



THE READING ROOM on the first floor

responsible for screening an average of 1000 films a month to an average monthly audience of 70,000. One of its films was the first ever to be shown in the Chatham Islands. Films went as far north as Awanui and as far south as Bluff. Film strips were sent to schools and universities, and photographic displays went to other libraries.

Maps and geographical publications were sought by many prospective travellers and the service also set up pen friendships between New Zealand and American children. One school in the United States even wrote to the library for samples of New Zealand earth. They were gathered up and sent.

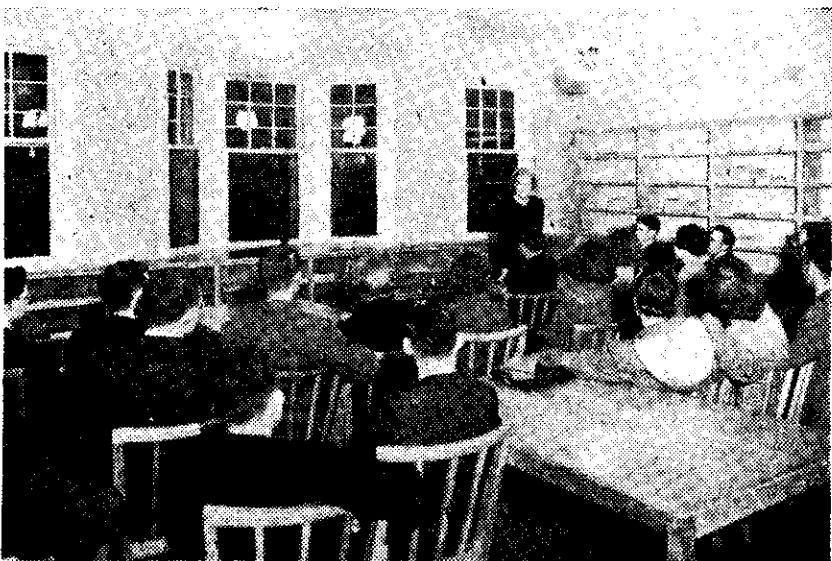
Doctors made much use of the service, constantly asking for newsletters on the latest developments in medicine and surgery in America. Films on these subjects were sent to other centres and towns for screening before branches of the B.M.A., and also to the Otago Medical School. Almost daily, children from Wellington schools invaded the library, selected their books and sat on the stairs to read. A favourite book with New Zealand children was *Rural America*, which gave a picture of family life in the agricultural states. One of the out-

standing exhibits, "Houses: U.S.A.—1607-1946"—a collection of photographs and texts—was lent to the Wellington Public Library for display.

Regret that is genuine and widely felt has been expressed at the closing down of the library, for there are many people who have only recently learned about its existence. Mary Parsons who, in addition to being director of the library is a director of the New Zealand Library School, will stay here for a little while as the school is in the middle of its academic year.

Here is what the Hon. K. S. Patton, then American Minister in New Zealand, said at the opening of the library: "From these books you will learn to know America as we Americans know her—her frailties as well as her strength; her successes and her failures; her hopes, her aspirations and her disappointments; her efforts in the fields of art, science and government—in brief, an intimate, real America without her face lifted and without make-up." Users of the U.S. Information Library will agree that the Minister did not speak idly.

—E.R.B.



A STUDY CIRCLE from Victoria University College listening to a talk by the librarian, Mary Parsons

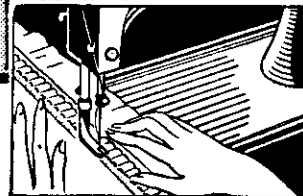


Pleated Curtains

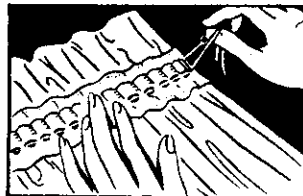
hang just right
with

"Rufflette"

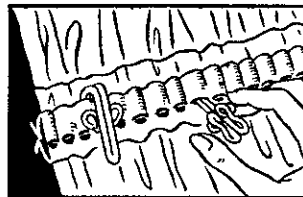
tape and hooks



STEP 1. Sew "Rufflette" tape at top and bottom, over the hem at the top of curtain.



STEP 2. With curtain lying flat, knot cords at one end and pleat by pulling from other end. Do not cut loose ends but tuck into heading.



STEP 3. Slip hooks (or rings) into pockets, turnover fashion. No stitching is necessary. Use rings for rod, hooks for runner rail.



WASHING. Slip out hooks or rings, untie drawcords and pull curtain flat. Wash and iron. Then re-pleat and insert hooks as before.

Make up your curtains with "Rufflette" tape (pocketed ready for hooks), pull the drawcords, and your pleats fall into beautiful even folds.

"Rufflette" hooks or rings, slipped into the tape pockets without sewing, will hang on your present rods or wires—but better still, fit easy-running "Rufflette" runner rail.

"Rufflette" curtain aids—tape (with continuous pockets), hooks or rings, and runner rail—are obtainable at all furnishing counters.

Ask to see them today, and specify "Rufflette" tape when you get your curtains made up.

At the shop where you buy your curtain fabrics

'Rufflette'

Brand

Curtain tape (with hooks or rings) and runner rail

Manufactured by Thomas French and Sons Ltd.,
London, Manchester, Wythenshawe, Belfast, New York.