by seeking to continue his high principles of service.

As we try to present an impression of reading in Toronto today as shown through patterns emerging in the libraries throughout the city, the comment of one librarian comes repeatedly to mind. "Books used to be regarded (and

guarded) as valuable in themselves, now we think of their value as springing from the contact of book and reader." That represents the essence of the work of today's circulation librarian. To be effective we too must move in the stream of life. Instead of bewailing the seeming domination of mass communication it is our responsibility to search out ways of turning its "genius" to our own advantage. If we cling to the ivory tower there we shall remain. We cannot function only in the realm of masterpieces. We, and our readers, learn judgment and develop the faculty of selection through trial and error. Even Sir Richard Livingstone, outstanding champion of the liberal arts, has said: "Much of literature can be superficial, much of it is superficial, but this does not mean we should not read it; but unless we are content with a superficial view of life, we should also read writers who have deeper and longer views, who will open our eyes and keep them open to realities to which they are apt to grow dim."

Experience has shown us that we need not fear that the true classics will fall into discard. In each library there is a core of readers who show a catholic taste which ranges over the whole field of general literature. They are aware of most books of significance old and new. They are interested in, but not avid for "best sellers," looking on them as one aspect of the literary scene. They read Biography or Plays, Psychology or Novels. These readers frankly discuss books and reading with the librarian and the gain is mutual. On the other hand there are library users who are not just readers but they are writers, business men, technicians, and each of them expects the library to be a special library in his own field. The truth is most people are not "born readers," yet books *can* offer them something that will add to their lives tangibly and intangibly. It is the search for and the establishment of the point of contact between the book and these other readers that gives today's librarian his special opportunity. It is not only the librarian of the *future*, who according to Margaret Egan, must be a creature of many mutations, and whose education must prepare him

to adapt quickly to a very rapidly changing environment.* The librarian of *today* is already aware of that need, as a few examples from our own library might serve to illustrate.

Toronto, until recently the most conservative of cities in the British tradition, is quickly developing into a metropolitan and cosmopolitan centre. Extensive rebuilding projects are in progress within the city itself. Other Circulation Division reports have referred to our reaction to these changes and we are continuing to adjust to the noticeable shift of population away from the original city to the suburbs by arranging an extensive study of methods of cooperation with all libraries within Toronto's metropolitan area.

It has been our policy for years to make increasing provision for the reading needs of the growing number of European people who are coming to Toronto. At the moment a more systematic selection of foreign language books is under way. A special committee of librarians, selecting and controlling the distribution of foreign literature throughout the system, is planning to give further study to this problem which certainly provides a "rapidly changing environment." Side by side with the provision of foreign language books we have always considered it of major importance that new Canadians should know the English language in addition to their own. We have always provided books and given ready cooperation to classes conducted for this purpose. Again towards the end of 1956, on invitation of the Board of Education, librarians spoke to approximately 2,600 new Canadians in such classes, introducing them to the Public Library services.

The increased interest aroused particularly by social workers in the question of "Aging" has met a ready response among the librarians. We have provided books for the study of all aspects of the question (whether the phys-

**Saturday Review of Literature* December 1, 1956 — The librarian's dilemma.

ical condition, or housing, or retirement, or hobbies and skills) ; we have provided libraries of varying sizes in the Homes for the Aged throughout the city ; and recently a group of librarians has made a survey of the subject which provides leads for further activities in this field.

The highlight of our work with young people during 1956 was the publication of the second edition of "Books for Youth" — an annotated guide of about 900 titles for teen age readers, which stresses reading for *fun* rather than as a school assignment. Like its predecessor, this reading guide represents a tremendous amount of work in selecting and testing the books, and we are gratified that it is being given an enthusiastic reception throughout Canada and beyond. From the days in the spring of each year when we officially transfer with due ceremony some 6,000 boys and girls from the Children's Room to the Adult Department, it is the day by day concern, not only of the editors of this book, but of all our librarians to hold and to develop a knowledge of books and a love of reading in as many teen age readers as possible through the years which offer them so many easy distractions.

Our annual 150 Recommended Books list, instituted twenty-five years ago by Dr. Sanderson, reached its 25th edition this year. The course of the list has run close to life — some of the books chosen have lived on as modern classics, e.g., *Madame Curie*, *The yearling*, *Seven pillars of wisdom*. Others served their day and generation and then were found expendable. The events of the years have produced related books. Depression and war and revolution, both political and scientific, have challenged writers to describe, explain, and prescribe. Even the general temper of the time is reflected. This is especially noticeable in the cynical realism of the early 1930's. In one list was have among other similar titles: *Merchants of death* (Engelbrecht), *World outside* (Fallada) with the annotation — "The precarious life outside makes the security of prison seem a blessing" — *The robber barons* (Josephson), *The great depression* (Robbins), *The coming struggle for*

power (Strachey). During the ensuing years the world may not have become a more secure place, or a better place, and yet writers and readers are catching a glimmer of the idea that all men are brothers, and are beginning to experience an uneasy yet encouraging sense of the responsibility this implies. The 1956 list includes a good number of titles which illustrate this trend, among them *Ayorama* (de Cocola), *Borneo people* (McDonlad), *The family of man* (Steichen), *Hiroshima diary* (Hachiya), *A life for a life?* (Gowers), *The long walk* (Rawicz), *Man's emerging mind* (Berrill), *Naught for your comfort* (Huddleston) and *Tell freedom* (Abrahams).

The encouraging increase in the number of Canadian books that are considered worthy of inclusion in the 150 List is the cause for rejoicing, since it is indicative of a real and steady progress in Canada's literary development. Our readers now seek Canadian books, where not many years ago librarians promoted them from a sense of duty, rather than from enthusiastic conviction, and the books were read in the same degree. Now, "We are proud to present . . ." and readers (Canadian, British, European) seek out Canadian books for a variety of reasons. It is thrilling to witness the transition and to stimulate its growth.

In general, today's reading trends reflect economic "good times." Books on investment and the stock market, on new developments in business and industry, are in steady demand. Since full employment means more money for travel and the indulgence of one's hobby, there are constant requests for travel guides, for books on Europe, on cameras and colour photography, or hi-fi, and as always, for art books of all kinds, and how-to-do-it books in every field. Here is one place where we may be indebted to mass communication whose "promotional activities," to quote Miss Egan again, may have stimulated the enquirer to "initiate a request" at the library. The important point is that he does come, and in answering his enquiries we know

we are carrying on the work, even though unadorned by "professional" captions.

In a brief annual report it is impossible to give more than a glimpse of the work that goes on throughout the Division in the course of a year. One would welcome the opportunity to see in print some of the individual branch reports relating experiments and making suggestions, all showing a genuine enthusiasm and thorough understanding of the job. One question raised on the possibilities of specialization within the Circulation Division (as it affects staff and branches and book stock) is well worth serious study. Another hinges on the "initiation of requests" referred to above. Many, many Toronto citizens have not yet learned to bring their queries to the Public Library, and with this in mind another branch librarian suggests: "If a survey is made by the Circulation Division of libraries in Toronto — their resources, and the degree of accessibility to the public, with a view of helping our public toward material not held by us but available elsewhere, perhaps a counter suggestion to these other librarians to direct *their* public to us, may result in a more general 'initiation of requests' all round." The circulation of 2,482,384 books for adult home reading in one year is in itself a gigantic task, but we consider that the figures are only symbols representing human beings — their ideas, their ideals, their problems, their work, their recreation — their lives.

ANNE M. WRIGHT,
Head of Circulation Division

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

A Reference Library, such as ours, is a humbling and, at the same time, a most stimulating place in which to work. Here, within four walls, is accumulated a great part of the wisdom of the centuries. Here come all sorts and conditions of men and women to seek information and to undertake research work on almost every subject under the sun. And we, the staff, are here to help them help themselves. We are

not necessarily required to know the answers to their questions, but we must be able to direct them to the sources in which the information is to be found.

