The

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Official organ of the American Library Association—

Chiefly devoted to

Library Economy and Bibliography

Editors: C. A. Cutter; F. Leyboldt

Vol. 8

(January—December, 1883)

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1883
AS THE CONDITION OF THIS VOLUME WOULD NOT PERMIT SEWING, IT WAS TREATED WITH A STRONG, DURABLE ADHESIVE ESPECIALLY APPLIED TO ASSURE HARD WEAR AND USE.

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The Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography


January, 1883.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 8. 

JANUARY, 1883. 

No. 1. 

G. A. Cutter, General Editor. 

F. Leypoldt, Managing Editor. 

Communications for the Journal, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed G. A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass. 

European matter may be sent to the care of H. R. Tredde, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London. 

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to The Library Journal, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter. 

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style. 

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of five lines free of charge. 

We print in this number two schemes for cooperative indexing of current periodicals, one of them for a monthly index to be included in the card catalog, the other for an annual index to be included in the printed quinquennial. We hope both schemes will be carried out. 

The magnificent success of the cooperative band ably led by Mr. Poole justifies—nay, demands—new expeditions. But his plan does not meet a much felt want for current references. There is full as much inquiry for the article published "a few months ago" as for the one published last year; and the task of looking over the files of unbound periodicals to ascertain which one contained such and such a piece is not the less tedious because it is frequently repeated. The two proposals do not interfere in the least with one another. Indeed they will work together. There is no reason why the libraries that write Mr. Stetson's monthly cards should not send one copy to Mr. Poole for his annual list. The expense, which has been spoken of as an objection, is no greater, so far as writing the slips goes, for Mr. Stetson than for Mr. Poole, and one writing will do for both. All that Mr. Stetson's plan demands beyond this is the cost of printing by the hectograph and of sending by mail, which will be repaid half a dozen times over to the cooperating libraries by the usefulness of the result. If twenty libraries join, each taking two periodicals, two hours' work each month and 60 cents postage (at the new two-cent rate) will give it an index to forty of the most valuable monthlies and quarterlies. A library must be very little used not to find that a good bargain. 

Now that the co-operative method has been proved entirely practicable, it ought to be very much extended. We American libraries are proud of our work in the new index. But, after all, have we a right to be proud as Americans? There are over 3000 libraries in the country, and only 43 took part in this great work, by which all are so much benefited. It is almost disgraceful. And now that it is not necessarily a question of taking a long set of a hundred volumes, but a small library can afford real help by taking one periodical for one year with a year to do it in, the number of volunteers ought to be greatly enlarged. 

Last year there was a series of articles on the Boston libraries in the Globe, in no. 6 of which (Sept. 10) was the remarkable statement that 'the libraries of Boston contain more volumes in the aggregate [1,101,500] than do all the public libraries of Great Britain, and there are more books in the fourth largest library of this city [State library 50,000] than are to be found in the largest public library in the British Empire.' Mr. E. C. Thomas would have something to say to this; for the result is arrived at by including 250,000 volumes in the libraries of Harvard University, at Cambridge, among the Boston
libraries, and by excluding the British Museum, "owing to the peculiar circumstances governing the use of the books." It is fair enough to include the University libraries, one of which is in Boston, and the others nearer the centre of the city than the British Museum is to the London Institution. But if this comparison is ever quoted it should be with the distinct statement that on the British side the British Museum, which alone contains more volumes than all the Boston libraries together, is left out. And even then it should be noted that the result is obtained by comparing all the not-private libraries of Boston, public, proprietary, collegiate, club, circulating, with only the technically "public" libraries of England, excluding, that is, the proprietary, club, college, and circulating. Now one of the circulating libraries of London advertises that its permanent stock exceeds a million of volumes.

In Notes and queries for Oct. 7 we find the following remarks on the report of the Cincinnati Conference:

"In reading attentively the many suggestive papers presented by members of both sexes, working amid very varied local surroundings, we are struck alike with the much greater personal interest which American librarians take in the frequenters of their libraries, and with the more inquisitorial character of the attention which they pay to the reading carried on by them. With regard to children this may be well, and it does one good to read of the bright faces of intelligent boys and girls when engaged in friendly talk with the librarian. But the embodiment in a long series of questions to be filled up by a librarian of a query as to the character of a reader's studies strikes us as open to grave objections. In scarcely any case of an adult reader can we conceive such a query to be of practical utility, and it might very naturally give rise to extremely erroneous impressions. The controversy as to the inclusion or exclusion of fiction still rages, we perceive, and for ought we can see is likely to go on raging until it dies a natural death, if only it is permitted such a blessed end."

Not knowing any American library which makes inquisitorial investigations into the character of the reading of its adult patrons, and not being able to recollect that any advice looking to the establishment of an Inquisition was given at Cincinnati, we were somewhat puzzled by this criticism, till it occurred to us that Mr. Linderfelt, in showing the various capabilities of his system of charging, inserted in the list of twenty possible questions to which it could give answers (Lib. jnl., 7 : 182):

19. What has been the character of a person's reading?

The twenty questions were not meant to be printed on a blank to be answered by the librarian day by day in the regular course of his work. Mr. Linderfelt merely wished to show what he could do if any occasion should arise. The same question could be answered by any of the old ledger charging systems, but we never heard of any impertinent interference by librarians with their readers' taste. Occasionally some one will go to the old records to find what Daniel Webster, or Edward Everett, or Charles Sumner read when he was in college. Indeed, if we remember right, there is the result of such an inquiry in one of the lives of Byron. But we can assure our English critic that the American Library Association has no intention of setting up the Confessional or the Inquisition, and that the adult American has in his reading at public libraries as much liberty as the American Young Girl or male Young America.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POOLE'S INDEX.

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

In my report on the Index to Periodical Literature, made at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Library Association in May last, I stated that I should esteem it a favor to be informed of any errors or omissions which may be found in its pages; for I had long since divested myself of that pride of accuracy, which imagines that such a work can be made and printed without errors. Because I did not repeat this statement in my preface, the writer of the notice of the Index in the Nation of Jan. 18 is, and perhaps others may be, in doubt whether the notification of errors and lapses will be esteemed a favor or otherwise. I beg, therefore, to repeat here what was stated in my report, and to say that the editors have been especially solicitous that the references should be free from errors, and have spared no labor and care to render them so. Contributions to its errata will be thankfully received, and omissions will be included in the next supplement.

W. F. POOLE.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

I suggest the addition to the Library journal of a department of Errata et Corrigenda. This would involve some labor, but it would be helpful in many ways.

Many books of high reputation contain typographical or other mistakes which the ordinary reader may not detect or have the means of correcting.

I would propose to include only important works and to confine the corrections to those whose existence and rectification would not be apparent to a reader of ordinary intelligence.

In Dr. Hurst's Bibliotheca theologica, just
issued, I find on page 136, Hamburg, where, of course, intelligent persons will read Hanbury. Albert Barnes, in his commentary, speaking of the miracle at Cana, quotes Pliny on the subject of wine, and refers his reader to Book IV., chap. 13. A classical friend of mine says that the passage referred to does not contain anything about wine. Most persons will accept his citation without question.

It is within the proper sphere of librarians to correct such errors in books under their care, and of the Library journal to disseminate the knowledge of them.

[If our friends will send us notes of such emendations as they discover we will publish them from time to time, when enough have accumulated to justify a departmental heading.—E D S.]

SCHEME FOR ANNUAL INDEXES TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

In accordance with the announcement in the preface of the late issue of the "Index to Periodical Literature," supplements prepared on the same co-operative method, with the same rules and conditions, and printed in a style uniform with that edition, will be issued every five years—the first appearing early in the year 1887, and containing the references for the years 1882–1886. It is the intention of the editors to enlarge considerably the list of current periodicals, and to include such older serials as are worthy of being indexed and have been omitted. The editors will be glad to receive from the former contributors and other librarians who are willing to participate in the work, suggestions as to serials which they think it desirable to index.

In addition to the announcement made above, the editors are proposing, if they have sufficient encouragement, to issue in April, 1884, an index covering the years 1882 and 1883, and thereafter Annual Indexes. They take this opportunity to set forth the scheme as it now presents itself to their minds, and to ask of their brethren in the library profession its consideration, and such suggestions for improving it as will enable them to fix upon the plan which shall be most practicable and satisfactory to the libraries of the country.

It is not probable that annual indexes will repay in money the cost of their publication, and hence no publisher can be expected to assume the expense. It is certain that the multiplicity of alphabets in annual indexes would be a great annoyance. Their adoption as permanent substitutes for the five-year supplements is, therefore, out of the question. It is very desirable, nevertheless, that the contents of the current periodicals shall be indexed and made accessible oftener than once in five years. So important to readers and students are the topics discussed in them, that many libraries are incurring the labor and expense of indexing them on cards. The co-operative plan of making hectographic copies and interchanging cards between different libraries is attended with much trouble, and under no conditions can it cover so broad a field as is desirable. In order to meet this want in a more economical and satisfactory manner, the editors propose the following scheme:

1. To issue the annual indexes in a privately printed edition, to be supplied only to the co-operating libraries, and such other libraries and individuals as subscribe for them in advance of publication. No more copies will be printed than will meet this condition; and hence none will be offered for sale.

2. The expense of printing will be equitably shared by the contributing libraries and the subscribers—the latter paying, in any event, twice as much for their copies as the contributors, and if they are twice as numerous as the contributors, they will pay the whole expense.

3. The editors will make no charge for their services in the revision and arrangement of the work, and superintendence of the printing, but will be entitled to the use of the matter for their five-year supplements.

4. On the year when a five-year supplement is issued there will be no annual supplement, as the references of the preceding year will be incorporated in that issue. The annual issues not being regarded as the regular supplements of the main work, they will be printed on a smaller page.

W. F. POOLE.

W. I. FLETCHER.

COöPERATIVE INDEXING OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

It may be of interest to many librarians to learn of a co-operative scheme of indexing current periodicals. I will outline it briefly.

1. Each of the co-operating libraries will index one or more periodicals, each number as it appears.

2. The same rules will be observed as in Poole's Index, with this addition—the month and year will be added to facilitate reference to unbound numbers. Also American paging will be given if English editions are not accessible, marked with a for distinction.

3. As most (probably all) libraries will want the entries on cards or slips, each library will print the separate references by the hectograph on slips 5 x 12½ cm. (the standard size) and mail them to each of the co-operating libraries.

As to details of printing, I am not altogether satisfied what method is better—to print each slip separately, or to print in sheets of (say) eight slips. In the former case I make my "copy" on paper 20 cm. wide in two columns. It will not do to put all the copy on the hectograph at one time, and print the requisite number of slips from each reference; the latter ones become faint. I should say only two or three references should be put on the hectograph at one time. The time required for printing 300
slips (20 slips for each of 15 references) would be about 45 minutes (I printed 300 thin slips in 30 minutes). By ruling off a sheet into (say) 8 spaces, 5x12.5 cm., and writing references in these spaces, and printing 8 slips in a sheet at once, and cutting the sheets afterward, I think that the time would be lessened. Experience might show some other method to be more convenient than either of these.

The above details are the result of my own experience and of the suggestions of others, especially Mr. Biscoe, of Amherst College, Rev. J. H. Barbour, of Trinity College, and Mr. Geo. F. Winchester, of Middletown, Ct., with whose encouragement I have been trying to inaugurate some such scheme. It was our intention to begin where Poole's Index leaves off. But his annual supplement will make that unnecessary, so that we shall begin probably with Jan., 1883.

I should be pleased to hear from any one interested in this matter, especially from those desiring to index one periodical or more for 1883—most especially, however, from any man or body of men who will take the matter in charge and relieve me of it.

List of librarians who have announced their intention of cooperating with me: Mr. Biscoe, Amherst College; Rev. Mr. Barbour, Trinity College; Mr. Cutter, Boston Athenæum; Mr. Green, Worcester Public Library; Mr. Foster, Providence Public Library; Prof. Safford, Williams College.

W. K. STETSON,
Assistant Librarian Wesleyan University,
Middletown, Conn.

STANDARD COVERS FOR TEMPORARY BINDING.

By B: PICKMAN MANN, Bibliographical Editor of Psyche.

The vast majority of octavo books and pamphlets are 23 or 24 centimetres high. An unclassified list, taken from 150 consecutive entries in my accession book, shows that 2 per cent are 21 cm., high, 7 per cent 22 cm., 41 per cent 23 cm., 39 per cent [24 cm., and 11 per cent 25 cm.]

In the temporary binding of pamphlets and papers it would be a great convenience to have the holes which are made in the papers placed at a previously determined and standard distance apart, so that transfers could be made at will, without the necessity of making new holes in the papers. Punched sheets, also, for shelf-lists, sermons, and other purposes, could be purchased ready-made at the stores, if these standard measurements were adopted; and especially it would be of advantage if the "Library binder" were made to conform to these measurements, while the "Russell's common-sense" and the "Emerson," though needing but two holes, could as well require these holes to occupy positions similar to the ones required for the other binders, as to conform, as seems to be the case, to no fixed rule.

I have looked through the indexes of my Library journal, 6 v., since working out a system for my own use, in the expectation of finding some word on this subject, but in vain. The nearest approach to it, and the occasion when it would have been most appropriate, is in Mr. F. B. Perkins' note entitled: "Transferable book-covers," L. j., May 1881, 5:146.

My system concerns only pamphlets and papers from 22 to 25 cm. high. Other systems would be appropriate for smaller and for larger pamphlets.

The papers are made to rest on their lower edges. The lowest hole is 2.5 cm. [2 inches] above this, the second hole 5 cm. [2 inches] above the first, the third hole 8.5 above the second, and the fourth hole 5 cm. above the third. The holes are to be used in pairs. A cord is passed through them from the front to the back of the volume, so that the free ends of the cords will hang out at the back of the book. The cord is to be passed first through the front cover and then through the papers. If additions are to be made only at the end of the book they can be strung on the cord as they are added without disturbing the papers previously bound. If it is desired to add title-pages or other matter at the beginning of the book, or nearer the front than the back, provision can be made for that by having separate cords in each hole, and having them joined by bow-knots both in front and behind.

A standard distance of 5 cm. between the two holes of each pair allows the use of strips of wood, metal, or pasteboard, of uniform size, to bear the wear of the cord at each pair of holes separately if covers are not used. I hardly need dwell upon the advantages of having the two pairs of holes alike in measurement.

The particular measurement proposed, 5 cm. or 2 inches, accords with both the English and the metric systems.

The lower hole should be near the lower edge of the papers, to support them better than if it was more distant. Experience has shown that the distance should not be more than 3 cm., nor less than 2 cm., as the lower margins of pamphlets are not always trimmed so that a hole made less than 2 cm. from the bottom would pass through all the pages. The distance 2.5 cm. accords with both the English and metric systems of measurement.

The upper hole should not be less than 1 cm. distant from the top of the paper, which is its distance in papers 22 cm. high, and yet should be near the top as permissible, being near enough when it is 4 cm. distant in papers 25 cm. high.

I propose, therefore, as standard measurements, 2.5, 7.5, 16 and 21 cm. from the lower edge of the temporary covers and of the pamphlets.

P. S.—I will add that as less than 2 per cent of the books in a library are 26 cm. high, the measurements for an octavo pamphlet may well be adopted for these. For pamphlets from 27 to 31 cm. high, the measurements may be 2.5, 7.5, 21 and 26 cm.; for the still rarer pamphlets from 17 to 21 cm., the measurements 2.5, 7.5,
 LIBRARIES AND POLITICS.

A Western librarian writes us: "I was very glad to see your comments upon the change of librarians in Indiana and Michigan, and trust you will not drop the matter entirely. The State of Ohio has a fine library of about 60,000 volumes, of which much could be made. Unfortunately, the librarian is changed every time a new governor is elected. The evil has not been so great as might have been anticipated, because the library has been practically in charge of a permanent and capable assistant. The present librarian has, however (properly, so far as I know), shown a disposition to manage things himself, and I understand that there is, or has been, some trouble. But the next administration is sure to appoint a new librarian before the present one has fully learned the duties of his office. It seems to me that you will confer a great boon upon many of our Western States if you can induce them to place their libraries in charge of a board of trustees similar to that of New York, with such permanent tenure of office as to remove any temptation to make political appointments.—Nation, Dec. 21.

[Gov. Begole, the new Governor of Michigan, we are glad to learn, though making a clean sweep in other offices, has sensibly and firmly resisted the pressure on him for the removal of Mrs. Tenney. She was renominated (for two years), and the Senate promptly confirmed her, to the great satisfaction of all who care for the library. —Eds. Lib. Jnl.]

LIBRARY STATISTICS.*

The statistics of the chief libraries of the world, with which it closes, are the most satisfactory portion. They are brought down to the latest time, and Messrs. Tedder and Thomas's success in previous efforts of this kind makes it certain that they are trustworthy. Perhaps their work will repress for a time the erratic exuberance of the newspapers in this regard. Every one who is interested in the subject must have noticed the continual appearance of items on the number of volumes in the chief libraries, founded on the statistics sometimes of the last decade, sometimes of the last century, and sometimes of a distant future. At the risk of starting a new family of such paragraphs, and seeing statements which are true in 1852 repeated in 1892 or in 1902, when they will have been entirely falsified by the prodigious growth of libraries, we have prepared from the 8th and the 9th editions of the "Encyclopedia" a comparative table of the number of libraries exceeding 100,000 at the two periods:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1857.</th>
<th>1858.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rest of the world</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
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The ten principal libraries were, in 1882:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Vols.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial Library, Paris</td>
<td>2,290,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Museum, London</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Library, St. Petersburg</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Library, Berlin</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Library, Munich</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Library, Copenhagen</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Library, Vienna</td>
<td>513,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Library, Strassburg</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Library, Leipzig</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Library, Darmstadt</td>
<td>482,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Library, Vienna</td>
<td>440,000</td>
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MORE CRUDITIES OF THE CHEAP CATALOGER.

"Canterbury has just issued a catalogue of its Municipal Free Library, which is quite unique in its blunders. A local journal describes its vagaries. Horatii is described as being by Flacci; Virgili, by Maronis; Shakespeare's plays (under the heading of 'Fiction') are stated to be written by Edmund Malone; Thackeray's works (among the essays), by A. Pendennis and H. Esmond, as well as by himself. Ainsworth's 'Tower of London' is placed among the guide-books; of 'Robinson Crusoe' among the biographies; Knight's 'Old Printer,' among fiction; Wellington's Despatches, Venn's 'Duty of Man,' and Vince's 'Conic Sections' among manners and customs; Thomson's 'Seasons' among the sundries, etc. Babbage is spelt 'Baggage,' and so on. These are only a few of the blunders taken haphazard from a hundred others not less ludicrous. —Athenaum."
Library Economy and History.


An important report, followed by a tabulated statement of the documents ordered by the 46th and the 1st session of the 47th Congress, a compilation of the present laws, and a proposed bill and resolutions, framed with the view of establishing a single distributing agency, of insuring the delivery of complete sets to permanent depositories, of reducing the number printed, and of providing for convenient sale of documents.


From the Gazetta ferrarese, Nov. 5, 6, 1881.

Hubbard, James M. [Letter, dated Nov. 9.]

n. p., n. d. 4 p. O.

A review of the controversy on the character of the fiction in the Boston Public Library and a reiteration of the statement that the Library contains unsuitable books.

An article in the Transcript of Dec. 14 proposes that the objectionable fiction and juveniles should be divided "into small libraries to be placed in the various school-houses. The teachers could then have an oversight over the children's reading, and could restrict them to, say, a volume a week. These libraries might be exchanged every few months, and fresh books might be continually added."

Libraries in churches. (In Notes and q., 6th s., 6: 258, 9.)

The Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de Paris (1882, no. 3) contains some curious documents concerning the dispersion (1642-52) of Mazarin's library during the Fronde.

The Libraries of Babylonia and Assyria, [by]. a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. I. (In Knowledge, Nov. 24.) 13 col.


The Public Schools Library. (In Spectator, St. Louis, Dec. 16.) 1 col.

Advocates dropping the subscription feature and making the library a public free library; but thinks that the change should be very cautiously made. "'Few persons know how expensive a thing a library is to run and how easy it is to seriously impair its usefulness.'"

St. Louis, taking this into account perhaps, has decided that it cannot afford a public library.

Sunday-school libraries. (In Sunday-School Times, Nov. 11.)

Another sensible article, brought out by the question of a correspondent who says: "Our teachers contemplate adding books to the library, and doing it so gradually that every book shall be carefully read and passed upon by a competent committee. Will you please outline in your columns a plan for the selection of books, which has proved valuable in other schools. By so doing you will probably confer a favor on other schools besides ours, which have found that poor books will be accepted when five hundred or a thousand volumes are selected and passed upon at one time. Even the author's name is not a guarantee that a book is a suitable one.'

"One indispensable prerequisite to the securing of a good Sunday-school library is an understanding of the kind of books wanted in that library. And the recognition of this prerequisite is one of the rarest things in the Sunday-school field. What kind of books do you want in your Sunday-school library? 'Oh! we want good books.' What do you mean by good books? 'Why, we want books that the children will like, and that will do them good.' Well, but that is no description of books. That raises a question of opinion, rather than of fact. Do you want only books of fiction, or no books of fiction? or what proportion of books of fiction, and what proportion of books of fact? Do you want only books that state religious truths, or that illustrate Christian doctrine? or do you want also books which simply state facts in God's realm of nature, and in God's dealings with men in history? Do you approve of story-books which give prominence to love and courtship, if only there is a religious smack to the conversations introduced? Do you want books suited for Sunday reading? or books also for week-day reading? Until all these questions, and a score like them, can be answered with positiveness by those who are responsible for the scholar's reading, any attempt to secure 'good' books for the library, is the merest sham. Until you know what you mean by a 'good book' for the library, how can you expect a committee to find out what you mean, and conform to it? What nonsense it would be for you to send out a new servant to market, with no more specific orders than that for his purchases, 'Go and get some food for my children?' 'What kind of food?' 'Oh! good food.' 'But what do you mean by good food?' 'Why, good food, of course. Safe food; palatable food; nourishing food.' 'Yes, but that which is safe and palatable and nourishing for one person is not so for another. Would you like meats or vegetables, or both? If both, what kinds of each? Would you like beef? pork? mutton? veal? potatoes? cabbage? beans? tomatoes? What do you think is best suited to your children? You know them better.
than I do.' 'Oh! I don't want to be tied down to details of that sort. Get good things. Fill up the ladder off-hand. It's not like what you get by working and about it. I shall have my eye on what you have bought, and be ready to complain if it doesn't suit me.' That is about the way with the average Sunday-school leader. That is the croaker's style of comment on the work of library committees generally. To begin with, know what you want. That is four fifths of the whole matter. Then get what you want. It is to be had. There is no lack of any kind of book that you can describe. But there is no such thing—there never was, and there never will be—as 'a good Sunday-school library book.' Whenever that is spoken of, you know there is gross carelessness, stupid ignorance, or wilful deception, on the part of the person who tells of it. Of course you cannot find out what a book is merely by seeing its publisher's name, or its author's name, or its illustrations, or type, or binding. The book must be read by some one who knows what kind of a book is wanted, and whether this book is one of that sort. Your committee must be large enough for this, intelligent enough for this, and must take time enough for this. Whoever reads a book for the purpose of testing it ought to report the aim, purport, and character of the book, rather than report whether it is a 'good book' or not. It is all right to have all the teachers hunting for books which they think will answer, and calling attention to them. But when these books are examined, the question must be, in every instance, 'What is this book?' not, 'Is this a "good" book?' Without attention to these main points, all talk about committees of ladies, and committees of examination, is—humbug.'

T., S. The Bancroft library, San Francisco.
(In Ev'g post, N. Y., Dec. 30.) 1 ¼ col.

Abstracts of and extracts from Reports.

Harvard Univ. L., "The rows of classical philology as arranged include the subjects Mythology, Inscriptions, Miscellany, Bibliography, and Literary history, Greek and Roman arts and sciences, Prosody, and Greek and Roman philosophy. The Greek and Latin authors follow immediately."
The use on Sunday (1 to 5 P.M.) has increased. Mr. Scudder, Assistant Librarian (and member of the A. L. A. Coöperation Committee), has left the library to take the editorship of Science. The revision of the public subject catalogue has been nearly completed, the main headings reduced nearly one third in number, and an alphabetical subject-reference catalogue of all headings and subdivisions, both present and prospective (about 5000), prepared on slips with a view to ultimate publication.

We may call attention here to Mrs. Oliphant's sketch of the heavenly library in her 'Little pilgrim' in Macmillan's mag., Sept., 1882, p. 342-345; reprinted Boston, Roberts, 1882.

Bibliography.

Deutsche Shakespeare-Gesellschaft. Gesammelte Catalog der Bibliothek, vom Bibliothekar Reinhold Köhler. (Pages 53-82 of their Shakespeare Jahrbuch, Beilage zu Bd. 17, Weimar, 1882, 8°.)


Geological record for 1878; an account of the works on geology, mineralogy, and palæontology, pub. during the year, with suppl. for 1874-7; ed. by W. Whitaker and W. H. Dalton. London, Taylor and Francis, 1882. 31+496 p. 8°. Subscription price 10s. 6d.
The notes are brief and to the point. 3530 nos., 850 more than in any of the previous four volumes.

To be continued. Calls for additions and corrections.

Contains a note on "English and American history for children," from Miss Hewins's forthcoming "Books for the young."


Hutt, A. Granger. La Rochefoucauld and his English translators. (Pages 166-171 of Bibliographer, Nov. 1882.)


The materials employed by the scribes of the middle ages, the styles of writing at various epochs, the conventional forms of address, the numerous methods of computing dates, the different varieties of seals, etc., are all described
in a systematic and accurate manner. The illustrations consist of folded tables of fac-similes of chrism, monograms, and signatures of German monarchs and notable persons taken from original documents in the Royal Archives at Munich. — Monthly notes.

Reviewed not favorably in Deutsche Liste., col. 1825, "Angehende Archivbeamte sowol wie junge Historiker müssen gewarnt werden ihre diplomatischen Kenntnisse allein aus diesem Katechismus zu schöpfen."


Contains an exact reproduction of the title-pages of the original editions of about 300 masterpieces of French literature, from the Roman de la Rose and Villon to the works of Beaumarchais and Saint-Pierre. The form is that of Brunet's Manuel du libraire. Gives the necessary information with regard to the original editions and their market value.


"The selection is very catholic. Somebody should give us next a book-hater's enchiridion, beginning with Solomon." — Acad.


"A graduate of Brown University, Mr. Foster, early turned his attention to the practical details of a librarian's office in a Massachusetts town, whence he was called by sharp-minded men, who saw the advantage of his methods, to the public library in Providence, to mediate between the intellectual wants of a highly cultivated city and the literary supply which libraries and book markets afford. The trustees of the Providence Public Library, some of whom are the owners of superb private libraries, appear to have appreciated the idea that the collection and distribution of literature, in a wide sense, requires talent on the part of the librarian, the very best talent that school, college, and practical experience can afford. They seem to have recognized the fact that a public library is the highest school in the community, that it requires the highest education and the highest art available; for the public library reaches not merely school children, but pupils of a larger growth; it holds in its hands the highest education of the town or city. Ignorance, incompetence, feebleness, sluggishness, incapacity for success in any other profession, are no qualification for the modern librarian, who is or should be one of the quickest, readiest, brightest, most alive of all live men in the community, for he is the one who can supply and develop its highest intellectual wants by proper methods of mediation between literature and life.

"It is perhaps highly significant that a college town like Providence, whence Dr. Barnas Sears, a former president of Brown University, went forth to propagate a common school system throughout the entire South, under the direction of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, of which Dr. Sears was the pioneer agent, should have also given birth to one of the most efficient systems of library management, which, if there is any virtue in good ideas, is bound to widen its influence. The efficiency of the Providence Public library in supplying intellectual wants is indicated by the published reference lists, the genesis of which cannot be separated from Brown University, the common school system, and the general culture of a liberally minded city. Mr. Foster, although he came to Providence with a thorough knowledge of that admirable system of classifying library materials for ready reference on the part of readers—a system evolved from the experience of the Boston Public Library under the management of Justin Winsor—found it necessary to meet in peculiar ways the needs of teachers and students who desired to read very specially in connection with courses of lectures given by President Robinson, Professors Lincoln and others, including the late Professor Diman, whose catholic scholarship, admired in Baltimore and Cambridge, was also appreciated at home. The cordial cooperation of such men with Mr. Foster's methods, the encouragement of trustees intimately associated with University professors, the wants and appreciation of an intelligent public, explain the development in Providence of that elaborate system of reference lists, newspaper clippings, notices and reviews of new books,—all conveniently posted or classified, so that by means of these guides the reader can find his way with confidence and delight through the intricate mazes of modern literature. From manuscript reference lists it was but a step to hectograph copies distributed for use in the public schools. Then came the publication of bibliographies in the Providence newspapers, which carried the suggestion of systematic courses of readings into every household in the city. These things are all very simple and inexpensive; but they represent ideas, which are of vastly more influence upon a living and progressive age than mere collections of books, however extensive, of mere library buildings of brick and stone, which are sometimes mausoleums instead of laboratories of knowledge.

"Through the aid of appreciative friends of the Providence idea, Mr. Foster began in January, 1881, to publish his Monthly reference lists in serial form upon a folded sheet, the two leaves of which with double columns, are of about the same size as the pages of the Magazine of American history. The transition to this special form of publication was made through such organs as the Library journal which allows some space to bibliographical matter. But the Providence idea of special adaptation to special
needs has now assumed individual and concrete form. Evolving from the Providence environment, this idea has seized upon topics of current interest in that city; it has grown upon what it has fed; until now, in the shape of two published volumes, with tables of contents, indices, and an explanatory preface, it represents a bibliographical magazine which no American library or special student of contemporary American life can well do without. It is curious and interesting to one who turns the leaves of these two little volumes, to see with what unerring instinct the Providence librarian, from month to month, has grasped topics uppermost in the American current of ideas or popular discussion. A few examples will suffice to recall the drift of thought in many a home and literary circle during the past two years: George Eliot, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Beaconsfield, Revision of the Bible, Sophocles ("the Greek Play" at Harvard), Comets, the French in Tunis, Dean Stanley, Centenary of Kant, Protection, Yorktown, Olympia, French Allies, Inter-Oceanic Canal, &c. The librarian, Longfellow, Chinese Question, South Eastern Europe, Darwin, Emerson, University Education, Local Self-Government, Herbert Spencer, etc.

"It takes a librarian who is alive to present issues, to the swiftly moving and cosmopolitan thoughts of the present age, to catch such current topics, and to gather about them the floating literature of our times for the convenience of his fellow men. Such talent is as rare as it is invaluable. A good librarian is an organizer of literary materials, and his influence is far from being local, if he publishes, as Mr. Foster has done, the results of his local experience. It is curious to observe how the supply of Providence wants has met also the needs of a national circle of readers; for the reference lists are now widely patronized throughout this country, especially by students, teachers and librarians. It is also curious to note, in this current of popular bibliography, the 'survival' of lists which, although of sufficient scope to interest students outside of Providence, are clearly the original production of local occasions, lecture courses and the like, which, at one time or another, have particularly interested the schools and people of Providence.

The most noticeable and perhaps the most valuable feature of Mr. Foster's reference lists is the topical subdivision of the main subject. For a student or teacher, the 'structural bibliography' is much more valuable and suggestive than a long list of authorities, which, in some cases, would be hardly better than a catalogue. For example, the subject of American 'Local Self-Government' is much better treated under the subdivisions of 'Origin,' 'Tendencies,' 'New England Towns,' 'Middle Colonies,' 'Southern Colonies,' than under the main head alone, for the structural method presents the subject from different points of view, and yet as an organic whole. This structural method stands in the same relation to the generic subject of study as that subject does to study in general. A catalogue of mere names or a long bibliography of authorities is often very discouraging to readers, but when attention is called to a particular subject, to a special point of view, and to an individual author, then a point has been made for the encouragement of readers and of original research. The most important function which any catalogue, bibliography, reference list, or consulting librarian can discharge, is to arrest attention, to make mental points. Mr. Foster distinctly says in his preface that his reference lists 'are intended as working-lists and not as bibliographies.' He does not aim at being exhaustive, or exhausting, but as being suggestive. Mr. Foster has well said in the Library journal (7:86), the bibliography 'aims at completeness for the sake of completeness,' 'but the working-list is as complete as it serves its purpose to be.' The purpose of Mr. Foster is manifestly that of a practical librarian, desiring to aid a reading public, and not that of a scientific specialist, a mere antiquarian bibliomaniac, desiring to collect or amass all existing authorities for the sake of having them at his command.

'Scientific point' in the description of books, monographs, magazine articles is of more consequence to most readers than bibliographical enumeration or catalogue completeness. A reader does not want all books; he wants the best, and more especially one or two at a time, with special reference to particular things that may be found within them. A skilful librarian and a well-guided reader will not find it necessary to read many books through, from beginning to end, in order to get at their point or drift. Most books should be used like cyclopedias, for finding special things, not for learning all knowledge at once. A good book should have an index of topics. A good librarian, like Mr. Foster and many others in this country, will show the reader a subject-catalogue, a ready-reference-list, a definite way of finding out special things through some particular book. A poor librarian will be more likely to show his library en masse or in glass cases, saying 'hands off;' if the visitor wants to learn something in particular, he is invited to examine a confusing catalogue of authors' names and see if he can chance upon any book that will help him. The good librarian knows what his books are good for; he has point. The poor librarian is careless, ignorant and dull. A good method of ready reference is like a bright, sharp needle in a skilful hand, deftly working some fine or useful end; a poor method is like hunting for a needle in a haystack." — Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the N. E. hist. and genel. register, Jan.


"The lists are as full as the resources of the State library would admit." — Prefatory note.

Sormanni, Giacomo. — Catalogo ragionato delle opere di viticolatura ed enologia pub. in Italia o


Heinemann’s Faust bibliography (Lib. jnl., 7: 276) is also reprinted, L., Stock, 1882. pp. 31. 16°.

The Russian bibliography, the publication of which was suspended last March, will reappear this year.

Dr. A. Schroeter’s “Geschichte der deutschen Homer-Übersetzung im 18. Jahrhundert” (Jena, Costenoble) contains a tabular view of the translations of Homer issued between 1495 and 1881.

The Archivio paleografico italiano, has just issued its first no., ed. by Sig. E. Monaci, and pub. by Loescher & Co., of Rome. It contains fourteen heliotype plates, reproducing in facsimile various documents of importance for the history of writing in Italy.—Acad.

Catalogs and cataloging.


Brooklyn L. Music bulletin. No. 1. [Br.,] 1882. 4 p. 1. O.

A new departure. “The music is intended, like books, for circulation.”


How to compile a library catalogue. (In British and colonial printer and stationer, Dec. 14.) 3½ col.

Milk for babes, and very thin milk. The remarks on printing are the best: “The expense of printing a catalogue containing two entries for each book, as is now recommended, would be about £5 for 500 copies, and £4 for 250 copies. A catalogue in which the books are only entered once would cost, for 500 copies about £3, and for 250 copies £2 10s. As far as most libraries are concerned, it is to be recommended that the larger number should be printed, even although more than 100 copies are likely to be sold. A loss is inevitable in any case. But this first outlay may be turned into an ultimate gain. If the library is in its infancy, its future proportions may be greater than its present managers anticipate. One promising method of extending it would be to distribute the catalogue pretty freely. Some copies might go among probable donors of books; there is almost a certainty that some at least of the extra expense would be recoup’d in gifts. Other copies might be sent to publishers, authors, secretaries of publishing societies, etc., and that there would be returns in the shape of presents could hardly be doubted. Other copies might be sent to the press, and notices might be obtained, which would in various ways be beneficial. Many other reasons might be adduced for getting out a good, useful, respectable, and creditable catalogue—especially when the expense is comparatively so trifling—the extreme difference between the largest number of the best catalogue and the smallest number of the worst catalogue being only 50s. The better catalogue, too, would sell the best.”

Not so good is the following: “The numbering of the volumes on the shelves of a library ought to be consecutive throughout, and entirely irrespective of divisions into classes. If the other plan is adopted of classifying books on the shelves, besides the waste of time and labor and the disfigurement of the books by occasional fresh numbering, there will be a loss of space. Quarto books may have to be placed next to octavos. Indeed no useful object whatever would be gained by rearranging the localities of the books.”

Rieu, C: Catalogue of the Persian mss. in the British Museum. Vol. 2. L., 1881. 7+ (433-577) p. 4°. “Le t. 2 est executé sur le même plan que le premier et mérite les mêmes éloges.”—E. Fagnan in Rev. crit.

Bodleian Library. Accession lists of new foreign purchases, and of the most interesting purchases of old works, will be posted in both reading-rooms. The 723 vols. of the catalogue are being paged, and an officer will be employed for some years to come in revising all headings and titles, and indexing all extensive articles. For accessions, the cataloguing rules of the L A. K. will be adopted, with only such modifications as are essential to the catalogue; the practicability of introducing print will also be considered. The sorting of the spare set of slips which are to form a subject-catalogue is being rapidly expeditied by a special extra staff; whether they shall be laid down in volumes or on cards is undecided. The long-designed classified rearrangement of the library will be carried out (as intended) by first arranging the slips relating to a subject, and then bringing the books on it into a corresponding order.

Full Names.—W: Rattle Plum (The military telegraph during the civil war in the U. S.); Alfred Hix Welsh (Development of English language and literature); W; Mather Scott (ed. of Van Santvoord’s Sketches of the lives of the chief justices of the U. S.); Rafael Arroyo Bayley (National loans of the U. S.); C; G: Mayers (Mendota, the spirit of the lake); G: Washington Hunter (Divine liturgy in the book of common prayer); Gideon Delaplaine Scull (The Evelyns in America).
Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can be read as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


In his sketches of military life De Amici discloses dramatic gifts which have not been suspected by the readers of his books of travel.—Christian Union.


"Completes his Oriental trilogy. The first part is 'The light of Asia,' the second part 'The Indian song of songs.' In this the poet tells the heads of a pious Muslim, each head representing one of the 'ninety-nine beautiful names of Allah.' The legends and instructions inculcate the gentle virtues that make life lovely—courtesy, humility, hospitality, care for the poor and the ill, kindness to dumb animals, and perfect manners in social intercourse."—Boston Advertiser.


A ready method of determining the wholesomeness and unwholesomeness of water for drinking purposes; for persons who are not proficient chemists.

AUSTIN, Jane G. Nantucket scraps: being the experiences of an off-islander, in season and out of season, among a passing people. Bost., Osgood. sq. S. $1.50.

"She writes pleasantly of the sea and the moors; and tells the stories of the Nantucket captains told to her."—Boston Advertiser.

"There is a pleasant briny flavor about this little book, ... but it is wofully padded."—N. Y. Tribune.


A line-for-line translation, in rhythmic form.


"A picture of N. Y. society drawn with great care and giving a companion picture in a somewhat sobered vein to the 'Tender recollections of Irene McGillicuddy,' 'The confessions of a frivolous girl,' etc."—Boston Advertiser.


Closes the present series of Björnson's works.

BRACE, C: Loring. Gesta Christi; or, a history of humane progress under Christianity. N. Y., Armstrong. O. §2.50.

"What we have been accustomed to say in sweeping phrases about the indebtedness of mankind to the beneficent influence of Christianity is here made definite and particularized, supported by facts and given authorities."—N. Y. Times.


"A sketch of the personal history of the man, rather than an attempt to analyze the qualities of his art or to define his place in the history of music."—N. Y. Tribune.

CAMPBELL, Helen. The problem of the poor: a record of quiet work in unquiet places. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hubert. sq. S. 90 c.

"An account of the McAuley Mission and its work in N. Y. Five Points; with sketches and stories taken from actual experience among the poor and criminal; also, a clear, practical discussion of modes of helping the poor."—Publishers' Weekly.

CHURCH, Ella Rodman. The home needle. N. Y., Appleton. il. D. (Appletons' home books.) 60 c.


"It is not a criticism; it is not the dispassionate decision of a judge; it is the enthusiastic offering of one who was roused by Emerson into higher life, and who delights in honoring his master."—Boston Advertiser.

We are introduced to the whole galaxy of famous persons with whom he has been in the habit of doing—Carlyle, Tennyson, Emerson, Cooper, Trollope, Coleridge, Landor, Sir Arthur Helps, Max Muller, Tylndall, Darwin, Huxley, besides Hawthorne, Thoreau, Channing, Parker, Ripley, and the whole transcendental world."—Boston Transcript.


"The author had the opportunity, as the editor of an Anglo-Indian newspaper, of becoming acquainted with the land and the people of India. These pictures and studies of Anglo-Indian life are exceedingly vivid."—Christian Intelligencer.

"A fine and noble story."—Literary World.


DOBSON, Austin, ed. Eighteenth century essays; selected and annotated by Austin Dobson. N. Y., Appleton. S. (Parchment ser.) §1.25.

"A perfect book, not only in its outward appearance, its type of paper, and its typography, but in the rich and subtle contents—in the singular skill with which its selections have been made, and in the thorough scholarship which distinguishes the introduction and the notes of its accomplished editor, Mr. Austin Dobson."—R. H. Stoddard in The Mail and express.


"It is something like what one of Jules Verne's books would be if that author should stoutly protest that the story was all true. . . . Ragnarok 'is too absurd to do much mischief, and contains much that is readable, and that may in a certain way prove instructive; that is, it may serve to kindle an interest in some minds upon subjects to which they would not be attracted by ordinary didactic treatises."—Popular science monthly.

DOUGLAS, Rob. K. China. N. Y., Young. map and il. D. nett. §1.50.

DOYLE, J. A. English colonies in America; Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. N. Y., Holt. O. §3.50.

"If the undertaking be completed in the spirit in which it has been begun, it will not be a work remarkable for originality of treatment or brilliance of execution, but it will it be a compact, orderly, and thoroughly useful contribution to historical study."—N. Y. Tribune.
Dresser, Christopher. Japan: its architecture, art, and art manufactures. (Lond.) N. Y., Scribner & Welford. il. O. $1.00.

"Though it reads something like a volume of travel, it is not intended to be anything more than a comprehensive and technical account of the condition and progress of the country's arts—industrial and architectural particularly—and their influence upon modern designing methods. The illustrations are all by Japanese artists, and are exceptionally well engraved and printed."—Literary world.

"These pages are as interesting as any to be found in Miss Bird's well-told narrative."—N. Y. Times.


Mrs. Fletcher was the wife of a learned Scotch lawyer and staunch Whig, and was herself an enthusiast in politics. Her autobiography derive its chief interest from her friendships and correspondence with literary people and celebrities.


Gardner, E. C. The house that Jill built, after Jack's had proved a failure; a book on home architecture. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hubert. il. sq. S. (Our continent lib.) $1.50.

A series of papers showing how, in building houses that are to be truly homes, it is possible to combine architectural beauty with wise and economical construction.


"Minute and wonderfully detailed accurate observation, combined with an almost poetic ability to express himself in words."—Independent.


Glümer, Claire von. A noble name; or, Dönninghausen; from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Phil., Lippincott. D. $1.50.

"The book is little above the average, but it will not come amiss to people who must have a novel."—N. Y. Post.


"There can be little doubt that Hawthorne's judgment was correct when he laid the work aside as unsatisfactory."—Examiner.


"Intended to meet all the wants of gunners, fishermen, and photographers on an excursion."


"A just, temperate, and interesting account of the career of the poet and reformer, together with an excellent analysis of his writings in prose and verse."—Boston Traveller.

Koehehr, S. R., comp. The United States art directory and year-book; guide for artists, art students, travellers, etc. N. Y., Cassell, O. pap., 50 c.

"A monument of facts and patient collaboration. The author gives first a list of academies, art schools, museums, art clubs, etc., arranged nationally and locally; next, a directory of artists; and, afterwards, an art-teachers' directory, necrology of artists for the past year, books on art, art journals, the copyright law as applied to art productions, catalogues, exhibitions, statistical table of former exhibitions, etc. The treatment of all societies, artists, etc., is generous and impartial; and in general the information is full and accurate."—Boston Commonwealth.

L'Estrange, Rev. A. G., ed. The friendships of Mary Russell Mitford, as recorded in letters from her literary correspondents. N. Y. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 25 c.

"A great deal of amusing gossip, much criticism of various quality, and pleasant glimpses of character."—N. Y. Tribune.


"Mr. Linton's treatment is too persistently critical and too highly colored to be called a history. . . . Absounds in matter of historical interest, and is throughout suggestive and instructive."—Harper's magazine.

