THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

F I F T E E N T H R E P O R T

of the

L I B R A R Y C O M M I T T E E

to

T H E S E N A T E

Covering the Financial Year

April 1943 - March 1944.

October, 1944.

The University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, Canada.

President N. A. M. MacKenzie, M.M., LL.M., LL.D., K.C.,
Chairman of the Senate,
The University of British Columbia.

Dear Sir:

As Chairman of the Library Committee I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Senate, the Fifteenth Report of the Librarian of the University, covering the period from April 1st, 1943, to March 31st, 1944.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. Larsen
Chairman.

October 14, 1944.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Prof. T. Larsen,
Chairman, Library Committee,
The University of British Columbia.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Library Committee, the Fifteenth Report of the Librarian of the University, covering the financial year April, 1943 - March, 1944.

The Howay Collection

The outstanding event of the year was the acquisiton of the magnificent historical collection bequeathed to the Library by Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster. Judge Howay once remarked that although his library was the result of fifty years of collecting, it was nevertheless not a collector's library. Rather it is a student's library, that was gathered slowly and patiently over a period of half a century as interest widened and study became more intensive. It is thus highly personal, in the sense that it contains relatively little that does not relate to Judge Howay's own special fields of interest and research.

The collection consists of about 2200 bound volumes, and about a thousand pamphlets. The bulk of them relate to western Canada and the northwest coast of America. In addition to the standard voyages and travels, Judge Howay made a point of collecting the supplementary material that frequently adds so much to the official publications. Thus the portion of the library relating to Captain Cook includes the accounts of the third voyage printed by Ellis, Rickman, Ledyard, and Zimmerman, transcripts or photostats of several unpublished journals, and an array of lesser items. The Vancouver collection is rich in comparable material. The library includes

practically everything in print relating to the maritime fur trade, and in addition contains a long series of logs and journals in transcript or photostat. In one small particular Judge Howay may be said to have yielded to the collector's instincts. He was greatly interested in John Jewitt's celebrated captivity at Nootka Sound, and through the years he built up the most complete collection of books by and about Jewitt on this continent. He possessed allthe rare editions of the Journal and Narrative, and the University should be able to fill in the minor gaps remaining in the series, as copies appear on the market.

The library includes a fine run of early Imperial blue books, a wealth of material on the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a large collection of speeches and pamphlets on the Oregon boundary question, a remarkable collection of books of travel touching upon British Columbia, and several very valuable newspaper files. Of the latter the outstanding item is the only extant complete run of the New Westminster British Columbian for the years 1861-69. This was originally the property of the founder and first editor of the paper, the Hon. John Robson.

In accordance with the provisions of Judge Howay's will, his library has been separately shelved in a locked room. Books from the collection must be used in the building, under the personal supervision of the Librarian; and use is restricted to senior students and such "accredited historical and other scholars" as the Librarian may admit.

Bequests and Gifts

The Howay Collection inevitably overshadows the numerous other gifts which, in an ordinary year, would themselves have made the period a notable one for the Library. A collection of about 150

architectural books and portfolios was bequeathed to the University by Mrs. J. C. M. Keith, widow of the architect of the new cathedral in Victoria. Many of them relate to the Gothic period, upon which Mr. Keith wan an authority. Dr. H. V. Warren, of the Department of Geology, presented his bound sets of The Times Weekly Edition and the London Observer, for the years 1929-1942, consisting in all of 40 volumes. Dr. Warren proposes to give subsequent years to the Library as they are completed. From Mr. Isaac Burpee, of Portland, Oregon, the Library received a photostat copy of the Reports,and Correspondence of Colonel Bulkley, of overland telegraph fame. The original manuscripts, which cover the years 1865-67, are in the Portland Public Library. Dr. Robie L. Reid presented a collection of Yukon Territory Ordinances, Journals, and Sessional Papers, mostly relating to the years 1905-1911. Mr. W. C. Shelly presented his copy of the Hexaglot Bible, in 6 volumes. Mr. William Dorbils gave the Library a number of Victorian novels in their original "three-decker" editions. They include some well-known titles. Mr. Tadeusz Dowbor presented a collection of about 100 books and pamphlets relating to Poland. Mr. W. J. Irwin, of North Vancouver, gave to the Library his sets of the Makers of Canada and Canada and its Provinces. Mr. Harold Daly, K.C., of Ottawa, presented 19 volumes of the Debates of the Canadian House of Commons. Judge Helen Gregory MacGill donated a number of her own publications, including the various editions of her Law for Women and Children in British Columbia. Mr. A. E. McMaster presented 64 issues of Fortune, including some of the rare early numbers, which helped the Library complete its file. Other numbers of Fortune came from Mr. W. J. McCann. Miss Helen Darling presented 19 bound volumes of old illustrated weeklies, including the Graphic and the Canadian Illustrated News. Similar material of later date was