The Reference Division had a very busy year, although according to statistics there was again in 1956 a decrease in the actual number of books used by the public, both in General Reference and in the Business and Technical section. This may have been due partly to the decreasing number of university students using our reference collections since the facilities were expanded in the University Library; partly to the reference services being developed in the various parts of Metropolitan Toronto; and partly to the fewer newspaper, radio and television contests such as formerly brought the public flocking to find solutions to their puzzles. There was an increase in the use of bound newspapers, maps, and microfilms. Although statistics of actual questions asked and answered over the desks would be difficult to keep, there appeared to be no decrease at any rate in the amount of reference service rendered.

International, national and local conditions were inevitably reflected in the type of material our readers sought, mainly in newspaper clippings and in current periodicals. The critical international situation, for example, increased the demand in General Reference for information concerning the United Nations, the Suez Canal, Cyprus, and Hungary. Greater use of material relating to immigration, and the various nationalities involved, was obvious. Health insurance was perhaps the most widely studied subject in the national field, and metropolitan organization, housing and city planning were the subjects that headed the list in the local field.

Increasing concern for members of the community was in evidence with particular emphasis on our senior citizens, on alcoholics, and on our backward as well as our gifted children. A growth of interest was noted in Canadian books generally, and in material concerning the Canadian scene, Canadian music, ballet and drama, with marked

demand for information relating to the projected Canada Council.

In the Hallam Room of Business and Technology subjects noted as of more than average interest included foreign trade, industrial applications of atomic energy, automation in industry and in offices, hi-fidelity sound reproduction, and real estate business practice. Material relating to the natural gas pipe-line was in constant use. The hearings of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects increased the demand for information on such subjects as business forecasting and Canadian industrial production. The Royal Commission on Broadcasting spurred general interest in all phases of Canadian radio and television.

We serve a wider public, however, than those readers who actually come to the library; for example, the number of people who are influenced by material used in our library by writers and broadcasters is incalculable.

A certain amount of interloan service with reference departments of other libraries was undertaken during the year.

Our telephone service has been steadily increasing until in 1956 it reached its highest peak — 31,007 inquirers having been answered — and we found it necessary to have more telephones installed. Questions concerning the publishers and prices of books, directory addresses, quotations, spellings, historical dates, meetings of associations, and business and technical questions of various kinds accounted for a large proportion of telephone activity.

We also answered many letters from out of town, which were generally from Ontario but sometimes from other parts of Canada, the United States, and even farther afield.

Our photographic service had a busy year, both in photo enlarging and in microfilming. To meet the demand for the reproduction of extracts from books and periodicals a rapid photo-copy service was added which is available to anyone who requests it. This service, although new, has

already proved popular with individuals, libraries and business firms both inside and outside Toronto.

Late in 1956 the Central Reading Room was added to the Reference Division. Here is to be found a representative collection of current newspapers and other periodicals from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Our collection of current newspapers on microfilm was increased not only by the continuation files of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and the *Toronto Star*, but also by the addition of a file of the *New York Times* from 1952.

During the year there were interesting additions to the manuscript collection. For example, Mrs. H. W. Tate presented to the library the "Memorandums" (a diary for 1833) and the "Reminiscences" of William Helliwell which portray vividly life in East York Township during the first half of the nineteenth century. The papers of one of Toronto's earliest architects, John George Howard, were placed in the library on loan by the trustees of the estate of Mrs. Amy Williams. This extensive collection of diaries, account books, architectural plans, etc., will be of value to students of early Toronto.

The Reference books collection was enriched during the year by many and varied gifts. For example, several valuable volumes of aquatints were given to us by Miss Elsie Watt; *The Constitution of the People's Republic of China*, beautifully bound in silk, was sent to us by the National Library of Peking; and a bound volume of the *Toronto Herald* for 1843, the property of the late George Patterson, a printer and resident of Toronto for many years, was presented to us by his daughters. To these and all our other benefactors we are greatly indebted.

Miss Laura E. Loeber retired in 1956 as Head of the Reference Division, and is now enjoying the fruits of her years of devoted service. Finally, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to the members of the staff for their willing and loyal cooperation.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1956

Readers	148,126	Newspaper volumes	980
Telephone calls	31,007	Microfilm reels	922
Materials used by the public		Manuscripts	137
Books	137,212	Microfilm and Photography	
Periodicals	42,557	Service	
Current File	8,746	Prints made	374
Patents	385	Films made	179
Maps	437	Photocopies made	139

JEAN MacMILLAN,
Head of Reference Division

BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

There are 8,600 fewer children registered in the city's schools this year than a year ago, yet 66,000 more books were borrowed from the children's libraries of Toronto in 1956 than in the previous year. This steady but unspectacular rise in the use of books is gratifying to the children's librarians, for they know that children do not continue to do things in which they have no interest. The case of Ruth illustrates this point quite well. When she returned her book to the library she was asked if she had enjoyed it. "No, I didn't finish it." The children's librarian pressed the point further to find the reason. Was it lack of time, or lack of concentration or interest? What had caused this child to bring back her book unread? It was none of these things. "I read the book up to page 100," Ruth said, "and then I found it was no good." This was an honest judgment and one which must be heeded. To be sure, every book in a library will not appeal to every child, nor should it, for there are many kinds of children's books and many kinds of children to read them. But if it should happen too often that the children borrow books which are "no good," after a fair trial, they will not continue to come to the library for pleasure.

The children's librarians are thus confronted with a double problem — what books to choose for our libraries, and how to make these books known to their readers. To take the last point first: of course the best way to ensure

satisfaction is by direct contact with the individual children who come independently to our libraries to choose their own books. Through talking to these boys and girls one learns their tastes and their preferences. A common bond of interest in reading is established, a bond through which a child's interests may be awakened to many kinds of reading and many kinds of books. If the day should ever come when there were enough children's librarians so that every child who came to the library might be able to talk about his books with that sense of leisure which leads one to be expansive, the type and variety of the children's reading would be immeasurably broadened and intensified. The children's librarians try to create this ideal atmosphere to the fullest possible degree, but other methods have to be used in order that the hundreds of children who use our libraries may be introduced to as many books as possible.

By less direct methods one can make known to groups of children; through story-telling, book talks, and other activities carried on in a children's library; by publishing lists and writing articles where material about reading can be found. Everything of this nature that a children's librarian does, aims to extend the primary purpose of finding the "right book for the right child." As one librarian said, "All we do every day is in this direction but only in the 'little drops of water, little grains of sand' department. What we need is a flood or an avalanche."

This aim leads us directly to the position where it becomes evident that every children's librarian must read and know the books in the library collection if she is going to accomplish her purpose. Not only this, but she must read many more before those that can be accepted for use in a children's library are separated from those that can not. This is a formidable undertaking for the children's librarian, and it is a problem which becomes more acute each year.

It is hard to say just why this flood of books has been let loose. Can the present trend be considered merely as "educational growing pains," contingent on the demand

for more and more literary material to meet the needs of mass-education? Or is it something which will continue to flourish so long as the material that is produced is profitable to the makers of books.

Whatever the reason, the result has been a great increase in the production of "easy" books which offer information about every subject under the sun, always with pictures and good print but usually without the stimulating effect on the child which might possibly justify such a superficial approach. These books, if only from sheer volume, are surely bewildering rather than enlightening in their total effect. But the great danger they present to real reading is that an eventful confusion will be produced in the children's minds between books, in the proper sense of the word, and mere material.

We cannot wish that children would not come to the library for any help they require. One librarian says, "It is true that made-to-order books of information are sometimes stimulating and, certainly, we cannot disregard their advent nor their possibilities in conjunction with the child's natural eagerness for information. But, having chosen only those that have a right and natural place on the shelves, we will still be doing the child a dis-service if we allow these books to take so large a proportion of space and attention, that they overshadow those books which are written "for delight." By loading our libraries with these glossy, attractive-looking easy-to-read, easy-to-forget bits of ephemera, we could be making it possible for a child to go through his growing years without meeting any books of quality, for unless a child is fortunate enough to be blessed with instinctive good taste, or to be influenced by discriminating adults, his literary adventures are likely to be hit-and-miss affairs. How can they help but "miss" when there are so many mediocre books to hide each good book.

