

Pamphlet binding was becoming a regular activity: "Pamphlets... that were formerly bound together in large volumes we are now putting into individual pamphlet cases, which insures their preservation..."*

The Baltimore Sun publishes an article about book preservation. Angus MacDonald, head of a bookstacks design firm and "book doctor" says, "...hot dry air [in American libraries] ...is the reason for our books disintegrating sooner than those in foreign libraries... *no heat* is better for books than too dry air."**
The new Sterling Memorial Library at Yale has innovative solutions for this problem: "...an automatic...jet of steam... shot into the air current to provide moisture. As soon as the correct humidity has been reached the steam ... stops."**

1908

1909

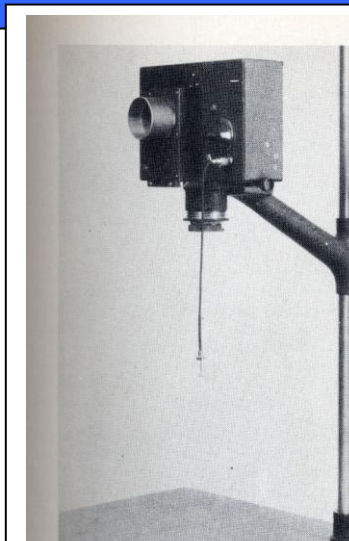
1911

1929

1930s

The library adds a binder to its staff, dedicating his time "...to mending, re-backing, cleaning... volumes. Many thousands of them have been thereby given a new lease of life..."*

Dirty books were a concern back at the turn of the century: "...a study has been made of proper methods of cleaning the books... various devices involving the suction principle have been tried. The entire Library is gone over by this cleaning process... though the expense is considerable..."*



Ludwig-Ott Camera

Before widespread use of microfilm technology, microphotography begins at Yale University Library with the development of a camera by Frederic Ludwig, Library Photographer, and Lawrence Ott of the Sloan Physics Laboratory.

* Reports of the Librarian of Yale University, 1908-09, 1911.

** "Keeping Our Books Healthy" *Baltimore Sun*, April 14, 1929.