

sonal progress and self-betterment, and in its friendly rooms are an American environment and the atmosphere of our spoken English." Among evidences that library work with those in whom Mr. Carr is interested is not thrown away may be cited the Boston Public Library's testimony that "children of foreign-born parents read a better class of books than their American brothers and sisters." The Immigrant Education Society, of New York, publishes Mr. Carr's useful manual, which is likely to meet with an increasing demand, if certain signs in the library field are not misleading.

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HOW TO WIN THE IMMIGRANT, how to help him to feel at home in the new land, and how to open the way to his becoming a useful and loyal citizen, are questions that have deeply interested Mr. John Foster Carr, as is already known from his widely circulated "Guide to the United States for the Italian Immigrant," a manual translated, *mutatis mutandis*, into many tongues for the benefit of immigrants from many lands. A later work from the same hand, entitled "Immigrant and Library," is primarily for the librarian who wishes to increase the usefulness of his library among the alien population of his neighborhood. This little book, too, has reference especially to the Italian immigrant, and its preliminary pages of general suggestion and advice are followed by classified lists of Italian books likely to meet the needs and desires of working-class Italians. As the writer well says, "we sometimes forget that no naturalized citizen can ever be a good American unless he has first been a good Italian or German or Greek — unless he has the reverent instinct of loyalty to the land of his birth. If he is to be a good American, we must give him some sufficient reason for respecting and loving our land. And how better than through the library can this country of ours be made alluring, accepted in love? Alluring certainly is the library's invitation to per-