Much of the staff's time this year has been spent in dealing with this problem of choosing the books for our libraries which we know have such qualities of distinction that children will embrace them eagerly.

It is a strenuous, exacting job, but, the reward comes when one finds buried under the weight of the two thousand or so books written for children this year (many of them doomed to oblivion) the handful that can be welcomed as newcomers to the long line of good books for boys and girls.

As long as the books we offer our children have the living quality we seek in them, they will be read. Why, when the period of childhood is so short, should the edge of their pleasures and their understanding be dulled by a satiety of mediocrity? Arthur Ransome, whose opinions have great weight in the field of children's literature, has this to say on the subject:

"Children, in the delight of being able to read, are omnivorous. Even the shoddiest of stuff is made marvellous by the miracle of being able to read it. But the sad thing is that the reading of shoddy stuff makes it more and more difficult for a child to read anything else. If the library shelves are full of such stuff, how is the child to know that he is missing something better, that he is blunting his own powers of reading and may for the whole of his life be cutting himself off from one of the most precious of all forms of experience?"

Dr. Ransome's comment is something for every children's librarian to bear in mind if we are to keep our children's libraries places where boys and girls will want to come, and where they will find satisfaction in what they discover there.

JEAN THOMSON,
Head of Boys and Girls Division

THE CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

There are two very necessary duties performed by the Cataloguing Department which are never shown in the published Statistical Summary; first, Departmental Files maintenance, and second, Public Catalogue maintenance.

By the term catalogue maintenance I do not mean the regular filing of cards in the public catalogues which are

the permanent record of the current cataloguing, but rather the behind-the-scenes laborious daily work which attempts to keep the catalogues in the best usable condition.

The maintenance of adequate departmental files depends on space, equipment and clerical help. We are fortunate in that we have a commodious room and good equipment with an efficient clerical staff to look after non-professional duties. But even good catalogues have their limitations of space, and good clerical workers their limitations of time. We are always therefore on the alert for space-saving and time-saving ideas which may effect an improvement in the files.

During this past year we have introduced typed cards into the Circulating author shelf list, the file that is the record of holdings of classed books in the Circulating libraries of the system. This will make a clearer, neater and slightly less voluminous file. As well as applying this change to current accessions we are attempting to type a regular amount of the shelf lists for older stock, which leads us into the inevitable editing work that can only be done by the professional staff. Years of adding and withdrawing branch holdings on some of these shelf cards have resulted in a certain obscurity which may need an experienced eye to penetrate. In 1956, for instance, while 26,648 books were catalogued for the Circulating libraries, 20,399 were withdrawn. The withdrawal facts must be entered on Departmental records as well as the addition of new books.

We hope to begin typing the Reference shelf cards early in 1957. The Reference shelf list received a valuable checking during the recent stock taking work of the Reference Division.

Retyping cards for the public catalogues is no new idea in this library. Regular programmes for retyping or cleaning the soiled cards in the Central Circulating and Reference Library catalogues have been set up with every change of timetable. Unfortunately, this is the most vulnerable item on our timetables and is the first thing to be discontinued if there is pressure from current work. During

1956 there were 5,637 soiled or broken cards retyped for the Central catalogue and 1,611 for the Reference catalogue. For six weeks in the Fall, 1,008 cards were retyped for six branch catalogues.

Another and more difficult form of catalogue maintenance is the professional work involved in keeping the catalogue information up to date. Acquiring more knowledge about personal author entries, corporate and serial entries, changes in responsibility of government departments, and new terms adopted as subject headings can be an embarrassment if present catalogue entries are not changed or reconciled accordingly. These changes too are often unwillingly postponed until time permits attention to them — unwillingly because catalogues which have been established for the length of time that those in this library have, deserve the best maintenance work that can be given them.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1956

CIRCULATION DIVISION

New Titles Catalogued			
Classed	3,063		
Foreign	1,150		
Music	209		4,422
			<hr/>
Books catalogued		25,648	
Cards filed in catalogues		99,367	
(Of these 21,326 were filed in Central catalogues)			

REFERENCE DIVISION

New titles catalogued	1,119
Books catalogued	3,800
Pamphlets catalogued	44
Library of Congress cards used	2,254
Cards filed in catalogues	20,045
Telephone enquiries answered	2,395

DOROTHY A. DINGLE,

Head of Cataloguing Department.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION

1956 was an average year in the John Ross Robertson gallery, with approximately the same number of visitors as other years. As the collection is undoubtedly one of the chief sources of information on old Toronto, the pictures of the growth of our city continued to be most in demand.

A number of pictures in the collection were photographed and of these many were out-of-town enquirers. The copy of the water colour of Fort Frontenac in 1783 by James Peachey was completed, and is now at Staff College, Kingston.

When the Old Vic Company was in Canada, Mr. Gwillim visited the gallery to see the pictures about Governor Simcoe, and especially anything connected with Mrs. Simcoe, who was Elizabeth Gwillim.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Registration Department has known another busy year. True, no records were broken in new registrations but other phases of the work show substantial increases.

The Notices to Borrowers who had overdue books was 122,158 or 5,069 more than in 1955. Revival Letters sent to holders of expired cards showed a nice return. Comments from these people would indicate that they appreciate this gentle prodding.

No volume of work, such as that accomplished by Registration in 1956, could be done without the fullest co-operation from all members of the Staff. For this I am sincerely grateful.

HOPE WELLS,
Head of Registration Department.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

New Registrations during 1956:			
Adult	33,909		
Boys and Girls	19,391		53,300
Re-registrations:			
Adult	14,624		
Boys and Girls	5,459		20,083
Renewed Filled Cards:			
Adult	10,102		
Boys and Girls	5,615		15,717
Lost cards replaced:			
Adult	5,634		
Boys and Girls	8,794		14,428
Boys and Girls transferring to Adult Dept.			
By transfer	2,060		
Application in Adult Dep.	2,612		4,672
Borrowers' Notices of Books Overdue:			
Postcards: Adult	34,987		
Boys and Girls	37,531	72,518	
2nd Notices: Adult	17,482		
Boys and Girls	17,802	35,284	
Final Notices: Adult	7,011		
Boys and Girls	7,345	14,356	122,158
Cards cancelled for fines:			
Adult	3,310		
Boys and Girls	3,574		6,884
Applications cancelled and removed from files (deceased, moved, etc.)			
Adult	1,360		
Boys and Girls	1,459		2,819
Change of address:			
Adult	7,250		
Boys and Girls	3,948		11,198
Revival letters:			
Taken from files and checked with Directory	24,666		
Letters mailed to borrowers still traceable	7,419		
New Library Cards mailed to borrowers returning card	1,158		1,158
TOTAL REGISTRATION, DEC. 31, 1956:			
Adult: City	205,540		
East York	7,440		
Forest Hill	1,656	214,636	
Boys & Girls:			
City	77,499		
East York	14,553	92,052	306,688

CIRCULATING PICTURE COLLECTION

Continual additions to the collection had resulted once again in overcrowded files, and we have added four new cabinets. There are now more than 435,000 clippings available for use, and of these 115,741 were loaned during the year, an increase of over 5,100. This figure does not include pictures used in the department.

Over the years there has been a decline in the number of teachers borrowing from the collection, and a steady increase in the number of artists. As school curriculums do not vary greatly from year to year, many teachers are able to build up their own collections, but the unpredictable requirements of artists bring them to us in ever increasing numbers for data to supplement their own files.

Besides the innumerable and diversified requests from the staff of C.B.C. Television, and the usual regular inquiries from advertising firms, illustrators, window display artists, and costume and stage set designers, we have assisted with ideas for trade marks, labels, designs for bottles, boxes, and wrapping paper, and Canadian motifs to be used on glasses, textiles, and wallpapers.

We are continually searching for material on new subjects to keep our files abreast with current interests and to build adequate references for the future.