Linton, W. J., ed. Rare poems of the 16th and 17th centuries; a supplement to the anthologies; collected and edited, with notes, by W. J. Linton. Bost., Roberts. il. sq. S. $2.

A reprint, with additions, of his "Golden apples of Hesperus," of which a limited edition was printed some time ago.


"Quiet domestic story, illustrating the good influence one sunny-tempered, unsellish, industrious woman can exercise.


"Excellent critical analysis. . . . In regard to his history of our navy . . . we come upon a serious blot in Professor Lounsbury's book. He is evidently not aware that Mr. Roosevelt, in his elaborate history of the war of 1812, had put a new face on the matter, and shown that Cooper was not seldom at fault."—Boston Advertiser.

McCosh, James, D.D. Criteria of diverse kinds of truth as opposed to agnosticism: treatise on applied logic. N. Y., Scribner. D. (Philosophic ser.) pap., 50 c.

The first of a series to be published quarterly, in pamphlet of about 60 pages each, in stout paper covers, at 50 cents per volume, each embracing an exposition, complete in itself, of one theme.


"A help to those who wish to study Spinoza for themselves rather than as an account of his doctrines dispensing from such study."—Academy.


"Very interesting and generally judicious. . . . If Mr. Morison has not always found his author's faults with acuteness, he has often praised him with a cordiality and justice that other critics might do well to imitate."—Saturday review.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. A little pilgrim, etc. Bost., Roberts. S. 75 c.

"When so short a sketch as this is made the subject of
more than one leading article in a magazine like the Spectator, and when an American theological review gravely sets itself to the task of discussing its theology, there is some reason for thinking that the little book is worth reading."—Sunday-school times.

OLIVER, Mrs. G. A study of Maria Edgeworth, with notices of her father and friends. Bost., Williams. D. $2.25.

"Mrs. Oliver has performed for once famous and not too much neglected writer a service that will give a fresh interest to her works, and perpetuate a charming and estimable character."—Boston Gazette.


"One of the most useful and interesting of recent illustrated works ... relating to the home-life of the people of whom any mention is made in the Old and New Testament." Harper's magazine.

PHILLIPS, Lawrence B. Index of biographical reference, over 100,000 names, together with a classed index of the biographical literature of Europe and America. 2d ed., with necrology of eminent persons for the last ten years. N. Y., Worthington. O. $3.75.


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RACHEL'S share of the road. Bost., Osgood. (Round-robin ser.) $1.

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H. T. C.

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Painted Class Numbers. (See Lib. jnl, 7: 273.) I forgot to add that I paint at a uniform height and breadth, so that the books on shelf show an even horizontal streak. I began at heel of book, but the hand of the public quickly grimed and erased it, so I now put it two and a half inches above the shelf. N.B.—It often covers up the title, but the public does not go to our shelves.

I can't say exactly the cost of my painting, but it cannot be more than about one fifth of a cent per vol. for the labor, and I can lower that one third at least by using not quite so skilful a limmer. This does not include the two paints and one varnish; but the cost of the materials is perhaps ten dollars for ten thousand vols. My two painters can do from 125 to 150 vols. an hour, and the label outlasts more than ten paper ones.

F: B. P.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Guerndale, N. Y., 1882. D.—"Mr. F. J. Stimson, a young Boston lawyer, is thought to be the author."

Sketches of Yale College, N. Y., 1843, S., is by Ezekiel Porter Belden, a graduate of Yale in class of 1844.—F. Edmands.

Shirley Daré.—Susan C. (Dunning) Power.

Socrates [Sel. from Plato's Apology of Socrates; Crito; and Phædo]. Boston, Roberts, 1882. T. (Wisdom series).—The compiler is Mrs. Mary Wilder Foote Tileston.—H. H. W.

A transplanted rose [from Harper's Bazar] N. Y., 1882, S., which has been ascribed to Edgar Fawcett and to Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, is by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, a lady familiar with the best circles of New York society, and who knows whereof she speaks.—Harper's Bazar.

Haynes, J. E: Pseudonyms of authors; including anonyms and initials. New York, 1882. 112 p. 0.

5000 pen and true names, together with, in many cases, the dates of birth, and, where death has occurred, the dates of death. He covers the past as well as the present. Includes phrases, such as 'A country clergyman.'

General Notes.

The Japanese Government have resolved upon establishing public libraries in every provincial capital throughout the empire.—Ath.

The Advocate's Library in Edinburgh is about to be considerably enlarged, to accommodate the constantly increasing addition of books to its shelves.

Sir G. Grey, not content with presenting a library to the Cape of Good Hope, has now given another to the citizens of Auckland; it comprises many rare and beautiful works.

The Paris municipal libraries established in the mairies are increasingly used. In 1880–1 they reported less than 243,000 volumes lent; in 1881–2, they report 363,322, of which 283,443 were for home use.

If Weimar should be the home selected for the great Library of the German Empire, which the Allgemeine Deutsche Schriftsteller Verband is trying to found, the Grand Duke has promised to give the site for a building.

Kansas City, we hear, does not support its library by means of a billiard-hall annex, as we were incorrectly informed last March (L. J., 7: 51). We see no reason why a library should not derive an increase from a properly managed billiard-room any more than from a chess-room.

The Shakspearian library of Colonel E. H. Thomson of Flint, Mich., has been purchased by Mr. James McMillan, of Detroit, for presentation to the University of Michigan. The owner had refused $20,000 for it previously, and declined to sell it for any sum unless for some public institution.—Boston Transcript.

Lectures in libraries should, one would think, be a powerful stimulus to study, and we are glad to learn that the experiment tried last winter in connection with the Salford Free Library is to be repeated. A course of twelve lectures will be delivered between October and March. The subjects range over travels, geology, history, and literature.—Ath.

The Society of Sons of St. George, at Philadelphia determined, Oct. 23, to found a library in their handsome St. George's Hall. They had already received many donations from booksellers and others in London. The history of the United States has been too often treated as if it began with the Declaration of Independence, and they therefore wish to bring together works of English authors dealing with the controversy on this side of the Atlantic, and with the principles, dating far back in the common history, on which the discussions were based and the details of the American Constitution and legislation were founded. They hope at a later time to obtain works illustrative of the stay of the Americans in England and their influence on the mother country. Separate funds are to be devoted to the library, so as not to trench on the benevolent functions of the institution.—Ath.
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A useful serial completed last month its first volume: we refer to the Monthly Reference Lists issued by the Providence Public Library. The table of contents shows that bibliographical aid has been given not only in respect to current topics like the cession of Dulcigno, the revision of the Bible, comets, the French in Tunis, the centenary of Kant, Yorktown, the inter-oceanic canal, Carlyle, and Dean Stanley, but in respect to biographical, historical, scientific, literary, and critical subjects of permanent interest. They are adapted to any locality which contains a public library."—The Nation, Jan. 1, 1882.

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We: gladly give space this month to Mr. Carr's Index, a sketch somewhat similar in character to M. Jackson's "Liste provisoire" that referred both to foreign and to American work; Mr. Carr refers entirely to American sources. It is gratifying to see how good a show he can make. Few persons who see it can fail to be astonished at the amount of work that has been done in subject bibliography in the last few years. But these lists of references are dispersed, and hard to lay one's hand on when they are wanted. Mr. Carr's list makes them useful, just as they make the works to which they refer more useful.

The Athenaeum, in its notice of Poole's Index, indulges in a little good-humored raillery at the American taste for bibliography. "It is a curious point, not yet explained, why the passion for bibliography has seized hold of them whilst it is little developed on this side of the Atlantic. Would anybody in England employ his spare hours, like Mr. Griswold, in the amusement of making an index to a commonplace German periodical?"

It must be granted that Germany and France have produced much more in this way than Great Britain; still Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, though not perfect, is not exactly a work to be ashamed of, and the last two volumes, the subject part, are precisely in the line of Mr. Poole's labors, and contain much more matter. If, then, one Englishman could do twice as much as forty Americans have done, it follows that in the 18th century at least bibliography (in the somewhat peculiar sense in which the Athenaeum uses the word) was existent in England. If it does not flourish there at present, as the Athenaeum implies, perhaps it came over to this country with those good old English words and phrases which the English now call "the American language." But the Athenaeum does not do its countrymen justice. It is true their work is inferior both in quantity and in neatness of form to the French; yet Bohn's Lowndes is no mean successor to Watt. Quarritch's red tomes have not merely the merit of bulk; and the British Museum catalog, though it was planned by a foreigner, has been made in large part by Englishmen. If Americans really have displayed more penchant for this pursuit than the older branch of their race, it may be from two causes: First, from something, be it climate or mixture of blood, which produces in this country a distinct mental resemblance to the French; second, from our mechanical disposition. A bibliography, an index, is a tool, and delights a tool-making and tool-using people. It abridges labor, and the American people have a mania for labor-savers. Every one who prepares a work of this kind believes that he is shortening the road to knowledge, and Americans have a great respect for knowledge and a strong inclination for philanthropy. No country has produced more or more devoted
missionaries. Bibliographers and indexers feel that they are humble servants of the gospel of learning, of knowledge, of science. Humble servants, to be sure, but some people are humble and like to labor on low levels rather than not labor at all. The sarcasm quoted by the Athenæum, "that they spend in copying title-pages the time other people spend in reading books," may be true and yet not be a very serious reproach. To copy title-pages for other people's benefit is quite as noble an occupation as to read books for one's own amusement. And when we hear of the immense preparations made for the English Philological Society's new dictionary, we are led to believe that the Americans are not the only persons in the world willing to sacrifice themselves a little in dull work for others' profit.

It is singular that after this exordium the chief objection made to Mr. Poole's Index is on account of a matter in which it is un bibliographical.

Mr. Poole's arrangement of his material is no doubt in accordance with the rules of indexing which have been sanctioned by the librarians of both countries—excellent people in themselves, but a little too over-conscious of the fact that they live in a scientific age. We confess to thinking the work would have been somewhat more compact had the arrangement been a little less mechanical. To take an example: on turning to one of the early articles, 'Aristophanes,' we first find enumerated, as was right and proper, some general articles on Aristophanes; next comes a review in the Edinburgh of Mitchell's edition of 'The Acharnians'; then an article on Aristophanes and Socrates by E. Everett, which, if it refers to any play, must refer to 'The Clouds'; next an article on 'The Birds,' and another on Cary's translation; then, after some articles on 'The Clouds,' we come back to an article on the 'Comedies of Aristophanes,' which surely might have figured at the top along with the general articles; a little way on we come to another Edinburgh Review article on Mitchell, which had better, we should have thought, gone with the preceding article on that editor; a little lower down is indexed an article from Fraser, "The Possums" of Aristophanes, without a word to indicate it is a squib; then "The Rooks" of Aristophanes, possibly a skit too, but probably a translation of 'The Birds,' which should have been put along with the other articles on 'The Birds.'

Now this is very far from being "scientific." A "scientific" method generally requires some investigation on the part of the maker and presupposes special knowledge also in the user. This method does neither. It would rather be called the practical, common-sense, rough-and-ready method. The scientific, bibliographical, or, as some would say, pedantic method would be just what the Athenæum prefers. It undoubtedly would give the best result in the eyes of a scholar, and for him it is the most convenient order, but it is at least a matter for discussion whether the "scientific," artistic style would be under all subjects and for all persons the best. It is certain that if an attempt had been made to introduce it throughout, we should not have had the Index in our hands in Dec., 1882. This may seem a very unsuitable reason for not attempting minute work; but that it weighs with Americans is a proof that they are not so "bibliographical" yet as they are thought to be.

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The plan detailed below has impressed the writer as having some striking advantages, and he has thought that its details would be of interest to other librarians than himself. The school in which it has been in force for a few years past is the Point St. School in Providence; and as described here its operation is confined chiefly to the first room, or principal's room, the pupils of which have an average age of about fifteen years. A plan of supervision somewhat approaching to this, and intended as a preparation for it, is, however, found in other rooms in the school.

The main points of the plan are as follows:

(1.) Careful and uninterrupted study of the resources of the Public Library, and making them available wherever possible. (2.) A "school library," selected chiefly from books in the Public Library, circulating under the personal direction of the principal. (3.) The systematic supervision, instruction, and training which accompany the reading of these books.

The books themselves have been gradually accumulating during the last three or four years, and have now become a library of several hundred volumes. But the significant feature of the collection is the fact that the books have been selected by the principal, Mr. Sawin, with as minute care as a surgeon would use in selecting his instruments. Not one has been admitted until he has thoroughly satisfied himself of its contents. The importance of this knowledge will be appreciated when it is considered that in a certain sense he himself makes the selection of reading for each pupil. Out of the list of numbers presented by the pupil, he furnishes that book which in his judgment will best further the process of intellectual training and development which he has in view for that individual pupil; and he may go outside of the pupil's list altogether. The study of the adaptation of individual books to individual readers is plainly an essential feature of the plan.

This, however, is but one half of the story. The pupil, we will suppose, has drawn Coffin's "Old times in the colonies," or Miss Buckley's "Life and her children." But the use which he shall make of the book is by no means optional with him. He may not return it the next day;
he must keep it at least one week, and in certain cases an extra week. He may not return it unread or superficially read; he knows that he must give a satisfactory account of his reading. There are several ways in which the principal satisfies himself of the fruits of each pupil's reading. (1.) The written exercise-books. Each pupil is supplied with a blank-book, and before returning a book which he has read he must enter in this as careful an abstract of it as possible, and he has the book itself before him while writing it. It is a well-attested fact that to write down on paper the main ideas of the last book read, has a tendency to write them at the same time into the reader's own mind. (2.) Oral abstracts, from memory. On Friday afternoons, besides reading from their written exercise-books, the pupils are called upon to state in their own words the substance of some book—not necessarily the last one—which the principal has at some time put in their hands for reading. The advantages of this method, in drawing upon the pupil's own resources, in compelling him to call new faculties into exercise, in giving him facility in the use of his material, are too obvious to need extended statement. (3.) Written abstracts from memory. Their object is to allow the pupil time to go more into details, to make his statements more deliberately, and to do fuller justice to himself, than when on his feet, giving an oral account. Moreover, they are not furnished on some specified day in the week, by all the pupils at the same time. Each individual pupil, under such circumstances and at such times as the judgment of the principal may dictate, prepares and presents his own abstract. This work is of striking excellence. The writer has had the pleasure of examining a large number of these abstracts. With few exceptions they show such a familiarity with the contents of the books as could have been gained only by intelligent and thorough mastery of their essential points.

The question may be suggested whether an undue amount of time and attention is not in this way devoted to that small number of books which at the most will be all that can be read under these conditions. If reading these few books were the whole end and aim of the plan, it would be open to question. But no one can fail to see that an essential feature of the plan is the acquiring of the method. Not simply the information that New York was settled by the Dutch, or that sponges grow on rocks, or the attendant circumstances in either instance, are the end in view; but ability to deal with other books, and preparation for making the most effective use of a library. And every additional book thus read and mastered confirms the habit and fixes the tendency.

It may be queried, however, what sort of "abstracts" these pupils of fifteen are capable of making. It is true that they are not abstracts in the same sense in which the "Table of contents" of Mr. Bancroft's new work on the "Formation of the constitution," for instance, is an abstract of that work. They are not of course exhaustive enough for that. The pupil gives a brief statement of the purpose of the book, and then in most instances a general survey of the book as a whole. After that it is found that in some cases the tendency is to select some incident of the book. This, the pupil will say, "is one of the most interesting of the matters described here." This is certainly natural. Yet it is clear that the most of them have caught the essential idea of an abstract; and some of the papers show a very noteworthy degree of skill in analysis. Special pains are taken to develop this facility; and a marked difference can be observed in this particular between the papers presented near the beginning of the year and those near the close. Books, moreover, have sometimes been given back, to be re-read; and papers, to be re-written. It is interesting to notice, also, that, whether the account be an oral or a written one, it seldom fails to begin with a statement of what "the object of this book is." Inquiry, however, shows that the pupils have been carefully trained in the use and purposes of the the title-page, the table of contents, the preface, and the index. They are held responsible if they cannot furnish the information which these aids would help them to find.

It might perhaps be expected that the tendency of so systematically controlling the reading of these pupils would be to extinguish all real interest. However plausible such a theory may appear, it can have little weight against the actually observed tendency. The writer has more than once been present at a weekly exercise such as has been alluded to, and has himself talked with more than one member of the school. Nothing could be more hearty or unmistakable than their interest in the topics, and the spirit with which they enter into the plan; and it is perhaps most noticeable in the oral exercise referred to. The remark of a pupil that "it is impossible not to be interested in the book, it is so plainly written," might possibly be set down as an unmeaning platitude if occurring in a written exercise, but when uttered by a pupil whose eyes, and whole attitude, bear eloquent testimony to the genuineness of the feeling, it is not easy to question the success of the method. And, in truth, if you once concede the teacher's authority to exercise control over other lines of study, and if, still farther, you concede his soundness of judgment and ability to command the confidence of his pupils, the existence of this feeling on the part of the pupils no longer seems any more unreasonable in theory than in practice.

Very much does depend on who the teacher is; on his intelligent familiarity with the books, tact in dealing with children, and judicious adaptation of all the details. Granting these, however, it is plain that the system possesses great advantages. It is based on a correct theory. It is exceedingly effective in practice. It commends itself to the intelligence of the child. It is accompanied by his lively interest. It brings
to his attention, at the time, some of the most suitable books for his reading. It furnishes the best preparation for his future use of books. It is an invaluable introduction to his use of a public library. Public libraries need have no apprehensions at the foundation of "school libraries" like these. More than any other agency, perhaps, they are serving to create a reading public for the future who will use the resources of a library to the best advantage.

THE CONNECTICUT LIBRARY LAW.

Section 1. The city council of any city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, together with such kindred apartments and facilities as said council shall approve, for the use and benefit of such city, and may levy a tax not to exceed one mill and one half of a mill on the dollar annually, on all the taxable property of the city, such tax to be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes of said city, and to be known as the "library fund."

Sec. 2. When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, under this act, the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the city council, appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be a member of said board.

Sec. 3. Said directors shall hold office, one third for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years from the first of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the mayor shall before the first of July in each year appoint, as before, three directors, to take the place of the retiring directors, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed. The mayor may, with the consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

Sec. 4. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the city council, and be filled in the same manner as original appointments.

Sec. 5. Said directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading-room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, given, or set apart for that purpose; provided, that all moneys collected and received for such purpose shall be placed in the treasury of said city, to the credit of the "library fund," and shall be kept separate from other moneys of the city, and shall be drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of said directors. Said board shall have power to purchase, lease, or accept, ground, to erect, lease, or occupy an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; to appoint a person of suitable learning, ability, and experience as librarian, and all necessary assistants, and fix their compensation, to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading-room, together with such kindred apartments and facilities as said council shall approve.

Sec. 6. Every library and reading-room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of directors may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading-room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading-room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of such library and reading-room to persons residing outside of such city in this State, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 7. The said board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out and the general character of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

Sec. 8. The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library, or the grounds, or other property thereof, and for injury to, or failure to return, any book belonging to such library. It shall be the duty of every librarian or board of directors, having charge or control of such library or property, to post up in one or more conspicuous places connected therewith a printed copy of this section. And justices of the peace, or city or police courts, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try,
and determine all prosecutions under this section.

Sec. 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to such donation in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled when accepted by such board according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said board shall be held to be special trustees.

Sec. 10. When fifty legal voters of any town or borough shall present a petition to the clerk of the town or borough, asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room in such town or borough, and shall specify in their petition a rate of taxation, not to exceed three mills on the dollar, such clerk shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election in such town or borough, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "for a three-mill tax for a free public library and reading-room," or "against a three-mill tax for a free public library and reading-room," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation in said petition; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such town or borough shall be "for the tax for a free public library and reading-room," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other general taxes of said town or borough, and shall be known as the "library fund," provided, that such tax may be lessened or increased within the three-mill limit, or made to cease, in case the legal voters of any such town or borough shall so determine by a majority vote at any annual election held therein; and the corporate authorities of such town or borough shall have and may exercise the same powers conferred upon the corporate powers of cities under this act.

Sec. 11. At the next regular election after any town or borough shall have voted to establish and maintain a free public library and reading-room, there shall be elected a library board of six directors, one third for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years; and annually thereafter there shall be elected two directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified; which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the board of directors of free public libraries and reading-rooms in cities. No director of any free public library or reading-room established under the provisions of this act in any city, town, or borough shall receive any compensation for any services rendered as such director.

Sec. 12. The secretary of state is hereby authorized to send a copy of the annual laws of the State, together with the legislative documents and journals, to each free public library which shall desire them.

Approved, April 13, 1881.

AN INDEX TO SOME RECENT REFERENCE LISTS.


The following memoranda were made by the compiler from time to time, mainly for his own use, and make no pretence of being exhaustive under any topic. It must be understood that the references in this index are not to books or articles about the various subjects, but to lists of books, or parts of books about them. It is to be hoped that in the near future some one may follow out the same idea more extensively, including references to still other bibliographical literature, to which the present compiler has not convenient access.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.


ÆSTHETICISM [Oscar Wilde, etc.]. P. P. L., 2:1, (Jan., '82).

AFGHANISTAN. B. P. L., 4:34-5, (Jan., '79).


AMERICA. Maps, discoveries, etc. B. P. L., 3:205-209, (Apr., '77).


— Before Columbus. B. P. L., 8:65-9, (April, '76).


See also Adams’ administration; Washington.


See also Mercury; Venus.


BIOGRAPHY. Best works of. [70 v. for an academy library.] Lit. world, 10: 301, (Sep. 13, ’79).

BIOGRAPHIES. Best individual lives written in English. 47 named, and prize list of 5 selected. Lit. news, 2: 304, (Oct., ’81).


BURNS, Robert, Ref. list on. (W: E. Foster.) L. j., 5: 290–1, (Sept., ’80).


CHRISTMAS, problem. [Presentation books for 7 different members of a family.] Prize lists, and one each selected. Lit. news, 3: 337–8, (Nov., ’82).


CIVIL SERVICE. See Political Economy.


COOKERY-BOOKS. (J: B: Frederick.) Publishers’ trade list annual, 1878.

COPYRIGHT, B. P. L., 5: 59–60, (Jan., ’82), and 111–6, (Apr., ’82).

CYCLOPÆDIAS, Choice of. (Justin Winsor.) Lit. world, 9: 11–12, (June, ’78).


DRAMA. Best plays for amateur performers. [List of 50 to select from.] Lit. news, 1: 194, (Aug., ’80) [and 6 selected], 1: 217, (Sept., ’80).


EASTERN QUESTION, Russia, Turkey, and the. B. P. L., 3: 244–8, (Jul., ’77), and 379–380, (Jul., ’78).
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

February, '83.

EASTERN QUESTION. Elements of unity in S. E. Europe. P. P. L., 2:9, (Mch., '82).


EDUCATION. University, in Germany. P. P. L., 2:21, (June, '82).


— in periodical literature. [References from Poole's Index.] Pub. weekly, 21:477, (May, '82).


ENGLISH CLASSICS. See Literature.


EVOLUTION and theism. Ref. list to lectures on. (W. Foster.) L. j., 6:31-2, (Feb., '81).


FICTION. Authors of fiction excluded from libraries. L. j., 6:314; 7:28, (Dec., '81, and Feb., '82).

— The ten best novels. The ten next best novels. Lit. news, 3:81-82, (Mch., '82). [Prize questions and selections.]


— Stories of the sea. Lit. world, 12:57-60, (Feb. 12, '81). [Excellent list with comments, etc.]

— A $100 list of juveniles. Lit. world, 12:202, (Jun. 4, '81).


— Stories for boys (of 11 to 14 years). Lit. news, 1:278, (Nov., '80). [Prize quest.; list of 63, and 6 selected.]

— Works of fiction for girls. Lit. news, 1:105-6, (May, '80). [Prize quest.; 52 named and 6 chosen.]

— The representative American novel. Lit. news, 3:145, (May, '82). [Prize quest.; list of 42, and 5 selected.]


— Serial order of a number of Trollope's works. Lit. world, 11:266, (Jul., 31, '81).

See also Reading.


— and banking. Special list of publications, 1876, '77 and '78. (W. Scott Parker.) Pubs', trade list annual, 1878.


FLORENCE [Italy]. P. P. L., 2:1, (Jan., '82).


GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY. List of American authors in. (J. D. Whitney.) H. U. L., 2:352-6, (Apr., '82), and 2:426-9, (Oct., '82).


GERMAN HISTORY. The German Empire. P. P. L., 2:9, (Mch., '82).


21 : 381-4, 473-4, 504-6, 529-530, 548-9; 22 : 30-2, 578-581, 609-611, 904-5. (Catalog: A-MacLeod; to be cont'd.)


— of Queen Anne. [Selected lists.] Lit. world, 12 : 233, (July 2, '81).


— of travels, geography and geology. [No. of works on, in sundry libraries.] Lit. world, 11 : 410, (Nov. 20, '82).

— Scandinavian. [Brief list of English works on.] Lit. world, 12 : 352, (Oct. 8, '81.)

— Spanish. [Best grammar and classics, etc.] Lit. world, 12 : 73, (Feb. 26, '81).


— Ref. list on. (W. E. Foster.) L. j., 5 : 290, (Sep., '80).


MODELS of style and good composition. [Sundry English and Am. writers named, and prize list of each selected.] Lit. news, 3 : 272 (Sept., '82).

MOTTOES for photographs, from Shakespeare. (14) Lit. world, 10 : 75, (Mch. 1, '79).

MUSIC. [Biblio. notes on.] B. P. L., 3 : 34, (Jan., '76).


OPIUM. List of over 70 titles of books and articles on, in Dr. H. H. Kane's "Opiuism smoking in America and China," N. Y., '82. [Cited by W. E. F. in L. j., 7 : 12, (Jan., '82).]


Pastimes, Best, for rainy days or chilly evenings. [29 games briefly described.] Lit. news, 1: 105-8, (July, '80) [and prize list selected from same]. 1: 103, (Aug., '80).


Political Economy and political science. Select list for general reading, and introduction to special study. (W. G. Summer.) L. j., 5: 17-21, (June, '80).

See also Finance; Commerce.


Pottery and Porcelain. More recent prominent or popular works on. (W. Scott Parker.) Pub's. trade list annual, 1878.


--- German reading (For beginners). H. U. L., 1: 119, (Mch., '78).

--- Books (New) for boys. (10 to 14 years) (26). Lit. world, 10: 92, (Mch., 15, '79).


--- Books for young people. (Young women, 15-20 years.) [From the Christian Register.] Pub. weekly, 14: 260-70, (Sept. 21, '78). [Notes to same from the Nation attached.]

--- Favorite books. [5 each, of 8 different classes.] Lit. world, 9: 45, (Aug., '78).


--- Reading club topics. (49.) Lit. news, 2: 113, (Apr., '81). Select list from same, 2: 144, (May, '81).

--- Recitations and readings (170), and Recitations for the young (86). Lit. news, 2: 48-50, (Feb., '81). Select list from same, 2: 80-1, (Mch., '81).

See also Library; Literature.


--- Good books of reference. [Naming 21 of "the smaller books of reference in most common use."] Lit. world, 14: 12, (Jan. 13, '83).


ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the U. S. Lit. world, 8 : 202-3, (Apr., '78).

ROMAN HISTORY. The last years of the Roman Republic. P. P. L., 2 : 19, (June, '82).


RUSSIA, Turkey, and the Eastern question. B. P. L., 3 : 244-8, 379-380, (July, '77, and July, '78.)


SERMONS, not controversional or sectarian. (About 20 v.) Lit. news, 1 : 43, (Mch., '80).


— (Ref. list on.) P. P. L., 2 : 31, (Sept., '82).

STAËL, Mme. de (Ref. list on.). P. P. L., 1 : 23, (June, '81).

STANLEY, Dean (Ref. list on.). P. P. L., 1 : 29, (Aug., '81).

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS, Some good, specified. (From the Congregationalist.) Lit. news, 1 : 37, (Mch., '80).

— Books accepted by the Ladies' Com. (From the Christian Register.) Lit. news, 1 : 98, (May '80).

— for infant class. (80 submitted from which 6 to select.) Lit. news, 4 : 89, (Mch., '83).


TAYLOR, Bayard. Complete list of his writings. Lit. world, 10 : 12, (Jan. 4, '79).


TEXT-BOOKS. American educational catalog, 1882. (Including subject classification.) Pub. weekly, 22 : 46-84, (July, '82), and Trade list an., '82. [See Trade list an. of previous years for earlier editions of same.]


TURKEY. See Eastern question.


WASHINGTON, G. (Ref. list on.) P. P. L., 1 : 5, (Feb., '81).

WAVERLEY NOVELS, Historic basis of the. Lit. world, 12 : 400-1, (Nov. 5, '81).


— See Constitution.

Library Economy and History.


FRIENDS. An address on some growing evils of the day, especially demoralizing literature and art, from the representatives of the religious Society of Friends for Penn., N. J., and Del., 2d month, 10, 1882. Phila., Friends' Book Store, n. d. 16 p. S.


Closes by recommending that Brooklyn Library be made a public library.


"The books should be adapted to the tastes of practical men of common sense who want to devote their spare minutes to reading which will help to advance them in their work or give them agreeable pastime. The books should be a little above the average grade of the readers, not below . . . Whatever is immoral, sensational, or trashy must be excluded." Lists of suitable books are given.
The functions of a library in a community of scholars. (In the Christian register, Feb. 8.) 3 col.

An abstract of a lecture before the Cambridge Divinity School. . . . 'Not a single library is perfect enough to satisfy any considerable num-
ber of the diversity of specialists. I have had to do with some of the best equipped general libraries in this country, provided with good keys of their contents, and yet I never attempted the investigation of a single subject, in any direction, that I did not find myself at a loss both for books that have been and books that have not been written. Nevertheless, it is a common piece of foolishness for the thoughtless to wish our libraries were thinned out and reduced to what they call manageable proportions. Books are but people, usually at their best—people of many ages and from many parts. The good folk who sneer at the profusion of books seldom sneer at the still greater profusion of men. I once asked the late Mr. Winter Jones, when he was the principal librarian of the best working library in the world, the British Museum, 'How often does it happen that a special student, seeking the utmost recesses of his subject, can find all he desires in your vast collection?' His answer was, 'Not one such investigator in ten is satisfied.' 'Because you have not the books he needs?' I asked. 'Yes, partly for that reason,' he replied, 'but still in good part because the books do not exist. When you have been a librarian as long as I have,' he added, 'you will be convinced of the exceeding small margin of the bounds of knowledge which books have as yet spread over.'

'It is always dangerous to say a book is of no value. It is impossible to say what current ephemeral publication may not become of the utmost importance.' Mr. Winsor spoke of the obligation resting upon ministers of country parishes particularly to be purveyors of great libraries. He knew a clergyman, now the president of a Western college, who ever since he was a librarian had sent him at short intervals the local waifs and strays of literature which had come in his way. He knew another, living near a paper-mill, who had saved from destruction things which have sometimes proved of almost priceless value.

Mr. Winsor then referred to the missionary work of libraries, and what they had done for the education of the people. 'The influence of American work in this direction has been felt in Europe. In England, the librarians of the larger libraries are advancing rapidly in the same direction.'

'Our own libraries are as yet too narrow and confined for exhaustive research. John Quincy Adams thought fifty years ago that it was not to our credit that nowhere in the United States could Gibbon be tracked through its course by the verification of his foot-notes. I doubt if it could be done to-day. That America has struggled well to equip her scholars is only too apparent from the enhancement and the value of old books which has gone on under American competition in the book marts of London, Paris, and Leipzig. The infinite stores of knowledge to-day must have better keys, and can have them. Bibliographies, digests, indexes, must shorten labor, and they will. Bibliography is a vocation fast becoming necessary to every scholar. It is a matter of congratulation to us, as Americans that the potentiality of the subject catalogue is a power of our own creation. We have developed it, despite the disregard, not to say disapproval, of the Old World. There is no factor in the efficiency of a library equal to the catalogue; and yet the catalogue is almost never thought of by those who found libraries.'

Abstracts of and extracts from Reports.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. Added 3544 v.; total, 36,503. 'The former large number of highly sensational novels are nearly all worn out, and have been condemned, and it is a subject for consideration, whether the percentage of a better class of fiction could not be increased without detriment, and to the added popularity of the institution. . . . Some changes in the business system that suggested themselves were made one year ago, and the result has been more favorable than was anticipated. Inquiry has elicited the opinion from the assistants in the circulating department, that the work seems hardly more than one half what it was the previous year, and yet the records indicate no falling off in service performed. Increased experience is no doubt valuable.'

Leeds (Eng.) P. L.—'The return of issues for 1881-82 shows a decrease upon that of the previous year, which may be accounted for by the improved state of trade in the town, and also by the decision of the committee to discontinue the purchase of three-volume novels.' A comparative table is appended to the Report, giving the figures for several great public libraries. Boston, U. S., comes easily first, with 404,221 volumes an issue of 1,100,553, and an expenditure of £23,590; then Manchester, with 160,769 volumes, an issue of 1,065,853, and an expenditure of £11,000; then Liverpool—volumes, 121,315; issue, 1,251,-576; expenditure, £13,000; then Leeds—volumes, 117,231; issue, 662,018; expenditure, only £4700.—Acad.

Mass. State L.—The agent of the Library in England 'succeeded, through the kindness of the American minister, in obtaining the assurance
from the officers of Parliament that the set of journals of the House of Lords and the House of Commons now in the Library should be made complete to date.

Worcester (Mass.) P. L.—Issue, 114,845; reference, 48,846; Sunday use, 2143. The Directors say: 'The public library is but a more recent growth from the same root that first bore the public school. Both institutions have their origin in the conviction that a self-governed community, if it is to remain free, must be well taught. In some parts of the country it has been argued that the State university is the natural and logical supplement to the common schools of the towns, and that a youth has as much right to expect secondary as to demand primary education at the hands of the commonwealth. Massachusetts has never favored this notion; certainly not of late years, but instead has gone on, whether under the guidance of a conscious purpose or by a happy though unconscious inspiration, we need not ask, to create the true people's university in the establishment of the Free Public Library. It is the peculiar felicity of this mode of solving the problem that by adopting it we avoid the most formidable of all the arguments urged against furnishing the higher education at the public expense—namely, the plea that to single out a few young men or young women with natural endowments exceptionally good and to give them special advantages of training at the cost of the tax-payers, is unfair. The higher education to which the Free Public Library invites a community is obnoxious to no such cavil. It offers to all a fair field and no favor. If, among those whom the public schools have graduated, there are any whose minds are more than ordinarily good, here is the opportunity for making them better in a way of which no one has the right to be jealous. There is no partiality, no discrimination. A more thoroughly democratic device for giving even chances to all and special privileges to none could not be imagined, and it is quite conceivable that here in Worcester many a youth who devotes a fair share of his leisure, out of working hours, to self-improvement within the walls of the library may at forty be able to show himself a better taught man than many another who in earlier life enjoyed at no little outlay of time and money the advantages of a university education. This view of the matter ought especially to commend itself to the authorities of a manufacturing city. With the increased use of labor-saving machinery is sure to come, sooner or later, a marked decrease in the amount of time that goes to make a day's work. How these reclaimed hours are destined to be spent is one of the most anxious questions the public mind can ask itself when looking into the future. It would be foolish to expect all of them or even the greater number of them to be given to books and reading; but whether the fractional portion of time so devoted is to be greater or less will largely depend upon the measure of attractiveness with which the city is willing to clothe its library. Already the institution has proved itself a great public educator to an extent which could scarcely have been anticipated. "We trust," wrote Mr. Hoar in 1867, speaking in behalf of the board of directors, "We trust the time will come when the means at the disposal of the directors will be such that there will be no book to which any citizen really and earnestly desires access which will not be supplied in one or other of the departments of the library." It may be said without boasting, but cannot be said without thanks, that the day thus hopefully predicted is fully come. It has now been for some time the settled usage of the library to supply readers, with the least possible delay, whatever works they may really need for purposes of serious inquiry. For a city so dependent as ours must necessarily be on the intelligence of its people in competition with rivals more advantageously situated with respect to tidewater and fuel, the value of such a reservoir of intellectual power as the Free Public Library can scarcely be overstated. The fact that great pains are taken in our Worcester library to further the efforts of those who come in search of definite information upon special topics wonderfully enhances the value of the books themselves, and adds weight to what has been said about the educational value of the institution. At Oxford a few weeks ago, at a meeting held to devise some suitable memorial of an eminent member of the university, lately deceased, it was decided that the very best thing to do would be to found a library, and in connection with it provide an ample endowment for the maintenance of certain educated librarians whose duty it should be personally to assist students in their investigations. The English are always fond of finding a precedent for whatever they do, and in this instance they discovered one in the case of the Ambrosian library of Milan, which is, it seems, provided with a staff of librarians trained to aid readers. Had they looked westward instead of eastward in their search, these friends of good learning might have seen in the United States more than one instance of a library in which just such work as they had in mind is done to-day."

Bibliography.


Each vol. to have 12 bi-monthly fasc. @ 3 fr.; finer paper @ 6, 10, and 15 fr. To be cont.


BOHN, Emil. Bibliographie der Musik-Druckwerke bis 1700 welche in der Stadtbibliothek, der Bibliothek des Academischen Institutes für Kirchenmusik und der Königlichen und Uni-
versitäs Bibliothek zu Breslau aufbewahrt werden. Berlin, 1883. 450 p. 8th. 14 m.

Describes 1450 works, mostly for the first time.


ESTREJCHER, K. Bibliografia polska. Krakau, 1882. 280 p. 8th. 10 m.

Polish bibliography. Part 2, v. 1, being v. 8 of the whole work, containing a chronological arrangement of 73,000 Polish books published 1455-1799. Vols. 1-7 appeared 1872-82 (192 m.), but are now out of print.


1301 nos. The first part gives the contents of all Oriental periodicals.


Without a word of credit, the first section (more than half of the "Bibliography") has bodily been taken from Poole's "Index."


4 p. of reading matter, and 4 p. of Jordan Bros.' catalogue of second-hand books.

M. GIRY and M. de CURZON have published in the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, a complete bibliography of the writings of M. Jules Quicherat, embracing 13 books and 350 memoirs published in 35 magazines.

H: HARRISSE has added a bibliography (pp. 370-373) to his Jean et Sébastien Cabot, Paris, Leroux, 1882, 400 p. 1. O.


Catalogs and cataloging.


PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. 1st suppl. to the Finding list. Prov., 1882. 61 p. 1. O.

Authors and titles in one alphabet. Except in biographies, no subject entries are given; and no imprints, the dates referring to the actual period of the book.

UNIV. OF MINNESOTA LIBRARY. Finding lists, 1st ed., to Sept., 1881. St. Peter, 1881. 8+147 p. O.

Full Names.—Admiral Paschal Stone (History of England); Wilbur Olin Atwater (Fertilizers, Cooperative experimenters, etc.).


"For folks who have to do with books, accuracy and completeness in the giving of proper names are quite indispensable. Yet even the mother of Jakob Grimm might have smiled had she seen his name expanded to Jakob Ludwig Karl Grimm, as it is in some library catalogues. And a personal acquaintance of the Muscovite linguist, Rudolph Westphal, ventures the assertion that even Westphal himself has forgotten the other names which conscientious librarians have inserted in pencil on his title-pages. But coming years may produce other Grims, with Jakob among their Christian names, so that no less degree of fulness would prove distinctive. The already established fashion of christening children with three names, and the gradually prevailing fashion of printing these in full on the title-page of books, are on the whole entirely commendable. Geoffrey Chaucer and William Shakespeare managed, indeed, to scrape through tolerably successful literary careers without middle names, and the latter was as vacillating in the orthography of his surname as the most ardent modern spelling reformer could desire; albeit the somewhat exceptional character of the writings of these two eminent men will doubtless continue for some time longer to distinguish them sufficiently from possible homonymous rivals to whom the future may give birth. Far more troublesome to bibliographers than either of these kinds of cases must be those in which an author's name changes while an index is in press or library-cards are in making. Fancy, for instance, the sighs of the poor cataloguer as he changes the card-headings of 'Adam Bede,' and the name that follow it, from 'Eliot, George,' to 'Evans, Marian,' and then to 'Lewes, Marian Evans,' and then to 'Cross, Marian Evans [Lewes],' and finally, on sober afterthought, back to the original pseudonym. These sighs have been heaved and all these changes made in a well-ordered library not five miles from Boston."

—Nation, Feb. 1.
Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.

The following list is selected from books published during the late holiday season. A book whose title is given without a note is a safe one for library use.


"Adapted from the French of Madame Colom. Aims to place before us both the flowery and the thorny side of the Old Feudal System, and, in the words of the editor, 'the young reader is shown that the pomp and pageantry of knighthood involved much suffering of the poor and oppression of the feeble.'"—Literary World.


ASBJÖRNSEN, P. Chr. Folk and fairy tales; tr. by H. L. Bræckstad, with an introd. by Edm. W. Gosse. N. Y., Armstrong. II. D. cl., $2.50; bds., $1.75.

"The Norwegian peasant kept up the art of story-telling around the winter fire when it had long been forgotten elsewhere; and Asbjornsen began his search in time to collect four volumes of them, from which these are chosen. Many of them are easily recollected as the common property of many nations."—Boston Advertiser.


"There are many versions of the fascinating story. Mr. Baldwin has drawn his materials from all of them, from the Volsungs' Saga, the Nibelungen Lied, the Eddas, and the minor legends of the glorious northern hero. He has introduced as episode the story of Ægis, of Balder, of Idun, and of Tóra. The story of Siegfried, and his adventures with Mimer and Fafnir, Gunther, Brunhild, and the North Kings, he has followed to the end, to that sad work of treachery, the death of the hero."—B Advertiser.


"This is the best we have met to teach a boy what to do and how to do it in order to construct his playthings, such as kites, fishing-tackle, aquariums, knots, buttons and hitches, boats, balloons, hunting apparatus, blow and other guns, traps, sleds, snow-shoes, and a hundred other things... also to stock and keep an aquarium, to fish, to rig and sail a boat, to camp out, to go bird-nesting, to rear birds, to hunt, to trap, to make and sail an ice-boat, to make a puppet-show, etc., etc."—Boston Globe.

Belt and spur: stories of the knights of the middle ages, from the old chroniclers. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. D. $2.

"One of the best boys' books of the season, a collection of the stories of chivalry from the chroniclers of the Middle Ages. It begins with Wace's account of 'how Duke William and his knights landed in England,' and ends with 'the act of arms between the Lord Scales and the Bastard of Burgundy' in 1467."—Nation.


BRUSH, Mary E. Paul and Persis; or, the revolutionary struggle in the Mohawk Valley. Bost., Lee & Shepard. S. $1.25.

BUCKLEY, Arabella B. Winners in life's race; or, the great backboned family. N. Y., Appleton. ll. D. $1.50.

"A careful examination has revealed no serious errors, and from incidental remarks it is evident that the author has resorted to recent and eminent authorities for the facts which are marshalled with praiseworthy clearness in orderly succession. The illustrations, though a trifle coarse in execution, are fresh, sufficiently accurate, and in a majority of cases original. The story is gripping and no objectionable sentimentality. The paper and typography are good, and there is an excellent index."—Nation.


"Intended to attract children to a study of the political and economical growth of the United States. The historical student might take exceptions to many of the writer's most unqualified assertions, and to his generally summary decisions upon points which are still debatable; but from the boy's point of view there is very little to criticize."—Nation.


EWING, Juliana Horatio. Brothers of pity and other tales of beasts and men. N. Y., Young. D. 75 c.

"The story of the quaint little dreamer is very attractive. As he ponders over pictures in old books his imagination is fired by the 'masked faces and solemn garb' of the 'Fra- telli della Misericordia,' who 'bind themselves to be ready in their turn to do certain offices of mercy, pity, and compassion to the sick, the dying, and the dead... They work with covered faces, and are not known even to each other... Each takes his turn when it comes round to nurse the sick, carry the dying to hospital, and bury the dead.' Musings over the old Italian brotherhood and bewailing his youth and weakness, the child determines to be a Brother of Pity to all little beasts and insects."—Academy.

FRENCH, H. W. Our boys in India. Bost., Lee & Shepard. sq. O. $2.50; bds., $1.75.

"Sensational, but full of information and of human interest. But is it impossible for a writer to make American boys talk decent English? Scott Clayton, who was a very good youth, and one of the travel books, sometimes, a most unattractive style of conversation, but he improved at the last. This is one of the most important books for young people that has appeared this season."—Boston Advertiser.

GAUTIER, Théophile. My household of pets; tr. by Susan Coolidge. Bost., Roberts. sq. S. $1.25.