received from Miss Alice Keenleyside. The ~~library is badly in~~ need of one or two good runs of such periodicals, and these two gifts will assist greatly toward that end. Other gifts included 16 volumes from the E. R. Bingham estate, 60 volumes of the World's Best Histories series (many of which were new to the Library) from Mrs. D. MacKenzie, and 6 volumes from Mr. J. Duff, of Sidney. Other individuals to whom the Library is indebted for books or periodicals include Dr. R. G. Trotter, of Kingston, Ontario, Mr. G. H. Selous, Miss Lillian Cope, Dr. E. R. Buckell, Mrs. H. W. Green, Mrs. William Muir, Mrs. R. A. MacPherson, and Miss M. L. Bollert. Members of the staff of the University have been most generous to the Library. In addition to Dr. Warren, to whom reference has already been made, thanks are due to Professor F. H. Soward, Dr. M. A. Cameron, Professor Archie Peebles (who donated 31 volumes, including a set of Carlyle and Froude's Life), Professor J. M. Turnbull, Dean F. M. Clement, Professor W. H. Gage, and Professor A. C. Cooke. Organizations that contributed publications varied widely in character, and included the Huntington Library, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Medical Association, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In conclusion a word should be said about the scores of annual reports, handbooks, yearbooks, briefs, and similar publications that reach the Library each year. It is impossible to list them individually, and the tendency is to take their arrival for granted. Actually, they are of great use, and well deserve mention even in a summarized list of the Library's accessions.

The Book Collection

A total of 4,087 volumes were accessioned during the year in the regular series, and an additional 1,158 volumes of the Howay Collection were accessioned in a new special series, making a total of 5,245 volumes in all. This is several thousand volumes less than the number received by the Library during the year, but the Cataloguing Department has been temporarily overwhelmed by the inflow of gifts, and at the date of this report work is still badly in arrears. The number of books acquired by purchase was about the same as in 1942-43.

Allowing for unaccessioned duplicates, unbound files, etc., the total number of books in the Library at the end of the year was not far short of 150,000. If due allowance were made for the thousands of government documents that are neither accessioned nor bound, the total would be substantially above that figure.

Circulation

A further sharp decrease in circulation occurred in 1943-44 as compared with 1942-43, and it is noteworthy that most of this decrease was in the reserve books category. As shown by the accompanying statistics, circulation of reserve books fell from 55,452 to 39,202. Similar declines have taken place in most libraries, but certain local circumstances that have contributed to this decrease may be noted: (a) students are able to purchase many more books than formerly, and many hundreds of them own books they would otherwise have borrowed from the Library; (b) military drill and women's war work occupy hours that would otherwise be spent in the Library; (c) the open-shelf system for reserve books, as explained in a previous report, improves service greatly but substantially reduces the number of book loans recorded;

Circulation Statistics

(a) Total loans, by years:

	General	Reserve	Total
1941-42	57,955	66,742	124,597
1942-43	47,405	55,452	102,857
1943-44	42,576	39,202	81,778

(b) Monthly statistics of circulation:

	1942-43			1943-44		
	General	Reserve	Total	General	Reserve	Total
April	3966	8167	12133	3298	6994	10292
May	956	14	970	879	39	918
June	1325	95	1420	1197	92	1289
July	2814	2222	5036	2239	1738	3977
August	1729	961	2690	1140	596	1736
September	2222	1450	3672	2398	1246	3644
October	6446	8600	15046	5150	5247	10397
November	6559	10741	17300	5634	6020	11654
December	2722	5197	7919	2366	2968	5334
January	3797	3833	7630	4433	4395	8828
February	6910	6856	13766	5809	4540	10349
March	5819	7316	13135	5563	5327	10890
# Nursing	2140	-	2140	2470	-	2470
	47405	55452	102857	42576	39202	81778

Circulation from Nursing and Health Reading Room, which is reported annually.