ELSPETH SMITH,

BINDING AND BOOK REPAIR

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1956

	Circulation Division	Reference Division	Miscel- laneous	Total
Books repaired	25,964	127	87	26,178
Books rebound	5,213	262	4	5,479
New books bound	1,040	304	9	1,353
Periodicals bound	266	670	—	936
Cases and portfolios made	3	3	35	41
Books discarded	1,323	—	—	1,323

TERENCE W. BARCLAY,

ORDER DEPARTMENT

The primary function of the Order Department is to secure the books, which have been selected for our various libraries, and prepare them for cataloguing and circulation as quickly and efficiently as possible.

In an attempt to speed up the flow of books we experimented during the year with placing bulk orders once a week, but found that the many involvements of a weekly order counterbalanced any small gain derived, and we have reverted to our previous practice of ordering three times a month.

During the year 1660 orders, of varying size, were placed with firms in Canada, England, the United States, and several European countries. Approximately 84,000 volumes were ordered — 95% of these being secured from Canadian firms.

Orders for Duplicate Service amounted to \$17,450.00, representing the purchase of 230 new titles. 6,550 books were withdrawn from Duplicate Service shelves and sent in to Order Department for reallocation and transfer to ordinary circulation.

Almost 57,000 books were accessioned for the adult departments, including East York and Forest Hill, and slightly more than 27,600 for the boys and girls division. These figures include purchased books, donations, subscription items, and bound periodicals.

EVELYN A. THOMPSON,

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

1956 was a memorable year for the Staff Association. In April Dr. Sanderson spoke to the Association for what was to be the last time. His passing was a great shock to the whole staff.

In September, in cooperation with the Library Board, a reception was held for our new Chief Librarian. At the November meeting Mr. Edgar Osborne spoke about some

of the early children's books in the Osborne collection, and about the historical wealth of the library at Hatfield House, where he is private librarian to the Marquis of Salisbury.

DOROTHY ASHBRIDGE
Recording Secretary

MARGARET BAGSHAW
President

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1956

Receipts:		Payments:	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1955	\$515.62	Fees and donations	68.09
Fees, 1955-56	424.00	Gifts	118.88
Other sources	4.95	Flowers	74.00
Petty cash	6.25	Meeting expenses	134.53
		Balance on hand, March 31, 1956	395.50
			555.32
	950.82		950.82

ELLEN SAMPSON,
Treasurer.

INTERLOAN STATISTICS

Requests:

Branches	1956	1955
Beaches	710	828
Bloor & Gladstone	735	541
Central	321	362
Danforth	655	670
Deer Park	744	843
Downtown	2277	2145
Earlscourt	343	287
Eastern	527	424
Gerrard	314	285
High Park	525	517
Locke	1287	1299
Parliament	160	261
Queen & Lisgar	229	296
Riverdale	214	218
Runnymede	532	536
St. Clements	582	520
Western	756	945
Wychwood	499	499
Yorkville	1506	460
Queen Elizabeth	697	570
Sunnybrook	912	779
Runnymede Hosp.	89	99
East York	68	57
Forest Hill	9	
John M. Innis		21
Total	14,691	13,462

Circulation:

Class	1956	1955
000	99	45
100	576	575
200	436	413
300	827	811
400	51	31
500	547	524
600	1615	1460
700	1235	1065
800	391	263
821	182	224
822	582	891
900	1007	647
910	943	918
920	1768	2141
Foreign	1890	1889
Fiction	472	369
Total	12,621	12,266

Returned as not in System
1879

Books sent out-of-town
93

USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see tables on pages 36, 44, and 45)

Reference	1956	1955
Adult Circulating Libraries:	237,531	270,774
1. Central	428,250	421,636
2. George H. Locke Memorial	272,908	244,714
3. Deer Park	217,101	193,384
4. Downtown	182,424	182,176
5. Yorkville	111,239	95,625
6. St. Clements	110,332	103,881
7. Runnymede	108,704	109,673
8. Danforth	107,696	107,468
9. East York	105,067	106,197
10. Beaches	103,910	101,515
11. Wychwood	92,614	96,914
12. High Park	84,849	86,139
13. Eastern	73,889	71,711
14. Bloor and Gladstone	71,562	72,696
15. Western	64,963	68,883
16. Earlscourt	62,089	67,245
17. Parliament Street	51,846	55,564
18. Gerrard	51,256	51,223
19. Riverdale	48,140	49,733
20. Queen and Lisgar	41,875	47,336
21. Sunnybrook Hospital	39,862	43,715
22. Forest Hill (Opened December 5, 1955)	32,619	770
23. Queen Elizabeth Hospital	12,071	13,990
24. Travelling Branch	4,634	3,336
25. Runnymede Hospital	2,484	3,084
26. John M. Innis Community Centre (Closed May 21, 1955)		451
	2,482,384	2,399,059
Boys and Girls Libraries		
1. Boys and Girls House	122,176	118,409
2. Gerrard	108,128	95,377
3. Locke	96,513	95,269
4. Earlscourt	91,446	84,397
5. Beaches	88,168	83,019
6. Danforth	83,218	75,220
7. Bloor and Gladstone	82,958	77,949
8. Eastern	72,385	69,806
9. Riverdale	60,356	61,811
10. Parliament	57,406	62,168
11. Deer Park	51,496	50,631
12. Wychwood	49,765	47,072
13. High Park	43,630	45,202
14. Queen and Lisgar	42,382	43,832
15. St. Clements	39,218	39,197
16. Western	36,358	33,989
17. Runnymede	28,949	30,611
18. Yorkville	17,493	17,480
Settlements	38,875	35,579
Schools	663,873	653,742
Hospital for Sick Children	14,316	15,009
John M. Innes Community Centre		680
East York School Libraries	232,038	218,040
	2,121,147	2,054,489
Gramophone Records (circulated and consulted)	15,598	16,581
Pictures	115,741	110,638
Interloan requests	14,691	13,462

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the Year ended 31st December, 1956

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance, 1st January, 1956	\$10,291.61	Salaries & Wages (including	\$830,609.41
Fines	\$52,426.13	Occasional Assistants)	3,318.75
Readers' Cards	9,444.32	Retirement Allowances	10,161.25
Reserve Service	1,337.64	Cumulative Sick Leave	
Books Lost	1,240.49	Books, Maps, Freight (including	
Books Damaged	250.93	Commitments of \$8,143.49)	145,186.47
Bank Interest	71.40	Newspapers, Magazines, and	
Waste Paper Sold	71.30	Learned Societies	4,813.53
Deer Park Rent	57,000.00	Book Repair and Binding:	
Rent Telephone Booths	994.09	Book Repair Wages	28,033.27
Sundry Rents	743.50	Book Repair Supplies	2,280.32
Parking Charges	9.00	Outside Binding	20,740.53
Legislative Grant	60,000.00	Furniture & Equipment (including	
Duplicate Service	4.45	Commitments of \$320.00)	3,116.23
Records Library Rental	2.25	Rent of Branch	12,666.68
City Appropriation	1,178,006.00	Trucking & Transport Service:	
		Delivery Service Wages	3,228.83
		Maintenance and Repairs	203.19
		Gas and Oil	465.83
		Board Taxis and Staff Service	625.09
		John Ross Robertson and Loan	
		Picture Collection	183.67
		Printing, Stationery, and General	
		Supplies:	
		Cataloguing	1,267.00
		Stationery, Forms (including	
		Commitments of \$38.23)	6,660.36
		Branch and Department Supplies	
		(including Commitments	
		of \$47.25)	
		Printing	2,494.83
		Postage	3,221.74
		Telephones	4,018.68
		Petty Expense	6,376.06
		Bank Charges	771.61
		Travelling Expense	774.65
			71.00

Insurance	4,692.75
Maintenance and Repairs to Buildings	
Caretaking Wages	93,833.98
Caretaking Supplies	5,757.57
Engineering Maintenance Wages	
Engineering Maintenance	
Supplies	20,537.16
Firemen's Wages	13,288.75
Care of Grounds Wages	6,393.49
Care of Grounds Supplies	437.99
Lighting, Heating, etc:	
Lighting and Power (including	
Commitments of \$360.00)	12,949.65
Lighting Remodelling	1,292.27
Heating	21,177.45
Gas	873.64
Water (including Commitments	
of \$146.00)	550.42
American Library Association	
Canadian Library Association	36.19
Ontario Library Association	460.12
Unemployment Insurance	
(Employer)	86.05
Workmen's Compensation Board	
Pension Fund	2,854.86
City Auditor's Fee	1,266.72
Deer Park Taxes	65,000.00
	3,049.06
	7,941.39
	<u>\$1,371,637.56</u>
Internal Revenues in excess of	
estimate	362.11
Expenditure	\$1,371,637.56
Expenditure	
Estimates	106.56
Surplus	1,371,531.00
	<u>\$255.55</u>
	<u>\$1,371,893.11</u>

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department.