"Adults will find an after-dinner hour well spent in chuckling over the pages of this book of faultless typography, and the young folk will learn how, the children of Japan think, dream, and play."—Nation.
GREEK, E: The wonderful city of Tokio. Bost., Lee & Shepard. sq. O. $2.50; bds., $1.75.

"Every page of the book betray the author’s thorough familiarity with the Japanese character, both human and typographcal. He gives us a picture of New Japan, showing how at every turn the old and the new civilization jostle each other. The old quaint and pleasing superstitions are being hustled away before the meaner superstitions of trade and Mammon. The book is both fascinating and instructive, despite the monotonous gestures and behavior of Sally and Fitz."—Nation.


"Begins with the first voyage of Columbus, and narrates briefly the most important sea-voyages of discovery of the last three centuries, Bruce’s African explorations, and the opening up of the country west of the Mississippi. It is almost unnecessary to say that Dr. Hale knows how to make a book for boys."—Saturday-school times.

HALE, E: and Susan. A family flight over Egypt and Syria. Bost., Lothrop. il. sq. O. $2.50 and $5.


"Plainly the work of a young American woman who can neither spell nor write English; and, no matter how racy the style nor how full of incident the story, how can the critic recommend a book which is written with culpable carelessness, not ignorance, of which the veriest schoolgirl should be ashamed?"—Independent.


LILLIE, Lucy C. Mildred’s bargain, and other stories. N. Y., Harper. sq. O. $1.

"A collection of six stories. Three of them evidently written for young girls, the other three for children."—Literary world.


"Poetry thinly disguised in exquisite prose. It is a charming allegory intended for children, but will prove equally interesting to children of a larger growth. It is deeply religious, although the name of the Deity does not occur in it. Its influence can only be for good."—Literary world.


MORWOOD, Vernon S. Facts and phases of animal life, interspersed with amusing and original anecdotes. N. Y., Appleton. D. $1.50.

"It would be useless to multiply extracts to show how worse than worthless is this miserable compilation. The anecdotes consist largely of obnoxious stories conspicuously silly, teeming with errors of fact, often superstitious or ludicrously credulous. It is a book which should not be put into the hands of any child. The illustrations are mostly old, worn cuts, which seem at part to have been taken from spelling-books of a past generation. The presswork and binding are good, and are the only good things about this publication, though the author is styled on the title-page ‘Lecturer to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.’"—Nation.

OBER, F. A: Young folks’ history of Mexico. Bost., Estes & Lauriat. S. (Young folks’ hist.) $1.50.

"We do not know of any other accessible history of Mexico from the earliest times to the present, and Mr. Ober has done his work with great industry and thoroughness."—Nation.


"I know that he who walks in the way these following ballads point will be manful in necessary fight, fair in trade, loyal in love, generous to the poor, tender in the household, prudent in living, plain in speech, merry upon occasion, simple in behavior, and honest in all things."—Introduction.

RIDING, W: H. Boys in the mountains and on the plains; or, the western adventures of Tom Smart, Bob Edge, and Peter Small. N. Y., Appleton. sq. O. $2.50.


"The new Bodleys with the old go to Holland to pick out the connection between Dutch and American history. The framework is the same lively and piquant narrative as of old, and the filling instructive fact with plenty of pictures. Evidently both author and publishers find the Bodleys too profitable a family to be allowed to die out, and a large section of the juvenile reading public will be glad that they show themselves bound to keep up the race."—Literary world.


"One closes this admirably written story with sincere regret that so charming a book should be defaced by two or three painfully sensational chapters. The characters of the Polish lad, of plucky Katie, and of the sweet and brave Phyllis, are all drawn and consistent thoughout; but they are brought into most undreamed of and tragic situations. For girls and boys in their teens, the story will be, however, attractive and rich in good lessons. For younger children, it is too exciting to be wholesome reading."—Christian register.


Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


The author of ''Molly Bawn'' and ''Airy Fairy Lilian'' has won a place for herself, and her last novel, ''Portia,'' will be sure of readers, but it will not altogether please them. It is a rather painful story, told in this author's sprightly manner.—Librarian world.


BAGHAVAD-GITA (The); or, the sacred lay: a Sanskrit philosophical poem; tr. with introd. and notes by J. Davies. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. (Eng. and for. philos. lib.) $3.50.


On comparing this with the corresponding volume of the ''Centenary'' edition of 1876, one is surprised to see how extensive changes the author has found desirable, even after so short an interval. The comparison of the three editions illustrates his unerring energy and faithfulness of preparation, as well as, perhaps, a certain restlessness and capriciousness of self-criticism. . . . There is an excellent analytic table of contents. But the new arrangement is not the result merely of subdivision; the matter is rearranged in such a manner (''Shoot him on the spot''), telegraphed. Has indexes of authors and sayings.

BLOOMFIELD, Georgiana, Baroness. Reminiscences of court and diplomatic life under Queen Victoria. 2 v. N. Y., Putnam. O. $7.50. —Same, N. Y., Munro (Seaside lib.) pap., 20 c.

Lady Bloomfield held for several years the post of lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and then married the Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, who was for over fifty years in the English diplomatic service as Minister at the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. —Chicago Tribune.

A chatty and entertaining work.

BRINK, Bernhard ten. Early English literature (to Wiclif); from the German by H. M. Kennedy. N. Y., Holt. D. $2.25.

We commend it most heartily to the earnest study of every lover of English literature. The writer is a master of his subject, and holds all the details in a firm grasp. We read the first time since we have had a literature, we are able to read its primal history in a coherent and intelligible shape.—Nation.


Dr. Brinton says, ''Nearly all historians continue to write about some of the American hero-gods as if they had been chiefs of tribes at some undetermined epoch.''' The object of this book is to show the true character of these hero-myths.—Phila. Telegraph.


The design is to show by extracts how the law and lawyers have been treated in literature by historians, novelists, poets, moralists, essayists and satirists.


"Selected with special reference to the large number of readers who can enjoy those portions of his poetry which are dear and melodious, as well as those which tax the ingenuity and fail to please the ear."


"Biography of a noted opponent of slavery and a prominent American statesman, b. 1795, d. 1864; was for 21 years a Member of Congress, where he was noted for his great oratorical powers."


"Mr. Caine gives us more of the man and Mr. Sharpe more of his works."—Boston Advertiser.

CARTER, Rev. Andrew, and Watt, Francis. Picturesque Scotland; its romantic scenes and historical associations, described in lay, legend, song, and story, with an account of the national sports and games of the Highlands. N. Y., Wiley. 6 pl. and 125 il. O. $2.50.


A hystorical aberration.—Chic. Tribune.

FARRAR, F. W. Early days of Christianity. Cheap ed. N. Y., Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. O. 75 c.; pap., 40 c.

"Those who have read Canon Farrar's former works will be sure that the narrative portion will be conducted with fascinating eloquence; that every page will furnish evidence of wide reading and refined culture; that, combined with reverence for Christianity as the supreme and perfect religion, there will be everywhere apparent a generous appreciation of whatever may be true and good in other systems; that questions affecting the traditional opinions will be discussed in a scholarly fashion, and with an air of the most entire independence, but without the concession of any really important point."—R. B. Drummond in the Academy.

FORRESTER, MRS. I have lived and loved. Phil., Lippincott. S. $1.

The book is full of wretchedness—the wretchedness that comes of selfishness, untruth, dereliction in duty, and is enough to give a sensitive organization the nightmare."—Librarian world.

FRANCHILLON, R. E. Quits at last. N. Y., Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 15 c.


"The author has felt keenly how degraded is the social
position, how depraved is the moral tone, of the Jews in Austrian Poland; and he has done his best to call attention to some of their rare virtues, to create an interest in their dreary lives."—Saturday Review.


"His account of John Henry Newman and the Tractarian movement derives special importance and vividness from the intimate relations in which Mr. Froude stood to Mr. Newman and others. The other articles are: 'Life and times of Thomas Becket,' 'Origin and Celerus,' 'A siding at a railway station,' 'Cheney's and the house of Russell,' 'A Cagliostro of the second century.'"—Geddie.


"His historical authorities are scanty, his principal one being Rambaud; but he has made good use of his materials in general, and his book will be found instructive reading."—Nation.


"The story is interesting, the plot is most ingeniously devised, the characters are cleverly conceived and consistently drawn."—Sat. review.


HARRIS, Jos. Gardening for young and old: the cultivation of garden vegetables in the farm garden. N. Y., Orange Judd Co. D. $1.25.

HAUSSONVILLE, VICTITE de. The salon of Mme. Neckar; from the French by H. M. Trollope, N. Y., Munro. Q. (Seaside lib.) pap., 20 c.

To some, her principal interest may seem to be that she happened to be the beloved of a very remarkable lover [Gibson], the wife of a very remarkable husband, the mother of a very remarkable daughter [Mme. de Stael]. But, however, insolent a game Fortune may choose to play, she does not usually put in such a group of relations a person who is not remarkable herself."—Athenæum.


The first volume of an entirely new edition, from new electrotypes plates, of the works of Hawthorne, with introductory notes by G. P. Lathrop.


"The matter is very unusual in style and quality. All of it, however, is characteristic."—Boston Advertiser.


"Among the best character studies that we have ever seen, the characters in this instance being such as are native to Middle Georgia, in recent and antebellum days."—R. W. Stoddard in the Mail and express.


"This story of a singularly sweet and beautiful life, told simply and unassumingly by the only person who could tell it aight, has a strange pathos. The incidents in it are nothing; there is little variety, little that is tragic, until the brave uncomplaining end; yet the life is intensely interesting."—Athenæum.


"Life in our Western army is described with great fidelity and vitality."—Boston Advertiser.


"Brief biographical sketches of distinguished Japanese statesmen, soldiers, and scholars, drawn mainly from native sources, and a reprint of the author's brief and interesting sketch of the history of Japan, from 'Johnson's Encyclopaedia,' with additions. There is a useful bibliography at the end of the volume, but no index."—Boston Advertiser.

LEE, Margaret. Divorce. N. Y., Lovell. S. 50 c.

"A strong, straightforward presentation of the way in which modern families are separated by the cruel and incongruous laws of different States."—Christian Intelligence.


MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. Historical, political, and diplomatic writings; from the Italian by Christian E. Detmold. Bost., Osgood. 4 v. O. $15; hf. of., $30.

"Mr. Detmold has produced a rendering which is clear, fluent, and eminently readable." Along with the translation he gives a reprint of the first edition of Machiavelli's 'Discourses,' the notes, and a short resume of Machiavelli, Lorenzo de Medici, and Cesar Borgia, and a representation of Machiavelli's tomb in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence. Altogether, the volumes are most attractive, and ought to do much both in England and in America to promote the study of one of the most illustrious of Italian writers."—St. James Gazette.


"Exposition of the feelings of a woman of our own day, demanding, from the world within her reach in this our present world, the happiness she feels her nature has been born to and intended for. Her story is one of questioning times, sceptical of future possibilities, concerned only with present elements."—London News.


"It is and professes to be a compilation and condensation of several large and expensive books. Probably, almost 10,000 terms are quoted and explained in the book. The peculiar value of the book is in the illustrations, which are many—sometimes there are five on a single page—these are well done, and are indispensable. The reader can see that no words can express the shape of a cylix or the purposes of a taboros as one of these illustrations does. It is, in short, a valuable hand-book."—N. Y. Times.


PERROT, Georges and Chipiez C: The history of art in ancient Egypt: tr. and ed. by Wal-

February, '83.
Anonymus and Pseudonyms.

Campaign of the 45th Reg. M. V. M., the Cadet Regiment; [by C: Eustis Hubbard]. Boston, 1882. 1. O.

Lesson in love. Boston, Osgood, 1881. S. (Round-robin series.)—Mr. Byron says that he is not the author.

BonTon Rowe.—"Under this pseudonym Mr. B. C. Stephenson has already distinguished himself by his careful adaptation of French sentiment to the English stage."—London Times.

F. Anstey (Vice versa).—F. Anstey Guthrie.—Crit.

Mr. Philemon Perris.—The first nine stories of R. Malcolm Johnston's "Dukeshorough tales" were originally published under this pseudonym.

A Tribune "note" tells us that some of Mr. Trollope's characters are easily recognizable. "Mr. Gresham" is Mr. Gladstone; "Mr. Danberry" Mr. Disraeli—or rather Lord Beaconsfield; while "Lord de Terrier," was intended, it is said, for the late Lord Derby. "Mr. Plantagenet Palliser" has been identified sometimes as Lord Carlingford.

Notes and Queries.

Mr. A. COTGREAVE, of the Richmond (Eng.) P. L., has invented a "Long-Reader," designed for use in libraries (public or private), and booksellers' shops. It "will be found," he says, "an immense saving of labor and time in lifting down books from high shelves, and where not too tightly packed, replacing them again; ladders being thus almost entirely dispensed with. It is fitted with a lamp when required, for the purpose of throwing a light upon shelves in dark corners, where the titles of books, etc., cannot be seen by the ordinary light. It is composed almost entirely of metal, and its mechanical action is not complex, so that if working loose or in any other way getting out of order (which is very unlikely) a child could easily put it right again. It has been exhibited and tried at the libraries of the House of Commons, and several other public institutions, and has everywhere given great satisfaction. Prices run from 25c., according to size, strength, and purpose for which they are required."

Book registry. (See Lib. Jul. 8 : 16.) For such a library as H. T. C. asks about, I think the simplest plan of book register would be the enclosed: Keep two books—for 2000 or 3000 volumes a cap blank-book for each account would be ample. Give each applicant a place in the book; an alphabetical arrangement would be best, but for 100 or 200 readers not really necessary. A printed card given to each reader with the number on it will be the guide to his or her account.

The other book will have to be large enough...
to receive the numbers of all the books and space to add new accessions. When John Smith takes out a book, register in lead pencil the date (as in first column); second, the number of the book loaned; third, the date of return. In the other book, opposite the number of the book, place the card-number of the person receiving the volume.

When the book is returned, cancel the book-number in the one book and the reader's number in the other.

This mode will tell you what book any reader has out, if you desire to know, or who has a book asked for, and the length of time it is away from the library.

These suggestions are only intended for small libraries, such as H. T. C.'s, but will prove simple and efficient. This plan would seem to me appropriate for rural library associations.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM KITE.

BORROWER v. BOOK.

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It will save me a great deal of time and labor if I can have our catalog printed directly from the cards; this of course would soil the cards, but is it necessary to keep them in the accustomed place after we have a printed catalog? Can I not box them up and put them away for safe keeping?  

M.

I see no reason why you should not print from cards. When you once get your matter on a page, you will never want to look at those cards except to find the origin of some mistake. They should be kept, however, for they might be needed to print a consolidated catalog from at some future time. The Boston Athenæum prints its "List of additions" from cards and continues to use the cards. Careful compositors do not soil them; indeed, they need not be touched by the printer except to turn each over with his nail, when he has set the title. They should be kept in a little pasteboard box, with a back and sides, but no front, attached to the compositors' stand.

GENERAL NOTES.

The CONGRESSIONAL library bill, it is now thought, may be passed this session, the site to be Armory Square, government land, the cost $1,500,000, the plan Mr. Smithmeyer's renaissance design.

BUNSEN's library has been presented by his son, Baron G: von Bunsen, to the library of the High School of Korbach, in Waldeck, in which old town (now scarcely more than a village) Bunsen was born in 1791.

The library of REV. DR. KRAUTH, the late Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is valued at $60,000 and will be presented by the family to some public institution, in accordance with the desire of the deceased.

The BRIDGEPORT (Conn.) Public Library, whose books formerly belonged to the Calliopean Society of Yale College, is to receive a bequest of property worth between $75,000 and $100,000 from Mrs. Pettengill, widow of Hon. A. A. Pettengill.

The FRANKLIN collection of Mr. H: Stevens, which has been purchased by the Government of the United States, has been handed over to Mr. Lowell. The manuscripts are by the Act of Congress to be deposited in the Hall of Records in the State Department at Washington, and the printed books in the Library of Congress.

Somebody asked a PUBLIC LIBRARY official the other day whether recent newspaper strictures upon certain works of fiction had had any effect there. "They have had the effect of making all sorts of people inquire for the books spoken against," was the response. This, however, is not so appalling as it may look to many good people. It illustrates the curiosity, not necessarily the depravity, of human nature.—Boston Transcript.

The PALERMO National Library celebrated recently its 100th anniversary. It was started in 1782 with the volumes taken from the library of the Jesuits, whose order was suppressed about that time, but on being reinstated in the early part of this century they took possession again of their former property. They were driven out a second time is 1848, but came back in 1850, in which year the library numbered 40,000 volumes. Sent out of the country a third time in 1860, the Jesuits had to give up once more, and the present administration have increased the library to 120,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts.
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The admirable reference lists of the Providence Public Library, with "information on current topics, as treated in books and periodicals, are now being published."--Providence Journal, April 14, 1881.

"Admirable résumés of the authorities on subjects of current interest. Any teacher with advanced pupils, desirous of training students in habits of investigation, could scarcely do better than supply these lists as texts for composition."--Springfield Republican, April 22, 1881.

A useful serial completed last month its first volume: we refer to the Monthly Reference Lists issued by the Providence Public Library. The table of contents shows that bibliographical aid has been given not only in respect to current topics like the cession of Dulcigno, the revision of the Bible, comets, the French in Tunisia, the centenary of Kant, Yoktown, the inter-oceanic canal, Carlyle, and Dean Stanley, but in respect to biographical, historical, scientific, literary, and critical subjects of permanent interest. . . . They are adapted to any locality which contains a public library."--The Nation, Jan. 12, 1882.

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Library Economy and Bibliography

March—April, 1883.

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The suggestions for the co-operative indexing of current periodicals, submitted by Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher, and also by Mr. Stetson, in the January number of the Library journal, have met with such prompt action on the part of interested librarians, that Mr. Stetson's monthly plan has already gone into operation, and in such a manner as to prepare the way for Mr. Poole's continuations. It may be safely announced that both plans will be thoroughly tested. A modification has been made in Mr. Stetson's plan for the monthly indexing. Instead of using the hектograf, it has been decided that during 1883, as an experiment, the references shall be printed in the Library journal, the first instalment of which appears in this number. The following Librarians have promised to cooperate:

J. H. Barbour, Trinity College L., Edinburgh, Quarterly.
W. S. Biscoe, Amherst College L., Century.
S: S. Green, Worcester P. L., Popular science monthly.
I. E. Hasbrouck, Rutgers College L., Nation.
Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford L. Assoc., Lippincott's, Longman's.

J. N. Larned, Yg. Men's L., Buffalo, Macmillan.
T. P. W. Rogers, Fletcher Free L., Cornhill, Portfolio.
W. K. Stetson, Wesleyan Univ. L., Spectator, Saturday rev.

The following periodicals are still seeking indexers:
Antiquary. Knowledge.
Bibliographer. National Review.
Chambers'. Temple bar.
Colburn. Van Nostrand.

It is to be hoped that our English friends will participate in the good work.

The New York Free Circulating Library has hit upon a plan for raising funds which is worthy of consideration by other impecunious boards of trustees. A "Woman's Fund" has been established, the income of which is to be devoted to the employment of women in the library. It is an ingenious device. It says to friends of woman's right to labor, "You can kill two birds with one stone; by a single gift you will at once instruct the poor of New York, and give employment to that particular class of
the poor in which you are specially interested; you will at once benefit the library and advance your favorite reform.” Note also that this brings in gifts for a department of the library which few donors are likely to remember. To give for the purchase of books or the erection of a building is common; to give for administrative expenses is extremely rare. One reason has been that there is no fame to be gained by it. A book can be labelled with the donor’s name; a building can be called after its founder; but money given for current expenses is swallowed up and forgotten. Besides people are interested in books and in architecture; they offer definite objects for feelings of generosity. Few persons are interested in library work but librarians; few persons think of its necessity; it has not acquired a status among the regular testamentary outlets for American fortunes.

Mr. Alfred E. Whittaker, Librarian of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco, despairing of seeing a Conference of Librarians on the Pacific Coast “in substance,” has made up his mind to “be satisfied with the shadow,” and accordingly sends out a circular to his brother librarians asking for their fotograf. It would not be a bad plan for librarians to establish librarians’ fotografic albums, each in his own library, giving his own portrait in exchange for those which he would collect. To exchange with the 3000 librarians in the country, however, would be too much of a burden. It would probably be necessary to draw the line at members of the American Library Association.

Mr. John Hallam, an alderman of Toronto, has undertaken the establishment of free public libraries in Toronto. The pamphlet of which we give the title in another place led the way. Mainly by his influence the local legislature passed an act (Ont. stat., ch. 22) for the establishment of free libraries, with or without the adjuncts of a free newsroom or a museum, the management being vested in a board on which the public school board of the municipality is directly represented. But this act, like the English libraries act, is merely permissive. The rate-payers may tax themselves for this object. It was necessary to persuade the property owners of Toronto to saddle themselves with a new tax, a task which is nowhere very easy. Mr. Hallam was not dismayed, and after a lively fight won the day. 1500 posters were displayed on the walls, 17,000 circulars went through the mails, and 16,000 Christmas cards were distributed to the school-children, with such inscriptions as ”Vote for the Free Library on New Year’s Day.” The consequence was the largest vote ever cast on any municipal scheme requiring the expenditure of money and a majority of nearly two to one in favor of the library. The half-mill rate will produce $31,000 a year—not a bad income for a population of 86,000—and Mr. Hallam has devised a scheme for the issue of bonds, the interest and sinking fund to be paid out of the rates, which will give the library money enough at once to erect a sufficient building and purchase some 50,000 volumes and yet leave over $15,000 for current expenses. Plainly if the library fails it will not be for want of energy in its promoter.

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARIES.

To the North, to the South, to the West, they stand, the New England Libraries, throwing out strong, steady pulses of light and happiness into the surrounding darkness. First, to the north of us, the elegant Concord Library, with its parlor-like reading-room, over which preside the crayon portrait of the large-eyed Thoreau and the sweet smile of young Emerson; without, in summer, is the English-like sward, rich and sweet; and within a unique aroma of genius, a kind of quintessence of idealism, so hallowed and so sacred is the place. Here in one drawer are Thoreau’s plant-books, bound by himself in sail-cloth; and here in another drawer are portraits and manuscripts of Hawthorne and Emerson.

Moving still farther north, do you see those imposing and handsome structures in Andover, in Haverhill, in Newburyport? Do you find such libraries in the West, in New York, in the Middle States? We have never seen such in the small cities there; such comfortable and solidly-elegant arrangements for readers; such catalogues, system, quiet, and order. The comparatively new library of Newburyport is a marvel for plain, rich decoration (woodwork of light ash), abundance of sunshine, spaciousness. The reference-room looks like a private parlor. Can it be possible that there are any gamin in Newburyport? Apparently not; else why such royal furnishings in a free public library?

Return now to Boston, look westward, peep into the public library at Worcester, and get a sight that will save a mind daily hurt by the hideousness of a nation without manners. In the patient toil of that librarian to enlighten, encourage, stimulate the reading of the young, you see the salvation of democracy. Then at Springfield is a library doing an immense amount of good among the manufacturing population. Here they have recently opened a beautiful reading-room for periodicals.
Southward there is a fine little public library at Saybrook, the original seat of Yale College, whose rich library at New Haven is one of the pleasantest to work in that you can imagine. In fact, we always find the college libraries the best places for actual work on the premises. We would except only one library in the country, namely, the library of the Boston Athenaeum, the delightful coziness and quiet of which remind one of those "bowers of paradise" at the Bodleian, as the floors remind one of the British Museum reading-room. But for absolute convenience of reference-books, there is perhaps no library that begins to equal that of Harvard University. The books in the delivery-room are precisely the ones that the scholar most needs: in fact, the reference shelves are a miniature of the whole library. What infinite comfort there is in that blessed row of help-books above the card catalogue of authors! Combine the reference-books of the delivery-room with the reserved books of the alcoves, and you have a tool-shop of vast range and excellence. And the management of the delivery department is most soothing to the irritated nerves of the book-hunter; perfect courtesy, clock-like system, well-trained boys, who rarely fail to bring down their game at the first shot—such is the excellent arrangement of the shelves in the new fire-proof iron building, with its perforated floors and abundant light.

Lastly, we come to that colossal congeries of libraries—the Public Library of Boston. The uppermost feeling on entering Bates Hall of the Boylston Street building is: "Now I shall be pretty sure to find something rare, some book that I cannot find elsewhere. In that mammoth card-catalogue I shall discover a rich collection of books on my specialty." In the lower room, you have the satisfaction of feeling that the masses are being supplied with the bread of life, and you are pretty sure to find in the reading-room some periodical not to be found anywhere else. It is, however, a nearly general remark among people, that they experience a feeling of irritation in the Bates Hall library, owing to the fact that they must hunt blindly through so many cards and volumes, wait so long, and have no one to give them a soothing hint or direction that will illuminate their darkness and put them on the right track. This defect, however, is one that may be remedied; and if the library gets into the new building which it hopes for, we shall find the old Boston Public Library abreast of the other great libraries in the smaller details, as it is now superior to most others in extent, in richness of resources, and in excellence of administration and working plans.

When one compares the working facilities afforded by the public libraries of Boston and Cambridge with those offered by the great book-museums of Philadelphia and New York, one feels that the superior advantages of the New England libraries more than counterbalance the deficiency in cosmopolitan dash and munificence one finds here. Boston is still the paradise of the scholar in the New World, and seems likely to remain so.—Literary world, March 24.

The examination covered the reading of 1371 boys and 1506 girls for eight months:

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<tr>
<td>Yellow-back trash</td>
<td>4,556</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"From the foregoing it will be seen that 30 per cent of the books read were fiction; nearly 11 per cent travels and adventures; 8½ per cent history; 9½ per cent biography; 8 per cent scientific; 2 per cent literature and essays; nearly 12 per cent poetry; 8 per cent miscellaneous, and 11 per cent 'trash.'

"Upon inquiry it was found that 432 pupils had read one or more copies of the Police gazette; in other words that one pupil out of every five was either a constant or an occasional reader of this paper. In fifty-seven rooms, pupils were found who read it; in nine rooms, no readers. When questioned, the pupils said they read it because it 'had lots about fights and killings in it,' and with great unanimity they thought 'it ought not to be sold for children to read it.'

"No public library in the United States can show a better record in this respect.

"To what is this due? Answer—to several causes:

"First—Many of the teachers have used their influence in various ways to cultivate a correct taste for reading among the pupils of their rooms.
"Second—Our local book dealers supply the market with an unusually high order of books, and the literary standard has been raised among our citizens.

"Third—The numerous articles in the city press inveighing against 'trash,' have done much to enlighten the public mind.

"Fourth—The public library, owing to its careful selection of books and the great number of persons who frequent it, is one of the most potent factors in producing these results. . . .

"There are 15,000,000 of school-children in the United States to day. What are they reading? The great majority live in the country, and while they have not the facilities for getting books and sensational papers enjoyed by the children in towns and cities, yet they always manage to pick up some books and papers, which they read. The state, by virtue of its right to exist, and to perpetuate that existence, takes the child and educates it; gives it the power to write, to think and act in the capacity of a citizen, subject to law. This education, whether good or bad, at least arouses a desire for knowledge of some sort. So the child sets out in quest of information; not having been trained in regard to the character and quality of books, the flashy and sensational more easily attract attention, captivate and enlist the emotions, pander too frequently to the very lowest elements of human nature. . . .

"It is not an uncommon thing to find boys and girls who can tell something about the characters in a story, but unable to recall the author's name or the title of the book. They open the package and begin to sample it without looking at the trade-mark. It is of the utmost importance that the child should read as an intelligent critic, and learn to balance in his own mind the subjects discussed, and place something like a proper estimate upon them."


"Looked at from the commonest standpoint —viewed in the dollars and cents light—I maintain that free libraries are profitable investments for ratepaying bodies. They develop a taste for reading; they keep people out of bad company; they direct the rising generation into paths of study; they divert workingmen from the street corner and the low, corrupting dram-shop; and by developing these virtues among the multitude, they must necessarily diminish the ranks of those two great armies which are constantly marching to jails and penitentiaries, and in the same ratio they must decrease the sums of money which ratepayers have to provide for the maintenance of those places. And even if these libraries effected no saving of money, nay, even involved an ultimate increase in public expenditure (which they will not), then, I say, it would be still wise to have them; for I contend that it is infinitely preferable to pay for intelligence than to tolerate ignorance. . . . The forethought and anxiety which usually precede the establishment of a new hotel or other business enterprise should here be exercised with at least equal care. The site should be on a populous thoroughfare in or near the centre of commercial activity. The structure itself should be, as nearly as possible, isolated, so as to protect its frequenter from the noise and bustle inseparable from its neighborhood. It should be spacious, neat, and comprehensive in design, every detail being adjusted with a view to practical utility rather than to artistic effect; mere architecture and ornamentation should be studiously avoided, as entailing great expense, and as being altogether unnecessary to the successful carrying on of the work of the institution. The building should be fireproof, and have a shelving capacity of not less than 100,000 volumes, in addition to reading-room, offices, and other necessary apartments. I cannot too strongly urge my opinion that every minute detail should be planned with a special eye to some useful end. The ceilings should be plain and not over sixteen feet high, the floors of tesselated tiles, and the shelving of hardwood, and not to exceed seven feet in height. The arrangements of the windows, more especially of the reading-room, if not lit from the top, should be such as to afford the maximum of light, with inside steel shutters and revolving fans. The reading-room and offices should be lighted with the electric light. . . . A suitable structure, with capacity of 100,000 volumes, may be erected for about $70,000, not including the site, which would probably cost $40,000.

"The appointment of a librarian is perhaps the most important of all the questions devolving upon the board for settlement, for on him more than upon any other factor whatever must the success of the library depend, and it is absolutely necessary that his appointment should be independent of any political or sectarian influences. Men are often pushed into such positions who have no special aptitude by nature or experience, through these influences and the mistaken zeal of their friends, who, if they had the remotest idea of the special abilities needed for a successful librarian, would not embarrass the board by their importunities. When such is the case the institution loses much of its usefulness.

"The requirements of a thoroughly efficient librarian, such as we should have in Toronto, are almost innumerable, and are such as are seldom to be met with in a country where bibliography is yet in its infancy. He must, first of all, be a man of education, with a competent knowledge of English philology. His knowledge of books, more especially of those written in the English language, should be vast and comprehensive. He ought to be at least to some extent familiar with every important work in English literature, and with the chief landmarks in the literary history of Continental Europe. It is, of course, absolutely essential that he should be minutely familiar with the history and literature of our own country. He must be thoroughly acquainted with every book and important pamphlet bearing upon our history, polity, and institutions,
and must be able to direct the researches of educated and intelligent persons who frequent the library for purposes of reference. He must be well acquainted with the literature of Lower Canada, which implies that he must be able to read it in the original French. He must be a scholar in whose learning and intelligence the public can repose confidence, and who may be implicitly trusted to keep himself abreast of the literary activity of the times. He should be capable of editing and annotating such mss. as may from time to time be consigned to the library archives, and which may be thought suitable for publication. Then he should be a capable man of business, and familiar with the chief book markets of the world, and with the system of classifying and cataloguing in vogue among skilled bibliographers. He must be courteous in his bearing and demeanor, yet of sufficient firmness and strength of character to enforce the rules of the establishment against rich and poor alike.

The rate allowed by law—1/2 mill on a dollar—would produce in Toronto at its present valuation almost $30,000 a year. Mr. Hallam proposes to raise $225,000 by bonds to build the library ($130,000) and to buy books (95,000). The interest would be $11,250, leaving $19,751 for the current purchase of books and periodicals and for salaries and other expenses of management.

HALLAM, J.: Notes by the way on free libraries and books, with a plea for the establishment of rate-supported libraries in the Province of Ontario. Toronto, 1882. 30 p. O.


The Nov. no. has an article by Mr. C. Pounds on Japanese libraries and books, and one on illustrated art catalogues. The exact amount paid for the Hamilton mss. is stated to have been £82,000.

In the Dec. no. Mr. H. R. Tedder reviews M. Cousin's Organisation des bibliothèques publiques under the title, A French librarian on librarianship. "The want of knowledge of what has been done lately in England and America is remarkable in a book which is otherwise full of information of an old-fashioned kind. . . . M. Cousin presents successfully the French official view of scientific librarianship."

An Edinburgh correspondent writes: "In the liquidation of the Select Subscription Library the ravages caused by this oxidation of the sulphur compounds in the gas into sulphuric acid have been very thoroughly disclosed, the value of the stock being thus palpably depreciated, though it is yet too early to descend on figures regarding this. A number of the books bound in buckram with pasteboard covers have stood unharmed for forty years, side by side with their now disabled half calf and sheepskin neighbors. By the way, the readiness with which the members of this now defunct library have purchased its volumes opens up a new vista of library economy. Of course the same practice prevails in the larger booksellers' circulating libraries. But it might also be mooted in a public library, which is supposed to contain a more solid class of books, as to how many might thus be periodically disposed of, if the real property of the institution? And this being granted, might not such a library be accommodated in smaller buildings. A library is no doubt a store for the best literary treasures of the present and past ages; but only one or two institutions can be so, while the majority are sort of half-way houses betwixt the bookseller and the reader."

In the Jan. no. E. C. Thomas writes on "The distribution of public documents to libraries in the United States." The new Bodleian cataloguing rules are printed in such a way as to show their difference from the L.A.U.K. rules. It is noted that printing the British Museum catalogue has already made a saving of 23 feet of shelving.

The Feb. no. has a paper by W. R. Credland on "Free public libraries in 1882," and a very valuable résumé by Mr. Tedder of "The bibliography of 1882," which reminds one of Mr. S. Green's paper on library aids. "There are now," says Mr. Credland, "nearly 100 rate-supported libraries in Great Britain, containing over 3,000,000 volumes, and during last year books were lent to over 10,000,000 readers."

Mr. Tedder says, "Leaving out of consideration the comprehensive division of literature, we find that during the past twelve months English bibliography has been chiefly devoted to history and science; America has had most to show in history and sociology, and has done more work in natural science than any other country; France has been rich in history and biography; Germany in history and the arts; and the chief proportion of Italian bibliographies have fallen in history and biography. French writers have applied themselves chiefly to what may be called antiquarian bibliography. The German work lies principally in the department of special scholarship. The increased attention paid in the United States to technical librarianship has produced a quantity of treatises directing popular reading. The character of English bibliography is more difficult to fix; it partakes of the nature of the three countries named, but is less specially antiquarian than the French, less scholarly than the German, and less popularly useful than the American."

Library notes and news. (In American Bookseller, Mar. 1.) 2½ col.

Robinson, F. W. The private libraries of Philadelphia; the library of G. W. Childs Phila., 1882. 40 p. T.

Schools and Library. (In The Inter-ocean, Chicago, Feb. 13.)

"To bring the public library and the public schools into closer relations, Mr. Poole has
each Saturday morning for several weeks invited some class from one of the high schools, under the charge of its teacher, to the library, where he has arranged in the directors' room an exercise which has been very entertaining and instructive to the pupils. A subject is selected beforehand, and the books which treat upon and illustrate that subject are collected upon the large table.

"Mr. Poole opened the talk by saying that he had invited the class to the library that they might see it from the inside instead of the outside, as they had been accustomed to see it, and might better appreciate the opportunities the library afforded of investigating special subjects like the one before them.

"Some students, he said, probably thought, when they graduated creditably from the high school, that they knew a great deal, and that they had finished their education. He disputed their minds of this idea, for they knew very little about any subject; and as for being educated, they had just learned the alphabet and had begun to spell in words of one syllable.

"They had only learned how to study, and their real education, if they ever had it, they must get from the study of books after they left school, and without the help of their teachers. The purpose of this library of nearly 100,000 volumes was to help them to educate themselves. The difference between an educated person and one uneducated was not that the one knew more than the other; but that the former knew how to think and acquire information, and the latter did not; in other words, the educated person knew how to use books, as the good mechanic used the tools of his trade.

"The main purpose of this little talk," said Mr. Poole, "is to give you some hints as to the use of reference-books, in order that you may help yourselves. If I had the arrangement of the studies in our high schools I would have fewer 'ologies and 'ographies in the scheme, and more instruction in the methods of original investigation and the use of books of reference. Few books can be read consecutively; but all books may be used as works of reference, and that is their highest purpose."

"He then took up some topic and showed them the method they were to use in its investigation, the helps which the library furnished in the form of cyclopædas, dictionaries, indexes, and the authorities they were to consult on that special topic.

"They were, on historical subjects, to accept no writer's statements as infallible, but to set them against the statements of other writers, and to form no opinion without an impartial exercise of the critical faculty. The use of books, as a theory, could be taught by lectures, but the thing itself could only be learned by the practical use of books in a large library. All these facilities were here available, and he invited the pupils of the high schools to use them in the freest manner. The office door of the librarian was always open, and they were invited to come in without any formality when they needed help, but with this caution, that they were not to call upon him for help until they had made a square, honest endeavor to help themselves and had failed. His time was too valuable to be taken up by lazy persons, and helping lazy people was misdirected effort.

"The teacher whose class was present then speaks to his pupils on the special topic of the day as illustrated in the books before them, and impresses upon their minds that what they have learned in school is the mere introduction to library resources upon the same topic. He gives them instruction as to how to use these books and of their relative importance. After the talking is over the pupils are invited to remain and examine the books at their leisure, and such as wish to do so go behind the railing and inspect the classification of the books, the arrangements of the library, and the card catalogue, asking such questions about the same as they wish.

"It was curious to see the expression of interest and almost of wonder in the faces of many of the pupils which this hour's exercise inspired; for they had not before seen so many books or those so beautifully illustrated. A good number had no cards on which to draw books, and had never before visited the library. They forthwith took the blanks by which they might procure cards."


An argument for their purchase by the British Museum.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Burlington (Vt.) Fletcher Free L. (6th report, total v. 14,000; issued 26,437, of which 18,308 fiction.)

"This year we have a novelty to present—the beginning of a plan to make the library more useful in our schools. The credit of the plan is due to our painstaking librarian, and the faithful teachers who have fallen in with it. It is, really, a plan to make the schools branch libraries, or, if you please, to make the library an annex to the schools. Baskets of books are sent to the primary and intermediate schools, of the best reading for girls and boys, which the teachers then loan, keeping the proper account. These are circulated till they are read through, and then another basket is got together by the teachers and librarian. Thus, instead of choosing in a blind way from the catalogue, or by hearsay from their mates, the children are directed in a plain way of good reading. Already some of the teachers report a healthy readiness on the part of the scholars to read what is thus ready to hand, and set before them with pleasant explanations as to what the books are all about. The
was prudent who, in answer to the cant about 'not prejudicing a child's mind,' replied that he would prefer to 'prejudice' his garden plot in favor of strawberries than leave it to the chance of purslane and pig-weed. This novelty in our library work promises to do something to plant 'herb of grace' in the children's minds. Teachers are finding it awakening a new set of ideas among their scholars, and calling out some freshness of interest in their school work. We have brought our reference library, as well as our circulating, into the schools. The librarian sends down his selections of books, not only to loan, but for use during school hours."

Melbourne Public Library. (Report for 1881.) Added 6213 volumes and pamphlets. The Librarian, Dr. T. F. Bride, complains of the want of space. Not only are all the shelves filled, but the ledges of the bookcases are used, and in one gallery the floor, from end to end, is strewn with thousands of volumes. It is said that there are numerous breaks in the classification, and it is easy to see the inconvenience caused to the staff and the public.

Milwaukee P. L. "The uncommonly large number of gifts to the library during the past year is in great measure due to the personal efforts of a member of your board who conceived the idea of asking citizens to pledge themselves to contribute yearly a volume of some kind to the library."

"There was a time when the public library was only appealed to as a last resort, because every other source of information had failed, often with a certain consciousness that it was 'not much use anyway.' Frequent agreeable surprises in this respect, however, are rapidly changing the current of public opinion, and, as a result, the librarian and his assistants are now daily requested to give their assistance in looking up references and searching for light on obscure topics.

"It affords me great pleasure to note also the increased confidence in the library shown by the teachers of the public schools, who now frequently make practical use of the books, and are often to be met with in all departments of the library. As a beginning toward the establishment of more intimate relations between these educational institutions of our city, there was created, as an experiment, in January last, a so-called 'school department' of the public library, by purchasing a number of copies of each of Scott's 'Lady of the lake,' Goldsmith's 'The deserted village,' Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar,' and Trowe's 'Raleigh,' which have since been furnished to the various schools, on requisition of the principal, to serve instead of 'readers,' and to be read with the view of imparting to the children knowledge of *how* to read a book, stimulating them to collateral reading, and teaching them how to make an intelligent use of the library. How far this latter object has been accomplished I am unable to say, but the teachers have, without exception, expressed themselves as highly pleased with

the result in their schools and desirous of seeing this new department of the library largely extended."

Newton (Mass.) Free L. "During the past two years the Trustees have been compelled to restrict their purchases of books below what they considered the wants of our people and the standing of the library fairly required, in consequence of a necessary diversion of funds to meet the increased expense of a daily distribution of books by express to the various wards of our city. This increased expense, however, has been fully justified by the increased facilities afforded for the enjoyment of the benefits of the Library by the inhabitants of our more distant wards."

"The librarian has, from week to week, occupied considerable space in the Newton Journal (the proprietors generously offering their columns for this purpose) in giving the titles of new volumes, with short notices of their contents and character. This work has been evidently appreciated, for the books thus announced have been quite sure to be called for during the ensuing week."

"While, in nearly every instance which has come under our notice, the reports of librarians show a falling off during the past year in circulation, the Newton Library, although we have not added the usual number of fresh books, has increased its annual circulation by 400. And, what is still more gratifying, the purchases during the year have been largely of a substantial character, and there has been a diminution to the extent of 400 volumes, as compared with the previous year, in the demand for works of fiction, with a corresponding increase in the distribution of works of a higher order."

Concludes with "a sketch of the rise and progress of the library."

N. V. Free Circulating L. (Issue 71,840 v., fiction 68 per cent.)

"Whenever it can be done, suggestions are given, and selections are often made by the librarian or assistants. The boys especially are more and more guided by us in their reading."...

"A large number of valuable volumes have been received as gifts. Among the latter attention is called to one of more than 1000 volumes in German, admirably selected and already in extensive circulation. Another gratifying feature is the creation of a special fund under the name of the 'Woman's Fund,' the income of which is to be devoted, as far as possible, to the employment of women in the library; and it is hoped that liberal additions will be made to this fund in the future by those who are interested in extending to women another field of useful work."

The Royal Library at Brussels has opened a *salle des périodiques* containing the bound volumes of periodicals, and a number of dictionaries, gazettes, etc. In the evening the hall also serves as a reading-room in which works from the main library (which is closed at 3 p.m. in winter) can be studied, provided that a list of the books desired is handed in during the day.
Bibliography.

Armington, H. E. The Sunday question in literature; [a bibliography]. (In Index, Mar. 15.) 1½ col.

Bahder, K.: Die deutsche Philologie im Grundriss. Paderborn, Schöningh. 16+456 p. 8°. 6 m.

410 nos., systematically arranged with author-index. Intended to take the place of the excellent "Grundriss" of Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1836), now somewhat antiquated.


Contains select lists of books in all departments of musical literature.


A list of works relating to La Rochelle, with notes, not a list of the authors or typographical productions of that city. Noticed by T. de Larroque in Polybiblion, p. 120-30.


The author was formerly sub-librarian at the Bibliothèque de l'Hôtel de Ville.


Hurst, J. F. Bibliotheca theologica, a select and classified bibliography of theology and general religious literature. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons, 1883. 16+417 p. 0.

Refers to about six hundred works. The criticism of the selection must be left to theological students. The bibliographical form is good, author's names, titles, and imprints being given with sufficient fulness to facilitate procuring the book; and the mention of the number of pages showing its extent.

Merlet, L. Bibliothèque chartraine antérieure au 19e siècle. Orléans, Herluison, 1883. 452 p. 8°. (50 copies.)

From the Mém. de la Soc. archéol. de l'Orléanais.


A Robinson Crusoe bibliography is given in a review of Stock's fac-simile reprint of the 1st ed. in the Bibliographer, Jan., p. 33-36.

Slater, J. H. The library manual; a guide to the formation of a library and the valuation of rare and standard books. London, L. U. Gill, 1883. 120 p. 8°. 2s. 6d.

A treatise on bibliography, with a classified catalogue of rare and standard books.


"An invaluable book of reference for lawyers. The task has been performed with care, discretion, and accuracy."—Nation.

Westwood, T., and Satchell, T. Bibliotheca piscatoria, a catalogue of books on angling, the fisheries, and fish culture, with bibliographical notes and an appendix of citations from old English authors. London, W. Satchell, 1873. 24+307 p. 0.