(d) there are proportionately many fewer senior and graduate students, owing to the war, particularly in the social sciences and the humanities, where the use of books is greatest; and (d) finally, it is clear that there has been a widespread tendency recently to place much greater emphasis on textbooks, with the inevitable result that the reading of many of the students covers a much narrower range than before.

Generally speaking, from the Library point of view, the good student is as active and interested as ever, and reads as much as time permits; on the other hand the reading standards of the average student have definitely fallen.

At the date of this report there is some reason to think that the bottom of the curve has been reached, and that the use of required reading and other books is now increasing.

Special services given by the Library to various outside groups were continued in 1943-44. Study groups, evening course students, and others registered with the Department of University Extension borrowed 2,956 books and 4,173 plays during the last academic year. Reference to the loaning of gramophone records is made elsewhere. Students taking Directed Reading Courses made less use of the Library than usual, and only 593 books were mailed out during the year. Extra-mural borrowers, most of whom used the Library only occasionally, but a few of whom borrowed numerous books, numbered 130.

Missing Books

The number of books found to be missing at the time of the annual inventory in May, 1943, was 389. This was substantially lower than in previous years. Moreover, 201 of these books have since been recovered, leaving a net loss of only 188 volumes.

As the number of books missing in May, 1944, was no more than 396, there is reason to hope that such losses may be held within reasonable limits. The totals given include many small items of no great consequence, and serious losses have not been numerous. In this connection it is interesting to note that the volume of the Grande Encyclopédie stolen from the reference shelves two years ago was returned last autumn anonymously, through a public messenger service.

A total of 151 titles, valued originally at $420.64, were withdrawn from the catalogue following the annual inventory. These included books worn out, as well as volumes that had been missing for two years.

Hours

Except for a brief period before examinations the Library was open in the evening on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. These have always been the busiest nights of the week, and there is no indication that attendance on Thursday and Friday evenings would be sufficient to justify the expense of heating , lighting and staffing the building.

The relaxation of the dimout regulations was a welcome relief, as it made it unnecessary to darken the main reading room at dusk, as was required by the authorities in 1942-43.

Reference Department

The Reference Department had a busy year, and its work was complicated by the difficulty in securing student assistants. It became quite evident that, for the time being at least, a full-time clerical assistant would have to be employed instead of students, and this change has been made since the termination of the period covered by this report.

Considerable attention was given to displays, the high light of the year being a series of seven exhibits composed of objects from the collections of Dr. L. S. Klinck. The items shown included superb specimens of Royal Copenhagen porcelain, Swedish and Danish stoneware, Venini and Lalique glass, Danish and French bro bronzes, Jensen silver, Swedish pottery, Danish pewter, and Royal Doulton china. These displays aroused much interes amongt the faculty and students, and many people unconnected with the University travelled to the campus to see them. Drapes, racks, and other accessories required for the exhibits were kindly made available by the Display Department of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The map collection continues to expand rapidly - so rapidly, indeed, that it has been quite impossible to keep the accessioning, let alone the cataloguing, up to date. The most important single acquisition was a set of the military maps of the Department of National Defence, made available (subject to certain wartime restrictions) by the Adjutant-General of the Canadian Army. Another interesting and most useful collection was secured by writing to all the cities, towns, and municipalities in the Province. Almost all of them issue official maps, and with one or two exceptions copies were gladly supplied free of charge. Purchases included a number of large dissected and folded maps, furnished with eyelets, specially designed for classroom use.

A total of 583 maps were backed with linen during the year, thanks to the special appropriation made by the Board of Governors. A second appropriation, made available at the end of the financial year 1943-44, will make it possible to back several hundred additional maps. The collection as a whole now consists of more than

3,000 items, and has far outgrown the drawer space available.

Instruction of special groups in the bibliography of their subjects fields, and in the use of the Library, is now a regular feature of the work of the Reference Department. Classes assisted in this way included the Public Health Nurses, the Geology Seminar, 3 groups of Social Work students, Physical Education students with playground experience, 4th and 5th year students in Civil Engineering and in Forestry, and all first year students in Agriculture.

Interlibrary Loans

The number of loans arranged in recent years rose from 178 in 1941-42, to 185 in 1942-43, and to 222 in 1943-44. Volumes borrowed totalled 122, and those loaned 100. Many of these loans involved much correspondence, and the service is at times a serious burden to the Reference Department. Fortunately the Library is able to make use of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center, in Seattle, and its locating service is invaluable. However, this service is limited to books, as libraries are expected to make their own requests for periodicals, transactions, etc., listed in the Union List of Serials.