Subject to completion of audit
 by the City Auditor
 25th January, 1957.

TRUST AND ENDOWMENT ACCOUNTS

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT FUND

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Investments	\$1,750.00
Toronto-Dominion Bank	41.29
Capital January 1st, 1956	\$1,791.29
Revenue	79.30
	<u>\$1,870.59</u>
	\$1,870.59
RECEIPTS	
Bond Interest	\$ 52.50
Bank Interest .....	.50
Bank Interest Visitors' Deposit	1.69
Visitors' Deposits	24.61
	<u>\$ 79.30</u>
	\$ 79.30
PAYMENTS	
To Capital Account	\$ 79.30
	<u>\$ 79.30</u>

VISITORS' DEPOSITS (Under six years old)	
RECEIPTS	
Toronto-Dominion Bank, Jan. 1, 1956	\$ 163.11
Bank Interest	1.69
Visitors' Deposits	76.00
	<u>\$240.80</u>
	\$240.80
PAYMENTS	
Visitors' Deposits over 6 years' transferred to Endowment Account	\$ 24.61
Bank interest transferred to Deposit Endowment Account	1.69
Toronto-Dominion Bank December 31st, 1956	214.50
	<u>\$240.80</u>

SENATOR JOHN LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Investments	\$2,250.00
Toronto-Dominion Bank	52.79
Capital January 1st, 1956	\$ 2,302.79
Revenue after book purchase	28.63
New Investments	50.00
	<u>\$ 2,381.42</u>
	\$ 2,381.42
EXPENDED FOR NEW INVESTMENTS	
Investments	\$2,300.00
Toronto-Dominion Bank	33.42
Capital December 31st, 1956	2,333.42
	<u>\$ 2,381.42</u>

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	\$ 63.25	Books Purchased	\$ 34.95
Bank Interest .....	.33	To Capital Account	28.63
	<u>\$ 63.58</u>		<u>\$ 63.58</u>

CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Investments	\$6,000.00
Toronto-Dominion Bank .....	.99
Capital January 1st, 1956	\$ 6,000.00
Donations	25.00
Revenue after Books Purchased	180.60
	<u>\$ 6,206.59</u>
	<u>\$ 6,206.59</u>

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	\$ 180.00	Books Purchased	Nil
Bank Interest .....	.60	To Capital Account	\$ 180.60
	<u>\$ 180.60</u>		<u>\$ 180.60</u>

CHARLES R. SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Donations	\$ 2,510.26
Investments	2,000.00
Toronto-Dominion Bank	\$2,000.00
	565.82
Capital December 31st, 1956	<u>2,565.82</u>
	<u>\$ 4,510.26</u>

Subject to completion of audit
by the City Auditor,
25th January, 1957.

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1956

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earlscourt	Eastern	East York	Forest Hill	Gerrard	High Park	Geo. H. Locke Memorial	Parliament Street	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	St. Clements	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total	
General Works	24	3	3	1	9	12		1	8	2	2	1	10	3	1	1	2	3	3	7	8	2	2	3	82
Philosophy	240	50	24	31	87	72	29	22	36	30	25	26	110	22	19	27	46	32	4	7	18	31	37	963	
Religion	226	44	12	38	71	48	24	12	41	27	17	30	98	24	18	15	23	43	4	12	26	25	25	835	
Sociology	497	76	73	76	167	161	60	58	91	73	47	65	201	56	45	56	79	62	26	6	40	80	86	2,039	
Language	25	3	3	5	8	11	2	3	4	3	3	2	8	5	5	2	3	1	1	1	5	3	6	97	
Natural Science	361	70	52	61	90	71	46	71	97	68	38	54	137	59	38	41	88	43	18	0	55	49	57	1,508	
Useful Arts	694	158	142	142	201	226	111	150	193	127	108	86	305	101	74	104	172	149	33	15	111	106	111	3,299	
Fine Arts	*1,031	124	71	81	154	140	55	95	127	94	54	67	262	64	45	57	110	94	40	16	69	61	63	2,745	
Literature	704	150	81	107	230	145	77	66	104	85	71	106	272	98	68	89	139	111	31	41	81	103	120	2,890	
History	576	129	115	131	213	201	94	116	143	103	90	131	292	104	78	81	131	125	80	16	95	131	132	3,061	
Travel	691	166	128	142	273	248	126	174	211	113	113	140	360	94	130	120	184	179	67	46	123	145	149	3,666	
Biography	951	196	172	224	382	298	139	173	211	160	126	187	482	152	190	176	174	148	72	61	759	1,160	209	4,778	
Fiction	3,380	1,190	943	1,263	1,846	1,969	731	791	996	488	726	924	2,639	652	705	573	1,329	1,269	389	642	739	1,160	1,160	25,040	
Other Languages	1,550	1	36	8	34	36	2	5	1	2	4	189	34	29	23	5	22	5	10	3	72	2	12	2,065	
Reference		25	25	24	8	36	3	25	20	11	4	27	14	12	4	3	22	5	5		5	8	5	255	
Total Adult	10,950	2,385	1,880	2,334	3,773	3,674	1,499	1,762	2,211	1,386	1,427	2,035	5,224	1,475	1,325	1,249	2,513	2,273	768	869	1,651	2,092	2,175	53,323	
Boys and Girls																									
Hospital for Sick Children	12,048	1,016	1,027	899	711		767	771	2,938		1,148	529	994	1,393	467	788	482	615			434	640	399	15,128	
Schools	226																							226	
Settlements	10,122																							10,122	
Grand Total	\$24,317	3,401	2,907	3,233	4,484	3,674	2,266	2,533	\$15,149	\$11,386	2,575	2,564	\$6,218	2,868	1,792	2,037	2,965	2,888	758	869	2,085	2,732	2,574	79,770	

* Including 473 in Music Library
† 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

* Including 473 in Music Library
† Including 1,551 books transferred from Pool Stock to Central Branch
†† Including 449 books transferred from Pool Stock to George H. Locke Memorial Branch