3158 eds. and reprints of 2148 distinct works, beside 727 parliamentary papers and 341 acts of parliament. The titles and dates of 2465 are given from a personal examination of the books.


The first part of a publication which the publisher hopes to continue annually. The present number contains the railway literature of 1880 and 1881.


Bibliography has become a much esteemed science in some of the government departments, and they have struck out new ways for them-
selves, differing decidedly from old and accepted standards. For instance, in the catalogue of one of the libraries, a paper entitled "Analges minor, eine neue Milbe im Inneren der Federstube der Hühner," is entered as follows: "Minor analysis of a new mite in the quill feathers of hens!"

Catalogs and cataloging.


Authors and titles; no imprints.

Full Names.—John Jacob Clute (Annals of Staten Island); Nathaniel Holmes Bishop (Voyage of the paper canoe); Thomas Emory Van Bebber (The Flight into Egypt); Robert Morrison (The proofs of Christ’s resurrection); Isaac W. Hammond (Town papers); Barton Warren Evermann (Animal analysis); Francis Thayer Russell (Use of the voice in reading and speaking); G. E. Pond (The Shenandoah valley in 1864); Francis Percival Dewees (The Molly Maguieres); Eugene C. Gardner (Home interiors). The C. in this last name is an adopted letter and does not stand for any name.

Indexes.

Griswold, W. H. ("Q. P. Index.") A general index to the Contemporary review, the Fortnightly review, and the Nineteenth century. Bangor, Me., Q. P. Index, 1882. 36 p. O. (Q. P. Indexes, no. 11.) pap., $2.50.

Mr. Cushing’s Index to the North American Review has been reduced in price to $1 (including the supplement.

To Lane’s Arabian society in the Middle Ages, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole “has added an elaborate and scholarly index (for even an index can be scholarly).”—Acad.

Notes and Queries.

Paste.—After having tried all sorts of pastes, mucilages, dextrine, etc., for library use, I have at last found an adhesive material so eminently satisfactory, that I consider it my duty to publish it for the benefit of the profession. Here is the recipe for about one quart of paste:

To four tablespoonfuls of the best wheat flour, add two tablespoonfuls of common moist or brown sugar, and a little corrosive sublimate; the whole to be boiled, and, while boiling, continually stirred to prevent lumps, till of the right consistency. If a few drops of some essential oil, say lavender or peppermint, be added, the usual moldiness will not appear, and the paste will keep for a great length of time.

I have never seen a better paste for all purposes.

K. A: Linderfelt.

A circular having been sent to eight librarians, asking whether in arranging books on the shelves they would put all the states, counties, and towns of the United States in one alphabetical order, or arrange them first geographically by states, and then alphabetically under each state, five replied in favor of the latter arrangement, two did not reply at all, and the eighth misunderstood the question.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Bothie of To per-na-Fusich, by Arthur Hugh Clough.—"Hobbes in the ‘Bothie’ was Ward Hunt, Adam was Clough himself, Lindsay was F. R. Johnson of Christ Church, Hewson was J. S. Winder of Oriel, Arthur was W. H. Fisher of Christ Church, and Airlie was J. Deacon of Oriel. Sir Hector, I believe, was Mr. Farquharson."—A. H. A. Hamilton in the Academy, Jan. 6, 1883.

History of the churches of New Bedford (New Bedford, 1869, D.) was by Jesse Fillmore Kelley and Adam Mackie. The 1st ed. pub. in 1854 was by Kelley alone.

Ange-Bénigne,—"Il est inouï comme les femmes aiment à prendre des pseudonymes masculins. Ange-Bénigne c’est Mme. de Molènes; Pierre Cour, Mme. de Voisins; Philippe Gerfaut, Mme. Dardenne de la Grangerie; Jacques Kosier, Mme. Jules Paton."—Polybius.

Ashford Owen, ps. of Anna C. Ogle in ‘A lost love,’ London, 1855, O.

Clodwe Frolo.—It has been decided by a Parisian tribunal that M. Catulle Mendès, who had used this pseudonym in the Petit Parisien, could not contribute under the same name in another paper, that is that the paper and not the user of the pseudonym owns the copyright. By a parity of reasoning Mark Twain could not change his publisher without changing his pseudonym; and carrying it a little farther, no writer can take a new publisher without taking a new name; women would have to marry, and men either to disguise their name or to apply to the legislature for a change.

Mary Blake, the Century contributor on household matters, is Mrs. Mary N. Blakeslee (not Blakesley), the wife of a Connecticut clergyman.

Maryan, ps. of Mme. Marie Deschard in "Chez les autres," "Un mariage de convenance," and "Les chemins de la vie."

Triole, a ps. used in the Gaulois by Paul Mahalin.

Arana, Diego Barros.—Notas para una bibliografía de obras anónimas i seudónimas sobre la historia, la geografía, i la literatura de America. Santiago de Chile, imp. nac., 1882. 4°.
Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Note and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.


Contains lessons on: Dining-room; Chamber work; The laundry; Ironing and starching; The kitchen; Marketing and cooking lessons; Bread; Yeast; The nursery; Good manners for girls; house-cleaning.


"An excursion through the old wonder-world of myth and legend under the leadership of a scholarly and attractive writer. The stories of King Arthur, the Norse mythology, and the Nibelungen Lied have recently been given to young readers, and it is opportune that the tales of Charlemagne, and of Rinaldo, Orlando, and the other Paladins, should be put into the same form. Ariosto is the magician who weaves the old spell with the magician's wand of the imagination, and his great work must always remain a storehouse of fancy and romance, extravagant and unreal in the light of our century, but perennially fresh and fascinating. —Christian Union.


A full account of the use made of this catalogue, and the careful guidance of children's reading in this school, is given by Mr. Foster in the February Library journal.

DAVIS, Ireneus P., M.D. Hygiene for girls. N. Y., Appleton. S. $1.25.

Has chapters entitled: Nerves and nervousness; Habit and association; sympathy and imagination; Organs peculiar to women; Feminine employments; Amusements; Social customs; Harmony and elements of beauty; Hygienic morals.

"It is the best book of its kind with which we are acquainted. Its style is good, its scientific accuracy unimpeachable, and best of all it is marked by uniform good sense throughout. It is a book that any mother can put into her daughter's hand without the least hesitation. —Examiner.


GIBERNE, Agnes. Twilight talks; or, easy lessons on things around us. N. Y., Carter. S. 75 c.

An introduction to physics.

GRIMM, Jac. L. and W. C.: Household stories from the collection of the brothers Grimm; from the German by Lucy Crane, and done into pictures by Walter Crane. N. Y., Macmillan. S. $2.


"A amusing reminiscences of the rough jokes, the frollicks, and the misfortunes of boys at boarding-schools. He tells of cruelty, but of many kindnesses on the part of the masters, and by a rough sort of juy-the guilty boys usually got punished, and the tables were turned on those who tried to play practical jokes. There are other personal experiences at sea; in the wilds of Canada; at a street barricade in Paris at the time of the coup d'etat; in Ireland, where shooting landlords is not a new pastime; and there is a picturesque sketch of the frolics and celebrations in Scotland at the coming of the new year." —Boston advertiser.


A description of the ocean, with information on currents, ships, voyages, commerce, etc.


An excellent story for girls from ten to fourteen years old.

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. The boys and I. Lond., Routledge. S. $.1.25.

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. Hoodie. Lond., Routledge. S. $.1.25.

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. Rosy; ill. by Walter Crane. N. Y., Macmillan. S. $.1.25.

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. Summer stories for boys and girls. Lond., Macmillan. S. $.1.50.

New Arabian nights: select tales, not included by Galland or Lane [tr. and ed. by W. F. Kirby]. Phil., Lippincott. D. $.2.

OTIS, Ja. Mr. Stubbs' brother; a sequel to "Toby Tyler." N. Y., Harper. sq. S. $.1.

OTIS, Ja. Tim and Tip; or, the adventures of a boy and a dog. N. Y., Harper. sq. S. $.1.

"A bright little story of a boy and dog, who suffer hardship together, enjoy all the fun of camping out, triumph over imaginary bears, and come to as happy an ending as any other lovers. Kindness to animals is constantly suggested; and the various phases of boy-life, especially their ways of talking together, are told with admirable accuracy." —Boston advertiser.


Anecdotes of animals from the lowest to the highest types. Although not written for children, told in language simple enough for them to understand.

Notes and suggestions.

CHARLEMAGNE.—"What can you suggest for a club of boys and girls from sixteen to eighteen years old, who are reading on Charlemagne? They have finished Bulfinch's Legends of Charlemagne, and wish something entertaining and attractive and at the same time trustworthy?"

There are no historical novels of Charlemagne's reign. The life of him by James has for a long time been a standard work, but James' methods of investigation and work are old-fashioned. The life of Charlemagne by Eginhard, published in Harper's Half-hour series, may be bought for twenty-five cents. It is an entertaining sketch of a great man by one of his friends. If you are really studying, try a few chapters from Bryce's Holy Roman empire, Parke Godwin's history of France, and Sir James Stephen's Lectures on the history of France, or Guizot's Popular history. If you have read Bulfinch, you hardly need the new Paladin and Saracen, or the Tales from Ariosto retold, published by Roberts Brothers in 1879. Poole's Index will show you where to find many articles on Charlemagne in periodicals. There is a good one on his friend Alcuin or Alcwine in the January Cornhill, reprinted in Little's Living age for January 20.

A CHILD'S LIBRARY.—The following appeared in the Woman's Journal under the heading, "How Colonel Higginson Selected a Child's
Library." It appeared, on inquiry, that the ages of the children ranged from twelve down to three, the two oldest being girls. To meet the probable demands of these children to the extent of $30 was the problem; bearing in mind that the children might or might not be precocious, and that in fitting mental food as well as bodily clothing, it was better to have an eye to possible growth. After some demurring I accepted the task, and after some consultation with those ever genial and kindly men of books, Messrs. Lee & Shepard, the following list was adopted:

Snow-bound. Illustrated. Whittier.
Life of Longfellow. Kennedy.
A summer in the Azores. Baker.
Among the Isles of Shoals. Celia Thaxter.
The boys of '61. Coffin.
Story of our country. Richardson.
Sir Walter Raleigh. Towle.
Tales from Shakespeare. Lamb.
Tales from Homer. Church.
Young folks' book of poetry. Campbell.
Bits of talk about home matters. H. H.
The seven little sisters. Andrews.
Hans Brinker; or, the silver skates. Dodge.
Room for one more. Mary T. Higginson.
King Arthur for boys. Lanier.
Doings of the Bodley family. Scudder.
Mother-play and nursery rhymes.
Children's Robinson Crusoe.
The four-footed lovers.
Mammy Tittleback and her family. H. H.
The Little Prudy books. Six volumes.

Guest's Lectures on English history is better than Dickens', and the "Prudy" children are so mischievous, so full of young Americanisms, and so far from being "wells of English unde-filed," that they are not always good companions for boys and girls. I have known a child's English spoiled by reading the Prudy books.

DANGEROUS READING.—The following communication was addressed to the editor of the New York Evening Post: "Sir—The other day my son, aged about fifteen years, asked me the meaning of a certain objectionable passage in a play of Shakespeare, which, he said, he was instructed by his school-teacher to analyze. Surprised that the boy should have such subject-matter given for his lucubrations at so early an age, I made inquiry at the school, at the same time expressing my desire that he should receive other subject-matter for his studies in composition. I was informed in reply that, as the boy was understood to be preparing for entry at Harvard, the rules required as part of the examination papers an analytical knowledge of certain of Shakespeare's plays, including the disgusting one, Othello. The rules also required, that the boy entering should have a knowledge of the novel called "The mill on the Floss." Appreciating the propriety of keeping such literary stuff out of a boy's head at so early an age, I have changed my resolution of sending my son to the above university. I will seek to place him in Columbia or some other college, where the faculty may have sufficient common-sense and discrimination to select from the wide field of English classic literature material for the education of youth that may be quite as useful for the mental and more suitable for the moral education of those to be placed under their charge.

"NEW YORK."

"Parent" is quite right not to send his son to Harvard. His mistake is in resolving to send him to Columbia or anywhere else. A young man who cannot be trusted to read "The mill on the Floss" or "Othello" should not be sent to any college whatever or allowed to go at large at all, but should be kept safe at home.—Ed. Evening Post.

DIME NOVEL WORK.—Pernicious stories of the "dime novel" class continue to do their mischievous work. The latest recorded victim was a New London boy, aged fourteen, who shot himself during a period of mental aberration caused by reading dime novels. Parents who hear of such cases and fear for their own boys usually wish that some one would kill the writers and publishers of the vile trash that most boys read when they can get it; but such wishes do not mend matters in the least, for there is no one to do the killing. The only antidote to the dime novel is good reading matter that is not prosy; there is plenty of it in the market, and fathers who do not see that their boys are well furnished with it have only themselves to blame if the youngsters are compelled to find their own literature for want of a paternal supply.—New York Herald.

EDGECOURTH.—Perhaps some who began to read half a century ago can remember how they welcomed Maria Edgeworth. "Harry and Lucy," opening with the words, "Harry was brother to Lucy, and Lucy was sister to Harry," was followed by larger and more mature books: "The parent's assistant," "Frank," "Rosamond." Frank, with his little vanities and weaknesses, with his horse Felix; Rosamond with her purple jar; all these encircled the children of a former generation, nor have they yet lost their power. From the pen of the Aikens came "Evenings at home," including "Eyes and no eyes," "The transmigrations of"—well, really, we cannot recall his respectful name; but we have read it times without number. "Barbault's Hymns" gave many a happy hour. The Taylors gave to the young "Original Poems."

—Maria Edgeworth (or rather the Edgeworth Family, for she was sister or half-sister to seventeen others), the Taylors and the Barbaults, may be considered the founders of our present child-literature. Our grandfathers and grandmothers remember the days when "Mother Goose," "Jack the giant-killer," "Goody-two-shoes" with now and then a fairy book, were the children's store, and pretty scarce at that. Then there were sometimes those most vicious and horrible stories of blood and spectres, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," "The Two Spaniards," and kindred tales, which the youths used to read with shuddering terror, and then go to bed to pull the clothes over their heads.

To trace all the steps since those days would carry us beyond the space at our disposal. But the progress is immense. Literature for our
young people is thought not unworthy to demand the efforts of the finest minds. Miss Phelps, Miss Alcott, Mr. Frothingham (who, strange as it may seem, is the author of two of the best collections of Old and New Testament stories with which we are acquainted), Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Longfellow, the Abbotts, these are but a few among those who have written largely for the young. To write acceptably and usefully for the young is a task more formidable than most persons imagine. There must be the utmost clearness of thought, along with an equal clearness of language, and a vividness of description, that are by no means universally bestowed.—National Baptist.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.—The Connecticut Ladies' Commission on Sunday-school books has accepted fifty-six volumes since last May. The list, which has been printed, includes "Ben-Hur," "The household of Sir Thomas More," "Marian Douglas," "Peter and Polly," and Edward Garrett's "Occupations of a retired life." Books for advanced readers are marked A, for youths Y, and for children C.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, spoke at a meeting of Sunday-school teachers held in the Hollis Street Chapel, Boston, on February 19th, of Sunday-school libraries. He said that "in the school with which he was connected, a special committee selected new books to be added to the library, three or four at a time, as they came out. These books were carefully read by the committee, and notes of each made, showing what its contents were, what characters were brought out, what virtues inculcated. These notes were put in a manuscript catalogue, and explained to the children by the superintendent, when the books were placed for inspection on the librarian's table. The necessity of a good catalogue was emphasized by Mr. Green, who advocated one arranged by means of a single alphabet under the title of the book, or perhaps with advantage divided into sub-headings of poetry, history, biography, etc. Above all, there should be notes showing in brief the contents of each book. Yet this method of introducing books is not sufficient. A consulting librarian is needed, who can sit where both teachers and scholars can have access to her, and supply their wants. A teacher can then be given the story she wishes to read to her class, while the opportunity is afforded to direct into right channels the reading of the boy who comes for a stirring story."—Christian Register.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING.—The Boston School Committee has passed an order, authorizing certain books to be used for supplementary reading in the high and grammar schools. Thirty-five copies of each book are to be placed in the high, and fifty-six in the grammar schools. They are to be used for reading at sight, and may also be taken home over night by the children, who are frequently required to tell in their own language what they have read. The full list of books is given in the New England Journal of Education for January 11.

Library Purchase List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.

ADAMS, Mary. An honorable surrendér. N. Y., Scribner. $1.

"A love story of a fresh and unconventional type."


"We feel the charm, but feel also the difficulty of analyzing it, just as we should feel the difficulty of analyzing our dear one in the balminess of the air on a typical June morning."—Academy.


"A graceful and unpretentious little biography; tells all that need be told concerning one of the greatest writers of the time."—N. Y. Tribune.


"The 'Recollections of Dean Stanley,' by his successor at Westminster, Dr. Bradley, form a complete, well-written, and much too brief biography."—Boston Advertiser.


"A very good story by the authoress of 'Delicia' and 'Miss Molly,' and it has much of the sweetness and delicate but high feeling of those stories. She is always pure and true, and her tales are excellent reading, especially for young girls."—Boston Advertiser.


"A continuous narrative of Mrs. Carlyle's life from the date of the removal from Craigenputlock to Chelsea in 1834 until her death in 1866. The story of her young womanhood and early married years has already been related in Mr. Froude's account of the first forty years of her husband's career. The reader of the former book learned to appreciate the accomplished intellect and amiable character of this remarkable woman, and he obtained, too, some glimpse of the perpetual repose and frequent trials which she underwent in the ungodly, yet had almost said the freezing, atmosphere of her husband's house. The impressions then made are confirmed and deepened by these letters and extracts from Mrs. Carlyle's diary."—M. W. Haskell in the N. Y. Sun.


"Extends over a period of nearly forty years, and throws a great deal of light on the relations and the respective opinions, aims, and character of the writers."


"Entirely of the latest artistic school, Miss Crane, in

“Intended as a picture of Protestant fanaticism in France. Intterest is shown throughout; though generally considered artistically inferior to Daudet’s previous works. Free from the objectionable features of ordinary French novels.” — Nation.


“The scene is laid in the reign of Philip II. of Spain, and introduces the terrors of the Inquisition and the Spanish excesses in the Netherlands. The early chapters, treating of the hero’s youth, contain many picturesque pictures; but before the middle of the book the most attractive characters disappear from its pages.” — Nation.

F Frontispiece.

FEUILLET, Octave. A Parisian romance. (Un roman Parisien.) Phil., Peterson. sq. S. $1.25; pap. 50 c.

The original title was Histoire d’une Parisienne; under this name “The History of a Parisienne,” it was published by this house in 1881. Also issued July 30, ’81 in the Seaside Library under the title, “Jeanne; or, the History of a Parisienne.”

FIELD, H. M., D.D. On the desert; with a brief review of recent events in Egypt. N. Y., Scribner. $2.50.

“The charm of Mr. Field’s volume lies in its simplicity, its directness, its fidelity to fact, and its suggestions of the picturesque.” — R. H. Stoddard in the Mail and express.


“A simple, straightforward story, creditable to the author’s faculty for observation and to his modesty, bravery, and fertility of resource.” — Best. Traveller.


“Mr. Gilman produces no small amount of fresh material for elucidating the history of our government at a time when several important questions—notably the Monroe doctrine—were engaging public attention.” — Publishers’ Weekly.

GODWIN, P. Biography of Wm. Cullen Bryant, with extracts from his private correspondence. Appleton. 2 v. sq. 8°. gilt top. $6.

“The best biography of the first American poet, but a history, in its own manner, of American literature for 70 years,—that is, from the publication of Bryant’s ‘Embro’ in 1808, till his death.” — Springfield Republican.

“A great deal of new light is thrown upon the poet’s life, early and late, and there are letters which the world will be extremely glad to possess and to remember.” — N. Y. Times.


“The atmosphere of scholarship pervades them all; the influence of classical studies and classical associations has determined throughout the choice of subject and treatment.” — The Critic.


“Distinguished by conscientiousness and thoroughness of work.” — Athenaeum.


Popularly written lectures on Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Bret Harte.


“Dust is, apparently, the name of his novel: it is intended as an interesting story with an elaborate plot, a better finished novel than his others, and with no disgusting deformity like that which disfigured some of his former efforts. But it is very immature.” — Boston Advertiser.


“The difference between the two editions is largely in favor of the American edition.” — New York Mail and express.


“Mr. Hood’s style is peculiarly adapted to biographical work especially to the delineation of strong, rugged characters. These qualities have enabled him to succeed in his aim to produce a popular and portable volume such as he claims has not been written heretofore.” — Congregationalist.

JAMES, H.: Jr. The siege of London; The penish Beaurepas; and The point of view. Bost., Osgood, D. $1.50.

“In the best range of his peculiar style—as closely studied, as compact with minute material, as sharp with of the finely polished, sarcastic order, as his best.” — Critic.

KIDDLE, H.: and Schem, Alex. ed. The cyclopædia of education: dictionary of information for the use of teachers, school officers, parents, and others. 3d ed., with appendix. N. Y., Steiger. O. $5; pap., uncut edges, $4 (also in 4 divisions at $1 each); leath., $6.

The present edition has an appendix of ten pages, giving the latest educational statistics to 1883.


“Truly a magnificent work, both in its exterior form and in its contents. It would be difficult to say wherein it falls short of the ideal of a Greek-English lexicon.” — Prof. W. S. Tyler, Amherst College.


“What the late Prof. J. R. Green did for his countrymen by writing his ‘History of the English People,’ Mr. John Bach McMaster has essayed to do for us.... He carries out it a complete, vivid, and delightful work, a promise to describe the dress, the occupations, the amusements, the literary canons of the several epochs. To note the changes in morals as well as manners; to trace the growth of a humane spirit in legislation and the influence of more enlightened views upon public opinion; to recount the manifold improvements, the multifarious inventions and discoveries which have marvellously augmented the conveniences of life and the productive power of labor.” — New York Sun.

MAXWELL, J. C., Life of, with sel., from his correspondence, etc., by L. Campbell and W.

Biographical sketches of the Otis family, Adams family, Quincy, Lincoln, Parker, Monroe, Brown, Kirkland and Ellery families; of William Ellery Channing; Revolutionary men in the wars of 1812; Oliver Hazard Perry; Andrew Jackson; Boullete family; Lafayette; Emerson, the patriot, and men of the Southern and Middle States in the Revolution. Also a complete history of the Society of the Cincinnati, its formation, members, etc.

"Life of a Scotch engineer, b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808. He invented the steam hammer (1839), the steam-pile-driver (1843), chilled iron shot (1862), and many other useful and wonderful mechanical contrivances."
"Emphatically a book for young men."—Boston Com.

"Mr. Nicol's literary criticism is neither original nor profound, but he writes tolerably good English, echoes conventional criticisms, and sets a large number of literary facts in orderly and convenient array."—Phila. North American.

"Probably the most comprehensive and exhaustive work of the kind that has ever been placed before the English-speaking public."—Phil. North American.

"It sets forth judgments which are usually sound, in language which is always entertaining."—Pulta. North American.

Oliphant, Mrs. M. O. W. It was a lover and hislass: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.
"She has never more effectively set forth the characteristics of the self-fashioned Scotch gentlewoman than in the portraits of Margaret, Jean, and Lilia Murray."—Athenæum.


Quincy, Josiah. Figures of the past from leaves of old journals. Bost., Roberts. D. $1.50.
"Most interesting reminiscences reproduce in the most vivid manner the life and times of 50 years ago, more or less, in Boston, in Massachusetts, and in Washington."—Boston Post.

"The volume altogether will take rank at once as the standard work on the subject with which it deals; and any future text-book of comparative psychology will necessarily proceed to build upon the solid foundation here laid down."—Grant Allen in the Academy.

"Good for use in a competent teacher's hands; but for mere private use, any attempt, such as here, to express in words what can be described and enforced only by the living voice, must prove to be a failure."—N. Y. Times.


Smith, R. Bosworth. Life of Lord Lawrence. N. Y., Scribner. 2 v. pers. and maps. O. $5.
"He has written from materials that he alone was known to possess. ... Outspoken on the subject of the sources of the mutiny, and a valuable contribution to the general political history of British rule in India."—N. Y. Mail and express.


The first of the famous series of "Surgeon's stories."


—A book entitled "A jolly summer," just published by White, Stokes & Allen, New York, 1883, is the same literatum et punctum as a work published by Carleton, New York, 1880, under the title of "College tramps, a narrative of the adventures of a party of Yale students during a summer vacation in Europe. By Frederick A. Stokes." No intimation whatever of the identity of the former with the latter is given anywhere in its pages.—A similar fraud is the reissue of Mrs. Annie Edward's "Ordeal for wives," first published in 1873, as No. 8 of a "New series" with the title "Delicate ground," and the first three pages so altered that any one who compared the beginning of the books would suppose they were different. (See above also, Feuillet.)
General Notes.

The Brooklyn Library has received in the last year $85,000.

Apprentices' Library, N. Y. — "Of late years there has been a marked improvement in the character of the readers added each year."

Mr. J. T. Bulmer, of Halifax, N. S., is trying to procure a change in the Dominion tariff, whereby books, etc., imported direct for libraries, etc., may be admitted free of duty.

The Hon. Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., has supplemented his gift to the Vermont University of a $15,000 library with $75,000 for a library building.

At Tours, in consequence of numerous complaints, a commission was formed to investigate the public library; they discovered that many books and manuscripts had been abstracted, whereupon the library was closed for a time.

British Museum.—The Bookseller calls for "some limit to the issue of tickets of admission to the reading-room. It is frequently so crowded that late arrivals have difficulty in finding a vacant seat, while many of the desks are occupied by idlers, for whom the use of the room was never intended."

The Ottoman Government, having inquired into the management of the mosque libraries, has now instituted an Ottoman Public Library, which is housed in buildings adjoining the mosque of Sultan Bayazid. With this is to be combined the library of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Great efforts are making to obtain donations from private libraries.

The Bibliothèque Nationale has a photographic room. Operators are obliged to furnish their own apparatus; the objects photographed are never put into their hands, but are always in charge of an employé of the library. This rule is adhered to very strictly. The use of the room is increasing rapidly, and it is said that some operators have taken as many as 200 plates.

San Francisco, besides its Public Library and its Mercantile Library, has a Mechanics' Institute Library, a Law Library, an Odd Fellows' Library, the library of the French National League (12,000 v.), the library of the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith (4060 v.), the library of the Ancient Order of Druids (half in German), the library of the Improved Order of Red Men (1000 v.), and a Biblioteca Espanola e Hispano-Americana, just organized.

Sydney Free P. L. — "Although not forming a portion of the Garden Palace, had the wind been in a different direction nothing could have saved Macquain Street, and with it necessarily would have fallen the Free Public Library and all its contents, including the unique collection of works relating to Australia. It at once shows the necessity that all buildings holding such valuable contents, although contiguous to each other, should be isolated, and so far as possible each separate section should be fire-proof. The necessity for such extreme care lies not only in the value of the property stored, but in the fact that in many cases the contents can never by any possible outlay be replaced." — Trübner.

Congressional Library.—The Senate library committee will meet soon to oversee some necessary additions to the library space. They will include the rooms adjoining the old hall of representatives; but the rooms are low and inconvenient, and entirely unsuited to the uses of the library. In addition to the Toner collection, now immured in the damp recesses of the Capitol crypt, a large number of books in the library will soon be moved down there and put on the temporary shelving which is now preparing. If no building is authorized by the next Congress, the idea suggested by Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, will have to be adopted—to take out one third of the books and burn them in order to make room for the rest.

Bodleian Library.—The Curators have sanctioned an experiment which not only gives a large immediate increase of staff, but tends indirectly to realize the idea of making the Bodleian a training-school for library-assistants. Six boys are to be engaged as under-assistants, working six hours daily, and receiving $3.50 a week; their salary will not be increased, and so in a few years they will necessarily leave, and give place to a new set—but they will be encouraged and helped to qualify for library-assistantships elsewhere, and to gain the certificate of the L. A. U. K. As they are required to have a fair knowledge of Latin, and some knowledge of French, to start with; as the lightness of the hours will leave them time for self-improvement; and as the pressure of work in the Bodleian necessitates quickness, no less than the nature of it necessitates extreme accuracy, it is hoped that public and other libraries may be inclined to look to the Bodleian as a source from which they can draw exceptionally well-qualified junior assistants.

Publisher's Notice.

The offer to print the co-operative index in the Library journal was made in order to extend its benefit to the public at large, and it is hoped that the result will be such as to encourage the continuation of the useful work. Although the addition of the feature will considerably increase the expenses of the journal, those who already have subscribed for the current year will be entitled to the index without any additional charge until the end of the year. It will be necessary, however, to raise the subscription price to $4 for any subscription received after this date, and, should the index be continued, also for renewals of subscriptions in 1884.
"A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman, of the next generation. A politician looks for the success of his party; a statesman, for that of the country. The statesman wishes to steer, while the politician is satisfied to drift."—James Freeman Clarke.

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"Dr. Von Holst has written an account of Calhoun, especially of his public career, which is strikingly dispassionate, though full of feeling and color."—Evangelist (New York).

"Prof. Sumner's book is simply masterly as a political sketch. The truthfulness, the impartiality, and the vigor with which the story is told constitute the rare excellence of the biography. It is a model work of its kind."—Boston Herald.

"Mr. Adams' book is a very striking one, and we have seldom had a clearer or stronger picture of the opposing forces at work in the troubled beginning of the century almost ended."—Our Continent (Philadelphia).

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This book, with its sins of editorial omission and commission, according to the various opinions of different critics, has already passed to a second edition in England.

LETTERS TO A FRIEND. By the late Bishop Connop Thirlwall, and edited by the late Dean Stanley. New and much Enlarged Edition. 1 vol., crown 8vo, $1.50.

"Bishop Thirlwall's 'Letters to a Friend' were such delightful reading that every one will welcome the reprint of them. No pleasanter volume has appeared this season," says the London Athenæum.

"One of the most interesting collections of letters in the English language," says the St. James' Gazette.

NEARLY READY:

EMILY BRONTË. By Miss Robinson, being the second volume in the "Famous Women" Series. The first volume, GEORGE ELIOT, by Miss Blind, is now in the second edition. 16mo, $1.

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It is a glad yet strange surprise to find that a task which was looming up for a proper workman has already been undertaken and completed by one who is unknown to letters until he asks the American public to examine his pages and decide whether they are worthy of the place which they aim to occupy in the annals of the nation. . . . Heretofore the story of the nation’s inception and growth has been frequently described, but has never been made interesting. Mr. McMaster not only describes events and people with remarkable felicity, but has the power to lead the reader on from point to point, so that its pages have the swiftly moving panoramic attraction which one feels in a railway-train, as it brings new scenes every moment to the eye.”—Boston Herald.

 acquired, with precision and masculine energy. . . . Bids fair to be the authoritative history of the United States for the period which it covers.”—The Nation.

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The next annual meeting of the American Library Association is to be at Buffalo, Tuesday to Friday, August 14-17. Let every librarian so arrange his vacation that he can spend that week at Buffalo, and, if possible, the Saturday and Sunday following at the Falls of Niagara. Our Buffalo friends have already organized committees who will see to it that reduced fares are obtained on the railroads and lower rates at the hotels, both at Buffalo and at Niagara, and that the charges of the hack-drivers shall be kept within endurable limits. Buffalo is delightfully cool in the month of August, and a trip to Lake Erie and the Falls of Niagara may well take the place of a stay at the Isles of Shoals or the White Mountains.

WHAT has struck us most in the English notices of Poole's Index is their surprise, real or affected, at its size. They doubt whether it will ever pay for the enormous labor expended on it; they hint that it is too large to be conveniently used. It may be that this is merely because a reviewer thinks some fault must be found with every book, and the size is a ready resource in a book which does not present other obvious handles for blame. In one case the very number that contained this objection had a highly laudatory notice of Ogilvie's Imperial dictionary, which is about eight times as large. We have seen no complaint made of the size which the English Philological Society's dictionary is sure to attain. Why should there be? How could these dictionaries or our Index have fulfilled their ends without being large? If any attempt had been made to exclude say half the articles on the ground of inferior literary merit or of less importance, not only would the labor of preparation have been enormously increased, but the result would inevitably have been unsatisfactory. A chorus of complaints would have come up from all sides. Already there are those who ask why certain other magazines were not included, and hope that they will make part of the first five-yearly supplement.

The growing favor with which the New York Free Public Library is regarded promises well for this city; but it must not cast into the shade the good work of some others. The Apprentices' Library is free to all females employed in any legitimate business, clerks under eighteen, and all males engaged in mechanical employments, without respect to age, and under the care of Mr. Schwartz is distributing 165,000 volumes a year, to 8500 readers. Another library is doing a good work in a small way and by its use offering additional proof that the want of books is much felt here. It is that of the De Witt Memorial, a miscellaneous library composed of standard works of fiction, history, biography, travel, science, and religion for the benefit of the Sunday-school and

Vol. 8.
MAY, 1883.
No. 5.

C. A. CUTTER, General Editor.
F. LEVPOLDT, Managing Editor.
the public of every creed and nationality. Every one is welcomed as a member, with the right to draw books, if trustworthy and observant of the rules. The library is the only public one on the east side. It is open twice a week and in eleven months has circulated 8000 volumes. Forty-two per cent of the readers are adults. Such results accomplished with a few volumes amply justify the desire expressed by the directors of the Free Circulating Library, to establish many small branches in different parts of the city, especially the poorer quarters. The poor cannot go great distances to get books. Even the Mercantile, though addressing a class that can better afford to travel, has complained from time to time that its situation stood in the way of its usefulness.

APPEAL OF A STATE LIBRARIAN.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY,
Des Moines, April 23, 1883.

My Friends: Will you assist me in rescuing from the oblivion to which time is rapidly consigning it the early history of our State, by sending me—to be carefully preserved in the State Library and catalogued in such manner as to be easily accessible—books, pamphlets, sheets, proceedings of societies, scraps of history, anything and everything printed or manuscript which tends to preserve the history—natural, civil, ecclesiastical, and literary; biography, poetry, fiction, jurisprudence, everything in any way relating to Iowa or her people, and everything written by Iowa authors.

There is now in the library, a beginning, a few Iowa books and pamphlets that shall serve as a nucleus around which must grow into grand proportions the department to be known as the "Literature of Iowa."

To the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines, I would suggest that a file of each publication in the State Library would be an invaluable aid to the object sought to be attained, and I respectfully request that copies be sent to me. Ample accommodation for their preservation and use has been provided in the Library Room in the New Capitol.

A list of the names of literary persons in the State, to be used in an appendix to the catalogue of the library, is earnestly desired. Will all such persons please send me their names and the names of others known to them, together with a list of their writings?

With an earnest desire to preserve to future generations the names and good work done by Iowa authors and writers, I am

Most cordially yours,

Mrs. S. B. Maxwell,
State Librarian.

"CONVICT INDEXES."

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me to offer a suggestion on the subject of convict labor? It is this: Let all convicts who can read and write, be set, under competent supervision, to indexing books; and let those who cannot, receive the necessary instruction as soon as may be.

It is almost an insult to your penetration to point out the advantages of this plan. I may mention, however—

That it will not conflict with the interests of any class of laboring persons, or at least any that has a claim to consideration;

That the kind of labor proposed is peculiarly suited to the reformatory idea, being incomparable for teaching order, patience, humility, and for thoroughly eradicating the last trace of the Old Adam in whoever pursues it.

I am, sir, etc.,
Anobiom Pektinax.
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Feb. 2, 1883.

To the Editor of the Dial:

If some future compiler of American humor should wish to make a chapter on "Elephantine Jokes and their Authors," he will thank us for contributing to the list the name of Mr. Wm. Hand Brown, the Librarian of Johns Hopkins University, and the solution of the riddle which he furnished to the Nation of Feb. 8, p. 123, in the form of a communication on "Convict Indexes." The indexing of books he regarded as work peculiarly adapted to the taste and capacity of convicts in our penitentiaries. If they cannot read, they ought to be taught the alphabet for this purpose. The communication was dated at "Johns Hopkins University," and had a fictitious signature in bad Latin. The name of so respectable an institution inspired curiosity; and a note was addressed to the editor of the Nation, asking the real name of the writer, his connection with Johns Hopkins University, and, was he a convict? The note was sent by the editor to the writer in Baltimore, who replied over another assumed signature in correct Latin, that he was the writer, that he was a convict, that his ancestors before him had been convicts, and that he "looked forward with some assurance to the day when 'Convict Indexes,' in tasteful striped bindings, would be found in all libraries." A note was then sent to President Gilman, inclining the handwriting, and asking for the name, and the official position in his institution, of the anonymous writer. The president courteously replied, and gave both, as stated above. The article in the Nation, he said, was intended as a joke; and whatever might be thought of its jocosity, the writer was an estimable and amiable person. To cast odium or ridicule on work so useful to students and literary men as the indexing of books was the last thing which would occur to so good a man. It seems, therefore, that for once Mr. Browne wanted to be funny; and his success was that of the elephant who attempted to dance a hornpipe. We accept the explanation, and record it among the curiosities of humor.

W. F. Poole.
To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: Mr. W. F. Poole having made an onslaught upon me touching an inoffensive note in your columns, I must pray you of your courtesy to allow me a few words in answer.

My suggestion that convict labor should be employed in the manufacture of indexes was not altogether original, being a recommendation of Joseph Scaliger's. He, however, looked rather to the penal advantages, while I was chiefly moved by the wish to relieve many worthy persons of an humble, though certainly useful, drudgery, of which I can speak feelingly, having made indexes myself. Neither Mr. Poole nor his Index was at any time in my mind.

Mr. Poole, however, imagined that I was blaspheming both him and his book, and waxed exceeding wroth; apparently under the hallucination that no one can mention an index without thinking of him, and an uneasy suspicion that, if any one laughs, he is probably laughing at him. This was all so absurd that it was not in human nature to refrain from treating him to a little harmless persiflage; which seems to have irritated him to a quite extraordinary extent, as otherwise I am sure he would never have committed such a breach of literary good manners as to publish my name, and, what is worse, the private communications of a third person, without permission given in either case.

Mr. Poole compares me to an elephant. The elephant is a noble animal, and I do not disdain the comparison. But to that particular historical elephant who, pushing where he had no business, and, getting pricked with a needle, responded with a ferocious and unpleasant douche—it seems to me the counterpart might be found in another quarter.

However, Mr. Poole evidently suffers from hyperesthesia, and his is a case for sympathy, not for smiles. It were inhuman to molest him further; and—since levity so offends him—I trust that in future his name and that of his Index will raise a general sadness whenever spoken.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: Probably Mr. Poole will accept the rôle of the elephant which Mr. Browne assigns him in your last issue, as in that little story the laugh is on the tailor rather than on the elephant. But, leaving aside the interesting question whether it is in Baltimore or in Chicago that the elephant is to be seen, I wish to beg the favor of a few lines in which to assure Mr. Browne that his former communication was not so "inoffensive" as he would like it to appear. Of course it's the galled jades that wince. Should the Nation print a "facetious" note, avowing that the work of librarians is "fit only for old maids or decayed parsons," it is to be presumed that Mr. Browne's withers would not be altogether unwrung. No more can we, who have made indexing the field for the exercise of our best energies and efforts, and found in it ample scope for all our powers and all possible culture and scholarship, consider inoffensive the suggestion that it is mere hackwork, drudgery, convict labor.

But it is not the offensiveness to us indexers of such a suggestion that I would make most prominent, or ask your space to point out. It is rather the fact that it voices one of the rankest literary heresies of the age—namely, the idea that anybody can make an index, if he only knows the alphabet. The Nation could nowise better serve the book-users of this day and generation than by doing its best to root out this heresy, by exposing the results of "convict indexing" as shown in the many published indexes made on the hack-work plan. May I add three instances lately noticed? The index to Scribner's Monthly (vols. i.-x.) contains no reference to engraving, simply because the article in volume iv. is called "The Graphic Art." An important article in Harper's Magazine on Mexico is not cited in the index (vols. i.-xi.) under Mexico, but only under Aztecs, because it is called "Land of the Aztecs." And, to cap the climax, an illustrated article on the East River Bridge, in Appleton's Journal, appears in the alphabetical index of the volume only under "Spiders, Up among the!"

The index to the Popular science monthly just issued by the publishers of that journal is from one end to the other a good example of "convict-indexing." Shall we, who rejoice in the character of professional indexers, take it kindly if we are asked to let the "convicts" take all indexing into their own hands? Rather shall we not magnify our office, and insist that such first-class literary work be no longer butchered by being put into the hands of hacks and drudges?

W. I. F.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 23, 1883.

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: I fancy all who were interested in the subject were as much astonished at the savage onslaught made, in another journal, on the author of the amusing and inoffensive (if not specially brilliant) suggestion about "convict indexes" as the unfortunate writer must have been. Mr. Browne, however, is evidently quite able to defend himself, and I wish merely to point out the flaws in "W. I. F.'s" argument.

1. He assumes that convict labor is unskilled and bungling, whereas I believe prisons turn out as good quality of such articles as they make (e.g., hats, furniture, etc.) as other establishments. Convict hat-makers, of course, have to be trained, but so also do indexers.

2. "W. I. F." calls the index to the Popular science monthly "an example of convict indexing." It is gross injustice to the industrial prison system to think for a moment that any prison which employed its convicts in indexing would allow such work to go forth.

3. It is obvious that if the occurrence of such errors as "W. I. F." cites stamps an index as convict labor (I have remarked how unjust to convicts such nomenclature is), then certain "professional indexers" must be convicts in disguise, for errors equally singular have been pointed out in your columns as occurring in "Poole."

W. M. G.

To the Editor of the Nation.

SIR: To my claim that indexing is work worthy of the painstaking efforts of the best and most cultured intelligence, "W. M. G.," in your last issue, offers no rebuttal, and I cannot see the raison d'être of his communication. If I do not misread the initials, 'twere strange indeed if "W. M. G." were willing to admit that indexing is only an "humble, though useful drudgery." But I feel called upon to notice two of his assertions: 1. "W. I. F." assumes that convict labor is unskilled and bungling. No, not that; I simply say that it lacks brains and heart and that indexing which shows neither intelligence in nor love for the work is fairly called convict indexing. 2. "... Errors equally singular have been pointed out in your columns as appearing in 'Poole'." "W. M. G." appears to forget that the indexing in Poole is not mainly the work of its editors. If some of the collaborators, sharing Mr. Browne's heresy, farmed out their share of the work, no wonder if some results of the convict system of indexing appear in the completed work. But I am quite willing that the contrast between the " convict" and the "professional" systems of indexing should stand or fall by the results of a comparison of "Poole" with any of the indexes I cited in my previous note, with regard not to frequency of "errors" (a minor point), but rather to efficiency and practical value as an index. And at the same time I wish to appeal to the candor of "W. M. G." himself, whether this sentence of his as to "errors equally singular" is not an overstatement.

Hartford, Ct., May 4, 1883.

W. I. F.

To the Editor of The Library Journal.

SIR: To my claim that indexing is work worthy of the painstaking efforts of the best and most cultured intelligence, "W. M. G.," in your last issue, offers no rebuttal, and I cannot see the raison d'être of his communication. If I do not misread the initials, 'twere strange indeed if "W. M. G." were willing to admit that indexing is only an "humble, though useful drudgery." But I feel called upon to notice two of his assertions: 1. "W. I. F." assumes that convict labor is unskilled and bungling. No, not that; I simply say that it lacks brains and heart and that indexing which shows neither intelligence in nor love for the work is fairly called convict indexing. 2. "... Errors equally singular have been pointed out in your columns as appearing in 'Poole'." "W. M. G." appears to forget that the indexing in Poole is not mainly the work of its editors. If some of the collaborators, sharing Mr. Browne's heresy, farmed out their share of the work, no wonder if some results of the convict system of indexing appear in the completed work. But I am quite willing that the contrast between the " convict" and the "professional" systems of indexing should stand or fall by the results of a comparison of "Poole" with any of the indexes I cited in my previous note, with regard not to frequency of "errors" (a minor point), but rather to efficiency and practical value as an index. And at the same time I wish to appeal to the candor of "W. M. G." himself, whether this sentence of his as to "errors equally singular" is not an overstatement.

Hartford, Ct., May 4, 1883.

W. I. F.

To the Editor of The Library Journal.