Government Documents

Work on government documents was greatly hampered by the impossibility of securing student helpers. The bright spot of the year was the completion of the new document room in what was formerly part of the women's commonroom, in the basement. Special shelves have been provided to accommodate the folio-size cases required for the publications of the British Government and the Dominions (other than Canada), and this has made the work of filing and handling very much easier and quicker. When the shelving in

the new room is completed, it is hoped that all uncatalogued documents, including duplicates, can be accommodated there.

In addition to the many hundreds of documents received direct from the various governments, many valuable items were secured by gift or by exchange. One large collection consisting in all of over 1500 pieces was presented by the office of the B. C. Financial Times. Other substantial collections came from the University of North Carolina Library, and the Library of the University of Chicago. Dr. L. S. Klinck contributed a most useful collection of agricultural pamphlets.

The Library Catalogues

All books accessioned, with the exception of those in the Howay Collection, have been fully catalogued and placed on the shelves. In spite of this the Cataloguing Department is badly in arrears and the staff is consistently overworked. The Howay Collection alone represents a full year's cataloguing for the Department, and only the fortuitous circumstance that it happens to fall within a field in which the Librarian has special competence and can therefore do a portion of the cataloguing, has enabled the work to proceed even at the present modest pace. It seems probable that an increasing number of gifts, large and small, will come our way in future, and the addition of another trained librarian to the staff cannot be postponed long.

The work of the department has been complicated further by the steady increase in the number of cards added to the Library of Congress depository catalogue. In 1941-42 the new cards numbered 63,633. Last year the total rose to 77,614. This year it has risen to no less than 84,202, or approximately double the number received

annually during the first few years after the original catalogue arrived. There are now 192,891 cards in the supplementary catalogue in which are included only the cards received since August, 1942.

About 60 of the 160 volumes that will comprise the printed version of the Library of Congress catalogue have now been received. It is still expected that publication will be completed by the end of 1945. The cards from several hundred of the drawers in one of the depository catalogue cabinets have been removed, boxed up, and placed in storage, in order to make room for the new supplementary catalogue.

Periodicals

The lot of the Periodicals Librarian in these days is anything but a happy one. Subscription rates tend to rise, even for English journals, though these are squeezed to wafer thinness, appear less frequently than usual, and on much poorer paper. Many American periodicals now refuse new subscriptions, even from libraries, owing to the paper shortage, and some make no effort whatever to answer letters. Individual numbers lost in transit, or removed by thoughtless readers, are frequently impossible to replace, at least for the present. Shortage of staff and increased demand make it difficult even for such a large dealer as the H. W. Wilson Company to gather together any considerable stock of back numbers. Important periodicals continue to suspend publication, the latest deaths being the Bankers Magazine and the Journal of Documentary Reproduction. On the other hand, a few journals have reappeared, after lapses of varying lengths. These include International Affairs (now printed in Toronto), Discovery, and the Journal of Comparative

Pathology and Therapeutics.

Despite unfavourable conditions, efforts to add to the Library's periodical sets, and to fill the gaps in those already acquired, have continued unabated. Noteworthy new sets acquired during the year included the following:

Journal of the American Dietetic Association, v. 1(1925) to date (lacking a few issues).
Annals of Philosophy, v. 1-28, 1813-1826 (all published).
The Auk, v. 29 (1912) to date.
Endrocrinology, v. 2 (1916) to date.
Eugenical News, v. 1 (1916) to date.
Food Research, v. 1 (1936) to date (lacking some issues).
Human Biology, v. 1 (1929) to date.
Journal of Higher Education, v. 1 (1930) to date (lacking 3 numbers).
Journal of Social Philosophy, v. 1-6, 1935-1941 (ceased publication with v. 7)
Journal of Wildlife Management, v. 1 (1937) to date.
Monist, v. 1-46, 1890-1936 (all published).
Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen, v. 1-36, 1855-1890.
Quarterly Journal of Speech, v. 9 (1923) to date.
Research Quarterly (American Association ...Physical Education), v. 1 (1930) to date.
Transactions, American Society for Metals, v. 3 (1922) to date (lacking 1 volume).

Substantial additions were made to many of the Library's periodical files, including the following:

Bulletin, American Geographical Society.
Transactions, American Pomological Society.
Annals of Mathematics.
Asia.
Studies and Reports, International Labour Office.
Journal of American Folklore.
Journal of Applied Sociology
Journal of Philosophy,
Modern Language Notes.
Psychological Review
Special Libraries.
Time and Tide.