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earls Court	Eastern	East York	Forest Hill	Gerrard	High Park	Geo. H. Locke Memorial	Parliament Street	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	St. Clements	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works	1,956																							
Philosophy	2,598																							
Religion	5,117	219	186	245	400	437	34	37	288	11	20	21	62	29	32	39	306	253	71	21	26	16	28	2,617
Sociology	10,565	531	566	577	887	906	603	556	367	127	137	181	507	230	132	291	306	253	60	152	182	297	307	8,101
Language	490	27	44	33	66	61	38	39	652	261	462	518	1,099	547	447	535	591	703	139	81	510	519	205	9,536
Natural Science	4,290	564	559	580	760	596	635	567	646	292	490	471	1,123	572	423	561	653	46	18	8	47	39	47	1,297
Useful Arts	9,318	1,458	1,381	1,471	1,597	1,571	1,486	1,424	1,619	538	1,300	1,291	2,469	1,120	1,053	1,461	1,479	306	206	220	509	430	518	15,331
Fine Arts	3,381	1,656	1,080	1,305	1,794	1,416	989	1,256	1,336	425	1,072	1,045	2,333	998	792	1,241	1,518	1,400	443	223	999	1,242	1,258	35,554
Literature	17,214	1,543	1,205	1,084	1,881	1,271	1,096	1,217	1,037	476	1,072	1,124	2,195	947	894	1,263	1,221	1,548	279	490	957	1,255	1,399	57,442
History	11,433	769	975	900	1,242	890	932	918	813	337	776	879	1,429	695	776	942	966	1,371	412	149	820	880	834	29,018
Travel	12,161	933	1,073	1,104	1,649	1,218	1,046	1,083	1,136	451	961	927	1,823	1,004	786	999	1,135	1,269	442	591	867	1,051	1,217	33,312
Biography	16,983	1,396	1,396	1,340	2,084	1,464	1,290	1,675	1,558	636	1,105	1,227	2,417	1,184	1,283	1,213	1,419	1,941	383	783	1,279	1,382	1,456	44,580
Fiction	17,992	1,439	4,929	5,729	6,962	6,293	4,011	5,281	5,920	2,126	4,247	4,788	8,301	5,149	4,812	5,234	5,880	6,328	2,395	5,910	5,070	4,603	4,559	122,033
Other Languages	10,161	142	263	137	433	323	75	115	23	8	91	810	240	103	518	160	219	153	21	70	50	188	182	14,925
Reference		170	314	190	154	184	155	156	175	70	190	229	196	120	155	150	166	295	71	70	268	192	170	3,556
Total Adult	152,792	14,110	14,204	15,015	20,414	17,016	12,928	14,721	15,893	5,861	12,237	13,855	24,785	12,906	12,378	14,276	15,803	17,540	5,174	9,038	13,582	13,536	14,051	440,381
Boys and Girls																								
Hospital for Sick Children	14,283	10,563	11,400	9,499	8,432	...	11,599	7,824	30,212		10,864	6,543	11,243	10,537	6,045	7,412	7,854	7,043	...	...	7,246	7,125	5,379	160,991
Schools	1,330																							1,339
Settlements	67,150																							67,150
S. S. 99	8,869																							8,869
Grand Total	124,433	21,703	25,604	24,514	28,846	17,016	24,427	22,545	44,461	44,891	23,101	20,498	36,028	23,533	18,423	21,688	23,657	24,533	5,174	9,038	20,828	20,661	19,430	679,939

* Including 26,034 in Music Library

† Including 1,551 books transferred from Pool Stock to Central Branch

†† Including 449 books transferred from Pool Stock to George H. Locke Memorial 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 1956

	Reference	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earlscourt	Eastern	East York	Forest Hill	Gerrard
General Works.....		1,323	252	313	91	394	748	260	197	3,138	37	82
Philosophy.....		8,938	1,457	789	1,414	2,803	3,051	662	819	1,439	248	621
Psychology.....		4,102	582	511	405	1,393	1,151	462	311	737	224	333
Religion.....		8,288	1,055	718	1,166	2,992	2,209	709	751	1,137	222	466
Sociology.....		19,449	2,872	2,400	2,991	6,612	6,683	1,574	2,297	3,188	998	1,455
Language.....		1,067	118	136	156	284	441	82	121	155	30	90
Natural Science.....		14,040	2,912	2,333	2,510	4,229	3,189	1,837	2,578	3,744	1,019	1,598
Useful Arts.....		22,954	4,849	3,234	4,613	7,323	7,982	2,794	3,960	5,454	1,140	2,973
Engineering.....		5,531	1,031	1,415	1,443	1,276	1,233	685	1,261	1,633	199	865
Gardening.....		2,345	676	462	546	986	1,451	417	882	1,027	178	370
Fine Arts†.....		17,247	3,959	1,639	2,806	5,849	4,879	1,570	2,003	3,678	1,114	1,830
Music††.....		25,394	259	280	290	540	637	175	230	221	50	151
Amusements.....		10,136	1,999	1,460	1,796	3,679	3,684	1,127	1,981	2,289	877	1,168
Literature.....		14,564	3,516	1,825	2,702	7,536	5,716	1,712	1,876	3,052	1,071	1,411
Poetry.....		5,856	822	461	547	1,291	926	334	392	791	252	300
Drama.....		10,466	1,989	1,202	1,058	3,661	2,602	463	778	1,148	550	657
History.....		21,654	4,773	3,802	5,408	11,097	8,734	3,587	4,818	5,827	1,795	3,078
Travel.....		23,891	5,735	3,891	5,892	15,214	11,033	3,611	4,983	5,299	1,706	3,252
Biography.....		33,134	9,011	5,817	8,098	21,702	16,467	4,565	6,312	7,923	3,627	4,439
Total Non-Fiction.....		250,379	47,867	32,688	43,932	98,861	82,816	26,62	36,550	51,880	15,337	25,139
Fiction.....		136,143	55,650	37,512	63,304	116,607	97,772	35,024	37,150	53,040	17,273	25,923
Other Languages.....		41,728	393	1,362	460	1,633	1,836	439	189	147	9	194
Total Adult.....		428,250	103,910	71,562	107,696	217,101	182,424	62,089	73,889	105,067	32,610	51,256
Boys and Girls.....		122,176	88,168	82,958	83,318	51,496		91,446	72,385	232,038		108,128
Hospital for Sick Children.....		14,316										
Schools.....		663,873										
Settlements.....		38,875										
Total Boys and Girls.....		839,240	88,168	82,958	83,218	51,496		91,446	72,385	232,038		108,128
Reference.....	††† 237,531											
Grand Total.....	237,531	1,267,490	192,078	154,520	190,914	268,597	182,424	153,535	146,274	337,105	32,619	159,384
Total for 1955.....	270,774	1,244,375	184,534	150,645	182,688	244,015	182,176	151,642	141,517	324,237	770	146,600

† Plus 115,741 pictures circulated from Picture Collection

†† Plus 6,404 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

† Including 1,131 from John M. Innes Community Centre closed May 21, 1955

▲ Forest Hill Branch opened December 5, 1955

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1956

<i>High Park</i>	<i>Geo. H. Locke Memorial</i>	<i>Parliament Street</i>	<i>Queen Elizabeth Hospital</i>	<i>Queen and Lisgar</i>	<i>Riverdale</i>	<i>Runnymede</i>	<i>Runnymede Hospital</i>	<i>St. Clements</i>	<i>Sunnybrook Hospital</i>	<i>Travelling Branch</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Wychwood</i>	<i>Yorkville</i>	<i>Total</i>
314	643	203	481	127	719	426	76	158	899	6	388	245	448	11,968
1,075	3,221	881	19	689	512	1,102	.....	1,171	254	30	784	1,300	1,418	34,697
480	1,968	350	7	178	477	696	1	438	22	2	338	618	523	16,309
854	3,293	636	54	353	601	803	5	1,201	167	45	648	760	1,120	30,253
2,232	8,111	1,818	68	1,269	1,442	3,103	13	2,909	1,055	40	1,886	2,645	3,963	81,073
195	254	152	11	56	112	131	2	147	143	.....	197	115	146	4,341
2,482	7,063	1,954	88	1,471	1,437	2,801	18	2,349	625	95	1,980	2,330	2,317	66,999
3,433	11,618	2,880	66	2,022	2,386	4,649	35	3,827	827	72	2,863	3,206	4,144	109,304
1,010	2,517	721	2	871	759	991	.....	879	155	15	1,216	552	694	26,954
287	2,501	328	12	133	205	662	.....	778	111	11	451	342	757	15,918
2,370	9,662	1,574	57	1,271	1,406	3,863	19	2,805	1,735	58	2,251	2,668	3,052	79,385
279	777	105	14	99	129	247	1	267	46	5	196	313	316	31,021
1,444	5,531	1,473	37	912	992	1,968	5	1,859	381	32	1,211	1,620	1,529	49,190
2,152	8,821	1,451	190	1,345	1,356	3,035	59	3,460	754	166	1,858	2,895	4,312	76,835
427	1,421	389	63	265	287	591	18	700	250	41	363	667	547	18,001
786	4,080	878	7	457	516	1,486	.....	1,757	96	17	673	1,365	2,080	38,772
4,625	13,052	3,000	239	2,504	2,970	5,431	51	5,487	3,581	89	4,254	4,233	5,726	129,815
4,738	18,208	2,867	891	2,143	2,943	6,600	73	5,918	3,647	312	3,729	5,050	8,196	149,822
5,838	24,832	4,293	899	3,377	4,175	7,706	203	9,074	2,438	425	5,096	8,555	11,939	209,945
35,201	127,573	25,953	3,205	19,542	23,424	46,291	579	45,184	17,186	1,461	30,382	39,499	53,227	1,180,602
44,276	144,049	25,483	8,711	20,263	24,434	61,734	1,853	64,728	22,601	3,154	32,395	52,420	57,407	1,238,906
5,552	1,286	410	155	2,070	282	679	52	420	75	19	2,186	695	605	**62,876
84,849	272,908	51,846	12,071	41,875	48,140	108,704	2,484	110,332	39,862	4,634	64,963	92,614	111,239	2,482,384
43,630	96,513	57,406	.....	42,382	60,356	28,949	.....	39,218	.....	.....	36,358	49,765	17,493	1,404,083
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	663,873
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,875
43,630	96,513	57,406	.....	42,382	60,356	28,949	.....	39,218	.....	.....	36,358	49,765	17,493	2,121,147
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,531
.....
128,479	369,421	109,252	12,071	84,257	108,496	137,653	2,484	149,550	39,862	4,634	101,321	142,379	128,732	4,841,062
.....
131,341	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	14,724,322