SIR: As a member of the N. Y. place, I am compelled to write in favor of the N. Y. Library. It is the best library in the city, and is well supported by the citizens. The N. Y. Library has a large collection of books, and is well adapted for the use of the citizens. The N. Y. Library is located in the heart of the city, and is easily accessible to all. The N. Y. Library is well staffed, and is administered by a board of directors, who are well qualified to direct the affairs of the library. The N. Y. Library is well equipped with all the necessary apparatus, and is well arranged. The N. Y. Library is well supported by the citizens, and is well managed. The N. Y. Library is the best library in the city, and is worthy of the support of all.
The [CHICAGO] Public Library. (In Chicago d. news, Apr. 6.) 2 col.

A full account of the history, condition, and prospects of the library. It has 93,000 v., a circulation of 350,000, 50 per cent issued to men, 30 to women, 20 to boys and girls. The present tax of ½ mill will yield $62,500 income, if it is all appropriated by the Council. It has also a reserve fund of about $20,000 for a new building, $3200 is collected in fines, and from $600 to $500 from the sale of finding lists, duplicates, etc.


Three of the eight chapters have already been published in the Library journal; two others were delivered as lectures. The titles are: Some hints of right reading, Correction of aimless reading, The specializing of reading for general readers, "Current literature" and "Standard literature," Securing the interest of a community, What may be done at home, How to use a library, Books and articles on reading.


A reprint of six papers: The public library and the public schools, by C: Francis Adams, jr.; The relation of the public library to the public schools, by S: S. Green (Lib. jnl., 5: 235-45); Libraries as educational institutions, by S: S. Green (L. j., 7: 141-6); The public library as an auxiliary to the public schools, by Robert C. Metcalf; The relation of libraries to the school system, by W. E. Foster; A plan of systematic training in reading at school, by W. E. Foster (L. j., 8: 24-6).

Henman & Beddoe, arch. Gilstrap Free Library, Newark-upon-Trent [plan and view]. (In Building news, March 9.)

Hubbard, James M. The Public Library and the children; a second appeal. [Boston, 1883.] 12 p. O.


In "Classed catalogues and the new classed catalogues of the German Reichsgericht," Mr.

BOOK-THIRST.

In 1821 a number of the leading citizens of Edinburgh founded a technical college, called the School of Arts, for the purpose of giving young workingmen and mechanics instruction in the various branches of science. Among the first students was James Nasmyth, the celebrated engineer, whose autobiography has recently been edited by Dr. Smiles (N. Y., Harpers). In his account of it he says: "A library of scientific books was soon added to the institution, by purchases or by gifts. Such was the eagerness to have a chance of getting the book you wanted, that I remember standing, on many occasions, for some time amid a crowd of applicants awaiting the opening of the door on an evening library night. It was as thick as if I had been standing at the gallery door of the theatre on a night when some distinguished star from London was about to make his appearance."—Contributed by J. M. H.
E. C. Thomas thinks that altho for general collections and general readers some form of the dictionary catalog is best, yet that there are "some kinds of libraries [especially professional libraries] and some classes of readers calling for the old classed catalogue, executed, of course, with all the improvements which time and experience have been able to suggest. . . . It is in such libraries that classification might be attempted with the best prospect of success. They, by their nature, exclude by far the largest portion of that 'miscellaneous,' and nondescript literature which it is most difficult to classify, and the classification of which is least worth the trouble it involves. . . . If each of the now important subjects were thus classified by and for those familiar with it, we should have made the best possible start toward a solution of that problem which the association has undertaken to attempt to solve—the best system of classification; and the attempt ought, it seems to me, to be made from this side. Let us begin by classifying particular subjects, and let them fall in together into a whole, and thus suggest their own system, rather than begin by projecting a general scheme into which everything must be made to fit. We shall then be more likely to work out a scheme which may be the delight of those who know everything in general but nothing in particular, but will only cause grief to the judicious in every particular subject." Next comes "A distinguished librarian," Cajetan Andreyevitch Kossovich, by H. W.; then "Essential features of a library building," by W. Archer, in which the author adopts the plan most completely carried out by Mr. Winsor in the Roxbury branch of the Boston Public Library: "(1) the separation of the reading-rooms used by the public from, but with easy access to, the adjoining book-rooms in which the books are stored, and (2) these latter rooms being supplied with rows of standing double presses, not more than eight feet in height, and, say, some three feet apart—one or more according to the height of the building, of such ten feet high stories being superposed and similarly furnished with book-presses."


A model library. (In Boston d. traveller, Mar. 13.) 1 col.

An account of the library bequeathed to North Easton, Mass., by Oliver Ames, and further endowed by his widow and his sons. $85,000 have been spent on the building and on books, and the library fund is now $40,000. Miss H. H. Ames, has had the entire charge of selecting and cataloguing the books.

"The full index catalogue, in two elegant volumes, may be regarded as a model of convenience and arrangement; combining the excellences of the card system with the excellences of the published catalogue." The building (Richardson, architect) "is of syenite, with brown-stone trimmings. It is two stories in height, the main building containing the offices, the reading-room, and the dwelling of the librarian. The reading-room is a model in arrangement. The library proper is a single wing running south of the main building and is beautifully finished in light wood, its two stories of alcoves furnishing ample facilities for 20,000 volumes. It is doubtful if a building better designed and arranged for library purposes can be found in the country. 10,400 volumes are already on its shelves."

[Ó'MEARA, H.] Changes in library plans, the Boston model system, new ideas of cataloguing and shelving, the prevailing systems in Massachusetts. (In Boston Journal, April 30.) 1 col.

An account of the Boston Athenæum system.

Pougin, Arthur. La bibliothèque du Conservatoire de Musique de Paris. (In Le ménestrel, fév. 1883.)

To be continued. The writer says, "It occupies incontestably the first place among all those which exist at the present day at Vienna, Brussels, London, Milan, and Florence."

Private libraries of Providence, J: Carter Brown. (In Literary world, Feb. 10, p. 43-45.)


The author thinks that the ordinary books on library economy shoot over the heads of small libraries.

Swing, Prof. The Pullman library dedicatory address. (In Saturday evg. herald, Chicago, Apr. 14.) 2½ col.

"The beautiful library-room with its 5000 volumes is one more detail in this collection of things useful and noble. Can a business firm afford to furnish libraries for artisans? There are two answers to this inquiry. Yes, great employers can afford to be kind to their men. They cannot afford to build up self at the cost of the workmen. The happiness of the workmen will in a higher state of society make up the happiness of the employers. Peter Cooper took care of his men when the days were cloudy; A. T. Stewart ground his to powder when even the days were bright. This is the general answer, but in this particular case which calls us here to-night, the 5000 volumes came from George M. Pullman himself. What a country shall we have when such an example shall be imitated in all parts of the land! There is nothing inexplicable or mysterious in the gold thus applied by the founder of this library; but should this gentleman give a Vanderbilt ball we might well be amazed, for there $100,000, less or more, were lavished upon the last point between something and nothing. All the scene was transient as the flowers of the evening. Such pageants should come but rarely into our world; and indeed they are fading away. They were frequent in Rome in times of war and plunder, but, as reason advances, such applications of money and labor decline. We hope the
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rich men of the West will always prefer libraries, and parks, and drives, and lakes, and music-temples, and even good theatres to the perishable display of a ball-room.

"These remarks must here end to make room for an hour of more interest. As a clergyman, I have in former years helped dedicate churches to the worship of the Infinite Father. Our task tonight is similar in import. A library of good books is almost as sacred as a sanctuary. Here the mind and heart will be allured away from sin and temptation. Here in half-hours away from the noise of wheels, and amid pure and beautiful associations, the reader will soon feel the greatness of the world and of man, and will reach some realization of the duties and even glory of life. The gentleman who gave these volumes, and who has been the soul of this new alliance between capital and labor, has among the many good works of his life done no one act more useful or attractive than this last act recorded in these many books. I thank him not only in the name of the grateful citizens of Pullman, but in the name of those good and kind beings in the outer circle who love to see the unfolding leaves and blossoms of a better civilization."

Tokio Daigaku [Tokio (Japan) University].

More and more the leading articles in Le Livre claim the attention of its readers. "The Librarians of the Emperor Napoleon I." is the subject of the first in the January number, and is interesting for the light it throws on Napoleon's judgment and selection of men, and for a glimpse of the "695 volumes of jurisprudence, literature, ancient and modern history, military art, geography, travels, etc.," which he took with him upon his abdication to Elba. The third paper tells of the formation, neglect, and restoration of the unsurpassed library of the Paris Conservatoire de Musique. It is only lately that full effect has been given to the royal ordinance of March 29, 1854, providing for the deposit in this collection of a copy of every musical publication in France; but now the library is very much in the condition of that of Congress, and books piled upon the floors are fast choking the passages and making research impracticable. Both Berlioz and Félien David held the post of librarian, but treated it as a sinecure, and left the library worse than when they found it. In the present custodian, M. Weckerlin, the right man has been found for the right place. He has in particular, besides a general methodical rearrangement and filling up of lacunae, made a collection of more than 1500 musical portraits, and another of autographs, equally precious; and, finally, he has substituted a card catalogue for the former folio. The veteran statesman Victor Schoelcher, a passionate admirer of Handel and collector of his works, has given his invaluable Handel library to that of the Conservatoire.—Nation.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (Total 31,182 v.; added 1200; issued 87,477; over 70,000 periodicals used.) "The Trustees, partly with the view of gaining a little more room, have authorized the removal from the shelves of some five hundred volumes which had been superseded by other and better editions; or whose days of usefulness had passed—to be disposed of by sale or exchange; taking care to discard nothing of permanent value to the collection."

A catalogue is to be printed to take the place of 29 alphabetical lists now in use.

Middlesex Mechanics' Assoc. "The missing books number 15; only one of any literary value. The boys carry off the palm, for every book in the juvenile alcove is in its place. This is a remarkable record for a library in which every one has access to every book and whose patronage is increasing. . . . The temperature of the library room during the winter is unsatisfactory; the upper part is so warm, especially when the gas is lighted, that the books are overdried; the lower floor is often uncomfortably cold and sometimes not safely habitable. . . . The increase in the number of persons consulting the library, together with the decrease in the number of books taken out, strengthen the opinion of the librarian that the library is coming to be more used for study and reference. More time is required to be spent on thoughtful books than on the ordinary works of fiction, so that the number of books borrowed is in inverse ratio to the degree of attention paid to the heavy literature. . . . Confusion arises in the minds of some subscribers from the fact that cards are used both in charging books and in the catalogue. . . . Our charging system is the same as that used in the Athenaeum in Boston. . . ."

Within a few years, great attention has been paid to the science of bibliography throughout the civilized world. America has led the van in this good work, and through her Library Association has done much toward utilizing the contents of large libraries, which before had been but cemeteries of hidden knowledge. Our own library has felt the influence of this movement, and is making up for what it may lack in funds for the purchase of books by the energy of its librarian in utilizing its material; through her indefatigable efforts, the rearranging, renumbering, and recataloguing of all the books have been undertaken, on the principle that no library should be a mere depository of literature, but a means of conveying information. In cooperation with some of the librarians in different parts of the country, the collection of current obituary notices and the cataloguing of all periodicals published since 1882 has been begun; meetings of the Library Association have been attended, from which valuable suggestions for the details of bibliothecal management have been derived; the leading reviews of current literature are closely scanned and lists of the noticeable books of the day are permanently kept, whether they are admitted to the library or not; the different
classes of patrons are recognized, their wants are studied and sometimes anticipated; there are scrap-books, an index rerum, and other devices too numerous to mention; in short, the rear of the desk is a curiosity-shop of bibliographic machinery, the accumulation of years of industry. These labors have been rewarded by an increase in the number of subscribers and in the attendance of knowledge seekers."

*Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute.* "Our reference-room is visited by increasing numbers for reference, and especially by many of the youth in our public schools. Not unfrequently is the room nearly filled with these pupils seeking information on specific topics."

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* "Your Committee have resolved to publish next year supplementary catalogues both of the adult and juvenile libraries. These will be compiled on the lines of the original catalogue, every entry under author, title, subject, or cross-reference being in strict alphabetical sequence, your Committee being now assured that this form is that most appreciated by the readers."

*St. Louis Public School L.* "From the very start of the library, a system of low-salaried employees has been steadily adhered to. This policy, however, while saving largely in expense, has been found to detract considerably from its usefulness. It has been found that nearly all our force, more especially the most efficient ones, after a brief stay in our employ, when their services were of the greatest value, have found more congenial employment elsewhere, at higher salaries, and left the library, compelling the managers to constantly recruit their force with new and untrained assistants. The board have recently determined to substitute a higher grade of salaries, which it is hoped will permanently retain our employees, and add to the efficiency of all our Library work."

"A free institution was the ultimate intention of the founders of the Public School Library. However useful one supported in whole or in part by membership charges or fees of any kind might be, they were aware that an entirely free library was much more efficacious. If we compare our own library, which is only partially free, with those of other cities, much smaller in population, which are entirely free, the advantage of the latter, in the way of wider influence, is so marked as to be seen at once. Take the Free Library of San Francisco, now only four years old, as an instance; we find that during the past year from a collection of 38,500 volumes, 124,084 were read within the building and 104,112 were taken out for home study. No mention is made of periodicals. So in Cincinnati, from the Free Library 347,464 books and 325,973 periodicals were distributed during the current year. Both of these cities have large and popular Mercantile Libraries in active operation. A comparison with the public libraries of Chicago, Boston, and other cities, will only further confirm the advantage of the free over the subscription system."

"The law controlling education in this city contemplates facilities for the instruction of all our youth, between 6 and 20 years of age. But our present system of schools affords educational facilities to children only under 13½ years of age. "At the above age our youth have to leave our schools to enter upon the active duties of life; and therefore all between 13½ and 20 years practically receive no advantage whatever from them. It is not a question of desire, but one of opportunity beyond their control, which prevents this large class from the enjoyment of our present school privileges. Even if they could be spared from the tasks of bread-winning and sent to school, you would have to spend vast sums of money in building school-houses, and in paying teachers, before you could accommodate them; for all your school-houses now built are more than full. What then can be done to occupy the space, now virtually unoccupied? You have your night schools, but they hardly make a commencement."

"A great free public library school is the only practical solution of this important question. Not a school with a corps of salaried teachers, conducting recitations at fixed places during fixed hours, available only to those who are so fortunate as to have parents or guardians able and willing to support them, but a library school, with its thousands of silent but effective teachers, the wisest and best of all countries and all ages, uninterruptedly furnishing instruction adapted to the requirements and tastes of every individual, man, woman and child, without interfering in the slightest degree with the occupations necessary for self-support, and whose study and recitation rooms shall be in every home in the city. Such a school will take the place of all our other schools, co-operating with them, up to 13 or 14 years of age, and succeeding to them all for the remaining 6 or 7 years of our legal free school life. It is the only practical method that can be devised under the circumstances that surround us."

*San Francisco Merc. L. A.* "This lessening interest in our noble institution, this decline in our members which for years has been going steadily on, are facts which cannot be ignored. I can offer no adequate remedy. Indeed I am obliged to confess that in my opinion the causes lie very deep, are inherent in the social and business condition of things, and that as a result the libraries of our county, unenowed and dependent, of which ours is a type, can have but one fateful ending."

*Watertown (Mass.) P. L.* "No teacher could hope to satisfy the demand of her forty pupils by a few minutes' search through a catalogue of books, which she had never read; an occasional afternoon or evening among the books at the library would be better; but all must understand that the combined labors are needed of those whose business it is to know, classify, and give out the books, and those whose business it is to know the pupils, direct their studies, and watch the effects."
Bibliography.

**Bibliography.** (Pages 35-144 of *Almanack des traditions populaires*. Paris, 1882. S.)


"Sur les mss. autrefois soustraites par M. Libri aux bibliothèques publiques de France et vendus à lord Ashburnham."

**Friedländer & Sohn.** Naturæ novitates; Bibliog. neuer Erscheinungen aller Länder auf dem Gebiete der Naturgeschichte u. d. exacten Wissenschaften. 5. Jahrg. Berlin, 1883. 8°. (24 nos @ 1 sheet.) 4 m. a year.

**Hewins, Miss C. M., comp.** Books for the young: a guide for parents and children. N. Y., F. Leyboldt, 1883. 94 p. Tt. pap., 25 c.

"The result of years spent not only in trying to guide the reading of children, but in actually reading with them. The list is preceded by a suggestive preface, followed by hints 'how to teach the right use of books,' a course of 'English and American history for children,' and 'a symposium on books for children.' As a guide through the mass of the best existing juvenile literature, the value of this little book to parents and buyers of children's books can hardly be overstated. According to Mr. Foster, it "meets most admirably the demand for carefully selected lists, and contains also valuable and interesting counsel."


**The Libraries of Babylonia and Assyria.** (In *Knowledge*, Nov. 24, March 2.) 1½+1½ col.


**Munsell, Frank.** Bibliography of Albany: a catalogue of books and other publications relating to the city and county of Albany, N. Y. Albany, Joel Munsell’s Sons, 1883. 72+[2] p. O. cl., §2. (75 copies printed.)

**Sumner, W. G.** Courses of reading in special subjects: Political economy. (In *The Critic*, March 10, 17.) 1½+1½ col.

"A revision of a list published in 1880, in the *Lib. jul.*"


From the *Bibliografia italiana*, where Vismar also published bibliographies of Cantù, Massimo d’Azeglio, and F. D. Guerrazzi.

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**AN IRVING bibliography (2 p., but incomplete, especially in the translations into foreign languages) is given in the *Critic*, March 31.**

*A hitherto unknown bibliography.* We find in *Le livre*, bib. mod., v. 1., p. 90, in an article on "Les bibliothèques publiques des Etats-Unis," the title of a work which no one on this side of the water has ever seen: "Le dictionnaire général des catalogues qu’a publié la Boston Athenaeum Library."

Mr. C. W. Sutton has prepared for the Manchester Literary Club his second annual list of publications in that city and works by Manchester authors. This one, for 1882, records 375 works, and would have been fuller if all the publishers had complied with his requests for information.

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**Current American bibliography.** By Dr. Daniel G. Brinton. Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Numismatic and Antiq. Soc'y of Philadelphia, April 5, 1883.

One of the most noteworthy of recent works in this department is the *Notas para una bibliografia de obras anónimas i seudónimas sobre la historia, la geografía, i la literatura de America*; por Diego Barros Arana. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1882. 4°, 171 p.

The author is an expert bibliographer, and he traces to their authors 507 books on America, published anonymously or under false names. Their dates of issue vary all the way from 1493 to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Señor Arana adds very instructive and often copious notes on the writers of these productions and on their value or lack of value.

Of decided general interest is the priced sale catalogue of books on America, issued this year by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. It contains 6589 titles on 266 double-column pages. The head of that well-known house is himself an
ardent student of American history, and in this remarkable catalogue, unequalled by any in its field hitherto published in the United States, we cannot fail to recognize his skilful handiwork.

In a narrower field, it may be mentioned that that distinguished master of early American bibliography, Mr. H. Harrisse, has added a most complete bibliography of the subject to his recently published *Vie de Jean et Sebastian Cabot*, Paris, E. Leroux. pp. 370-375.

An agreeably written but not very accurate or exhaustive sketch of books and authors on the native languages of Spanish America has appeared from the pen of Dr. Felix C. V. Sobron. *Los idiomast de la America latina ; estudos biografico-bibliograficos*. Madrid, n. d. [1879?] 8o. 137 p. He gives some extended notices of several rare volumes.

All interested in this subject know of the late Mr. Joseph Sabin’s gigantic undertaking of a complete American bibliography. *A dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time*. N. Y., J. Sabin’s Son, 24 Park Place. The 1st part was issued in 1867, and the 50th, which is dated 1881, brings it into the letter P, and up to the enormous number of 58,796 titles. About one third of the work had not seen the light at the time of the diligent compiler’s death, but his son, in New York, states in a recent letter that the whole ms. is in his hands, and that prompt publication will ensue, if sufficient financial encouragement is offered. It is strongly recommended to all interested in American history to aid Mr. Sabin in completing at an early day his father’s praise-worthy and laborious task.

Another work of great interest, which is in process of publication, is a “Bibliography of North American linguistics,” prepared by Mr. James C. Pilling, of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C. It is an author’s catalogue, and will contain a list of all publications in or relating to the languages of the Indians of North America. It is the intention to make it as complete and thorough as possible, and in the course of his work Mr. Pilling has visited all the larger libraries of the East, and he has now started for the Pacific Coast with a like intention. The Missions along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers have also been visited by Mr. Pilling, and full notes made of the manuscripts held at these places. Full titles and collations will be given, the ends of lines in titles being indicated by cross-bars. (All editions are given also.) Five hundred and twelve pages of the bibliography are in type, covering “Abbott” – “Moran” (2629 titles). New material is being constantly gathered, and an appendix will be necessary, and it is supposed that it will finally make 1000 pages of print.

As a model of this kind of bibliographical work, although not of very recent issue, should be named with special emphasis Julius Platzmann’s *Verzeichniss einer Auswahl amerikanischer Grammatiken, Wörterbücher, Katechismen*, n. s. 30. Lpz., 1876. 8o. 38 p. It covers only 35 pages and 97 titles, but for critical collation and instructive notes it is a sample of just what such works should be.

Of works in this branch entirely in manuscript, the speaker mentioned that he had in his possession two; the one a very extensive “Bibliotheca mexicana,” compiled by the late Dr. C. H. Berendt, about 1865-70; the second a catalogue raisonné, prepared by himself, of the linguistic and historical collection, chiefly relating to Central America, left by Dr. Berendt at the time of his death. Either of these ms. will be at the service of any scholar who would care to visit the speaker’s residence to consult them there.

Catalogs and cataloging.


This thick bulletin records the first purchases with the income of the new endowment funds. The total no. of volumes is now 74,704.

**Cornell Univ.** The library, vol. 1, no. 5, n. p., Apr., 1883. 141-180 p. l. 0.

Contains a note by W. H. Carpenter on a ms. protocol of the trial for witchcraft of Dr. Dietrich Flade of Trier, executed 1589 (the ms. is to be published); Additions : a contin. of List of works on mathematics.

**Fall River (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue.** Fall River, 1882. 15+[1]-933 p. l. 0.

The improvements in cataloguing during the last fifteen years have been many and well marked. In these the aim has been to render the resources of libraries more available, by furnishing a convenient clue to the literature of a given subject, and to simplify the arrangement with a view primarily to the wants of the ordinary public in their ordinary reading, rather than of the learned man in his specialty. In old times nothing was expected of a catalogue but to furnish an accurate inventory of a library’s treasures, so arranged that the librarian at least might easily ascertain whether or no the library possessed any desired work. A subject-index such as that of the Astor Library Catalogue was a not unusual, but clumsy addition, of real use, however, in finding a book the author of which was forgotten, or, if one had the patience to follow out the numerous references, in discovering what a library contained on a particular subject.

A great improvement over this is the fully developed subject catalogue in its many useful forms, and a still further advance—valuable especially for a popular library—is the practice of inserting notes under the subject headings to guide the reader in his choice of books and to direct him to other sources of information.

The only catalogues in which this has been done to any extent are the Historical Fiction and Biography Catalogues of the Boston Public Library (the first of their kind) and the Catalogues of the Brooklyn and Quincy libraries. The new catalogue of the Fall River Public
Library follows out the same line of work as these.

It is a large, handsome volume of over 900 pages, two columns to a page. The print is excellently clear, the separate entries are brought out plainly by full-faced letters, the notes, though in small type, are well leaded and easy to read. In fact the whole appearance is attractive—a point of real importance in encouraging those who consult it. It is one of the most generous of catalogues in explaining the nature of its books by detailed tables of contents, in repeating itself so as to save the reader the annoyance of constant reference back and forth, and in entering its books in a variety of ways to insure their being found. Indeed, it is fuller than most libraries could afford to make their catalogues. It is considerably more than three times as large as the Quincy Catalogue, while in number of volumes the library is two and a half times larger than the Quincy Library.

Each book has a full author entry, one or more (frequently several) shorter subject entries, and in most cases a title entry under first or principal word, when this is different from the subject word. Under Drama and Fiction both author and title entries are repeated, so that every book in these classes is entered four times. Tables of contents are very freely given, and are arranged either by volumes or alphabetically by subjects, as is most convenient in each case. The Smithsonian contributions and collections occupy three pages, Sumner's Works three pages, the Harleian Miscellany almost four, Lodge's Portraits two. In the last and in many similar cases where the contents consist of men's names, the occupation or profession, with dates of birth and death, is added to each. Several of these seem to be taken from the Boston catalogues, a use which one is glad to see made by one library of work done by another, when it is remembered how much time is unavoidably spent in doing again what has been done a thousand times already.

The notes too, which are, perhaps, the most valuable feature of the catalogue, follow, in many cases, quite closely in the line of the Boston or Quincy notes, usually with considerable pruning and simplification compared with the former. They are generally not learned, but clear, straightforward, concise, and always helpful, especially for the class of readers for whom they are intended.

By far the larger part are devoted to history and biography; there are very few in regard to the various sciences, yet a good deal of help might be given in this way here too. Space is saved in many cases by combining in a note a number of references to periodicals which, in the Quincy catalogue, for instance, have each a separate entry. Some notes go into more detail than could fairly be expected, as, for instance, under Ossoli (Margaret Fuller) reference is made among others to a statement in Greeley's Recollection, and to a bit of satire in Lowell's Fable for critics. It does not appear, however, that the Fable for critics is referred to under the other authors who are mentioned in it.

Much is done toward bringing all the resources of the library into use by referring to periodicals, especially in the case of serial stories, whereby another copy of the book is virtually added to the library. The Smithsonian Publications are made useful by entering the separate papers under both author and subject, and on almost every page among biographical notes will be found references to the "Biographies of eminent men," "Lodge's Portraits," and other similar collections. Under Scott a long note is inserted from the Boston catalogue, giving his novels in the chronological order of their subjects, with brief statement of the period each illustrates.

A few words should be said on the system of the catalogue. It occupies one of the innumerable intermediate positions between the thoroughgoing dictionary catalogue and the classified catalogue. Authors, titles, and subjects are included in one general alphabet. The principle of entering a book under the most specific subject is followed in many cases, but in others special subjects are brought together under general. For example, Astronomy includes, besides general works, books on Comets, the Earth, Eclipses, Jupiter, Meteoric phenomena, Moon, Nebulae, etc., down to Telescope, Uranus, and Venus. Meteorology, in like manner, includes Atmospheric, Aurora, Barometers, Climatology, Clouds, Earthquakes and volcanoes, Observations, Rain and snow, Storms, Anemometer, Thunder and lightning. Botany, Zoology, and Geology, though including more than the purely general works, are not divided, probably because they have few titles, and in general the compilers seem to have been cautious of dividing their subjects into groups, unless substantial advantage was to be gained. Under Botany are included books on trees, ferns, orchids, etc., which are entered again in the main alphabet under Trees, Ferns, and Orchids.

Biographies and works of history, travel, etc., are entered under the name of the subjects or of the country directly, not under Biography or Countries, as in the Brooklyn catalogue. The class Essays is a useful one and well managed. Rather more than two pages of titles are given, and at the end a list of selected authors is added, divided into classes: aesthetic, biographical, critical, scientific, etc., "for study or reading in the respective lines indicated." Dictionaries are divided into thirty-three classes, and include apparently everything in that form irrespective of its subject. We find here Savage's Genealogical dictionary, but do not find it under Genealogy. Another slip of the same kind is the omission of Goethe's name under Drama, though Molière and Corneille both appear there.

Some other things of the same kind might be pointed out, but it is unnecessary to dwell on them. Such oversights every cataloguer knows are inevitable, and it would appear from a hasty examination that the Fall River catalogue has comparatively few. A number of typographical
errors, however, are noticeable, besides the two pages of corrections placed at the beginning of the volume.

It is stated in the prefatory note that "having outlined their plan for a classified catalogue, the trustees secured the services of Mr. Frederick B. Perkins to arrange the classification, and to prepare the necessary notes," and that "the details of the work were committed to the charge of Mr. George W. Rankin [Asst. Libr.], who has also prepared many of the notes, and has had the entire charge of the final revision of the manuscript." Both gentlemen are to be congratulated upon having produced a thoroughly convenient and complete catalogue, which the readers of Fall River will find to add greatly to the usefulness of their own collection, and which will be a valuable addition to the working apparatus of every other public library.

W. C. LANE.

Kelchner, Dr. Ernst. Die Marienthaler Drucke der Stadt-Bibliothek zu Frankfurt am Main, bibliographisch beschrieben. Frankfurt am Main, Baer & Co., 1883. 10 p. F. With 5 plates. 5 m.


Plymouth Free P. L. W. H. H. Wright, the librarian, says: "The Index-catalogue of the Lending Department consists of 248 pages, containing 25,000 entries. My personal canvass for advertisements was most encouraging, as I succeeded in obtaining, principally from our local traders, 80 advertisements. The sales with the advertisements have produced over £100, so that we may hope the loss on this publication will be little, if any."

I notice that best authorities (Boston Pub., Ath., Howard, and Ly. Cong.) disagree as to alphabetization of De Amicis (A or D?), Ten Brink (T or B?), etc. Will Lib. j mention authority by which I may be guided? W. M. G.

Cattar’s rules (p. 21, § 17): “Put surnames preceded by prefixes: a. In French . . . b. In English . . . c. In all other languages under the name following the prefix.” Therefore Amicis,—de, Brink,—ten. With this the A. L. A. rules agree (Lib. jnl., 3:13).

Full Names: Raymond Landon Bridgman (Concord lectures on philosophy); James Jones Levick (George Smith, M.D.); Moses Aaron Dropsie (Translation of Ferdinand Mackelday's Hand-book of the Roman law); William Harrison Lowdermilk (History of Cumberland); Robert Templeman Craighill (The Virginia "peerage"); John Henry Brown (The rambler's calendar); Dexter Arnoll Hawkins (Education the need of the South); Julia Henrietta Louisa De Vaynes (The Kentish garland); G. Dudley Wildes (An address memorial of A. H. Vinton, E. A. Washburn, etc.).

Indexes.


Includes 22 periodicals instead of 9 as last year. Opens with the "Necrology of 1882," giving obituaries of The Penn monthly and of Potter’s magazine, furnished by the editors. Following is "Names of dubious authors"—dubious, be it understood, not morally or socially, but onomastically; in other words, it is a list of authors of dubious name. A novelty in this list is the references to bibliografies, similar to Mr. Carr’s (Lib. jnl., 8:27-32); another new feature is marking the references of the obitary notices by a †. "Mr. Griswold can now survey no less than twelve of his indexes, each one of which is an apostle of the higher learning."—Nation.

Index to the Popular science monthly, 20 v., 1872-82, and 3 v. of Supplement. N. Y., Appleton, 1883. 4 + 169 p. O. cl., $1.

An index of authors and titles. "Where the title did not sufficiently indicate the subject-matter of the article, a clearer one has been substituted."

"The index embraces the titles of the articles as they appeared in the several departments of the magazine. This has been thought sufficient, but it may be seriously questioned whether subjects and names mentioned in articles ought not to have been recorded. Ten years makes a long book-shelf, and people who keep files of the monthly may demand an index which gives Latin and colloquial names for animals, plants, and minerals, theories stated and theories alluded to, names of savants quoted, and all the other minutiae which is so laborious to sift into an index, but which is of such use when one comes to refer to a scientific periodical."—N. Y. Times, Apr. 16.


Gives table of contents of 46 periodicals. Promises that "the subject contents (omitting Fiction and Poetry) of current magazines and reviews under titles of the periodicals will be rearranged in an index alphabetically at the end of the volume." Does this mean that the subjects in a periodical are to be arranged by itself, making 46 or more separate subject alfabets?

Prof. E. Roth, 1135 Pine St., Phila., has undertaken the task to make a complete index to Littell’s living age. Subscriptions will be received at $3 till June 15, after which date the price will be $4. Numbers 1 and 2, 16 pages each, forming part of the division "Biography" (Abbott—James), and containing about 3000 separate entries, are ready for delivery.
Reviewing in the *Academy* Rev. T. Twining's "Recreations of a country clergyman," Mr. C. J. Robinson says, "We have but one fault to find with the editor. He absolutely prints these words of his great uncle, 'I hate a book without an index.' How perpetually have I been plagued with hunting for something I had read and liked, but knew not where to find, and could not find at all, though certain of its being somewhere in the book!' And yet sends into the world this pleasant collection of shrewd remarks and clever criticisms with nothing more than a bare table of contents.

The *Index Society*’s 4th annual report presents a modest account of work done; but is full of plans and hopes for the future, if only the society can get the means to work with. The annual index of obituaries is to be continued in a separate volume. With the report comes a three-page list of indexless books in English history and biography, and a request that members would return the list to the secretary after marking which books they wish most to be indexed, which they consider unimportant, and what ones not on the list they would like to see added.

**Anonyms and Pseudonyms.**


Part 2 of vol. 7 contains a catalogue of nearly 900 aliases (assumed for the sake of protection), with the real family names.


Librarians will welcome this carefully prepared and handsomely printed volume, and long for the next one. As showing the effort of the editor to insert the latest information, we notice a reference to the last volume of the *Library Journal*.

Angus Graene, a Scottish novel, is by Miss Veitch.—*Chicago Herald*.

A daughter of the Philistines (No name series) is attributed by the *N. Y. Times*, to Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College.

The dove and the eagle (Boston, 1851, D.) was by G. Lunt.

Fanchet, the Round-Robin novel, is attributed to Mr. J: Esten Cooke. If it be really the work of the Virginian writer, he has certainly made a total change in his literary style. —*Tribune*.

Marked "In haste," a story, N. Y., 1883, is by Blanche Roosevelt.

My watch below, yarns by a seafarer, 2d ed., London, 1883, is by Clark Russell.—*Acad*.

Passages from the life and writings of Wm. Penn, recently published, was compiled by T: Pyn Cope. He has also published "Views of Christian doctrine by Barclay," and "Passages, etc., from the writings of George Fox."—W. C. Lane.

The stars and the earth.—Ascribed to Felix Eberty. What authority is there for this?

* A trimester in France and Switzerland, 1821, was by Rev. Stephen Weston.—*Notes and q.*, Dec. 30, p. 546.

Le baron Stock, ps. of Maria Létzia Bonaparte, afterward de Solms, then Ratazzi, and now de Rute, as editor of *Les matinées espagnoles*, "revue internationale européenne," published in French at Madrid.—*L’illustration*.

Bolton Rowe (L. j., 8 : 40, 21).—I can’t give authority, but have noted Clement Scott as having 3 cutonyms: Bolton Rowe, Savage, and Almaviva.—*H. W. W*.

Cellarius, ps. of Rev. T: Welbank Fowlie, in "A new analogy between revealed religion and the course and constitution of nature," 1881.—*Ath*.

Gerald Grant, i.e. Gertrude Grant, author of "The Old Cross Quarry" and several other novels and stories and mag. articles, died not long since at Goritz, Austria. (Good lit., 4:142, 15.)—*H. W. W*.

Nella, etc. "Mr. Bullen, in his [Collection of old English plays, v. 2] p. 425, says, with regard to one of these plays, 'On the last leaf is written ‘Nella φιλοκην la B.' Some name is possibly concealed under these enigmatic letters; but the riddle would defy an Εδίπου.' There is a name concealed, but it hardly requires an Εδίπου to discover it. La B. is the contraction for La Buffa, one of the characters in the play; and the enigmatic letters, simply substituting their names for the letters themselves, read thus, 'Nella ι-δελτα ι-νι-ρο la buffa,' which is good enough Italian for an anagram meaning I will end trifling in fidelity.' But ‘Nella feliditi (or fideliti) finiro la B.' transposed gives us 'Il fabro, Nataniele* (or Nataniele) Field,' i.e. ‘Nathaniel Field the author.' I have not read the play, but the extracts given by Mr. Bullen are quite consistent with the supposition that it is one of Field’s lost works."—F. G. Fley, in *Ath*.

Octavia Hensel, ps. of Miss Mary Alice Seymour in "Life and letters of Gottschalk," Boston, 1870, 16º.—*S. B. N*.

P. Bell, ps. of Paul Belliet, editor of *Le magasin*, "un journal de bibliographie et de reproductions."

Sherwood Bonner, ps. of Mrs. Kate Sherwood Bonner McDowell, in "Dialect tales," N. Y., Harpers, 1883.

* "If we omit one (as allowed by anagram law) we get the correct form, Nataniele."
Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF
HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.


Sequel to "The moral pirates," and "The cruise of the ghost." Related to the adventures of four boys on a cruise across Lake Memphremagog, Vermont, and down the Magog, St. Francis, and St. Lawrence Rivers; has much information on different kinds of canoes and their management.


"Mrs. Creighton tells her stories—such as those of the death of Bede and of Drake's voyage—in the simple, unaffected way which is the best suited for her subject, and she has generally succeeded in fulfilling her promise of extracting them from fancies or weaving them together from well-authenticated historical facts."—Academy.


"Mr. Foster's discourses are the outgrowth of his experience in meeting the needs of the actual, and enlisting the interest of the natural, patrons of his library. No one, with limited resources, has done more to turn account the collection under his charge, or shown greater activity and ingenuity in devising ways and means to stimulate reading, study, and research, and guide them in the proper direction. His chapters are valuable as exhibiting phase after phase of his perception of the conditions under which public libraries are now used, and found to be of service, by widely differing classes of the community. They are all sound, practical, and will benefit parents, their elders, children, and the author's fellow-librarians alike. They treat of the following topics: Right reading; Correction of aimless reading; Specializing of reading; 'Current literature,' and 'Standard literature;' Securing the interest of a country; What may be done at home; How to use a library; Books and articles on reading."—Nation.


Bears wholly upon the best method of making the public library a component part of the common-school system. It opens with a frank address to the Quincy teachers in 1876, and notably contains, besides, a full account by Mr. Green of his success in Worcester in establishing libraries and doing them justice. Two papers by Mr. Foster upon the general theme. Some of his methods advocated or proposed by the several writers invite criticism, but librarians and teachers everywhere who consult this little volume will close it with a sense of indebtedness. Reference is made in the last chapter to the library gathered for a Providence grammar school. The catalogue already mentioned shows that there is, as there should be, a pupils' and a teachers' collection, the former being regarded as a sort of "branch" of the public library, with the advantage of the most careful censorship in its formation. The discipline which it is made to yield to the pupils is set forth on pp. 179-181. "Public libraries and schools need no longer read Principal Savin's scheme without feeling that it embodies a new and fruitful idea."—Nation.

HARTEILUS, T. J., M. D. Home gymnastics for the preservation and restoration of health in children and young and old people of both sexes; with a short method of acquiring the art of swimming; tr. and adapted from the Swedish by C. Löfving. Phil., Lippincott. S. 60 c.

The purpose of this book is to call the attention of people in general to the great importance of bodily exercise for the preservation of health, and to serve as a simple guide that will enable them to benefit themselves by the performance of well-tested movements. Chapter 2 gives some general observations on the performance of movements; 3. Description of particular forms, and the effects; 4. Application of movements for specific purposes. —Publishers' weekly.


"An historical tale, and an interesting one. Much of the material imagination has led to furnish, but enough is known of the doughty Christian warrior, William Tyndale, who is the hero of the tale, to constitute a strong thread of actual biography on which to string the beads of fancy, and give the whole the pleasing aspect of serious fact."—New.


An excellent book for a boy with a taste for machinery. (See also note in last issue, p. 60.)


This volume has a double value. It will interest and instruct the older reader. It will gladden the memories of their own childhood and make them young again. It will show them the parallels in games coming from different latitudes and even by different nationalities. It will exhibit to them the comparative science of childhood games—for even games have a science. It will also furnish to the young children a storehouse of suggestion for sports. It is just the book for examination before a children's party or by the mother who is so fortunate as to have under her care a group of little children; affording material for their self-amusement for many a romp, if it is used with a due regard to economy."—Christian union.

VAN DYKE, J. C. Books, and how to use them: some hints to readers and students. N. Y., Fords, Howard & Hubert. D. $1.

"This attractive little volume is intended to meet the demand for a book on books that shall tell clearly, concisely, and practically the advantages of reading, the best ways and methods of reading, the best places and times for reading, the best classes of books to read, and the manner in which best to get access to the knowledge contained in books housed up within the walls of a public library. The book is one to be recommended to every reader, particularly young readers and college students. The work is especially designed and whom it cannot fail to benefit, as it records the experience of one who has been a reader for many years, and has learned by experience that which he would teach others by precept. List of reference-books in appendix."—Publishers' weekly.

WITT, C. Classic mythology; a translation, with the author's sanction, of Prof. C. Witt's Griechische Götter und Heldengeschichten, by Frances Younghusband; with a preface by Arthur Sidgwick; supplemented with a glossary of etymologies and related myths. N. Y., Holt. D. $1.25.

The Greek tales of gods and heroes are told in a simple and unadulterated form, without the vividness and faultlessness of Hawthorne's or Kingsley's versions. The book, however, includes many more myths than theirs, and is a useful introduction to the study of comparative mythology.

YONGE, Charlotte M. Pickle and his page-boy; or, unlooked for: a story. N. Y., E. P. Dutton & Co. 1883. 6 + 61 p. 1 ll. T. cl., 60 c.

A pretty little story with a moral, about the temptations of a little page, who was tempted to disobey his mistress by the faithful love of his chaise, "Pickle," a handsome Skye terrier."—Publishers' weekly.

YONGE, Charlotte M. Stray pearls: memoirs of Margaret de Ribaumont, Viscountess of

"Few writers of historical romance have had the courage to do what Miss Yonge does in her present story, and prepare their fiction with a succinct account of the history on which it is founded. Certainly no one has done it so well. The short sketch, occupying not more than ten pages, in which the origin and circumstances of the 'Fronde' are set forth in 'outline like a map,' is really an admirable piece of summarized history. The story itself is one of Miss Yonge's happiest efforts in this line."—Athenaeum.

Notes and suggestions.

Books in School.—One of the greatest wants of country schools, and for that matter city schools, too, is a good library. Leaving out of the question works of biography, history, travel, fiction, and poetry, even reference-books are wanting. And whatever is done to supply the defect, must be almost entirely the work of the teacher. One plan which can anywhere be tried with success may be called the mutual school library. The teacher prepares half or quarter sheets of paper and places one in the hands of a pupil from each family. The pupil places his name at the head of the slip of paper, carries it home, and writes on it the titles of all the books which he can find. This work would pay if it caused the pupil to do more than to examine the books about the house, some of which may have been for years stored away in some dusty closet. The slips are returned to the teacher and he prepares them for future use. If he is not familiar with the contents of any book reported, he should make himself so; if he has no other means of doing so, he may ask the pupil to bring him an abstract of its contents. Then in assigning subjects for investigation he can, by consulting his lists, give each pupil that subject upon which he can find information at home. For instance the history class is studying the period of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster; the meagre text-book gives none of the interesting details of their lives, but on consulting his lists the teacher sees that one pupil reports a life of Clay, another of Calhoun, and a third of Webster. A certain day in the week he lays aside the regular text-book lesson and has reports upon the subjects which have been previously assigned and prepared by the pupils. Each one has obtained information on his subject at home, and he is now ready to report, either verbally or in the form of a written essay, or in any other manner which the teacher may have directed.—Tennessee Journal of education.

A Child's Library.—The editor, and not Mr. Higginson, is responsible for a criticism of Dickens' Child's history and the Prudy books, at the end of his list in the last number.

Newspapers.—The newspapers this spring have brought a remarkable number of stories of runaway boys who had been fired by yellow colored novels with a desire to see the James boys and go them somewhat better, so to speak. It is the same report every time. The boy reads these books on the sly, steals what he can from his parents, and leaves a home to take his chance in the great world where he soon learns what it is to be homeless. As a rule no sight of his life is more welcome than that of the policeman who soon or late arrives on the scene and carries him back in disgrace, to be sure, but, after all, rescued. People talk, and rightly, of the pernicious influence of yellow-covered literature upon the boys. It leads to all this runaway nonsense, to the buying of pistols, the thefts of money, and the delusions of highway heroism that end in trampism. But it is in the yellow-covered dime novel prints that the boys get these false ideas; and fortunately there is also in print, and cheaper than the dime novel, a very powerful counter-agent to all this misleading foolishness. That counter-agent is the newspaper. It is in its pages that the boy reads the fates of these absurd expeditions. There day after day he will find the story of the foolish, broken-down little fellow, who has been led away by the dime novel and led home again by the policeman. Such cold truth chills the romantic spirit as mere reasoning and no arbitrary punishment could chill it. It is a warning of the utmost significance. Judging by the extent to which these runaway expeditions are now being frustrated, we take it that a great many boys are growing up without reading the daily newspapers. They read the weekly story papers, the demoralizing and absurd romances, but they do not read the daily newspaper. They should be made to. It is a marvellous educator. So much information and so much useful suggestion are found nowhere else, and sound lessons of life lie back of many of the items of news that are not in themselves choice reading. But the newspaper itself, for its presentation of current history, its picture of the life of the day, its lessons of history and geography, and all its vast fund of information, is an unequalled instructor. Set your boy to reading that every day, and if he has the misfortune afterward to take up the flash stories, he will have read enough sense to realize that the nonsense of the yellow covers will not do for him to carry into life. He may pine for scalps and buffaloes, but he will take it out in pining, and will be found at home and regular in his attendance at the three meals of the day.—Hartford Courant.