New subscriptions placed during the year included the following titles:

Booklist (for the Extension Library).
African Affairs (sequel to the Journal of the Royal

African Society, of which the Library has a complete set).
Business Week.
Canadian Psychological Association Bulletin.
Canadian Review of Music and Art.
University of Toronto Commerce Journal.
Labour Monthly.
Modern Language Quarterly.
Partisan Review.
Refrigerating Engineering.
Renaissance.
World Economics.

In addition to these, a score of subscriptions were placed for the new Department of Home Economics, the titles varying from American Cookery, Food Industries, Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, and the Journal of the American Medical Association to the Women's Wear Daily. Emphasis in this department is on current use, and it is doubtful if back files are required or desired. In some instances, however, the Library already had substantial holdings, notably in the case of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

S Some years ago the Library was able to send the Library of the University of Chicago a large number of British Columbian and Canadian documents. Recently a large shipment of material was received in exchange, and this included runs of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, the Proceedings of the American Political Science Association, the Berliner Mathematische Gesellschaft Sitsungsberichte, and the Bulletin of the New York Mathematical Society.

Binding

Conditions and prices changed but little during the year, and it will suffice to summarize the work done in 1943-44.

New volumes bound totalled 1183; the average cost was held down to $1.88, as compared with $1.91 in 1942-43, and $1.87 in

1941-42. Paper-covered volumes bound numbered 107. The King's Printer placed his special stiff paper binding on about 100 volumes of government documents at an average cost of about 74 cents per volume. Special items included 24 theses, and 17 volumes of the Journals of the British House of Commons, the latter being the last of the long series presented some years ago by H.M. Stationery Office. Rebinding, repairs, pamphlet boxes, pamphlet binders, and miscellaneous supplies absorbed the balance of the appropriation of $2800.00. This amount proved to be no more than adequate for current requirements, and, indeed, could be increased slightly to advantage.

Gramophone Records

The use made of the recordings in the Carnegie Music Set, and the supplementary collection of records maintained by the Department of University Extension, has increased to such a degree that it is somewhat of a burden to the Library staff. Records must be checked and handled much more carefully than books, and the work is time consuming. Nevertheless, the success of the service is most gratifying. It may be added here that shortage of help has compelled the Library to discourage use of the pictures in the Carnegie Art Set, much to the regret of the staff.

The number of records borrowed by individual students in the academic year 1943-44 was 3,367, as compared with 2,932 the year before. Records loaned through the Extension Department numbered no less than 3,960, whereas only 1,120 had been sent out in 1942-43. Extension borrowers included 65 organized listening groups scattered throughout the Province, most of whom received record programmes regularly by mail, and 14 similar groups in Air Force and Army Stations. Recordings loaned to student organizations, for instructional

purposes, to members of the faculty and staff, and to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (for use during the "UBC Music Hour" over CBR on Sunday evenings) totalled 2,299. In all 9,626 records were circulated during the year. This compares with a total of 6,141 in 1942-43, and only 3,540 in 1941-42.

New Building

Congestion in the stackrooms has now reached such a point that no relief of any importance is possible unless floors 6 and 7 are equipped with steel shelving, or some addition is made to the building. The new document room in the Women's Basement occupies the last corner at present available for expansion. A major upheaval was necessitated by the arrival of the Howay Collection, which, by the terms of the bequest, had to be separately shelved in a locked stack. When first received it was placed on temporary wooden shelving hastily constructed in the Librarian's office, this being the only room in the building where the books could receive proper protection. A section of the stackroom has now been partitioned off, and the collection transferred to it. The general congestion continues to be so great, however, that the shelves in the office remain in use, and it will obviously be some time before they can be cleared and removed.

The Librarian has for a year or more been devoting serious attention to the plan of the wing which it is hoped will be added to the Library immediately after the conclusion of the war. Careful study of the problems involved has led to two conclusions; first, that it would be wise to add to the north end of the present building, instead of building a south wing, as was intended formerly, and, secondly, that it would be much wiser to place the new wing

alongside the Library, with its main axis running east and west, instead of having it extend outward. This would result eventually, when the south wing was built, in a U-shaped building, with the stackroom in the centre, where it would be immediately adjacent to every large room in all three units of the completed building.