** ANALYSIS OF USE OF BOOKS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

Bulgarian	17	French	14,234	Ukrainian	1,923	Esperanto	29
Finnish	274	Italian	2,405	Czech	159	Hungarian	2,489
Polish	12,246	Spanish	2,018	Danish	189	Latin	52
Swedish	275	Yiddish	225	Dutch	1,469	Norwegian	36
Russian	5,988	Hebrew	119	Chinese	66	Portuguese	94
German	17,815	Lithuanian	138	Greek	131	Slovakian	32
						Minor Languages	423

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF LIBRARY HOLDINGS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

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
		<hr/>	

Additions during 1956:

Circulating Libraries		* 77,770	
Reference Library:			
Reference	3,844		
Patents	112	3,956	81,726
		<hr/>	

Deductions during 1956:

Circulating Libraries:			
Lost and paid for	1,232		
Otherwise withdrawn and written off	66,537		
Taken by Medical Health Department	1	67,770	
		<hr/>	
Reference Library:			
Withdrawn		1,278	69,048
		<hr/>	

Book Stock at December, 1956:

Circulating Libraries		679,030	
Reference Library:			
Reference	204,252		
Patents	19,423		
John Ross Robertson Room	20	223,695	902,725
		<hr/>	

Pictures and Gramophone Records:

Pictures in Loan Collection, December, 1956	435,247
Gramophone Records in Music Library, December, 1956....	1,545

*Excluding 2,000 books transferred to Central and George H. Locke Memorial Branches from Pool Stock.

In Memoriam



CHARLES RUPERT SANDERSON, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.L.A.
Chief Librarian Toronto Public Library
February 1937 - June 22, 1956

*Memorial Service to the late Dr. Charles R. Sanderson
Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library, held in
the Central Circulating Library, College
and St. George Streets, on Friday,
July 27, 1956, at 11:30 a.m.*

Mrs. Peter Sandiford, Chairman of the Public Library Board: We are met here this morning as a deeply sorrowing family of librarians and friends to do honour to the memory of Dr. C. R. Sanderson. The Board has asked Dr. Lorne Pierce to conduct the opening of the Service. Following Dr. Pierce we shall hear from Controller Ford Brand, representing the City. Next Dr. Freda Waldon, Chief Librarian, Hamilton Public Library, representing the library profession, followed by Miss Marguerite Bagshaw, President of the Staff Association of the Toronto Public Libraries, and finally Professor Bertie Wilkinson, Professor of Mediaeval History at the University of Toronto, who will speak as an intimate friend and a fellow North Countryman.

Dr. Lorne Pierce then conducted a short memorial service. He gave a reading of the twenty-third Psalm and a portion of the one hundred and third Psalm. Then followed readings from the Second Book of Solomon, from the Epistle to the Romans, and from *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Dr. Pierce then led the assembly in prayer.

Controller Ford Brand: I, like all others gathered at this memorial service for the late Dr. Sanderson, am saddened by his passing from our midst. I had the privilege during 1952 and 1953 of serving with him as the City Council's representative on the Library Board. To serve with him was to learn of his deep desire to extend library services into the various areas of this community. This desire was motivated by his conviction that in reading, people came to understand themselves and their fellow beings better, and through this medium a better contribution by all to the improvement of the community.

Dr. Sanderson came to Canada in 1929 to accept the position of Deputy Chief Librarian in this City. When he

did so, he brought to us a personality, a knowledge, and a training, which in my opinion it will be impossible to duplicate.

He became Chief Librarian in 1937. He extended library service in Toronto, and the building of three new branch libraries — the George H. Locke Memorial Branch, Deer Park Branch, and Parliament Street Branch. He instituted a policy change that resulted in the establishment of libraries in 32 primary schools not easily accessible to a branch library, and instituted libraries in five local hospitals, twelve homes for the aged, two Settlement houses, and four social service agencies.

In my contacts with the late Dr. Sanderson I at all times found him to be a most gracious gentleman, dedicated to his work, and at the same time blessed with a gentle sense of humour. These and many other qualities made him a personality who was loved by all who came to know him.

In his passing this City has lost one of its outstanding citizens. He will be sorely missed by all.

To Mrs. Sanderson is extended the sincere sympathy of His Worship the Mayor and the members of the City Council in the irreparable loss suffered in the passing of a beloved husband. With it, the hope is expressed that our appreciation of the good he did in his lifetime may lighten, in some measure at least, the burden of your bereavement.

Dr. Freda F. Waldon: C. R. Sanderson came to Toronto in 1929 and I had met him before I went to the School of Librarianship in London in 1930, but did not really know him. When I got to the School, I found that he was still warmly remembered and one of the staff told me that he had been one of the best teachers they had ever had. He greatly regretted Mr. Sanderson's departure for Canada.

I only began to know "Sandy," as he liked to be called by his friends, in the thirties. I think my first association with him was over the Conference of the Ontario Library Association in 1938. It was held in Toronto, so he was naturally on the Programme Committee of which I was inappropriately Chairman. In that first experience I found

Mr. Sanderson everything that was kind and helpful. His attitude was that anything that he or the Toronto Public Library could do for the success of the Conference was what he wanted to have done.

My next experience with him was on the Pensions Committee the following year where again he was very helpful. I think that it was that Committee which was the first to gather information on which costs might be estimated, and so helped to pave the way for the more extensive activities of the present Committee.

Others must have had similar experiences with him in the O.L.A., but I suppose he will chiefly be remembered as the first Chairman of the Canadian Library Council, the body which accomplished much in its own right and which finally solved the forty-five year old problem of how to form a national association. This problem in brief was: Money was needed to organize and the only source seemed to be members' fees, to secure which you first needed to organize. The solution was to form what was in effect a committee of provincial library associations which secured a Carnegie grant which enabled the Council to get on with the business of organizing the Association. I had no connection with the Council and cannot speak of its work — except for its result, the formation of the Canadian Library Association in whose success we all rejoice. I am only sorry that ill health later prevented Sandy from accepting nomination for the Presidency but he was always helpful behind the scenes as he was with the O.L.A.

I was never as closely associated with the American Library Association as he was but I always encountered good opinions of him among his American associates. I remember one American librarian, who seemed to feel that some of his colleagues were running after strange gods, who said that he had a great respect for C. R. Sanderson because he was uncompromisingly a man of the book. And I think perhaps that the book stocks of the Toronto branches and the use that is made of them may in the long run be his most impressive memorial. I always study the Toronto Public Library annual report with some envy —

especially the number of new books that go to the branches and the circulation figures, and the almost complete coverage of the city which the extension of the system for which Dr. Sanderson was responsible now gives.