Newspapers in School.—Newspapers may be made useful in the school-room in various ways: first, if all or many of the pupils read the same paper it may be used as supplementary reading matter in place of the text-book which the pupils are compelled to read and re-read until the lessons have become dry and uninteresting. The teacher can make arrangements with the editor in many cases to publish a column each week especially intended for the school-room. Again, a committee or the teacher may make on the black-board a bulletin of notable events, which cannot fail to interest the pupils in current history and to teach them many geographical facts as to the location of cities, noted places, summer resorts, etc., the routes and names of the railroad, canal, steamship, cable, and telegraph lines; and if the teacher will give a few short talks on the elections and govern-
mental changes, he can explain to the pupils the practical part of that very important study, civil government. The workings of district, municipal, county, State, and National governments, the organization of the courts from county justice to United States Supreme Court, may all receive attention, and in such a manner that the pupils will obtain an accurate knowledge of the machinery of the government under which they live, and they will then be better prepared to discharge the duties of citizenship. By procuring a suitable book for the purpose, such as State or Government report, the whole school may be interested in preparing a scrap book. If it is desired to classify the scraps, a certain part may be devoted to noted Americans, famous places, Englishmen, temperance, tariff, poetry, anecdote, etc. The little folks may be pleasantly enlisted in the work by offering them a scrap-book for pictures, which they can cut from advertisements, illustrated papers, etc. In fact, the teacher in a country school can do nothing better to supply the cravings of first, second, and third reader pupils for moral, healthy, instructive, and interesting reading than to subscribe for such a juvenile paper as Harper’s Young People. It can be placed in their hands at school, and they can have the privilege of carrying it home on certain days of the week.—Tennessee Journal of Education.

**Simplicity Appealing to Imagination.**

The fact is that children love toys and books which leave something to the imagination, and which are not destroyed by a good deal of rough usage. They feel the splendor of the little ladies who fill their picture-books to be oppression, and their quaint, aesthetic grace appeals to no answering sense of sympathy. There is nothing fresh to be found in them by frequent study except correctness of drawing, which they are unable to perceive, and prettiness of design, which they are unable to appreciate. This is a proof that these numerous and beautiful books leave a want still unsupplied—that they have not destroyed, nor even diminished, the popularity of such a production as “Shock-headed Peter.” This was originally a German work, and so little pains have the translators taken with the realism of the illustrations that the grave of the little boy who falls a martyr to his obstinacy about soup, and who has always been called Augustus in the English version, is still inscribed Caspar, like that of the German original, while the tureen which stands as a melancholy monument beside the tomb is marked “Suppe.” It is difficult to conceive anything more hideous than the colored cuts which ornament this old nursery favorite, but we believe any attempt to replace the familiar illustrations with lithographs of modern prettiness would be most deeply resented by its little readers. The cats, whose unavailing remonstrances cannot save Harriet from her untimely fate, may be like no animals on earth, but their streaming eyes, “which made a little pond at last,” and their tails sympathetically tied up with crape, are far more personally attractive to the infant mind than grace of form, or the most charming reproduction of furriness. In short, they possess one qualification in which modern nursery tales are conspicuously deficient—namely, humor of a kind simple and obvious enough to be understood by children. Perhaps as the world grows older in each succeeding generation childhood tends to become shorter, and maturity to advance a greater distance from it; certainly writers for children to-day have lost the directness and simplicity which gave the world such immortal treasures as the stories of “Jack the giant killer,” “Red riding hood,” and “Cinderella.” Delightful as is “Alice in Wonderland,” its gist can only be appreciated by adult readers, and even in illustrations the case is still the same. Nothing can be more humorous, for instance, than Mr. Caldecott’s self-complacent dog in “The house that Jack built,” sitting in serene unconsciousness of the approach of the cow with the crumpled horn; but it is a humor too subtle for the perception of a child, and the same may be said of many of the best points in Mr. Caldecott’s illustrations.—*London Globe.*

Taste Must Be Led.—What were the chief elements of the children’s library a half century ago? Books didactic, such as the “Elements of morality,” translated from the German by Mary Wollstonecraft, Maria Edgeworth’s “Parents’ assistant,” and Mrs. Barbauld’s “Everywhere at home;” or books highly colored and romantic, as “Robinson Crusoe” and its manifold imitations, “Gulliver’s travels” and the “Arabian nights.” With a few selections like these the child’s mind was fed and formed. Contrasting the opportunities given them for a choice of children’s books to the wide range of to-day we might at first suppose that the book world of the present was almost made for children, such delightful and successful efforts have been made by the best modern writers in young people’s literature. It would seem as if these worthy productions, made attractive as they are by the artist’s pencil as well as by the author’s pen, should be able to drive out the pernicious and poisonous publications that ruin the literary taste and pollute the morals. If this cannot be done by the mere power of being it should be done by acting. Neither parents nor library trustees demand the modern literature of the lowered standard for the children, but it is not enough not to demand; the child’s taste must be led and directed. If the directors of every library should prepare a „list of books recommended to the pupils of the public schools for reference in their studies and for general reading,” as has been done in one or two instances, and if every parent should take enough trouble and enough interest to assist children in selecting books from that list, a great danger would be guarded against, and the vast amount of moral and intellectual trash that is published each year would be kept at least from the children.—*Boston Journal.*

Work and Play.—The following extracts are from S. C. Hall’s “Retrospect of a long life,” just published by Appleton:

“There are plenty of children’s books, but
few books for children. The 'cause why' is easy of explanation. The little ones are to be treated as men and women before they have entered their teens. With not many exceptions, the volumes prepared expressly for them—in art as well as in literature—should be prefaced by a motto-line from the 'Night thoughts':

'Imagination's airy wing repres'/
And perhaps there are more boys and girls, under ten, who could take respectable rank at a competitive examination than there are who could tell us 'all about' 'Puss in boots' and 'Red Riding Hood.' I had a little girl on my knee not long ago, who, desiring to inform me as to the distance of the planet Jupiter from the moon, or some such calculation too abstruse for me, looked at me with astonishment when I hummed for her a bit of the old rhyme, 'Three little kittens had lost their mittens,' and wanted to convince me that 'Jack and the bean-stalk' could not be true! ... I believe it is Dr. Johnson who says he would rather see a boy throwing stones at an apple-tree than doing nothing; but there is a worse state than even that of listless idleness; it is when the mind is cramped with food it cannot digest. I consider the perpetual incubation of facts to be not only detrimental to a child's present, but pernicious to its future; and that to leave imagination entirely barren is a crime against nature. It is against this evil ... I enter my protest; against a principle that seems to guide and govern those who are to 'rear up' the men and women of hereafter; against a system—for it is a system—which excludes imagination from its curriculum, and so depresses sympathy and puts charity out-of-doors, contracting and depressing judgment—hardening nature by limiting its exercise to granitic facts.'—Mrs. S. C. Hall.

'Nature demands for all young and growing creatures relaxation, unbending of mind, sport in the fresh air, and, in fact, the means of vigorous health, in order to enable them to bear the wear and tear of mental tension. But this is totally disregarded in modern education. All is work, work, force, force, and no play. ... A boy we knew in England who was thus drilled into petrified nature by a very clever mother of the mathematical school, who used to startle us by such remarks as seemed to come not from himself, but from some familiar that possessed him. Mrs. Howitt gave him a book that was a great favorite with those of his own age—about eight—but he found it infinitely too juvenile, and informed her that for his occasional light reading he had just finished Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' and was beginning 'Don Quixote.'”—William Howitt.

Stories by an old Bohemian (London, Tinsley, 1853), "'A psychological problem' is the story of a mauvais bibilhe, a fearful character. Corruptio optimi pessima; when a biblihe is a bad man he is the worst of men.'"—Sat. rev., Jan. 27, p. 123.

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.

ABBOTT, Lyman, D.D., ed. Henry Ward Beecher: a sketch of his career; with analyses of his power as a preacher, lecturer, orator, and journalist, and incidents and reminiscences of his life. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. O. sub(s), $3.

"Mr. Beecher as an orator, preacher, journalist, man and citizen, is fully and adequately presented."—Christian Register.


"The theory of the book is simply this: That Bacon made this collection of words, phrases, and proverbs, 1655 in number, for use in literary work, and that the plays known as Shakespeare's contain hundreds and thousands of passages which show that the passages were put to use in writing them. ... A complete and more disastrous failure could not be found in the annals of literature. ... We have not found an instance, not one, in which a passage in the plays is shown to have its origin in the Promus."—N. Y. Tribune.


BATTLE (The) of the Moyer; or, how Ireland gained her independence, 1892-94. Bost., Lee & Shepard. S. pap., 25 c.

"Satirical pamphlet in the style of 'The battle of Dorking.'"—


"Mr. Benton is a fervent believer in the greatness of Emerson's poetry, which he holds to be the most pure, aerial and fervent-souled since Shakespeare's music became measured and stiff."—


"Cleaver tales of border-state, mountain and rural life."
Braune, W: Gothic grammar; with selections for reading and a glossary; tr. from the 2d German ed. by G. H. Balg. N. Y., B. Tretermann & Co. O. pap., 90 c.

Brocklehurst, T: Unett. Mexico to-day: and a glance at the prehistoric remains and antiquities of the Montezumas. N. Y., Scribner & Welford, with 17 col. pl., map and 37 wood engr. from sketches by the author. O. $7.50.


Buchanan, Jos. Rodes, M.D. Moral education; its laws and methods. 2d ed. N. Y., printed for the author by S. W. Green's Son. D. $1.50.


"Intended for those who come quite freshly to the subject, not as critics, nor even yet as students, but with awakening intelligence. For this purpose the book is admirably adapted, and it is eminently calculated to arouse an interest in our literature amongst the young."—Athenaeum.

Burnham, S. M. History and uses of limestones and marbles; with 43 chromo-lithographs, Bost., S. E. Cassino. O. cl., $6.


"Enables the English reader to take a bird's-eye view of the whole system so elaborately wrought out by the great German philosopher... Not a sentence of Prof. Caírd's is obscure in expression."—British quarterly.


Clum, Franklin D., M.D. Men and women; their structure and function, and how to supply their wants, direct their powers, avoid their afflictions, and sustain their lives. Bost., Lothrop. D. $2.

Concord lectures on philosophy; outlines of all the lectures in 1882, with an historical sketch; collected by R. L. Bridgman, revised by the lecturers. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King. O. $1.75; pap., $1.25.

Daughter (A) of the Philistines. Bost., Roberts Bros. S. (No name ser.) $1.

"A story of the fashionable life in New York which has its centre in Wall street."

"Unworthy a place in the distinguished company to which it has been admitted."—Literary world.

Davis, I. P. Hygiene for girls. N. Y., Appleton. S. $1.25.

"Frank and plain spoken. It is in the main sensible, yet it strikes us as rather a book to be read by those who have the care of girls than by girls themselves."—Atlantic monthly.

(See also notice in last issue, p. 56.)


"Contains matter lying for the most part outside of the domain of history. The first part, largely devoted to ab-tracts of titles of estates, is prefaced by so much matter of a purely historical nature as is needed to throw clear light on the methods by which the estates were originally secured to the Plymouth colonists. The second part consists of a genealogical register."—Preface.

Dix, Rev. Morgan. Lectures on the calling of a Christian woman, and her training to fulfil it, delivered during the season of Lent. N. Y., Appleton. S. 50 c.

"The American married woman of his acquaintance is something very different from what he thinks she ought to be and from what most of us know her to be."—Cleveland Herald.


"For the first time we have now a plain statement of the chief facts in Fielding's life, set free from all the cloudy legend which clusters about famous names."—Critic.


"A graphic picture of rebellions or risings. The author writes of transactions in which he for the most part personally shared."

Elder, W: Conversations on the principal subjects of political economy. Phil., H: Carey Baird & Co. 8th. $2.50.

Esmarch, F., M.D. Early aid in injuries and accidents. Phil., Lea. 75 c.

Fanchette, by one of her admirers. Bost., Osgood. S. (Round-robin ser.) $1.

"Rosy and fanciful to the last degree."—Dial.


"The author accepts evolution in a general sense, but is of opinion that creative intelligence and power were employed in the production of the successive steps of the process."

Firdusi. The epics of kings; stories retold from Firdusi by Helen Zimmern. N. Y., Holt. D. $2.50.

"Popular paraphrase from the French version of Prof. Jules Mohl of the 'Shah Nameh' or 'Book of Kings.' This poem ranks with the Iliad, Odyssey, the Nibelungen Lied, and other great epics of the world. It is the Persian national poem."


"A romance of the mining camp, in which the idealistic tendency contends with realism for the mastery. It is of the new school mining-camp story, as worthy of study in its way as were Bret Harte's best efforts."—Chic. Inter-ocean.

Freeman, Ja. E. Gatherings from an artist's
"Reminiscences of American, English, German, and French artists who resided in Rome some twenty-five or thirty years ago. A very entertaining volume of art gossip." — Publishers' weekly.

"The story is simply and charmingly told." — Publishers' weekly.

"The body of the work does very little beyond giving an account of Wagner's opera texts. ... The volume is in part rather personal, but may well serve as an introduction to Wagner." — Boston Advertiser.

"He claims for his work the presentation of fresh views on Value, and 'a clear recognition of the three great economic facts of Want, Work, and Wealth, as the principal and constant factors of the industries, and as constituting, therefore, the field of economic science.'" —

"His book is not a history; it is an indictment. His method is not that of the historian, but rather that of a prosecuting attorney seeking everywhere for arguments to prove his accusation. ... The whole later history of Jesuitism—a dark and sad history enough at the best—is made to throw its shadow backward over the character and purpose of its founders." — Nation.


GUEST, Edwin. Origines Celtica (a fragment), and other contributions to the history of Britain. N. Y., Macmillan. 2 v. O. $9.

HAECHEL, E. Letters of Indian travel; a visit to India and Ceylon in 1881. Bost., Cassino. O. $2.50.
"All his aggressive Darwinism has been laid aside for the moment, and he comes out in a fresh role as the painter of charmingly idyllic tropical pictures." — Pall Mall Gazette.

"His long connection with letters brought him into contact with almost every literary man of note of this century, and with many of the most prominent in art, politics, and the drama."
"The best example of the class of men to which it belongs that we have seen for years." — N. Y. Mail and Express.

"A French story, simple in plot, but charmingly told. ... There is one short episode that gives a vivid glimpse of the Count de Chambord and the restless legitimists who would have displaced him; on the sketches of travels in Spain, and of the quiet, domestic life to be found even in Paris." — Boston Advertiser.

"A literary book, to be prized by those who do not demand in a novel vitality, humor, realism, or power, if only it possesses refinement, finish, philosophy, and style. ... Prof. Hardy has drawn excellent people, but he has not drawn them. They are nothing but mouth-pieces for his own admirable thoughts." — Critic, Apr. 28.

HARTELIUS, T. J., M.D. Home gymnastics for the preservation and restoration of health in children and young and old people of both sexes; with a short method of acquiring the art of swimming; tr. and adapted from the Swedish by C. Löfving. Phil., Lippincott. ill. S. 60 c.


HAZELTINE, Mayo Williamson. Chats about books: poets and novelists. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. $1.50.
"Essays of respectable merit, but without extraordinary quality, either of thought or style." — Literary World.
"We have no hesitation in placing these papers among the very best, as literary criticism which have been produced in American journalism." — N. Y. Times.

HOMER. The Iliad; done into English prose by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf, and Ernest Myers. N. Y., Macmillan. D. $1.50.
"Deserves and will obtain a wide circulation." — Nation.

HOPKINS, Mary A. M. A story of carnival, N. Y., Holt. S. (Leisure hour ser.) $1. Same. S. (Leisure moment ser.) pap., 25 c. The scene in Rome, the characters mostly English, the central figure an American artist, the villain a picturesque Italian.


"One who thought all the time and thought precisely, boldly, largely, with extraordinary breadth of view as well as singular reach of insight; an original man, absorbed in living questions, which he grappled with powerfully, with fine appreciation of their difficulties as well as of their capabilities." — Christian Register.

"Abounds with instances of hasty work. Except for the bibliography it is hard to see much value in the book." — Boston Advertiser.

"An enterprising piece of melodrama." — Boston Traveller.

Landon, Melville D. Eli Perkins's wit, humor, and pathos. Chic., Belford, Clarke & Co. $1, pap. 50 c.

Lane, E. W. Arabian society in the middle ages: studies from "The thousand and one nights;" ed. by Stanley Lane Poole. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. D. $2.40.
"German criticism has found no addition or correction to make to his description of 'The modern Egyptians,' and through Herr von Kremer's Culturgeschichte gives us a more detailed study of Arabian civilization, which has as yet nothing in English which can hold rank with the present work as a popular exposition of the ideas and manners which have characterized Arabian society." — Saturday Rev.
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. [May, '83.


"Politics are his strong point; he shines in smart, lively sketches of typical politicians, of whips and wirepullers, of the Tapers and the Tadpoles, and most of his studies are not only lifelike but entertaining."—Saturday review.

Mr. Lucy's 'Concise history of England' from the earliest period to the present day contains every important event from the invasion of Britain by Caesar to 1880. The arrangement is good, and the index carefully prepared."—Nation.


"Mr. Lupton's 'Concise History of England' from the earliest period to the present day contains every important event from the invasion of Britain by Caesar to 1880. The arrangement is good, and the index carefully prepared."—Academy.

McElroy, J.: The red acorn: a novel. Chic., H. A. Sumner & Co. D. (The acorn ser.) $1. The scene of this enjoyable novel is laid in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps earned its well-won laurels. The title of 'The red acorn' is taken from the army badge of this corps.—Chicago Inter-ocean.


"This little story evinces considerable talent. The characters are well and firmly drawn, and the style is careful and literary."—Academy.

"The story is one of petty details and tiresome family history. . . . The author is not powerful enough to deal with so difficult a subject of romance. Nor is she capable of charming her readers by her style."— Athenaeum.


Markham, Clements R.: The war between Peru and Chile, 1879—82. N. Y., Worthington. D. $2.50.

"Violently partisan."—Nation.


"He is accurate and important in his works. . . . Unlike most writers on political economy, Mongredien is in style simple and lucid, for which we may thank the fact that he is a man of business instead of a scholarly recluse."—The hour.

"The conclusions reached are that by the abolition of war, through arbitration or a confederation of sovereign states, by the establishment of free trade, and by the education of the common people, the obstacles to production will be largely removed and eventually there will be plenty of wealth for all."—New York Evening Post.


"Randall's three ponderous volumes are unreadable, and Parson has always shown such an inveterate passion for whitewashing shady characters that no one will read his 'Life of Jefferson,' except for its picturesque details. For a dispassionate view of the real man readers have had to go to the masterly pages of the Frenchman DeWitt, Gouverneur's son-in-law. That Mr. Morse's estimate, or any estimate of Jefferson, will be universally accepted as the final verdict, is not probable, but the whole tendency of opinion has been toward the view presented by Mr. Morse in his brilliant and vigorous pages."—Boston Advertiser.

My trivial life and misfortune: a gossip with no plot in particular, by a plain woman. 2 v. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. $2; pap., $1.

"This singular book deals with that religion and morality of mediocrity which were adopted, like other fashions, by the last generation of London society at its most fashionable, most vauous, most profoundly vulgar epoch. . . . Never before has this degraded phase of life been so powerfully and minutely analyzed, because never before with such bitter experience or in a spirit so forgiving and so charitable."


Poole, R. S., Richmond: W. B., and others: Lectures on art. N. Y., Macmillan. D. $1.50.


Pryde, D.: The highways of literature; or, what to read and how to read. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. D. (Standard lib.) pap., 15 c.


"The best part of the book seems to be that devoted to the Greek and Roman religions. Without going far beneath the surface, the author gives the principal facts of their mythologies in clear and easy style, and not without sympathetic appreciation of their ideas. In other parts—particularly in the chapters on the Assyrian and Babylonian, Phoenician and Persian faiths—he makes a number of incorrect or unproved statements."—Nation.

Reade, A.: Arthur, ed. Study and stimulants; or, the use of intoxicants and narcotics in relation to intellectual life; as illustrated by personal communications on the subject from men of letters and of science. Phil., Lippincott. D. $1.50.

"More than a hundred 'testimonialis,' some very curt and some prolix, upon the mental influence of stimulants, given by brain-workers in reply to specific inquiries, and nearly a score more extracted from publications, with twenty pages of comment."—Nation.


"The author gives much new matter as to the Brontës, never covered by Mrs. Gaskell and others, and brings Emily Brontë and her father more prominently forward than the others."

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"Residents of Paris will recognize a number of persons belonging to the American colony; there is one particularly violent attack on the wife of a Secretary of Legation who has made herself feared and hated as the Paris correspondent of American newspapers."—New York Times.

SANDEAU, Jules. The house of Penarvan. * N. Y., Munro. Q. (Seaside lib.) pap., 10 c.

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SPENCER, Herbert. Descriptive sociology: the social history of France; in which the elements of French social development for two thousand years are classified and tabulated. N. Y., Appleton. Large fo. (double number), $7.

TAUSSIG, F. W. Protection to young industries as applied in the United States: a study in economic history. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King. D. 75 c.
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A reprint of the first volume of the English edition published in two volumes—the second, consisting of critical notes, being valuable and indeed intelligible only to the Greek scholar, with the Greek text in hand.


"A calm argument against the acceptance of Mr. Robert Ingersoll’s views about religious belief; from the Christian standpoint, and in no way personal.”—Williams, W. Mattieu. Science in short chapters. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls. D. (Standard lib.) pap., 25 c.
A popular presentation of every-day scientific facts, such as the origin of soap, concert-room acoustics, the consumption of smoke, the social benefits of paraffine, the formation of coal, the barometer and the weather, etc., for busy people.

MORE WARNINGS FOR BUYERS.
"The student’s encyclopedia of universal knowledge" (vol. 1, London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1883) is merely a new issue of the Globe encyclopedia (Edin., Jack, 1876-79, 6 v.)? The old plates have been used, but some changes have been made. Unluckily for the purchaser in many cases in the statistics, tho the year has been changed, the other figures have been left as they stood before! (See Academy, March 31, p. 210.)
"Popery judged by its fruits" [Boston, 1883] is no new work, but a mere rehash of the slanders and scandalous remarks found in a work first published in Spanish, in 1748, and translated into English in 1758, under the title, "A voyage to South America," London, 2 v., 12s.—Lit. world, Apr. 7.
"Barrington’s fate,” one of the “No name series,” first appeared in England as “Self-condemned,” by Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. See Saturday review, April 7, p. 444, for review of “Self-condemned,” and compare names, characters, and plots.
For another warning against a book recommended by the highest authorities, see the communication “Blind guides,” in the Nation: April, 12, where some good remarks are made on the too common practice of highly recommending worthless books.
General Notes.

The House of Commons library is now lighted by Edison electric light.

Mr. G. Grosvenor Tarrell is about to build a public library in Lincoln, Mass., his native town.

At Quebec the old Parliament House was burned on April 19. "It is thought that nearly half the library was saved."

A National Dramatic Library is to be establishment in New York. Messrs. Harry Edwards, J. Brander Matthews, and others are a committee to raise funds.

Columbia, Conn., has received from Mr. Sexton B. Little a lot for a library building and $1000 for a book fund. The people of the town have subscribed $350 to maintain the library and are raising money for a building.

A library and reading-room has been started in Colorado Springs, of which Mrs. M. A. Garstin, who will be pleasantly remembered by the librarians who returned from the London Conference on the Alsatia, has taken charge.

Monterey, Mexico.—"It was pleasant to find a public library open every day, and free to all comers, established last year, and close to the chief place of concourse. It consists of only $9 short shelves of books, though they are of fair quality, and some have been ordered. The worst sign is that I can count on the fingers of one hand all the readers I have seen there." — Nation, Mar. 29, p. 272.

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States has recently established a permanent headquarters, and resolved to gather a library of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, maps, etc., relating to the civil war. The commencement of this collection, by the presentation of books, etc., from members and the public, is very encouraging, and at the last monthly meeting two members handed over to the recorder their checks for $100 each for the purchase of books.

Ann Arbor.—"At the University of Michigan the librarian has been in the habit, for three years past, of giving stated lectures on bibliography to students that chose to attend, and, by special vote of the Board of Regents in June last, a regular elective course in bibliography was added to the list of studies open to candidates for the several literary degrees. Thirty-six students are now pursuing this course under the instruction of the librarian." — Nation.

Mr. Winsor is to deliver an address at the next commencement for the dedication of the new library building.

Theses.—As the result of official negotiations, arrangements have been concluded by which an interchange of academical theses will take place between France and most of the universities of Europe. On the one side are sixteen French libraries, and on the other thirty universities of Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia. It is estimated that France alone produces nearly 900 of these theses in the year, and the other universities no less than 1500.—Acad.

Congress steadily refuses to make any suitable provision for the accommodation and safety of the Library of Congress, yet year after year it makes liberal appropriations for the purchase of literary treasures which it condemns to imprisonment in dark dungeons inaccessible to the public. This year, besides the usual amount for books, etc., there is an appropriation of $20,000 to buy the military papers, maps, and letter-books of the Count de Rochambeau, and one of $5000 for the purchase of "a set of records and briefs in cases in the Supreme Courts," belonging to the estate of the late Senator Matthew H. Carpenter.—Tribune, Mar. 19.

The Bodleian Librarian, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, pursues his plan of making his treasures available to students during periods when they were formerly withdrawn. He has had the Camera open from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, and books wanted by readers from the older part of the library have been sent for them. These days make up the twelve old close ones which Mr. Nicholson has made over to readers in five months. Any one who has, like our correspondent, made at different times two journeys to Oxford to consult Chaucer and Wyclif mss., and has been sent back without seeing them on account of needless "closing" regulations, will appreciate Mr. Nicholson's liberality.—Acad.

CO-OPE RATIVE INDEX.

Notice to Collaborators.

Since the previous issue, several periodicals have been added to the list, and several new collaborators have offered their services, as follows: Miss M. C. Harbaugh, State Library, Columbus, O.; Antiquary.—G. Wm. Harris, Library of Cornell University; Bibliographer, Scottish review.—Miss H. P. James, Free Library, Newton, Mass.; Catholic world.—C. Alex. Nelson, Astor Library; Knowledge, Overland, Van nostrand.—S. B. Noyes, Brooklyn Library; National review, Temple bar.—J. C. Sickley, Board of Education, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Living age.—F. W. Staebner, State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.; Science.—Miss Lucy Stevens, Public Library, Toledo, O.; Harper.

Several of these assignments were made too late for the results to appear in the present number. It is expected that the next number will bring all of these periodicals from January up to date.

Collaborators are again requested to be prompt in sending in their slips immediately on receiving and indexing new numbers.
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These Notes are so competent a person as Mr. Eastlake will be of special value and convenience to all who visit the famous picture galleries of Europe, as well as to lovers of art.

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The Irving Centenary number of The Critic, issued March 31, contained signed articles by Dr. O. W. Holmes, Chas. Dudley Warner, Geo. Wm. Curtis, J. H. Morse, Edmund W. Gosse, and S. H. Gay, an unpublished letter of Irving, and an Irving bibliography.

The numbers for February 24 and March 3 contained a course of reading in "American History," by Sydney Howard Gay.

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Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 8. NO. 6.

JUNE.

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* Full of interesting recollections and personal sketches of statesmen, authors, artists, etc., during the last 30 years, and of travel in all parts of the world. Sparkling with brilliancy and wit.
A project has been started in Buffalo of erecting a building at an estimated cost of $300,000, to accommodate the Young Men's Association, the Grosvenor Library, the Fine Arts Academy, the Historical Society, and the Society of Natural Sciences, and to contain a public hall with 2500 seats. A meeting was held on April 19, and a subscription-list was begun. It may be remembered that a somewhat similar scheme was proposed in Chicago a year or two ago with reference to the use of Dearborn Park; at present it appears to be in abeyance. Boston might profitably meditate such an enterprise. It has the Consolidated Charities, why not the Consolidated Libraries? There are several that have outgrown their quarters. The Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy, the Medical Library, the N. E. Historical Genealogical Society, and the Boston Athenæum are or will soon be in want of room, and perhaps the libraries of the Horticultural Society, the Harvard Musical Association, and the Civil Engineers' Association might be added to the list. The Social Law Library is not to be thought of in this connection, though it is the most crowded of all, because it must for convenient use always be kept in the Court-House. A great Union Build-

ing in a central situation, well lighted and aired, which should contain rooms for the private debates of the societies, and a hall for public meetings, and shelf-room enough to hold three or four or five times the number of books that would at first be put into it, would be a great boon to the libraries. It is not necessary to insist upon the advantage of housing many similar societies under one roof. London has tried the experiment, and found it greatly to her advantage. An even greater gain comes from having many libraries thus joined. A union of special collections of books is better, so far as its range extends, than one all-embracing library. Even libraries of similar character are more useful side by side, for the rare book which one lacks may be supplied from the other. The minor advantage of being easily found (since every one would know where it is) is not altogether to be despised in a cow-planned city like Boston.

We have said that the structure should be capable of containing three or four times the present libraries. Such a demand will seem extravagant to those who are not accustomed to watch the growth of libraries; but it is none too provident. The Boston Athenæum and the American Academy at their present rate of increase will double in twenty years. The Historical Societies do not grow so fast, but they are not at all unlikely to receive bequests of funds or of thousands of volumes at once. A library is as certain to need more shelf-room than it has as a boy is to grow out of his clothes. The proverb was never more true than in this case, that "it is the unexpected which happens." No library building was ever made too large; few have been made large enough even for a near future; few have been planned with a view to the inevitable enlargement.

But it is folly to discuss the size of a building that is not even proposed.
American Library Association.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The Sixth Annual Convention of American Librarians will be held at Buffalo, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 14-17, 1883.

The Association will convene in the Executive Committee room of the Young Men's Library, corner Main and Eagle Streets, August 14, at 10 a.m.

The opening address will be delivered by the President, Prof. Justin Winsor.

Reports and papers will be read by F. B. Perkins, S. B. Noyes, Wm. F. Poole, Weston Flint, W. E. Foster, C. A. Cutter, Mellen Chamberlain, Miss Mary N. Bean, Miss Theresa H. West, S. S. Green, C. W. Merrill, K. A. Linderfelt, Justin Winsor, Melvil Dewey, J. Edmans, Guy A. Brown, and Miss Mary A. Browne,—Aug. 14, forenoon and evening; Aug. 15, morning; Aug. 16, morning, afternoon, and evening; Friday, forenoon, Aug. 17 (close of Convention).

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 15, an excursion will be made down the Niagara River, and a reception held at the Falconwood Club House, on Grand Island, in the evening.

Friday afternoon, Aug. 17, an excursion will start for Niagara Falls.

For members who wish to remain at Niagara Falls for a few days, reduced hotel rates have been secured, as follows: International Hotel, $3 per day, Spencer House, $2.50 per day.

During their stay in Buffalo, members are recommended to make their headquarters at the Genesee House, corner Main and Genesee Streets, where they are offered a reduction of rate from $4 to $3 per day.

Railroads.

Negotiations with railroad companies, East and West, for special rates, are in progress, and it is confidently expected that favorable terms will be obtained from several of them; but no positive announcement can yet be made, except as regards arrangements from New York to Buffalo, tickets for which, and return, will not exceed $12 in cost.

A circular to be sent out hereafter will give definite information on these points.

A full programme and further details can be obtained from Mr. John N. Larned, Young Men's Library, Buffalo.

VALLÉE'S BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Seventeen years ago Herr Petzholdt, the indefatigable editor of the Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie, compiled a classified list of the bibliographies then existing which probably came as near being complete and accurate as any bibliography ever came. Since that time the world has been living very fast. Bibliographies have increased like inventions and the prices of pictures and books and the number of people in the world, like everything, in fact, except the rate of interest. Wherefore M. Vallée has undertaken to do Herr Petzholdt's work over again with the necessary additions.* In accuracy, so far as we have observed, he has succeeded in equalling his predecessor; in completeness, perhaps because the field is so much larger, possibly because he was too much in a hurry to publish, he has fallen behind him; in method he has hardly improved upon him. A subject bibliography ought to be arranged either alphabetically by subjects in dictionary fashion, or systematically by subjects, as Petzholdt's is. M. Vallée arranges his alphabetically by authors—that is, he has made not a bibliography of bibliographies, as he calls his book, but a bibliografe of bibliographers. It was not wisely done. One seldom goes to such a work to find out what books Peignot or Brunet have written; there are plenty of other sources of that information. One goes there to ascertain what bibliographies there are of chess or angling, or of theology or the fine arts, or of Molière or Shakespeare. It is true that one can do this in Vallée's work, since he has an index of subjects, as Petzholdt has an index of authors and subjects. In fact, there is practically little to choose between the two methods. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. In the one the larger subjects and their branches are treated of in juxtaposition, in the other the works of one author are in juxtaposition. In the German work one who is in search of a special subject looks in the index and is referred to a page where all the titles appertaining to this subject are given in full; in the French work one finds in the index all the titles of that particular subject, given with the greatest possible brevity, and is referred to as many different pages as there are titles to get the imprint, and number of volumes, and full title. Practically therefore the difference is not very great; but as M. Vallée alleges the novelty of his method as his sole raison d'être it is necessary to point out that the reason is insufficient. For the world it would have been as well if he had prepared a complete supplement to Petzholdt in Petzholdt's style instead of republishing part of Petzholdt in a new style with incomplete additions. For unfortunately the additions are incomplete to an almost inexplicable degree. In the "Bibliografie" of a single volume of this journal (1881) we find sixteen works overlooked by M. Vallée; and some of them, as will be seen, of considerable

* Bibliographie des bibliographies; par Léon Vallée, de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Em. Terquem, 1883. 6°+773+[I] p. l. O.
importance. They are: Hunnewell's Bibliography of Charlestown, Lacroix's Recherches bibliographiques sur les livres rares et curieux, J: M. W. Lee's Handlist of laws, journals, and documents of Maryland, 1878, Putnam's library companion, Sutton's G: Eliot, a bibliography, Tredwell's Monograph on privately illustrated books, Lambert's Angling literature in England, Boelle van Heusbroek's Boeoeening der oesterse talen in Nederland, 1875, Winsor's Halliwell bibliography, Foster's Literature of civil service reform in the United States, Fourtier's Provis Prooien lettré, Freund's Hodegetik, Tritnner's Books on Egypt, Cohn's Shakespeare Bibliographie, Cossa's Guide to the study of political economy, and the Bibliography of political economy published by the Society for Political Education, besides a number of such lists as that in Magnin's Bacteria. If these could not be found by the author's own industry they might have at least have been copied out of our columns.

And what is to be thought of a work coming after Petzoldt and with his example to follow, which does not mention such books as "The American catalogue," and Kobs and Rive-court's Beknopt bibliographisch handwoordenboek and Van der Aa's Biblighisch woordenboek, both of great use in regard to Dutch bibliography, and the South Kensington Museum catalogue of art-books?*

In fact M. Vallée's ideas of the amount of research necessary to a bibliografer are inadequate. He says that he has marked with a star the titles which he has compared with the works themselves at the Bibliotheque Nationale, but that the absence of the sign does not show that the book is not there, because many volumes were not in their place when he looked for them, being lent to the public or in use by the officials. The National Library is not one of circulation but of reference; the books therefore could not be out of place long, and yet apparently when a work was not on the shelf the first time he sought it he did not look again!

This want of research is manifest in the treatment of continuations. From this bibliography, one would not know that the Index medicus survived its first volume or that the Library journal outlasted 1881. Schwab and Klüpfel's 6th and 7th supplements to the 3d edition, their 4th edition in 1879, and the three supplements to that published from 1870 to 1879 are not mentioned. M. Vallée had met with the title of the 5th supplement in 1862, but he plainly made no effort to see if anything more had appeared. In fact, there could hardly be a better example of the character popularly attributed to the two nations, than the way in which these indefatigable Germans labored on to make their work perfect, and the way in which the Frenchman did not find it out.

The treatment of the German library journal

* I could easily have enlarged the list of omissions, but content myself with referring to a notice in the Nation for June 21, where enough are enumerated to fully sustain what I have said of the strange incompleteness of the book.
is not satisfactory. The new series may be found under Neuer Anzeiger, but the old series (said to be in 5 volumes instead of in 16, by the way) is put under Petzoldt, the editor, and there is no reference in either place. But it is pleasant to see that, in the index of subjects there are cross-references, which show that right methods of work are extending into France; there are not enough, to be sure, as is natural where the practice is new. While we are on matters of form a protest may be made against the objectionable fashion of cataloging reports or proceedings of societies under the first word, whatever it happens to be, as Annaire, Annual, Annuario, Report, etc. Thus for the issues of the Smithsonian Institution, one must look under Annual and Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, the Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers appears under Catalogue. There is a little clumsiness in the treatment of the Bibliotheca Latina of Fabricius, which is repeated in full five times (and counts as so many numbers), because the titles of the different volumes have some slight differences, which could just as well have been described in a note. Dibdin's Herbert's Ames is entered twice in full, once under Ames and once under Dibdin, which as the title is fifteen lines long is a little wasteful. (Maitland's index to this work, called List of early English printers, is not mentioned.) The 42 editions of the Index librorum prohibitorum are entered separately in full (alphabetically and not chronologically, which is of doubtful expediency); so that the total number of titles, 6894, must not be understood as showing the number of separate works recorded.

So much for objections. Per contra it must be said that the printing is admirable, that the work of the copyist and the proof-reader has been very carefully done, that with all its omissions the book contains a collection of titles of the bibliographies of the last twenty years such as is to be found nowhere else, that when it is completed by the supplement which M. Vallée half promises it will be extremely useful; and that all libraries which pay any attention to bibliography will buy it as they formerly bought Petzoldt or Brunet, or as they are now buying Halkett and Laing.

C. A. C.

COMPLETING SETS OF PERIODICALS.

With the addition of Poole's Index to our library the use of periodicals increased at once. Many of the sets of periodicals were incomplete, and there were frequent calls for articles, when we did not have the volume wanted. A gentleman interested in the library suggested that many citizens of Poughkeepsie had magazines and periodicals which they might not desire to keep and if given to the library would complete some of our sets. Acting on this suggestion, about the middle of March I prepared a circular under the direction of the Library Committee, stating our wants, giving a list of the periodicals we had, and requesting donations. I mailed about 500 of these among
our citizens and also published a copy in each of the daily papers. The result is very gratifying. We have already received over two hundred volumes of magazines and periodicals, and many more are promised. Three or four incomplete sets have been made complete, and large additions made to others. There have been some duplicates received, but these we can sell or exchange for others needed.

Doubtless any library can add to its incomplete sets of periodicals in a similar manner. I make the suggestion for the benefit of those who have not tried this plan, hoping that many magazines and periodicals now lying neglected in garrets and store-rooms may find a permanent home and a new career of usefulness in some of our well-conducted libraries.

JOHN C. SICKLEY, Librarian.
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F. J. SOLDAN.

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2. Each book must be carefully collated, all single leaves and pictures securely pasted in, and all torn pages should be thoroughly repaired with onion paper.
3. Books from which either title-page, leaves, or pictures are missing must not be bound, except by special instructions.
4. In pasting in leaves or pictures the paste should not be tipped on with the finger, but with the brush on the pasting board, and with a piece of waste paper over the leaf or picture the required distance from the edge to be pasted, so that the paste is deposited evenly in a straight line.
5. After the leaves and pictures have been pasted in, the books should be placed in the press for one night.

Sewing.

6. The books are to be sewed on linen tapes ⅜ of an inch wide, and there should be used for 12mo volumes at least 2 tapes, and if they are thicker than ⅜ inch 3 tapes; for 8vo and larger volumes 4 or more tapes.
7. In cutting apart there should be left at least 2½ inches of tape on each side of the book. The first and last sections and the waste papers should be overcast with muslin, and each section be sewn “all along” with the best Marshall thread. The beginning of the thread must be carefully secured, and as each thread is terminated it must be securely and neatly joined to another and the ends cut off.
8. The back of the book must not be cut off for whip-stitching, except when the book is worn too much to be sewed in the regular way, and in such case the consent of the librarian must be obtained.
9. Each section should be opened up to the back in order that all leaves be caught in sewing.
10. Each volume should be provided with two waste papers.

Trimming.

11. Not more of the margin of the book should be trimmed off than the rough dirty edge, leaving the book as large as possible. Books with narrow margins should be trimmed on top only, and if the top margin is too narrow it should not be trimmed at all.
12. In gluing, the glue should not be too thick, but very hot, and must be well rubbed in between the sections.
13. The back should be rounded when the glue is cool, but before it is hard.
14. The boards are to be Davey’s tar boards, and for 12mo or 8vo volumes which are thinner than 1 inch No. 25 should be used; for thicker or larger volumes No. 20 or heavier.
15. The tapes must be passed through slits in the boards, cut the size of the tape from the inside to the outside, and securely glued down on both sides and well hammered.
16. The book should then be pressed with tins between boards and book.
17. The backs of books should then be washed with thin paste and allowed to stand for a few minutes to permit the glue to soften, then rubbed off carefully and allowed to dry.
18. All books to have loose spring backs.
19. The lining should then be put on the back of books one on and two off, or on larger volumes two on and two off.

Morocco binding.

20. Books to have from 4 to 5 raised bands according to size.
21. Use for backs and corners genuine morocco of the color ordered; thin skins to be used for small work to avoid clumsiness and heavier skins for large books. The leather must be carefully pared round the edges so as to leave no raised joints when pasted down.
22. The sides must be covered with the best “Gustav” marble paper, which must be glued to the boards.
23. All books bound in this style to have silk headbands, comb marble waste papers, and sprinkled edges. The backs to be finished with extra deep gold, with lines on top and on each side of every band, small ornaments in each field, and lettering according to instruction.
24. In gilding, the leather is to be moistened with vinegar, then pencilled with glaire, and when dry rubbed off with a piece of oiled cotton-wool.
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**Cloth bindings.**

25. The whole book to be covered with silk grained diagonal English cloth fastened with glue. Plain waste papers, calico headbands, open spring back, without raised bands, gilding or lettering.

26. When thoroughly dry, books must be pressed again.

**Half roan bindings.**

27. On work and trimmings same as cloth work, except that the back and corners are not to be covered with cloth, but with straight-grained roan, carefully pared down on the edges and the sides with marble paper. There is to be no gilding on the back except author, title, and class-number.

**NEW LIBRARY LAWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

[1883, chap. 81.]

An Act for the better protection of property of certain libraries.

Be it enacted . . . :

**Section 1.** Whoever wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, writes upon, injures, defaces, tears, or destroys a book, plate, picture, engraving, map, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or statue belonging to a law, town, city, or other public or incorporated library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months.

**Sec. 2.** This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[1883, chap. 77.]

An Act to prevent the wilful detention of books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, or manuscripts of certain libraries.

Be it enacted . . . :

**Section 1.** Whoever wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, detains any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or manuscript, belonging to a law, town, city, or other public or incorporated library, for thirty days after notice in writing, from the librarian of such library, given after the expiration of the time which, by the regulations of such library, such book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or manuscript may be kept, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months.

**Sec. 2.** The notice required by the foregoing section shall bear upon its face a copy of this act.

**Sec. 3.** This act shall take effect upon its passage.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.**

REV. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of documents, wrote on May 23, to Mr. S. B. Noyes, Librarian of the Brooklyn Library, that “a number of the documents belonging to the 46th Congress are still in the hands of the public printer. Under the present system, it is very difficult to secure the early binding of these documents. Many of them are printed and stored, awaiting the convenience of the binder.

“By special efforts on my own part I have secured the binding in leather of the Compendium of the census much in advance of its regular order. The 1st volume was received 3 days ago, and I am looking for the 2d volume every hour, when depositories throughout the country will be at once supplied with this document. Whether I can secure the advance binding of the quarto volumes of the census reports as they are issued is quite uncertain.

“I hope that there may be some reform in the matter of binding the leather edition, if we succeed in securing any reform regarding public documents at the next session of Congress. This will, I think, be accomplished if the principal librarians of the country would unite in petitioning Congress to give early attention to this matter, and I trust that they will not fail to do so early next winter, and continue their efforts until Congress acts in the matter.”
Library Economy and History.