Preliminary sketches for the first part of this new plan have been drawn up, and the accommodation provided may be summarized as follows:-

Basement floor: receiving and shipping rooms, storage space, offices and filing rooms for the Periodicals and Binding Department.
First floor (level of main entrance hall): Reserve Reading Room seating about 175; new quarters for the Cataloguing Department.
Second floor (main reading room level): Reference Room, seating about 180; Map and Print Room; Exhibition lobby, between present Reading Room and the Reference Room.
Third floor (level equivalent to floor 8 in stackroom): 12 Faculty studies, and Faculty lockers; 7 subject roomsor seminars; Treasure Room (to handle all books, circulation of which must be closely restricted, including the Howay Collection), with adjacent stack-room.

The plan contemplated includes the addition of a complete new 7-floor unit to the present stackroom, and, in addition, a new 8-floor supplementary stackroom between the present stack and the main portion of the new wing. When fully equipped, the additions proposed would accommodate at least 375,000 books. As the Library now possesses 150,000 volumes, and has grown 150% in the last 19 years, this capacity cannot be regarded as excessive.

The cost of the whole scheme, not including stackroom equipment, and before any allowance is made for certain very necessary changes in the present building, has been roughly estimated at $443,000.

Finances

The Library budgets for the last two years included the following appropriations:-

	1942-43	1943-44
Books and Magazines	$ 11,810.00	$ 11,830.00
Equipment	530.00	450.00
Binding	2,850.00	2,800.00
Supplies and Expenses	1,900.00	1,900.00
	$ 17,090.00	$ 16,980.00

The appropriations for books and magazines were supplemented in the course of the year as follows:-

Fines money	$ 849.50
Directed Reading Courses	150.00
Gramophone Records	100.00
Home Economics Special Grant	750.00
Backing of maps	300.00
Howay Collection expenses	550.00

In addition the sum of $2,702.95 was carried forward, against orders outstanding at the beginning of the new financial year. A total of $17,232.45 was thus available for expenditure. At the end of the year $3,691.96 was carried forward. Expenditures during the financial year thus amounted to $13,540.49. This compares with $13,267.79 in 1942-43.

Staff

The Library Staff on March 31, 1944, was composed as follows:-

Librarian's Office

W. Kaye Lamb, Ph.D.	Librarian
Evelyn Hearsey	Order Clerk
M. Alexander	Stenographer

Reference Department

Anne M. Smith, M.A., B.L.S.	Head
Dorothy Chatwin, M.A., B.L.S.	Assistant

Cataloguing Department

Dorothy M. Jefferd	Head
Doreen Woodford, B.A., B.L.S. (on leave of absence)	Assistant
Margaret Gillanders	Accessions Clerk

Periodicals and Binding

Roland J. Lanning, B.A., B.L.S. Head

Circulation Department

Mabel M. Lanning, B.A., B.L.S.	Head
Eleanor B. Mercer, M.A., B.L.S.	Assistant
Eleanor Gibson, B.A., B.L.S.	Extension

One staff change took place during the year. Miss Doreen Woodford, who has served in the Cataloguing Department since 1939, was granted leave of absence as from March 1, 1944, when she joined the W.R.C.N.S. The Library was fortunate in being able to persuade Mrs. M. K. Cockburn, who resigned from the Cataloguing Department in October, 1942, to return for a few months, until such time as a more permanent appointment could be arranged.

Library Committee

The Committee appointed by Senate in October, 1943, consisted of the following members:-

Dr. J. C. Berry	Representing the Faculty of Agriculture
Dr. A. E. Hennings	Representing the Faculty of Applied Science
Prof. T. Larsen Dr. W. A. Clemens Dr. M. Y. Williams	Representing the Faculty of Arts

At the first meeting of this Committee Prof. Larsen was elected Chairman for the year 1943-44.

Conclusion

It is a pleasure once again to acknowledge the assistance, courtesy, and co-operation that the Librarian has received from the Library staff, the Library Committee, and the Faculty and Administration of the University. The staff continues to carry on with undiminished enthusiasm, despite the fact that every member is, by any ordinary standard, much overworked. Sincere thanks are due to the Library Committee and its Chairman for the freedom of action they have accorded the Librarian. Finally, a special word of thanks is due the retiring President of the University, Dr. L. S. Klinck, for the time and attention he has devoted to the Library and its problem, not only in the year under review, but throughout the many years of his incumbency. The fact that we have today by far the largest and best equipped university library in Canada west of Ontario is due, in no small degree, to his interest and support.

Respectfully submitted,

W. KAYE LAMB,

Librarian.

October, 1944.