And to me his most original contribution to library development in Canada is the self-liquidating Deer Park Branch. I am delighted with the success of this project and only wish I could go and do likewise.

I am so glad that Sandy was able to go to the C.L.A. this year and preside for what was, alas, the last time at the Large Libraries Dinner. We had a delightful time and it was a characteristic last service, a friendly, informal meeting for the exchange of views and experience.

I say "characteristic" because one of the things you could always count on with Sandy was that he would take time to consider any question you brought to him and give you the benefit of his experience. Many of us look back on many helpful talks with him in his office and at conferences and may remember him best that way, rather than as an author, or a witty speaker, or hard-working organizer.

We shall miss him very much and though I am here in no official capacity I do want to express, on behalf of his friends in the library world, our deep sympathy to the Board and Staff of this great Library and our appreciation of his many services to our profession. I also want to thank you for the opportunity to join with you in this service.

Miss Marguerite Bagshaw: The news of Dr. Sanderson's illness five weeks ago came as a great shock to all his staff, but particularly to those who had been associated with him over a long period of years.

We were all aware of the name Dr. Sanderson had made for himself not only in the literary world, but in other spheres as well. We were aware, too, of the many honours and degrees conferred on him. We were honoured by his honours and proud of his successes. But to us, the members of his staff, he was a great deal more than a chief librarian of a very large system who had done so much to

extend the library bounds and bring distinction to Toronto. He was a very real friend whose loss we feel deeply.

Our recollections of Dr. Sanderson are all happy ones. We think back to the informal talks that he gave the staff. We remember his enthusiasm for the things that meant so much to him. His talks about books to the staff and over the radio are unforgettable. We remember too, his ready wit, his kindly Lancashire humour, his enthusiasm for his Caledon retreat, and his new-found interest in gardening and raising tomatoes.

Today we, the staff would pay tribute to Dr. Sanderson — a great man but a beloved one — who put everything he had into the work in which he so sincerely believed.

Prof. B. Wilkinson: It is a sad privilege which has been given to me to say farewell to Charles Rupert Sanderson in this quiet building in which his greatest life-work was achieved. He did not himself build this central library, but for nearly thirty years he impregnated it with his personality, and for some of us, probably for most of us, it will always be associated with his name.

Our first feeling is inevitably one of irreparable loss, of the untimeliness and irony of death, and of rebelliousness against circumstances; but Sandy would not have had it so. He was too busy, too civilized and too courageous, to complain about man's allotted span; and his life is to each one of us a challenge to do and to dare and to create, cheered by the hope that we may in some small way follow his example and leave the world a little better for our being in it; at least by his example, we may be given the inspiration to try.

He was not the kind of man ever to be satisfied with his achievement; but few men have had more cause for satisfaction in their lives. He had no special advantages of time or circumstance in his birth. He was born in a moderate-sized Lancashire town, with the normal facilities for education and no distinctions of its own. Indeed, Bury may fairly be said to have much greater claim to eminence for its cotton than for its culture; it breeds men of sterling

quality, but they usually confine their actions close to home. Charles Sanderson took full advantage of the local education but then with his own typical love of action he launched himself into the career of librarian, without waiting for a university degree. Not that he omitted to obtain one. He did, indeed, obtain a first class degree in science at the University of London, working for this degree whilst holding a full-time post as librarian, and standing first in his year. His character, which had so many good Victorian qualities in it, was assuredly not lacking in the Victorian capacity for work.

At that time, in 1909, librarianship was a little organized or advertized profession, in which the chances of achieving great distinction may well have seemed to be remote. Charles Sanderson did not even have the privilege of attending a university school of librarianship, with all that this connotes in the way of professional standing and informed and influential backing; though it is again typical of him that by 1919 he had become recognized enough to be appointed lecturer in the University of London School of Librarianship. But he was endowed with three outstanding qualities which would have earned him distinction in any walk of life. In the first place, and I place it first advisedly, was his great and courageous heart; the heart of an indomitable challenger who, in a tradition which is becoming rarer in the twentieth century, imposed character on circumstances and insisted on leaving his own individual mark. The second was a shining intelligence: Charles Sanderson could conceivably pass unnoticed in a gathering, but never after he had begun to talk. Beneath all his achievement in later life was a keen and nimble mind, not the less effective because its workings were not always being put upon parade. The third was a wit and a sense of humour which gave artistry and sparkle to the ruggedness which he inherited as a Lancashire birthright, and made him in due course one of the most effective public speakers of his day.

Armed with these qualities, and others such as humanity and warmth, Charles Sanderson set forth humbly on

what was to prove a singularly rich, satisfying and successful career. He was first, last and always a librarian, and this gathering above all is the one in which he would have liked to be remembered. He served his apprenticeship in the quiet dignity and mellow pseudo-Gothic arches of the great John Rylands library, under another great librarian, John Guppy, and he continued his experience in London; but it was in Toronto that he found his destiny and left his enduring mark. What he did in this city and country in the promotion of library service was a great achievement in itself; for he had a way of evoking as well as giving loyalties, of getting friendship as well as cooperation from library boards, of persisting in worthwhile purposes, which combined to keep Toronto in the forefront of the libraries of North America. But his real contribution was far greater than this. It lay in setting an almost unique pattern of the true, which is the inspired, librarian before the public of Canada, and by his public life and his witty and polished speeches, raising the professional status of librarians throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. He commanded respect as well as friendship. It was typical of him, of his boundless energy and of his concept of the attributes of the new librarianship of the twentieth century that he obtained his M.A. and published the Arthur Papers after he had become chief librarian of Toronto, when a lesser man would have been satisfied with the routine of his responsible position. He believed, and he proved the hard way, that a librarian must also be a scholar if he would fulfill the ideals of his calling and measure up to his responsibilities in the modern world. It was a tribute, as he sincerely believed, not only to him but also to all librarians when the University of Toronto gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, in 1951.

Librarians in Toronto and in many parts of Canada will mourn Charles Sanderson as a friend and champion, a herald of the new age of the professional with new responsibilities and new dignities; many, many more will mourn him quite simply as a friend. As I knew him in the last twenty years, he was a man of ripe wisdom and of

vast experience. He knew Europe, Africa and America; he sampled them in both peace and war. He had tasted the vicissitudes and sorrows of life; no man bore a greater sorrow, or bore it with greater courage, than did Charles Sanderson when his brilliant son was killed on active service in 1944. His catholic sympathies and tastes included a fine and inspiring patriotism. He himself served with distinction in the British Army of 1914-18 and in the University of Toronto Officers' Training Corps, when far beyond the appropriate age, between 1939 and 1945. But it was still heart-breaking for his friends to stand by whilst he suffered this crowning agony for his country. His wife, his library, and his cottage in the country, Mecca for many of his fellow librarians and friends, filled his later years, but nothing could quite still the anguish of 1944.

We all have our pictures, etched with the commanding strokes of a great personality, which he has left to help us along. That is a unique service which only a great personality can do. I think of him most in his off-moments, helping me on parade at six o'clock in the morning with his witticisms and an old soldier's cup of tea, or wryly sawing countless logs of wood in his garden, or talking sagely on most subjects under the sun whilst preparing for a long evening's work when most of us were preparing for bed. In everything he showed the nimble-mindedness and penetration which made him the great speaker that he was. He and his like, it may be truly said, have been, and still are building the great Canada of tomorrow, usually with no fanfare of trumpets, but with great qualities of heart and mind which we can ill spare but which will not quickly fade from our memories. Perhaps they will help us more than we can at the present time realize in our own efforts to build a better world.

Mrs. Peter Sandiford: I believe that the speakers we have listened to have expressed far better than any of us what is in all our hearts today. This is the end of our Memorial Service but of the remembering of our dearly loved Chief there shall be no end. We shall now adjourn.