Bulmer, J. T. The provincial library. (In Morning Herald, Halifax, May 4.)

In a letter to the Evening Mail, Halifax, May 4, Mr. Bulmer had related how the Library Commissioners a year ago appointed a cataloger, whom he believed to be incompetent, and how, as they paid no attention to his remonstrances, he resigned his post of librarian. In the present article he states that they closed the library for nearly eight months to allow it to be cataloged, that they have reported the catalog to the Legislature as "having been made on the most approved principles," but that to them "there does not seem to have been any reference to works on cataloguing. Under 'Annual' we have 33 entries; under 'Reports,' 104; under 'Catalogue,' 31; under 'Laws,' 24; and under 'Journals,' 60. This certainly belongs to the dark ages of cataloguing. "Ambition's dream" has no reference whatever to the learned author, Dr. Cogswell. 'Mephibosheth Stepsure,' a classic in its day, is ignored altogether. The Prayer-book is put in as a 'Book of common prayers.' The following are samples of entries which are to be found in abundance: 'A la vallée,' 'Contes et recets,' 'A mes enfants.' No mention whatever is made of many volumes of the 'Recorder,' and nearly all the books in foreign languages are omitted altogether. The 'Afflicted man's companion' is an oasis at which one rests before starting for 'Almanacs of different colonies.' Think of a fine edition of Tasso's 'Jerusalem delivered' entered under 'La Gerusalemme.' The works of Caesar, Suetonius, and Tacitus are entered under 'Cai,' 'C.,' and 'C. Cornelli,' respectively. Now, while the learned cataloguer may have felt sufficiently acquainted with these three classic historians to feel justified in addressing them by their first names with the familiarity of a fellow-schoolboy, he is, we think, incorrect in assuming that those who frequent the library are entitled to the same freedom. Besides it is by no means clear that Caesar would condescend to notice any one who would call him 'Cai.' Hamlet when he spoke of the dust of imperious Caesar stopping a hole to keep the wind away, did not picture the deepest degradation of greatness. A parallel to this would be to catalogue a well-known biography of Chief Justice Haliburton under 'George W.' Des Cartes is under 'Renati,' and the Bible under 'Holy.'"

Christie, R. Copley. The Marquis de Morante, his library and its catalogue. (In Manchester quarterly, Apr.)

"13 June, 1868, there died at Madrid the most eminent bibliophile that Spain has produced, the collector of by far the most extensive private li-brary that has ever been found in the Peninsula, or that has anywhere been collected in the 19th century." 21,021 articles in over 120,000 volumes. "His income for many years before his death was about £5,000 per annum, two thirds of which he spent on his library. His library was placed in three magnificent halls paved with marble, which he had built for the purpose. There from morning till night the marquis might be found, wearing a short jacket of coarse ticking, with a pair of old slippers on his feet. This dress he found the most convenient, and it was never changed. Visitors would generally find him at the top of a lofty ladder, partly arranging and partly reading his books. . . . During the latter part of his life he was deaf, irritable, and with a perpetual cold in the head, caused by passing his whole time in the cold galleries of his library. . . . He died, 59 years old, from the effects of a fall from a ladder in his library."
Providence (R.I.) Libraries. Periodicals currently taken in the libraries and reading-rooms. Prov., 1883. 8 p. O.

Eleven libraries have united to issue this list of 210 periodicals, with an added list of 10 “not now taken, which would naturally be looked for somewhere in the city.” Of the 210, 8 are French and 16 German.

Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Friends’ Free Library, Germantown, Pa. In 8 years, during which the total number of volumes has increased from 5600 to 10,801, the number of readers has grown from 600 to 1600, a good showing for a library entirely without fiction. More room for books is the chief want now.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (Total 7705, issue 37,397, per cent of fiction 71.10) “Care has been taken, in the purchase of books, to exclude the pernicious and trifling, and to place upon the shelves the best literature; and we have endeavored to make it as free to the people as a proper regard to its preservation will allow. The result of this care is that, while our circulation compares favorably with that of other libraries, our collection is not marred by the presence of sensational and immoral books, and we have escaped the operation of that wholesale ‘weeding out’ process which has taken place in many libraries during the past two or three years.”

Philadelphia Library Co. Added 1638 v.; issued 30,889; catalog cards written, 33,212; total number in catalog, 139,723. The library is now opened on Sunday, from 1 to 6 p.m. An average of 171 visitors have consulted 24 books a Sunday.

Melvil Dewey, the newly appointed librarian of Columbia College, has prepared a statement of the work most needed in the library at present, and §5000 has been appropriated toward the expense of putting it in proper shape. Mr. Dewey has recommended that for safety and for business reasons the five libraries and duplicates, embracing 50,000 volumes, should be properly classified in the new library building, the worn books being bound and repaired; that all the college publications should be collected; that there should be an alphabetical catalogue of all the libraries, a subject catalogue, and a complete table of the classification with a minute alphabetical index of subjects; that the library, which is now kept open fifteen hours a week during term time, should be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. throughout the year, vacations and holidays included; and that competent librarians should be employed to give needed help and suggestions in the various departments. An appropriation of $7500 was also recommended to be used in employing assistant librarians and assistants in the loan, accession, binding and repair, catalogue and shelf departments, three pages and a woman for office work—in all, eight women, four men, and three boys.—N. Y. Tribune, June 5.

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BIBLIOPOLIST notes. [N. Y.] J. Sabin's son, May, 1883. 7 p. O. 2 p. of prices at the Harris sale and 5 p. of books for sale, etc.


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EDMOND, J. P. Bibliography of the sculptured stones of Scotland. (In the Antiquary, Apr., p. 185-199.)

GRACkLauER, O. Augenheilkunde 1867-83. Lpz., Gracklauer, 1883. 49 p. 8°. 1.60 m.


MATTHEWS, J. Brander. Courses of reading on special subjects: The drama. (In the Critic, May 12.) 3 col.

REMSEn, Ira. Courses of reading in special subjects: Chemistry. (In the Critic, April 14.)

The Sunday question in literature. (In the Index, March 15.)


The Literary world, March 24, p. 92, has an index of the Bibliographies which have appeared in its pages.

Rev. J. F. Clark has prefixed to v. 2 of his "Ten great religions" a list of the principal books on the subject for young students.

Mr. W. Whitaker, the recognized bibliographer of geological science, publishes [in the 7th vol. of the Transactions of the Cumberland Soc. for the Advancement of Literature and Science] one of his extensive lists of works on local geology, going back to 1603.—Ath.

Mr. E. Solly reprints in the February Bibliographer Wagstaffe's list of the various editions of the "Eikon Basilike," and indicates some not contained in it, with a view to as perfect an enumeration as possible and a determination of the order. Even the first edition cannot be identified with certainty.

Catalogs.


Commences an index to the American local history contained in serial historical publications and in state and county histories. The list of books referred to fills 6 p. 4½ p. more bring the alphabet to Ayer. There is also a note on the Shakespeare-Bacon question and a list of 20 encyclopedias.


This list, hitherto published by Richter at his own expense, has now been undertaken by a publisher, a proof, says Petzholdt, first that it has been profitable, and secondly (since no one would buy it who did not use the library) that the attack upon the library by Prof. E. Engel, of Berlin, as hardly used is unfounded.


A title catalog, in large type, followed by (in smaller type) a partial author catalog, a partial classified catalog, a useful list of books that have sequels, a list of connected stories in sets, and another of books in sets not connected. In the catalog the grade of the book is noted by initials [I] Intermediate, under 12, [J] Juniors, 12-15; [S] Seniors, 15-18; [A] Adults, over 18. A manila book-cover sent to us with the catalog shows that the grade letter is put also on the back of each volume.

The Boston Athenæum List of Additions, no. 101, enumerates the periodicals currently taken, 265 in number, giving time of issue, editor's name, date of the first volume which the library owns, and occasionally brief descriptive notes.

Prof. Bolton's Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals (1665-1882) is now in the press and the Smithsonian Institution is sending out proofs to various libraries with the request that the librarian will check the titles of those which his library possesses either complete or incomplete; so that when the Catalogue is printed we shall have a list of the scientific periodicals in all the larger libraries in the country.

Full Names.—Marvin Richardson Vincent (In the shadow of the Pyrenees); W. Ireland Knapp (A grammar of the modern Spanish language); J. C. Van Dyke (Books and how to use them); Lewis Ezra Hicks (A critique of design-arguments); Horace Milton Kennedy (translator of Brink's "Early English literature"); Isaac Hughes Elliott (Record of the services of Illinois soldiers in the Black Hawk war); W. Babcock Weeden (The social law of labor); Mrs. Catharine Forrester Ashmead Windle (Address to the new Shakspere society of London); Caroline Maria Hewins (Books for the young); W. Whittingham Olsson (Personality: human and divine); R: Price Hallowell (The Quaker invasion of Massachusetts).

Indexes.

We must call attention under this head to the very full index to American local history contained in the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library for April.

Mr. Griswold has in press as no. 13 of the Q. P. indexes an index of collections of essays. The Key to volumes indexed will fill 7 pp., and the Index in 6 pp. reaches Bullock.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Conseils à ma fille et à mon gendre, Paris, V. Palmé, 1865, 33 p., 18°, was by Yoln. Marie René, vee de Saint-Mauris.—Polybithon.


Democracy is now attributed to Mrs. II: Adams.—Lit. world, Apr. 21.

Golden rod.—The Harpers announce that Mrs. Burton N. Harrison is the author of the novels "Golden Rod" and "Helen Troy," in their Half-hour series.

Guernsdale, by "J. S. of Dale," the novel of college life published last autumn by Messrs. Scribner, is now accredited to F: J. Stimson, a Harvard graduate of '76, and a practising lawyer in Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. Morton, a novel, Boston, Cupples, Upham & Co., 1883, is attributed to Dr. and to Mrs. Harold Williams.

Mr. Jacobs [a burlesque on Mr. Isaacs], Boston, 1883, is by Arlo Bates.

Myron Holley, Boston, 1882, is by Elizur Wright.

The priest and the man; or, Abelard and Heloisa, a novel, Boston, Cupples, Upham & Co., 1883, is by W: Wilberforce Newton.

Royer des guerres.—J: Kaulek discusses in the Revue historique, Mars-avril, p. 312-322, the question whether this manual of education for the use of the dauphin Charles was written by Louis xi., and decides in the negative, ascribing it rather to Pierre Choinet, médecin astrologien du roi.

A Tallahassee girl.—"An obliging interviewer of the Mobile Register," says the N. Y. Times, "has discovered that the novel called 'A Tallahassee girl,' was written by Mr. Barton D. Jones, 'a Northern gentleman,' and that the vivacious heroine is no other than Miss Norie Long, the daughter of a late governor of Florida."

Arron.—At a certain library a reader recommended the purchase of "Bible myths, Anon., N. Y." His writing was not exactly copperplate and the clerk interpreted it "Bible myths, Arron, N. E." When the anonymous book came it was naturally catalogued under Arron, and the reviewer was on the point of sending a note of the discovery to this column of the Library journal, when it luckily occurred to him to investigate his authority for the ascription.

Dario Gaddi, ps. of Domenico Gnoli, an Italian poet of the last decade.


Eugene Owl. — "Old Nick's camp-meetin'," by Eugene Owl, Satchel series, N. Y., [1880]," was by T: Pilgrim, of Gonzales, Texas. Mr. Pilgrim died there March 11, 1882.—D. H.

Eurotas, ps. of Gustave Claudin in the "Lettres du lundi," of the Moniteur universel.


Jeanne Mairct, ps. of Mme. Charles Bigot, the daughter of the American artist, Healey, who has been awarded 500 francs by the French Academy, being a third of the Jouy prize, for her novel "Marca."

John Junior, a ps. signed to the weekly biographies in Vanity Fair by the editor of that paper, T: Gibson Bowles.

Le jeune moraliste (L. j., 6 : 214).—In Intermédiaire, 25 jan., col. 44, C. J.-B., of New York, gives reasons for believing that the jeune moraliste was not Em. Deschamps, but a certain Saint-Prospere.

Le Marquis de M., ps. of M. Molse Schwab in Mélanges bibliographiques, Marseille, 1880 (Lib. j., 6 : 210).

Masque de fer, ps. of P: Gille in Figaro.


Verns, ps. of Don Luis Onis, Spanish minister plenipotentiary, in three papers on the cession of Florida, in 1810, 1812, and 1817. The title of the last is "Observations on the existing differences between the government of Spain and the United States. No. 3. Philadelphla, 1817." Don Onis acknowledges the authorship and prints a Spanish version of the papers in his "Memoria sobre las negociaciones entre España y los Estados-Unidos de América que dieron motivo al tratado de 1819. Madrid, 1820."

Notes and Queries.

I FIND the above little stamp to be very preservative of maps, charts, etc. S. B. N.

At the Bodleian, Mr. Nicholson has issued the following notice: "All persons having the right of reading in the library (or the camera only), and being engaged in the study of any special subject, are invited to communicate with the librarian, who will endeavor to inform them without delay whenever any work bearing on the subject of their study is added to the library."

Such information is regularly furnished at several libraries in this country; but we do not remember ever having seen public notice given of the practice; though evidently that must be done before the public will generally avail themselves of the privilege.

At first the Boston Public Library catalogued its books, but did not "analyze" them. After a time it introduced a more and more complete analysis. That is to say, under Mr. Jewett and Mr. Jillson no notice was taken in the subject part of the catalogue of anything less than a volume. There might be a treatise of several hundred pages, by a Macaulay, a Tyndall, a Spencer, but if it did not fill a volume by itself it could not be referred to. Mr. Winsor changed all this by the notes in his class lists of History and of Historical fiction, so far as those subjects were concerned. Mr. Perkins extended the practice to Philosophy, and Mr. Chamberlain to Art, in his Notes on the Renaissance. It has now been applied with great thoroughness to American local history in a list of which the first instalment appeared in the April Bulletin. But none of these appeared in the general catalog, as such references do in the few other libraries where such analysis is practised; they belonged to a supplementary system of special catalogs. Mr. Chamberlain has now introduced
a practice which brings such references into the main card catalog. He puts an initial bibliographical card under every title, thus:

Browning, Robert, list of his writings.

Literary world, March 14, 1882. 534, 1.

In this way puon the very first card under any subject, the public get the literature of the subject.

One wants the literature of a subject—Botany, Evolution, Scotch metaphysics, National banks—and one has a general recollection that it is found in the Providence monthly lists, or Harvard, or somewhere, and this somewhere involves much search. Now one can ask the attendant for the bibliography of National banks. He goes straight for the first card under that subject, takes the shelf no., and in two minutes the book is in hand.

References are made to classes in the library's own catalogues, to Mr. Foster's serial notes, to the Ticknor catalogue, and in fact to every place which will put the literature of any subject in the immediate possession of the reader.

The plan may be indefinitely extended and yet add only a few thousand cards to the cases. If there is a good résumé of any subject, as evolution, in any review or book, it can be referred to on this initial card.

Practically the same thing has been done, though in slightly different methods, at the libraries of Harvard College, the Boston Athenæum, and Rochester University. It is pleasant to see the practice of analysis extending.

The following is printed on the book-covers used in the Sunday-school library of the St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., C. P. Cheney, librarian:

Why read. Read to develop the mind which God has given you, for the benefit of your fellow-beings.

"How to read. One book slowly read and well understood will be worth more to you than ten carelessly skimmed over. Make a memorandum of any item in your reading that you do not understand, and study it out. Reflect, write, and converse on what you read.

"What to read. Exclusive newspaper or magazine reading is ruinous. Read good books—standard books. Cultivate a taste for a higher class of reading than that which you now enjoy. Confine yourself to the best company. At the most you can become acquainted with but a very few of the vast multitude of books that have been written. It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read. Avoid a book of bad influence as you would a dose of poison. Whatever helps you to understand your fellow-man, or awakens your faith in nobleness and heroism, is good reading; whatever chills your enthusiasm for virtue, or sneers at faith and fervor, is bad reading. Religious reading is a help to a religious life. Attend to it daily as a matter of duty. Above all books read the Bible—regularly and thoughtfully. The life and character of our blessed Lord should be the study of our life. Ask your parents and teachers to help you in the choice of books.'"
gentlemen ought to know what sort of books are best for young people. Nearly all of them spend their lives in writing what they consider to be the very best books ever written for boys and girls. The symposium, however, will be incomplete until we hear from grown people who consume, but do not produce, literature for the young. It would be desirable to hear from parents and guardians; possibly a "consensus" from the boys and girls would be instructive. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie leads the column of commentators with what may be described as an elaborate essay on the advantages of an early familiarity with the best literature. He does not so much discuss books expressly designed for children as books which, although meant for the enrichment of all human thought, may be safely and even profitably allowed in the childish grasp of the boy or girl who has "tumbled about in a library." Mr. Mabie, evidently, does not highly approve of books written for young people. He thinks that what is good enough for grown folks is good enough for their children. "Robinson Crusoe," "Tanglewood tales," and "Gulliver's travels," are among the English classics to which old and young may safely resort.

Mr. Horatio Alger, Jr., appears to believe that young people should be allowed large liberty in choosing their own reading, and should not be kept in leading-strings too long. He does not approve of the arbitrary repression of a boy's natural taste. If the young reader thirsts for tales of gore, rapine, and crime gilded with heroism, then his taste should not be arbitrarily repressed by those who consider the "Memoir of Harriet Newell," or the "Guide to the thoughtful" superior to all other publications intended for the young. Mr. Alger very justly says that "a young man ought not to be satisfied with the same class of books which he enjoyed when a boy." This is a safe saying, but it throws no light whatever upon the theme submitted to the symposiasts. Mr. Charles Barnard has a great opinion of magazines for young people, these costly publications being likened in his mind to the heavy siege-guns that are brought to bear against the armies of ignorance, while the church and the school are small arms. Mr. Barnard thinks that the children are imaginative and dramatic. They should have in literature stories which are logical, progressive, and symmetrical as a drama, and which unfold a good lesson, more or less distinctly projected on the canvas. This is getting down to practical details. But Mr. Frank H. Converse returns to the somewhat misty discussion with which Mr. Mabie opens the symposium. He does not so much discuss what young people should read as what they do read. So far as his individual opinion is exhibited, he inclines to favor greater freedom in a young person's choice of books and reading. If the boy does not affect the highest kind of literature (that designed for his elders) and is not permitted to take the next best, he will find secret solace in the absolutely hurtful.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, more practical than any of those who have preceded him, sums up the ideal book for young people as that which gives a faithful representation of life, nourishes the moral fibre, fosters a love of nature, and cultivates by example clearness and beauty of expression.—New York Times.

Mr. McCormick has been at pains to canvass one of the oldest and best of the public schools of New York and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He finds that a lower class of literature is read by the pupils of the public school than by those of the Institute, and he attributes this to the fact that the Brooklyn boys live in homes where the standard authors and standard magazines are read by the older members of the family, and where, consequently there is no occasion for the children to supply their own needs in the matter of fictitious literature. The boys of New York—those at least with whom he is concerned—would seem to be less fortunate in this respect. Writers for the young, Mr. McCormick justly observes, should make their stories not only "bright and fresh," but "wholesome and improving" as well.—The critic.

A Reading Circle.—If a teacher can keep his boys from reading the flash weeklies and the five-cent and dime novels, and put something better in their hands, he is doing not only a good thing for them, but making his own work easier. Can he do this? The following is one way that it is being attempted this year by a teacher in New York. In a letter written by him to the parents of his scholars, he says:

"My plan is to form the class into a reading circle, choosing nothing but good, healthful literature. As a beginning we have subscribed for the Wide awake and St. Nicholas magazines, together with the Harper's Young people, Golden days, Youth's companion, and Christian weekly. I propose binding them in manilla covers to preserve them for future reference; giving them out weekly, the boys retaining a copy for one week, and then exchanging; thus each one will have an opportunity of reading the whole six numbers. I desire to meet the boys at my house once a fortnight or monthly, as we may determine further on, where I can converse with them about what has been done, and suggest plans and keep an eye generally upon what is going on. I wish you to be fully conversant with all the plans and co-operate with me, as I do not wish to interfere with any of their duties, be they at school or home.

"There is one end I have in view throughout; that is, to make this the stepping-stone to something higher, and to aid me in my study of their various tastes and inclinations, to know best how to present the truth."

This plan has obvious merits: (1.) It gives to the average scholar a wider range of good periodical reading than he otherwise could obtain. (2.) Its tendency is to cultivate a class feeling among the scholars—to make them feel that they are a sort of a fraternal club. (3.) It proposes to bring the teacher and the class together when the scholars are off guard. (4.) It proposes to enlist the co-operation of the parents. The teacher
and the parents should be intelligent co-workers in their mutual work of caring for the spiritual welfare of the children.—Sunday-school times.

Reading-Rooms for Children.—An excellent suggestion, especially in neighborhoods of poor children, where they have no quiet nook for reading and study, is to have a reading-room in every school-house, that shall be open on Saturday and a part of Sunday, as well as during certain early hours of the week-day evenings. In many buildings, the ordinary school-room could be used for this purpose. In the large city school-houses, it would not be a difficult matter to have one room set apart, furnished with plain tables and chairs, maps on the wall, a dictionary, and a few absolutely essential reference-books accessible, and the whole made cheery and inviting on a winter evening by a glowing fire in the open grate. If such a room could be put in the charge of some intelligent person, who can say what advantage it might be in directing the tastes of the young? If the expense is urged, it may be said that no form of education is of more moment than that which directs the habit of reading and the proper occupation of spare minutes. The man who teaches a boy to avoid demoralizing books, and to store his mind with useful learning, does quite as much for the future man as the one who teaches him the "rule of three" or all three of the R's.
—Christian Register.

Sunday-School Books.—We have reason to believe that the Sunday-school libraries are often selected in a most injudicious and hap-hazard way. Committees are sometimes appointed who know little about books, and who are guided more by external appearance than by the fitness of the contents. It is a matter of prime importance that the young of our congregations should read, and that their reading should be in every way wholesome and upbuilding. It is by no means essential that the contents of a Sunday-school library be all religious, but it is supremely important that no part of it be irreverent or mawkishly religious. We see no reason why such a library should not contain standard popular works on secular history, science, literature; but we do most strenuously object to books which give a perverse view of God, and man, and of the relation of man to God, or of the ordinances of Christianity.—Canadian Baptist.

Fence and anti-fence parties in Stockton, California, have been contending with zeal and vigor. The question at issue was whether a railing should remain in the public library or be torn down. The anti-fencers insist that the public should have free access to the books, while the conservatives hold that there should be some protection for the volumes from indiscriminate raids. One complainant wrote to a local paper: "The patrons of the library have as much right to handle these books as the librarian has. A good many of them pay more taxes than he does and more than the trustees do who established that despotic regulation."—Bost. Adv.

Library Purchase-List.

A selection of New Books, with Notes of Commendation or Caution.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.

ESOP. Some of Aesop's fables with modern illustrations shown in designs by Randolph Caldecott. N. Y., Macmillan. il. Q. $2. "The modern applications of the fables with their illustrations are pointed and happy."—


ALDRICH, T.: Bailey. From Ponkapog to Pesth. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. $1.25. "Light, graceful sketches, some of which appeared in the Atlantic, brightened with that gay humor which he shares with Mr. Howells."—Bost. Transcript.


The feeling of personal love for Nature and constant intimacy with her which made Gilbert White's 'Natural history of Selborne' the most readable book on the subject, is possessed by Mr. Allen in a marked degree."—Good Literature.


American cottages. N. Y., W. T. Comstock. F. $5. "Forty-four plates of cottages, a club-house, school-house, pavilion, and a small seaside chapel, from the drawings of a number of prominent architects.


ASHTON, J.: Social life in the reign of Queen Anne. New ed. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. With 84 il. D. $2.25. "With commendable diligence he has assembled a vast number of documents, advertisements and what not, which he has skilfully grouped in chapters illustrating the education, food, dress, amusements, science, art, and manners of the time."—Athenaeum.


"The latest volume of the English edition, which is chiefly responsible for the ferment across the water, is the most substantially reproduced, not so much to gratify the general desire to see the so-called 'revelations,' as because it is the most interesting. In it Bishop Wilberforce is shown at the full maturity of his extraordinary and versatile powers; by friend and foe alike, he is acknowledged as one of the foremost prelates of the English Church, an elo-
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“She was everywhere the same independent, intrepid, indefatigable traveller we have known before. . . . One of the best books on the Eastern tropics.”—Literary world.

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“Witty and entertaining.”—PUBLISHERS’ WEEKLY.


“Written in 1883; it has been translated into German, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian.”

BRASSEY, Sir T: On work and wages. 9th thousand. N. Y., Putnam. S. (Lib. of pop. inf.) $1.

“Simply written, comprehensive, and full of specific facts. There is a brief introduction by Sir Arthur Helps, and a full index.”


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—N.Y. Tribune.

HOPPIN, A: A fashionable sufferer; or, chapters from life’s comedy; il. by the author. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883. D. $1.50.

Amusingly written and illustrated story of fashionable life in the country, by the author of ‘Recollections of Aubyn House.’ The chief character is a beautiful widow, who fancies herself a victim of all kinds of diseases—the author calls her the ‘nervous exhaustion’ or ‘N. E.’ The book is discursive, and touches in a witty style upon many fashionable fancies. —Publishers’ weekly.


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JUDSON, E: The life of Adoniram Judson, by his son. N. Y., Randolph. O. $2.


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Mr. Lanier calls attention to the important fact that the modern novel, music, and science appeared simultaneously at about the end of the 17th century. His remarks on this subject are well worth reading. —American.


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Mccarthy, Justin H. An outline of Irish history, from the earliest times to the present day. N. Y., Harper. O. (Harper’s Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 15 c.

A series of judgments upon Irish history rather than history itself. Its character may be inferred from his well-known opinions as an ally to Mr. Pamell. —Brit. quarterly review.


MacDonald, G: The imagination, and other essays. Bost., Lothrop. D. $1.50. The English edition was published under the title “Orts.”

MacLoskie, G: Elementary botany, with student’s guide to the examination and description of plants. N. Y., Holt. II. D. $1.60.

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Maine, Sir H: Sumner. Dissertations on early
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Palmer, Rev. A. Smythe. Folk-etymology: a dictionary of verbal corruptions or words perverted in form or meaning, by false derivation or mistaken analogy. N. Y., Holt. O. $6.50.

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Prescott, C. E. The sailing-boat and its management. N. Y., Orange Judd Co. T. 50 c.

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Robinson, Phil. Sinners and saints: a tour across the States and around them; with three months among the Mormons. Bost., Roberts. D. $1.50.

"Delightfully written account of a trip from New York to Chicago, thence to Denver, Leadville, and on to Salt Lake City. Unprejudiced chapters upon the domestic life and peculiar institutions of these peoples. Nevada, California, and Colorado also come in for notice. Mr. Robinson looks at everything, and with the eyes of a cosmopolitan Eng-
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Schleiden, M. J. The sciences among the Jews before and during the middle ages; from the 4th German ed. Balt., Binswanger. T. $1.

"As a work of reference to illustrious names, showing what Jews have done in past ages, Dr. Schleiden's brochure is interesting."—N. Y. Times.


"The plot, if plot it may be called, is laid in Alexandria and Rome during 1892, and includes the bombardment of the Egyptian forts, and the massacre and burning of Alex-
dandria. There is much that is clever in the book."

SIME, W.: King Capital. N. Y., Putnam. sq. s. (Transatlantic ser.) $1; pap. 50 c.
"A story dealing with the labor question, delightful in its impossible romance."
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SNIDER, Denton J. A walk in Hellas; or the old in the new. Bost., Osgood. O. $2.50.
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TROLOPE, Frances E. Like ships upon the sea: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. (Harper's Franklin sq. lib.) pap. 20 c.
"It is not too long. The scene is laid in Italy, and the book contains just enough of history and politics to give the story a spice above that of the ordinary society novel."—CRITIC.

"The country described and its people are both curious and interesting; the author's style is vivacious and his descriptive powers superior."—PHIL. TELEGRAPH.

"Large amount of accurate information."—WATERSTON, Mrs. R. C. Adelaide Phillipps: a record. Bost. [Cupples, Upham & Co.] D. $1.
"Shows how much the life of a great artist may be to the world apart from the immediate pleasure which she gives."—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.


"The authors supply the thread of this narrative, but the main part of the material is selected from different writers in prose and poetry. The idea is original, and very cleverly carried out in these pages. The mosais are nearly all taken from standard literature."—WITT, C. Classic mythology. See Lib., May, p. 84.

"A story of Southern life, the scene laid in a remote North Carolina village."
"It is with relief that we have just read a story, where the characters do not 'think about their thoughts or feel about their feelings.' They are far too busy for that. There is a steady march of the story from the first to the last page, and no character is allowed to struggle off by himself and indulge in analytical reflections about the others."—THE AMERICAN.


OLD BOOKS WITH NEW TITLES.

A list of nine such books recently published by G. W. Carleton & Co., of New York, with the names under which they originally appeared

New Title. Old Title.

Faithful to the end. [Anon.] 1882. Roe, A. S. True to the last. 1882.
Sweetheart and wife. [Anon.] All for him. By * * * 1882. [Anon.] 1877.

Carleton & Co. also published in 1882 a novel called "Fascination," which is evidently an old book with a new name, but I have not been able to trace it.

D. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
General Notes.

The late Prof. K. Witte's Dante library was bought ten years ago for the Strassburg library, and now will be removed thither.

Dr. Pusey's library has been purchased by the Pusey memorial fund, and money is called for (£50,000, including the books) to form an endowment for the maintenance of the library and of some clergymen to aid students in its use.

The Boston Aldermen passed orders, March 26, for taking 23,000 square feet of land in the Back Bay District, for the site of a new public library building. The land will cost $180,000. The board also appropriated $450,000 for the building.

An examination for admission to the grade of "stagiaires au catalogue du departement des imprimes de la Bibliotheque Nationale," was held March 12, from 11 till 5, the test consisted in cataloging a score of works on cards according to the new system of the Bulletin mensuel. The candidates had access to Hain and Brunet. Of three candidates one, M. Alfred Martineau, was admitted.

An American residing in Montreal had ordered for his library the works of Huxley, Tyn dall, Tom Paine, and Herbert Spencer, and although these all find places in the Parliamentary library in Ottawa, they were confiscated by the Montreal Collector of Customs. The American was sent for, and Mr. Ryan, the Collector, who is an ex-member of Parliament, upbraided him, saying that the books were immoral, irreligious, and injurious. "I have not read them," the Collector is reported to have said, "but my assistant, Mr. O'Hara, has, and he tells me they are bad." The Minister of Customs is now asked to say whether the Collector is right or wrong. The Academy says that a similar thing has been known to happen at Oxford.

An international conference, of interest to state department libraries and the like, has been held at Brussels. Its object was to arrange for the interchange both of public documents and of scientific and literary publications. Eleven States were represented: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, the United States, France, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, and Switzerland. Russia, Sweden and Norway, Greece, and Uruguay are willing to adopt the decisions of the conference. The principal results were to arrange for the interchange of the official newspapers and the parliamentary publications of the several States.

Prof. Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, has been in Italy, making Florence his headquarters, for about four months, devoting his time to making his Petrarch and Icelandic collections of books and mss. He has secured 2000 volumes for the former, the largest in existence, the next largest having been that in the Louvre, dating from the time of Charles X. of France. The latter collection was burned by the Commune. Prof. Fiske said to a reporter: "I have met with success in making my collection for the University library. I worked diligently, passing my mornings in the libraries of Bologna, Venice, Padua, and Florence, buying books afterward and cataloguing them evening. I have now returned to severe my connection with Cornell University. My duties as librarian are so burdensome that I have not the time I desire for my other work. I shall return to Florence and make that my home for two or three years, prosecuting the work of my collection of Icelandic literature."

An Omnibus Library.—In Cloud's Hammer smith omnibuses as late as 1832 there was a library of odd volumes provided for the amusement of the passengers on their journey, and it was in thus beguiling the time on the long jolting ride between the Coventry Street corner and Fairlawn House, Hammersmith, that a certain youth who shall be nameless first devoured the pages of "Gil Blas," "Tom Jones," and "Peregrine Pickle." When these books were dear and not easily accessible, an omnibus formed, of course, a convenient circulating library for many who had the faintest excuse for calling on anybody when the vehicle reached its destination; but, unfortunately for the faith of the proprietors in human honesty, the little bookcase they had so liberally furnished on the Monday afternoon was repeatedly found to have vacant shelves on the succeeding Saturday night, and accordingly, in 1833, the local residents were informed that the omnibus library would be discontinued, and that its place would be advantageously utilized as a seat for an extra passenger who did not mind sitting with his back to the horses.—Birmingham Daily Gazette.

"G. W. S.," the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, gives this reason for the sale of the Ashburnham library:

"During the father's lifetime access to the library was denied to the public and to students alike, and complaints used to be heard of the owner's exclusiveness. The son began by reversing his father's policy. He caused it to be made known that competent persons might inspect and study the manuscripts and books. A rush followed. Ashburnham Place, the fine old house that goes with the title and estate, happens to be situated six miles from the nearest inn. When the continental student arrived, as he did in great numbers, it was found difficult to make him understand that he was to travel six miles daily to his work and six miles back again to his inn. Lord Ashburnham, in the kindness of his nature, used to house these travelling Teutons, and other enthusiasts. But once under his comfortable roof, it was found that their studies were prolonged, and that their kin and comrades arrived to help them. The fame of the Ashburnham plase spread over the continent; in short, Lord Ashburnham found that he must either give up his home to guests of whom he knew nothing, or retract his permission, or sell his library. He resolved to sell."
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2. A weekly "Order List," being brief-title entries, with prices, of the "Weekly Record," arranged alphabetically by the publishers. The object of this list is to present at a glance the simultaneous issues of certain publishers, and to save time in the making up of orders.

3. A monthly "Index to the Weekly Record," being short-title entries, with the publisher's name and the size and price, arranged alphabetically by the authors, with references from the titles or catchwords, and from the subjects. With each entry is given also the number of the "Weekly Record" containing the full-title entry and note.

4. A monthly "Class Synopsis," grouping the works of the month under such heads as Biography, Description, Education, Fiction, Fine Arts, History, Law, Literature, Medical Science, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Poetry and the Drama, Political and Social Science, Theology and Religion, etc.

5. A semi-annual classified list of Forthcoming Publications, given in the Spring and Fall Announcement numbers, in which also the announced books are more fully described under the name of the publishers, arranged alphabetically.

6. An annual Index to the books of the year, advertised by the more prominent publishers in the so-called Annual Summary Number, which generally is published in the last week of January. In this number is also given a classified summary of the more prominent publications of the year.

7. Regular Lists of the Season, published as follows: A complete priced catalogue of Educational Books, in July; a priced list of the Holiday Books and prominent Juvenile Books of the year, in November; a supplementary list of new Educational Books, in February; a list of Guide and Summer Books, in May.


10. Special Bibliographies. The timely bibliography, now in course of publication, is "Literary Property:" a catalogue of books and authors relating to literary property (copyright, international copyright, and kindred subjects), by Thorvald Solberg.

The Literary Department includes comprehensive intelligence as to books forthcoming and publishing movements, at home and abroad, gathered with the aid of representatives in other cities; editorial discussions on book and trade subjects, as copyright, postal questions, book production and manufacture, etc.; original contributions and representative extracts on like topics; topical "cues" or references to bibliographical sources or courses of reading and study; journalistic notes; business notes; literary and trade notes, etc.

The Advertising Department is by no means a subordinate feature in a journal chiefly devoted to books. In the Publishers' Weekly, indeed, it is so representative of the publishing enterprises of the day that it becomes an essential supplement to the other departments.

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The Literary News, since its establishment under the name of The Literary Bulletin, in 1868, has passed through many transformations in appearance and method before acquiring the distinctive features which have given to it a character of its own, and which have become so familiar to thousands of readers. In substance it has been the same since its inception—"a monthly record of current literature;" but while primarily fulfilling its mission in the interests of the book-trade, it has since the establishment of the Publishers' Weekly, which now so thoroughly covers that ground, aimed more directly to meet the wants of readers and students.

Its plan is to present each month a full survey of current literature, by means of brief reviews and notices, sketches of authors, lists of books of the month, etc. The reviews and book-notices are confined to the best books of the day, and are quoted only from recognized literary journals. Their selection is made with an aim not merely to guide by a praise of books, but to awaken an interest in subjects worth studying and authors worth knowing, by giving what throws most light both on authors and books in their relation to life and literature. The entertaining elements are chiefly the Prize Questions, of which two or three are given almost every month, and the "Literary Miscellany." Of special interest to the student are the "Cues," which give (1) references to sources of reading on topics of the day; (2) a classification of the magazine contents; (3) references to the latest authority, as soon as recognized, on any subject of general interest; (4) references to bibliographies of subjects of general interest, to approved reading-courses, and to anything written in the interest of reading and study.

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**Supplement:**

CO-OPERATIVE INDEX TO CURRENT PERIODICALS.
To the Educated People of the United States:

A few months ago the announcement was made that a company of eminent scientific men was formed for the purpose of establishing in this country a scientific journal of the highest character. The journal proposed was to be called *Science*, which well indicates its scope and purpose. It was to be illustrated, and to appear weekly on Fridays. It was to be of convenient size for reading in the library or in travelling conveyances. It was to be printed handsomely and accurately, and to be of suitable shape to bind into easily-handled volumes. Its contents were to be in extreme contrast with the majority of publications of the day. Every line was to be written by a thoroughly competent person, who was to be paid for his work. Not a word was to be inserted that had been influenced by any other cause than pure merit. Not a single "puff" or any kind of notice of anything was to be printed for money-making purposes. Not an advertisement was ever to be inserted in any but the avowedly advertising pages; and no advertisement was to be inserted on any page if the editor thought best to decline it.

The company chose for its officers and directors: President, Daniel C. Gilman, the President of the Johns Hopkins University; Vice-President, Alex. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone; Othniel C. Marsh, the President of the National Academy of Sciences; Gardiner G. Hubbard, long identified with the postal telegraph movement; and Samuel H. Scudder, the President of the Boston Society of Natural History. 

It was proposed to offer to the public a journal which would, during the year, contain fifteen hundred pages of text, and to ask merely a subscription of $5; making, in fact, the cheapest scientific publication ever offered. Its contents were to give, in intelligible language, the scientific progress in every department of science in all parts of the world. And, although the requirements of scientific writing in some cases require technical language, every intelligent person can find in every issue a fair proportion of the contents wholly intelligible to him, and all of it of great interest and peculiar value.

It seems, therefore, that the enterprise is worthy of the active and positive encouragement of all the educated people of this country; and as the larger the paper's circulation, the larger will be its sphere of usefulness, we ask of you, first, to subscribe for yourself, and then to try to persuade others also to subscribe. In a short time a very handsome volume will be published, containing a classified list of subscribers to this new journal, Science. If you are not a subscriber already, we should be pleased to receive your subscription at once.

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Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines, free of charge.

The next number of the Co-operative Index to Periodicals will be sent to press early, on account of the vacation of the editor. Collaborators are requested to send their matter promptly, as anything received after July 28 must be held for the August number.

MR. W: E. FOSTER, of the Providence Public Library, has issued a circular to librarians, stating that "in reporting upon 'Aids to readers,' at the coming meeting of the American Library Association, he is desirous not to overlook any noteworthy phases of this department of library work," and that he will feel obliged if the person addressed will notify him of any efforts of this kind in connection with his library. No doubt all the reporters will have a similar desire. The proceedings at Buffalo can be made more interesting and instructive by such co-operation.

The Builder lately contrasted the way in which a railway is repaired, new tracks laid, steel rails substituted for iron, a new bridge put in, or a new switch, without the delaying of a single train, with the way in which London streets are without hesitation blocked up for repairs by the municipal authorities or the water or gas companies. A similar comparison might be made between the old-fashioned plan which closes our New York libraries for a month or more in summer for repairs or stock-taking, and the Boston system in which the libraries are never shut up for any such reason. Of course it requires a little forethought and attention to so arrange matters that cleaning and stock-taking shall go on side by side with the regular library work, just as it requires a great deal of organizing ability to substitute an iron for a wooden bridge, or to alter the gauge of a track without interrupting traffic. But when the never-closing system is once running, it will be found just as easy as the other; and the librarian who adopts it with dread at first will wonder the second year that he ever did otherwise.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

The Brooklyn Library Building Fund Association of the Eastern District, in Brooklyn, was organized by special act of the legislature in 1870. The Building Fund Association was a stock corporation, and the design of its originators was to erect a building, at a cost of say $200,000 or $300,000, in which there should be a large public hall for meetings, concerts, etc., with stores on the ground floor yielding a rental. The BROOKLYN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of the Eastern District, which was organized about 1865 and had collected a library of some 7000 or 8000 volumes, and carried on a reading-room, which was maintained by the annual subscriptions of its members,
was to have rooms in it, free from rent, and the free use of the hall once a week.

A large public meeting was held in furtherance of the project, at which, and through the efforts of canvassing committees, subscriptions were obtained to the amount of about $112,000, as was supposed. A considerable portion of this was paid in from time to time (say $70,000). Anticipating these payments, the trustees purchased a valuable, centrally located plot of ground for $65,000, of which a large part remained on mortgage. Partly owing to the altered circumstances of some of the subscribers, hard times having come on, and partly to dissatisfaction with the location, or the amount of money expended therefor, many subscribers ceased paying the instalments on their subscriptions; and the trustees, after waiting some time, attempted to enforce the subscriptions by suits, which were defended on the ground that the condition of the subscriptions—that $700,000 should be subscribed before they should become binding—had not been complied with. Some of the subscription-books could not be produced, and in a test suit judgment went against the Association. The fund was largely diminished by the payment of interest on the mortgage and other expenses, and the trustees decided within the past year that the project had become impracticable, sold the property, and, with the approval of all parties interested, divided the funds ratably among the stockholders who had not forfeited their stock by non-payment of instalments, thus finally closing the enterprise, the net proceeds not amounting to more than one third of the total investment.

The E. D. Library Association meantime had ceased to keep their rooms open for want of support, and sold their books and property at auction in 1882. The fund which resulted is now used by the Directors in paying rooms for a branch of the Brooklyn Library in the same part of the city. Under this arrangement, which went into effect last fall, the Eastern District Library pays the rent from its fund, and the Brooklyn Library, which had recently restricted its work to the Western District, maintains a library of several thousand volumes, a reading-room with magazines, newspapers, etc., and a local delivery of books from the Central Library twice a day, paying all the running expenses, and opening its library of 75,000 volumes to the use of the people of the Eastern District.

S. B. NOYES.

Library Economy and History.

The Astor and Lenox libraries. (In Nation, May 31, p. 462, 3.) 1+ col. See also p. 487.


The “Apprentices’ Library” was maintained by this society.


April contains G: R. Humphry’s Librarians and the working classes, or can librarians assist the working classes to use their Saturday half-holiday profitably? May contains papers on An old English text, by H: Wilson, and The Communal Library of Abbeville on the Somme, by Arthur Allchin.


Libraries of Babylonia and Assyria, 3. (In Knowledge, May 25, p. 307.)

The Medical library at Washington. (In the Nation, June 7.) 1+ col.


Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

Berwick, Pa. Population 3000; no. of vols. in library, 3400; average issue for home use 500 a month, for library reference the same. Under control of the Y. M. C. A., supported by the Car Manufacturing Association.

Bridgeport P. L. Since Nov., 1882, the reading-room has been open 28 Sundays from 3 to 10 p.m. The average attendance has been 238. “Excellent order has been maintained. The library is actively used for purposes of reference by pupils of the public schools.”

Brooklyn Library. At the 25th annual meeting Rev. Dr. Thomas said: “There are special advantages in such a well-chosen and well-managed library. The amount of ephemeral literature is enormous. Like dynamite, however, the press may be used for bad as well as good purposes. Children on their way to school see notices on the fences which in Athens would have expatriated the man who placed them there. The cheap press, the news-stands, and smaller book-stores, are largely infected with such literature. Such libraries as this are of great public benefit. This institution has something to
do with future generations." He regretted that there was such a painful lack of expenditure for books in this community. It has expended $15,000,000 on a bridge and not half a million to get the young people transported to the coming century.

Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond said: "A book is simply a man with one thing to say. When books were scarce no one could afford to own all he wanted. Now they have become so numerous that no one, not even a millionaire, can afford to get all he wants. Even the Astor Library is not complete in any given field. One is now satisfied if he knows the men who knew the facts without knowing the facts himself. The library of the educated man should consist of as many working tools as possible—the classics, the various books, and as many encyclopedias, dictionaries, and circulars as possible." The catalogue of the Brooklyn Library was a model of literary work, and, as has been well said, almost a perfect realization of an impossible ideal. For his own part he thought more of the catalogue than he did of any other volume in the entire library. To a reading man the catalogue was invaluable, and he would consider no library—no private library of any considerable extent—perfect without it. Without it the library would be a mockery to the mass of readers.

Chicago P. L.—Added 9416 v.; total 94,606; issue for home use 376,475; borrowers 21,415; visitors to library and reading-room 1,054,339. There has been an increase of 7½ per cent in the number of books drawn for home use; 43 per cent in the number of visitors to the reference tables; and 48 per cent in the visitors to the reading-room. The number of recorded visitors to the library and reading-room was 1,054,339. The increasing public interest in the more scholarly books of the library and the large accession of readers to the reference tables are to be attributed partly to the Saturday morning classes, which have been conducted at the library for the last four months, and attended by the pupils of the three high schools and their teachers. The pupils have been instructed by the Librarian in the resources of the library, the use of books, the habits of study, the methods of making independent investigation of topics for themselves, and they have been addressed on the special subjects of the day by their teachers, with the books relating to it before them. Since Jan. 27, when they began, there have been seventeen of these exercises, and the interest in them has been constantly increasing. The attendance at each has been about fifty, which is the full capacity of the room. It is to be hoped that when a new library building is erected a room with three or four times the capacity of this will be devoted to this purpose, for it will be filled. The success which has attended this experiment has been chiefly owing to the zeal and culture which the teachers have thrown into it. Their addresses to the pupils have been models of good taste and felicitous instruction. Several private schools have asked for the same privileges as were given to the public schools; and on one occasion the advanced classes in several of these schools were received, and the subject of "Early Printing" selected by them was treated by me. So far as high schools and the advanced classes in select private schools are concerned, the experiment is a complete success; but a problem still remains to be solved. How far can this or any similar scheme be applied to the higher grades in the grammar schools? The principals made a cordial and ready response to the scheme proposed, and promised their co-operation. Some of the subordinate teachers did the same, but there was not among the majority of them that enthusiasm for assuming the care and responsibility of looking after the reading of their pupils which was encouraging.

To build an expensive structure on Dearborn Park suitable to the immediate wants of the library, without being able in future years to enlarge the building—because the remaining land is permanently occupied for other purposes—would be an inexlicable lack of foresight, and would entail the embarrassments and expense which older libraries have experienced. The whole of this property has once been turned over by the United States Government to the city of Chicago for a public park. Several institutions, nevertheless, which are in no respect municipal in their character are clamoring for a portion of the land. One has been striving for years to obtain a portion of this property of the city, and has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of favorable action by Congress on the Library bill. Another institution is now preparing to assert its claims. The City Council by its official action has proposed, with the consent of Congress, to dedicate the whole park to the exclusive and perpetual use of the Public Library; and until the present title of the city to the property as a public park is vacated it is not easy to see how Congress can assign any portion of it to any of the claimants.

Clinton (Mass.). Bigelow Free P. L. "List of some of the most popular writers of fiction, showing the proportion in every 1000 novels and juveniles loaned. Adams, W. T., 33.9; Alger, H., jr., 29.9; Holmes, M. J., 23.7; Southworth, E. D. E. N., 22.2; Terhune, M. V., 16.6; Scott, W., 15.3; Roe, A. G. and E. P., 15.2; Yonge, C. M., 13.8," etc.

Library of Congress. "The time consumed in hunting for books which it is absolutely impossible to provide with any definite place in the Library occasions an incalculable waste of valuable time to students, and threatens more and more to obstruct Congress and its committees in the supply of information constantly wanted at a moment's notice."

London Library. The special appeal made last year for old reviews and magazines resulted in an addition to the library of 622 volumes given by subscribers, the total accession being 4942 volumes.

Mercantile L., N. Y. "The rapid deterioration of the bindings of our books which are stored upon the upper gallery is becoming a
serious matter. Books strongly bound in fine bindings which are seldom used are crumbling and falling to pieces on the shelves. We believe this to be due to the action of gas and the intense heat prevailing in the upper part of the room. "The complaint most frequently met with during the year is this, 'The library is so far away, it costs much to get here as it does to buy reading matter.' . . . We know of an instance where the circulation of a library was increased 20,000 volumes in one year by its removal to a more central location.

Toledo (O.) P. L. "The increasing circulation of the leading monthly magazines in binders as each number is issued has been sufficiently encouraging during the year to warrant a larger number of these publications. With this there is also a large circulation of the half-yearly bound books."

**Bibliography.**

The Bookmart. Vol. 1, no. 2. Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20, 1883. 16 p. O. Monthly, $1 per annum, or $1.25.


Edition of 160 copies (80 on Whatman paper, 80 on American tinted paper), printed by the University press of Ithaca. With full titles, collations, and bibliographical notes. The work is a credit to American bibliography and fitted to remove the reproach of a want of "antiquarian" interest from our work.


"Von allem was ich über die Sammlung gelesen habe, das beste und zuverlässigste." — Petzholdt.


L'Abbé Ernest Allain has added a bibliography (p. 545-556) arranged by provinces to his article in the Revue des questions hist., iavr. "Les derniers travaux sur l'histoire de l'instruction primaire."

Mr. Cornelius Walford has projected a new English "Dictionary of periodical literature." He proposes to divide his work into four distinct periods: first, from the invention of printing to the year 1712, the date of the first newspaper stamp act; second, to 1855, when the newspaper stamp act was finally repealed; third, to Jan., 1882, when the libel and registration act came into operation; and fourth, from that date onward. The number and range of publications to be indexed is immense. He includes newspapers, all classes of magazines, almanacs, the publications of all scientific and literary societies, and the pseudonyms of newspaper and magazine writers. The work, it is understood, will be published in sections, in order that the compiler may obtain the assistance of those who have made special collections, and who may be able to add new materials for later volumes.

A catalogue of very unusual character has been published by Mr. Quaritch. It describes only books which have been bound for celebrated collectors or which are marked with their arms, and books of anonymous ownership which have been bound by famous binders. The oldest book in the catalogue is a ms. of the ninth century, the binding of which is covered with gilt metal plates, enamel, gems, and ivory carving: the newest is a book bound a few months ago by Riviere. Among the collectors there are two popes, one emperor, ten kings and queens of England, over a dozen kings and queens of France, three Spanish, and two Swedish — without reckoning royal princes. There are books of Maioli and Canevari, Grolier and Diane de Poitiers, Thomas Wotton (the English Grolier), de Thou and Colbert; bindings by the Eves, Le Gascon, Boyer, Duseuil, Padelloup, the Deromes, Trautz, Roger, Payne, Kalthoeber, Lewis, Bedford, Riviere — in fact, an embarras de richesses for the lovers of fine bindings.—Ath.

**Catalogs.**


Narducci, Enrico. Dell' uso e della utilità di un catalogo generale delle biblioteche d'Italia.

NEWTON (Mass.) Free L. Class bulletin no. 2. Boston, 1883. 39–139 p. O.

With an author-index to the Catalogue and to the Bulletins.


Praised in Lit. Centralblatt, col. 670, 671, for excellence of execution, blamed for its plan in not being a full Nassau bibliography. Noticed in Deutsche Lit.ztg., col. 755, 6.


Praised in Deutsche Lit.ztg., 28 April.

FULL NAMES.—Elias W: Van Voorhis (Tombstone inscriptions at Fi-hilk village, N. Y.); T: Hicks Wynne and W. S. Gilman, editors (Colonial records of Virginia); C: Boyd Curtis (Velazquez and Murillo); G: Washington Howard (The monumental city); Elihu Jerome Farmer (The resources of the Rocky Mountains).

Indexes.


Unfortunately and for unexplained reasons, certainly not for the convenience of the public, this index of the first hundred vols. is published separately, and the next fifty is to follow. The present instalment is in 15 divisions (Art, Biography, Church and state, etc.), another feature of extremely doubtful expediency. But, with these drawbacks, the work promises to be of great utility. So far as we have tested it, it is full and accurate. In the first four letters of the alphabet the references were too bare of all explanatory matter; there was nothing to show why they were made, so that one might look them up only to find that they were not to one’s purpose at all. And worse than this, references were made to volumes only without page number. But beginning with the letter E these defects vanish, and the index is made after approved models. Mr. Griswold’s hieroglyphics are not used, nor any like them; the division of the work into subject sections renders them unnecessary. As the public addressed is small, the price is high, $2 a number for 20 numbers; but in a library of reference a good index is worth almost any price.

Index to the N. Y. d. Tribune for 1882. N. Y., 1883. 16°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Dreams; [by C. G. Fall]. Boston, Cuples, Upham & Co., 1883. 113 p. S.

Essai sur l’Apocalypse, 1729, réimpr. à Privas, 1798, was by Théodore Crinzoz de Bionens.—Intermédiaire.

“Extracts from a journal in the months of June, July, August, and September, in the year 1819." London, W. Clarke, 1820. 8°. In the Lib. journal, "A trimester in France and Swisserland," is ascribed to Rev. Stephen Weston. I have a copy with which is bound an anecdotal work of 43 pp., evidently written by the same person, entitled "Extracts," etc., as above.—S. B. N.

German home life. London, 1876, is by the Countess M. von Bothmer. See Longman’s Notes for May.—J: Edmands.

Merry England.—The editor is Mr. Wilfrid Meynell.—Acad.

Utah and its people; by a Gentile (N. Y., 1882), is by Dyer Daniel Lum.—D. H.

Wis and wisdom from Ouida’s works.—The compiler is the Rev. F. Sydney Morris, an American clergyman of the Episcopal Church.—N. Y. Times.

A. de Ganaud, ps. of L. Berluc de Perussis in the Almanach du sonnet, 1874, 5, 6.—Intermédiaire.

Arthur Penn.—J. Brander Matthews.

Claire Brune, ps. of Mme. C. Marbouty in Une fausse position.—Intermédiaire.

Dixon, ps. of Mme. Michel Masson née Clémence Harding (1882) in several stories.

Hoinos, "Under the sobriquet of Hoinos the author of [Among the Mongols, by the Rev. James Gilmour] has long been known to us."—Acad.

Le grand Jacques, ps. of M. Gabriel Richard in La mille et deuxième nuit, conte inédit, d’Edgar Poe," Paris. 47 p., 4°, which at the end of the notes is said to be "traduit librement d’Edgar Poe," par le Grand Jacques.
MR. HALE said: "It is due to the attack upon the public schools that an attempt has been set on foot by a large and respectable body of clergy in this State to impress upon the people the importance of moral education. A large committee was appointed from different sects, from the Catholic priests on one side around to the Jewish rabbis on the other, representing a full Christian and Hebrew union, to consider the question of introducing into the public schools the teaching of morality. This committee was divided into three sections, each of which was to prepare a reader for use in one grade of the public schools."

Rev. Dr. Peabody said: "I have faith in textbooks, and yet no faith. I believe they would be of immense service if used as text-books ought to be used, but of no service at all if used purely for recitation and question and answer. They should be used for purposes of suggestion and illustration. I cannot but believe that there are certain great ethical ideas which may be impressed upon the average young mind with much force so as to affect the whole life. Take the ideas of right, and ought, and of a personal God to whom the right is due. In those ideas the human and divine spirits come into the closest relation and the most intimate contact, except the coming of God into the human soul through him who is God incarnate."

Dr. Samuel Eliot, formerly superintendent of the Boston public schools, remarked: "I have ardently desired that our whole system of education should be quickened with a new moral purpose. When I have seen the defects of the minds of children who have come to school that those defects may be repaired. I have often mourned that there were no better means for repairing them. But among the teachers we do not see that high moral influence upon the children that we ought to see. There are practical points in which our system is capable of improvement. Our whole system of examination turns upon intellectual pivots. The child approaches examination with fear and nervous apprehension. The rank by percentage strikes a blow at the boy or girl, and down goes the child to the class below. They may have worked in the spirit upon which angels look down and smile. Yet from some temporary disorder, discouragement settles down upon that young heart.
and perhaps absolute ruin upon that young life. Something like moral sense should enter into the examination. A different spirit should prevail in our system of rewards and punishments. The natures of the individual should be regarded, and they must be lifted above petty rewards and punishments. There is a plan of giving free text-books, of which we have heard much lately. But giving free books is a burden to crush the spirit of independence and moral courage, without which even our birthright is done away. I once visited a school in which the teacher was instructing a class of boys in American history. They were boys who were from the lowest stratum of society, as it is called. But each boy learned his lesson from his own book, a book earned with his own money. Few books were offered them by the city. They might have had them if they would have taken them. But the teacher saw that she had an opportunity to teach them a better lesson, and each boy, in a spirit of independence, used a book bought with money he himself had earned.

Mr. E. P. Seaver, superintendent of the public schools of Boston, made the closing address. "Instruction in morals," he said, "will be effective as it follows the science of education. It is of very little use to address arguments to the understanding unless there is a basis also for moral appeals. The best illustrations for moral teaching are often found in the school-room." Mr. Seaver thought that the new readers should contain selections from the most ancient writers, from Aesop and Homer, from the Bible, and from the best modern writers also.

Mr. Hale spoke of the Japanese, who do not teach arithmetic as much as we do, because it tends to make men sordid. They give more time to history and morals. It depends upon the fathers and mothers, he said, to decide what shall be the nature of the moral training of their children in public schools.

MORALS IN SCHOOL.—The question of a department for regular teaching of morals in all schools is so well worth considering that it seems singular indeed to have it taken up as something new at this late day. The meeting held on Fast day was interesting as a fair proof of the amount of mysticism befogging the general idea of morals and morality. That the science may be taught with mathematical precision, there can be no doubt. That children can be made to find positive evil of any degree quite as distasteful as the use of bad grammar, or the sounding of discord or a mistake in addition, is not certainly an impossibility. The conditions for teacher and pupil seem to be very similar to those required for good instruction in grammar. A man would not be a model teacher of the English language who persisted in the expression "I done it," neither would the pupil be generally considered promising if, after an hour's lesson on the correct use of the pronoun, he in the following hour misused the nominative case. So a man teaching that the first object in life should be that of serving others, would at once lose the confidence of his pupils if he displayed in one of the many

well-known and striking ways a pure, unadulterated selfishness, which must be at once recognized by an attentive girl or boy as an exact contradiction to the last lesson. Certainly, the child could not be blamed for saying, "Master, how is it that in our lesson you proved to us that two and two make four, and now, in recess, we find that you have changed the four to three?" Children are quick and sharp to a startling degree.

According to this principle the introduction of a department of morals into schools might prove equally beneficial to teacher and scholar. Suppose, for experiment, Emerson's "Conduct of life" be taken as a text-book. There is not one sentence in it from beginning to end which, under a competent teacher, could not be perfectly comprehended by any one over sixteen—not a principle but might prove helpful, elevating, and even fascinating, if presented in the right way. Begin with the "Essay on behavior," study it until every individual child has digested the good philosophy, and proved its nourishing power. Minds are very like stomachs in their ability to digest what is put into them. They cannot be fed indiscriminately. From "Behavior" go to "Culture," then study "Power," then "Beauty." This would be a winter's work.

And if all the true philosophy found in these four essays does not strengthen the power of thought, increase the extent of use, the grace of manners, and lighten the faces with true beauty of expression, it must be either because the teacher has failed in his power of presenting the principles clearly or by dint of frequent and meaningless repetition of words, words, words, has debased the moral currency and thus rendered it more than useless to those among whom it has been set afloat.

Perhaps had the lady who was far enough beyond her age to leave a legacy to Harvard "for the cultivation of the heart," at the same time specified her text-book, the percentage of clownish acts resulting from a sublimity of selfishness would already have marvellously decreased.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

RUSKIN AND FAIRYLAND.—Thackeray somewhere says that he would be content to write one universally popular book for children, because that would insure as long a literary immortality as any other. Children would read his story and years afterward they would re-read it to refresh their recollections of childhood. There is much truth in this. No one can tell how large a place "Robinson Crusoe" or the "Arabian nights' entertainment" or "Aesop's fables" hold in the juvenile mind; how many day-dreams and castles in-the-air are built upon the materials found in these delightful world-books; how large their influence may be in stimulating the imagination, and how, years later, that influence may still be felt. Some there are who argue that childhood is of itself sufficiently imaginative, and that it needs pure fact instead of delicate fancy.

In a recent lecture, Mr. Ruskin uttered some very radical but very true words about "Fairy-
land." He believed that he could hardly exaggerate the importance of acquainting children with the magic views and mysterious beauties of this pleasant country. "No child," he said, "will ever take so much delight in a real tale of history as in the story of the shipwreck of a walnut-shell in a gutter. So, too, no child has ever made a pet of a mechanical mouse or a doll that walks by machinery; but an ever-memorable little cousin used to pet the knob of my stick, and even made a night-gown for it, finally asking her mother in timid and confidential whispers whether she had better make any sleeves, because as Bissy has no arms perhaps she wouldn't like it." He then went on to discuss the entirely modern school of decoration for children.

He showed how, "in literature 'The cotter's Saturday night' was the beginning of the child's benediction, carried on by Mary Russell Mitford, Wordsworth, and Dickens; until it burst out, 'like their own sweet Surrey fountains,' in the exquisite art of Mrs. Allingham and Miss Kate Greenaway." And for Miss Greenaway he could not say too much, except that her art is too delicate and "too precious to be hidden in the corners of Christmas cards or stretched like elastic round an almanac.

It is a pleasant thing to see an enthusiasm of even Ruskin's well-known eccentricity pleading for the children. There is no danger, as the world now hurried on in its matter-of-fact orbit, that the practical side of life will be neglected; on the contrary, the danger grows greater day by day, that the imaginative, the ideal, will be trampled under, or smothered. Thousands of those brought up in our rapidly increasing cities reach manhood without having known the charm, the refreshment, the inspiration of green fields and whispering woods and shimmering lakes, and the inexpressible ocean. The breath of fancy was choked at their birth. They grope up and down the tunnels of brick and stone over which a streak of sky hangs as a roof. Unhappy are they who in childhood never believed that elves and brownies lay hidden in wildflowers and among the ferns. Thrice unhappy they who never had for childish playmates Aladdin and Sinbad, Robinson Crusoe, Red Riding Hood and Jack the giant-killer.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

Mr. Ruskin confesses that having himself been brought up almost exclusively in fairyland, he is almost tempted to say that "no story should be told to children which is not untrue." ... The writer of this paragraph, however, knows several bright boys, who, after listening to a fairy story, immediately inquire if it is true, and if it is not true, invariably ask for a story that is true. Are the tastes of the present generation more realistic than those of the last, or is the instance just mentioned an exceptional one?—*Harper's Weekly.*

The *Publishers' Weekly,* July 21, contains the "American educational catalogue" revised and brought down to date.

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**Library Purchase-List.**

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


The matter added nearly doubles the former size.


"History of the naval operations from Cape Hatteras to Cape Florida, from 1861 to the close of the war. Includes a full account of the long siege of Charleston, the operations against Fort Fisher, and the capture of Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, and Newbern. The author, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., took an active part in the scenes he describes."—*Black's Catalogue.*

ANDERSON, Rasmus B. America not discovered by Columbus. 3d ed. Chic., Griggs. $4.

"The author calls attention to some of the literature that has appeared relative to the subject since the first ed. in 1874; also gives further data concerning the discovery of America by the Norsemen in the 10th century. The 'Bibliography of the pre-Columbian discoveries of America,' by Paul Barron Watson, which has been added to this edition, is the same which appeared in the *Library Journal* in 1886."—*Scribner's List.*


"Sez 'er, j., Feb., p. 38.


"No tale of love could be much prettier."—St. James' Gazette.


"Shows that the damnation of the majority has been taught by the highest authority in the Evangelical Church, that it is still taught, and that it is a part of evangelical creeds."—*Boston Gazette.*

"His argument is none less conclusive and clinching for being presented with a certain sprightliness and liveliness."—*Boston Commonwealth.*


"The chief part of this story takes place in the Scotch Highlands, whose wild and beautiful scenery is described in Black's most sympathetic style. It opens, however, in London, and we are treated to a sail in one of the English steamers to Suez, and then to a trip up the Nile in a dahabeeyah. Yolande's love story, and her attempts to save her mother, are the salient points in the book."—*Publishers' Weekly.*

"A book which is full of poetical feeling, and which does more credit to the author than any work he has produced for some time past."—*Saturday review.*

BOX, T: Practical treatise on the strength of materials; including their elasticity and resistance to impact. N. Y., Spoon. O. $7.25.

BROGLIE, Duc de. Frederick the Second and Maria Theresa, 1740-1742; from the French

"A book, charming in itself, and most interesting from the new light in which it throws an obscure transaction it describes. ... It is a record of folly, of wickedness, and of treachery such as have seldom been equalled; it is worked out with close attention to accuracy in every minute detail, and, with a rare and poetic feeling, it gives an entralling interest to what has sometimes been considered a dull, and what Frederick's admirers would gain believe a forgotten, episode."—Edinburgh Review.

BrookLYN bridge (The). A history of the bridge, by W. C. Conant; [also] The bridge as a monument, by Montgomery Schuyler, together with an account of the opening exercises, May 24, '83. N. Y., Il. Q. (Harper’s Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 20 c.

Carroll, Howard. Twelve Americans, their lives and times. N. Y., Harper. D. $1.75.

"His subjects include Horatio Seymour, Charles Francis Adams, Peter Cooper, Hannibal Hamlin, John Gilbert, Robert C. Schenck, Frederick Douglass, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Joseph Jefferson, Elihu B. Washburne, and Alexander H. Stephens, the acquaintance of most of whom he has had at one time or another. He enjoys writing thus from the standpoint of personal familiarity, Mr. Carroll's portraits are friendly and appreciative, and whether or not the individual belongs to his own political faith he can find traits to praise and admire."—N. Y. Observer.


Chattock, R. S. Practical notes on etching; with 8 ill. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. O. $3.

"An admirable book for those who wish to etch. It tells in a very clear manner all that any beginner wants to know; and its illustrations in different states are very useful to the text."—Academy.


"Mark Twain has come provingly near making a book of standard interest. The first half is new and of genuine value, the latter half is without interest or value of any sort. The real half we incline to rate as the best piece of work he has done. In it his humor is seen at its truest; and his very original and fascinating theme, and he works it up in an artistic and dramatic manner. ... In a series of vivid sketches the writer makes us thoroughly understand that odd phase of life, and he shows not infrequently a fine power of imagination, which idealizes the subject without making it less real."—American.


"The two superbly printed volumes which form the memorial of the latest, as it is one of the most brilliant, successes in modern exploration, are replete with fresh information of sterling value. Two folding maps give the land and water route at a glance, and the illustrations, especially of the second volume, are worth the study of costumers and artists as well as of the casual reader. The author's style is unstudied and easy, without repetitions or redundancies, and the narrative is enlivened with amusing as well as thrilling incidents. One learns to admire Mr. Colquhoun for his kindliness of heart as for his tenacity of purpose."—Nation.


"The book abounds in anecdotes."


"The career which is reviewed in the very able and interesting volumes under notice, was one of extraordinary brilliancy and great public usefulness."—Philadelphia. No. American.


"So much has been added to this new edition, that the result is practically a new book."—Medico-Chirurgical Review.


"In fulness and accuracy of detail it surpasses not merely the agreeable sketches of Carlyle or Lytton, but the ample pages of Mr. Sime and Palleske. Its intellectual and literary defects are almost not discerned, as they occur in another translation, which seeks simply the natural history of the man, and who need a guide cast in the highest air. It is the ideal life of a Schiller, but it will be a valuable hand-book for whoever expects to write it."—C. H. Hereford in the Academy.

"It has, however, pleased the translator, for some occult reason, to emphasize the faults of Herr Düntzer's style, by an unnecessary fidelity to the involved German construction and a scrupulous avoidance of anything resembling felicity of expression."—Critic.


"A love story. ... The scene is laid in Stockholm, and there are hunts, skating parties, sleigh rides and all the other gayeties of the Swedish capital. The style is vivacious, but in many places the translation is inexcusably careless and clumsy."—Boston Advertiser.


"An intolerable conglomeration of deceit, lying, fraud, murder, apoplexy, madness, cruelty, and horrible marriages, the conversation being of a sort that we have never heard in any 'social circles' except such as we have visited for charitable purposes."—Critic.


"He is an outspoken critic, who does not mince his
words, but he is thoroughly honest and sincere, and has a conscientious regard for facts."—N. Y. Tribune.


GREEN, S. W., comp. Complete history of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, 1866, with portraits and sketches. N. Y., S. W. Green's Son. il. O. pap., 25 c.


HILLS, W. H., comp. Students' songs: comprising the newest and most popular college songs. Cambridge, King. 60 p. Q. pap., 50 c.


"The locality is north of Georgia, but in some respects it may be said to embrace the whole South; and the time is near one, since the rebellion."—Examiner.


"Of this we cannot speak favorably, so far as the biographical part is concerned. The letters and selections are, however, well worth the modest price."—Examiner.

HUMPHREYS, Andrew A. The Virginia campaign of '64 and '65: the army of the Potomac and the army of the James. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. (Campaigns of the civil war.) $1.

HUMPHREYS, Andrew A. From Gettysburg to the Rapidan: the army of the Potomac, July, 1863, to April, 1864. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. 75 c.

JARVES, J. Jackson. Italian rambles: studies of life and manners in new and old Italy. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. $1.25.

"It has some of the merits of an encyclopedia, and would not serve a traveller ill as a guide-book and reference work upon art and architecture; but Mr. Jarves has somehow missed the method which makes a thoroughly readable book."—Boston Transcript.


"The late Professor Jevons was a social reformer of a type which appears to be rapidly becoming extinct. He was one of those who found it possible to advocate measures for the improvement of the lower classes, without giving way to every fantastic idea that the champions of the masses choose to adopt, and to favor reform without getting at all near the ground of radicalism and revolution. . . . He has too, a healthy belief in the efficacy of self-help and voluntary combination. . . . He has, in fact, a certain distrust for sweeping parliamentary changes of any kind, and prefers proceeding gradually, and by way of experiment. . . . The publication of these essays will deepen regret for the calamity which carried off, in the full vigor of his powers, a thinker of singular accuracy and clearness, and an economist of unusual moderation and sagacity."—N. Y. Times.


KEARY, C. F., ed. The dawn of history: an introd. to prehistoric study. 2 pts. N. Y., Fitzgerald. O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., ca. 15 c.

LEILA-HANOUK. A tragedy in the imperial harem at Constantinople; from the French, with notes by R. E. Colston, N. Y., Gotsberger. S. pap., 50 c.

"Although sensational to the last degree, there is nothing really impossible in the turns and catastrophes of this novel, and some of the most tragic events are said to be history, not the history that comes over the wires, but that is whispered from ear to ear among the diplomats at Constantinople."—N. Y. Times.

"This novel belongs to a class of literary compounds, that have a use, certainly, but are to be labelled 'Poison,' and put away in the cupboard out of reach."—Literary world.

McILVANE, J. H. The wisdom of Holy Scripture, with ref. to sceptical objections. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. O. $2.50.

"As clear as any book of science; as virile as the honest force of a strong masculine character can make it."—Boston Advertiser.

MACQUOID, Katharine S. Her sailor love. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. sq. S. (Transatlantic ser.) $1; pap., 50 c.

MAHAN, A. T. The gulf and inland waters. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. (The navy in the civil war.) $1.


MEYERS, R. C. V.: Life and adventures of Lewis Wetzel, the renowned Virginia ranger and scout. Phil., Potter. il. D. $1.50.

"Abounds in stories of hair-breadth escapes, of Indian and white 'deviltries,' and has hardly a page without its thrilling incident."—Good literature.


"A graphic account of the condition of the laboring classes, and the causes which affect their prosperity, also the remedies. The chapters relating to land will be found especially fresh and interesting. A store of facts that nowhere else been so conveniently collected. There is no leaning to socialist doctrine."—Publishers' weekly.

"A collection of valuable statistics and facts bearing upon political economy made by a pessimistic communist."—Round Advertiser.


"Mr. Myers is recognized as one of the most scholarly and thoughtful writers in the essayist's field. These productions have been published chiefly in English periodicals, and the longest of all, the essay on 'Greek oracles,' was part of a work entitled Hellenica, issued in England. The two volumes are devoted to 'Classical' and 'Modem' themes, respectively. In the former, beside the topic above referred to, 'Virgil' and 'Marcus Aurelius Antoninus' are the themes. In the latter the subjects considered are 'Giuseppe Mazzini,' 'George Sand' 'Victor Hugo,' 'Ernest Renan,' 'Archbishop Trench's poems,' 'George Eliot,' 'Arthur Penhryn Stanley,' 'A new Eriksen,' and 'Sargent and the religion of beauty.'"—Boston Gazette.


"By the author of 'A lesson in love.' A bright, interesting, and readable story, with plenty of plot."—Boston Gazette.


"He is so completely master of his subject that he makes clear the most complicated problems, and he tells his story in the most lucid way."—Atlantic.

"One feature of this book is worth special mention. The opening chapter of the third book is concerned with the financial operations of the government during the war, and nowhere within the same compass is so lucid and comprehensible account of them to be found."—Examiner.


"Caleb is a little colored boy, a slave, a very humorous creation."


"A book of reference, containing the numbers and organizations of the Union armies, a chronological list of the engagements, with a record of an attack or in the losses in the more important ones, and a list of the general officers of the Union armies."—Army and navy journal.


"Woman as 'helpmate,' 'slave,' 'toy' and 'equal,' is here illustrated in a humorous verse."


"The scene is laid in high life, just before the breaking out of the French revolution, and the characters are the lesser celebrities of the period. It is a delightful idyl of love and love's trial."—R. H. Stoddard in the Mail and express.


Réan, Ernest. Recollections of my youth; tr. by C. B. Pitman. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. S. $1; pap., 50 c.

"It is impossible to read the book without a profound conviction of his sincerity, probity, and intellectual greatness; and the volume is fascinating, because honest and human."—Boston Advertiser.

"No one who has the slightest feeling for French prose can read them without a great deal of delight. The tales of Breton folk and Breton things; the sketch of the solid classico-theological instruction in the country school; the lifewriter picture of the seminars, with their free (surprisingly free) literary and philosophical debates; the interludes of half-regretful apology for the writer's backslidings, are all treated with equal success, and if one has a feeling of unreality, as though an astonishingly and almost superhumanly clever schoolboy were recounting an incredibly and prodigiously perfect theme, that does not much matter."—Athenæum.


"Miss Robinson is a little handicapped in this story by the fact that she is writing on a subject 'thrice hallowed' to modern English readers. It is hardly possible but that her 'Loomshire folk' should suffer by comparison with the immortal rustics of George Eliot. ... The story, however, if rather slight, is pleasantly written. ... There is next to nothing in the way of plot or incident; and the characters are hardly too numerous to have been taken by the 'company' of a Greek theatre."—St. James's Gazette.


"One of the most practical hand-books we have ever met with. It is arranged in a strictly sensible fashion. The information collected is not original, but it has hitherto been so widely scattered through government reports, scientific works, and periodicals as to be unavailable, and in its collection and arrangement in a form convenient and practical Mr. Saunders has rendered a valuable service."—Boston Advertiser.

See also note under "Literature for the Young."


"The principal story, 'Tiger-lily,' is a very passionate, high-wrought sketch. The remaining stories are lighter in tone, graceful in form, and have a pleasant humor."—American.

Scott, Leader. Luca della Robbia, with other Italian sculptors of the 15th and 16th centuries. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. il. D. (Illustr. biog. of great artists.) $1.

"Luca della Robbia, the first and greatest of his race, was undoubtedly a great artist, and this is proved by his early works in marble and by the grace and sweetness of his enameled Madonnas. Mr. Scott has rescued from oblivion many names of sculptors who deserve to be honored, and produced a very interesting, and, with the illustrations, valuable volume."—Tablet.

Shirreff, Miss Emily. Essays and lectures on the Kindergarten; Principles of Froebel's system and their bearing on the higher education of women, schools, family and industrial life; with appendix by Elizabeth P. Peabody. N. Y., Steiger. D. 75 c.; pap., 50 c.

Siemens, C. W: Conservation of solar energy. N. Y., Macmillan. il. O. $1.75.


Stepniak. Underground Russia: revolutionary profiles and sketches from life; with a preface by P. Lavroff; tr. from the Italian. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. D. $1.25.

"Written not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge of the purposes of the chief actors in this great national tragedy, and with an undisguised admiration of their heroic qualities and ends."—Mail and express.

"Practically the only things of their kind in existence; not less brilliant than they are authoritative; they are studied and studies from the life—of a political movement that is perhaps the most mysterious and romantic the world has ever known; and no more to be passed over by the general reader than they are to be neglected by the student."—Athenæum.


Swinburne, Algernon C. A century of roundels, and other poems. N. Y., Worthington. D. $1.75.

While his 'Century of Roundels' exhibits the fervor and excellence of metrical harmony which distinguished the earlier work, it also exhibits a stronger and more chastened power, and is entirely free from that supersensuousness which, in the outset of the poet's career, gave offence in many quarters. There is not a line here that might not
have been penned by the most scrupulous of writers."—London Times.


Chapters on: The advantage of reading; Biography; History; Travel; Fiction; Historical fiction; Poetry; Religious books; Books of literature; Language, philosophy, science and the fine arts; Books for children; Forming a library. An appendix contains a selected list of books for reading and study, classified under subjects. Index.


There is the same immense elaboration and minuteness of narrative, the same mastery of little turns of expressive dialogue, the same cheerful mixture of cynicism and kindliness, the same prosaic level of commonplace characters."—Athenæum.


"Chiefly sonnets, expressing warm and deep piety, a living belief in the constant presence of God, and a sense of communion with him. To Mr. Emerson these poems seemed to be the unquestionable stamp of grandeur."—Boston Advertiser.

WARD, Lester F. Dynamic sociology; or, applied social science, as based upon statistical sociology and the less complex sciences. N. Y., Appleton. 2 v. D. $5.50.

"His work is not a compilation, but an elaboration of his own independent views; the drift of his reasoning is toward a great extension of coercive agency and government control in the work of social progress."—Popular science monthly.

WATERS, Rob. How to get on in the world, as demonstrated by the life and language of William Cobbett; also Cobbett's English grammar, with notes by Robert Waters. N. Y., James W. Pratt [C: T. Dillingham]. D. $1.75.

"An unusually interesting volume."—

WEISS, Bernhard. The life of Christ; tr. by J. W. Hope, V. 1, N.Y., Scribner & Welford. O. (Clark's for. theological lib.) $3.

WILLS, C. J. In the land of the lion and sun; or, modern Persia: experiences in Persia, 1866 to 1881. N. Y., Macmillan. O. $4.

"It is more than a narrative of life in an out-of-the-way corner of the world; it contains much information of a varied kind on cities and districts of which our notions in Europe are of the vaguest."—St. James's gazette.


OLD BOOKS WITH NEW NAMES.

New Name.


New Name.

Old Name.

All for her. By * * * [Anon.] N. Y., G. W. Carleton & Co., 1877.


General Notes.

MISS MERRIAM, cataloger, is engaged in preparing a catalog of the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society.

MRS. ANNA OTTENDORFER and her husband, Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, have presented to the German Hospital and Dispensary a property on Second Avenue above Eighth Street, for which they paid $62,000. The only condition is that a part, 20x72.6 feet, be reserved for a free library and reading-room.

One of the oldest libraries in Lancashire, if not the oldest, will shortly be dispersed by auction. Its foundations were laid nearly three centuries ago by a member of the Towneley family, and it has been handed down as an heirloom ever since. A member of the house collected the Towneley marbles, which are now a part of the treasures of the British Museum, and a third rendered "Hudibras" into French with such a command of idiom as to make it seem an original work.

MR. R. GARNETT, who will be remembered with gratitude by the American librarians who visited London in 1877, has received the degree of L.L.D. from the University of Edinburgh. "We may fairly assume that this well-deserved compliment was intended as an acknowledgment, not only of Mr. Garnett's critical skill and literary achievements, but quite as much of the wide and varied knowledge and the kindliness and courtesy which have enabled Mr. Garnett to render such eminent service to a very wide circle of students and scholars in the great reading-room of the British Museum."—Monthly notes.

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* * * Catalogues of rare and curious second-hand books, and detailed lists of our regular stock will be sent on application.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 745 Broadway, New York.
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 3. AUGUST, 1883. No. 8.

C: A. CUTTER, General Editor.
F: LEYPOLDT, Managing Editor.

Communications for the Journal, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TETDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to The Library Journal, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale or exchange, at the nominal rate of 5 cents per line (regular rate 15 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of 5 lines free of charge.

Some melancholy news comes from California. The Odd Fellows' Library Association of San Francisco, which has nearly 40,000 volumes, has been obliged to close from want of funds. Almost its whole revenue was derived from the various lodges, which paid $2 per annum per member. The lodges met with reverses; the number of members requiring pecuniary assistance became greater; lodge after lodge ceased to contribute till only 11 out of 23 were left; and at last the trustees, determined not to run into debt, voted to close the doors till better times. The librarian hopefully says, "The library is not dead, but sleepeth." It may be so. Possibly the brethren will feel so keenly the deprivation of the privileges to which they have been accustomed that they will demand and be willing to pay for a reopening. But this is much less likely to happen than it would have been before the Public Library was established. The brethren and their families will get into the habit of going there; they will feel the need of a library of their own less and less. Every month that the Odd Fellows' Library is closed, instead of increasing their regret and their longing for it, will make them more indifferent and unwilling to bear any burden for its sake. A proprietary library always has a hard struggle to maintain itself by the side of a free public library; it would find it doubly hard to re-establish itself in popular favor, having once gone out of mind.

The reverse of the cloud is the news from Providence that Mr. H. L. Kendall, among many other charitable bequests, has made the Public Library his residuary legatee, and that the gift will amount to over $175,000. No library deserves such a windfall more.

Americans are proverbially generous for public objects; but we have no doubt that the admirable manner in which Mr. Foster has managed his library, and the industry and skill with which he has used his small resources have much to do with this gift, which has so greatly enlarged them. "To him who hath shall be given."

The Chilians have carried off from Lima "the National Library, the best in South America, containing more than 300,000 volumes, and that of the University of St. Mark, and the bookcases have been broken up for packing-cases." So writes the Peruvian Rear-Admiral Garcia to the London Times (Apr. 30). According to Messrs. Tedder and Thomas the National Library contains only 35,000 volumes, and they do not mention the University Library at all. Here is a conflict of authorities not unusual in regard to libraries, though the discrepancy is greater than common. We should prefer to trust the secretaries of the English Library Association. These South American patriots have such excitable imaginations. Besides Fuentes, in his "Lima" (Paris, 1866), speaks of the National Library as filling two rooms, with a third for a reading-room.
It is not likely that it has grown at the rate of twelve or fifteen thousand a year since then. Probably Admiral Garcia's observation is as reliable as that of the persons whom one may hear complaining that the book they want is never in, that the catalogue is always wrong, that they have to wait thirty minutes whenever they ask for a book. The general want of exactness in men's estimates of numbers and time must always be borne in mind in interpreting assertions about libraries that are not based on actual record.

SUBJECT-INDEX CATALOGUES.

A subject-index needs to be reprinted and supplemented every little while, not only for the purpose of including in it references to new books and papers in toto which had already been embraced in previous catalogues, but also so as to include all the new and fresh subjects needing to be referred to, created by the progress of philosophy, science, and art. An illustration of this I find in the new supplement to Worcester's Dictionary. On the fourth page of the late prospectus, we read, "Specimen words selected from the supplement," and then there follows a list of twenty-six words, with their definitions, which are not to be found in previous editions of the work. The thirteen words which I here quote from it are either new words or old words with new meanings, viz.: agnosticism, altruism, bimetallism, biology, Campbellite, credit-mobilier, Darwinism, heredity, metric, nihilist, phonograph, positivism, telephone. The remaining thirteen of the twenty-six words are old words recently assigned a place in the dictionary.

The subject-index volume of the New York State Library for the year 1872, compared with the supplement for the year 1882, ten years later, illustrates the existence of the same development of new topics for indexes as of new words for dictionaries. In 1872, when this subject-index catalogue to the titles of the books in the library was published, not one of these thirteen words was made use of for a topical heading, not even by a cross-reference. But when I look into the supplement subject-index of 1882, of the additions to the library during ten years, I find that every one of these thirteen words has been chosen by me as headings for subjects, with from five to ten books referred to under each subject, or else a reference has been made from one of them to another word, which includes under it books of the same class of subjects.* Thus from Biology the reader is referred to Life, under which word references are made to thirty-five titles. These thirteen words are specimens only of what must necessarily characterize this latest catalogue of this library, and ought to characterize all new catalogues of subjects or topics. And besides, with the evolution of new ideas, and new applications of discover-

* [The catalog of another library published in 1872 contained only 6 of the 13 words, whereas its supplement in 1883 contains 11.—En.]

EXCHANGE OF NEWSPAPER ODDS AND ENDS.

In almost every household may be found, among its rubbish or its curiosities, one or more copies of old newspapers. In every library having newspaper files some of these are deficient, some even fragmentary. There is no established channel for bringing the supply and the need together, but the Library journal may serve to some extent to connect the public with the libraries, and perfectly well to make known the wants of the latter among each other.

I propose to open the ball by offering to send gratuitously to any library, the following single numbers of Niles' register. First come, first served; and no response from me will mean "foreclosed."


On the other hand, I should be glad to get for our local library, of the same journal, the following missing numbers: Vol. 41: 1041, 1048, 1049, 1051.—Vol. 42: 1071 (supplement), 1074, 1075, addendum to vol. (pp. 40-48).—Vol. 43: 1110, addendum to vol.—Vol. 44: 1124, 1130, index.—Vol. 45: 1145, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1166.—Vol. 46: 1174, 1175, 1187, 1189, 1192, 1194.—Vol. 47: 1201, 1207, 1209, 1220, (supplement).—Vol. 48: 1230, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1239, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249.

W. P. GARRISON.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16, 1883.

CO-OPERATION IN ITALY.

From the Nation.

M. NARDUCCI has long urged the expediency and practicability of a general catalogue for all Italian libraries. Acting on the principle that he who wishes a thing done should do it himself, he sent a circular to the 408 public libraries of the kingdom asking for a copy of their author-catalogue for the syllable A È. Half of them paid no attention to his request, but what the other half sent was enough to make a very interesting catalogue, and to prove his point. The contributing libraries are numbered, and at the end of each article of the catalogue one finds...
the numbers of all possessing that particular work. Moreover, each title has a serial number by which references are made from four indexes, (1) an index of personal names (collaborators, annotators, translators, publishers, persons to whom the books are dedicated), (2) an index of subjects, (3) a typographical index of cities, with an alphabetical arrangement of printers under each city, (4) a chronological index. This is substantially the plan proposed twenty-two years ago by Mr. Jewett in his "Plan for Stereotyping Catalogues;" but apparently it was reserved for an Italian to carry out the American's idea. Possibly the Italians have more need of such a catalogue than we, because their libraries are proportionately more consulted for purposes of research than ours, and because ours contain more that is not worth such careful cataloguing, and, again, because our rapid growth would leave any such catalogue much sooner behind. Yet it cannot be necessary to insist on the convenience to scholars, and we have often enough advocated printing a title once for all in place of our present practice of printing it separately for each library. But there is one great difference between the two countries that we have not alluded to. The Italian libraries, if they are not all government institutions, are all, we suppose, under the power of one central government, which can prescribe uniform objects and uniform methods. Any American co-operation must be on the voluntary system. The government is powerless in the matter; it cannot compel others to work, and it is not likely to be induced to furnish the necessary funds. Nothing but an enthusiastic millionaire — enthusiastic about a matter which is not likely to touch the heart or suit the tastes of those who get millions in this country — would be able to forward this public work.

AN EARLY PROPRIETARY LIBRARY.


In the notice of this pamphlet, the title of which we have copied from the Critical review for March, 1760, v. 9, p. 244, little is given of the details of the plan. The author contributed £100 toward the foundation of the library, and every person admitted as a member is to pay five shillings entrance, and five shillings a year. The library is to be attended by a sub-librarian with a small salary, and the rest of the profits is to be laid out in the purchase of books, according to the choice made by the trustees." Whether the scheme was ever carried into effect we are unable to say. If it was, it probably soon met the fate of Dr. Bray's parochial libraries founded half a century earlier, and of our school libraries established in the early part of this century. Church-Langton was probably then, what it is now, an insignificant country village of about 700 inhabitants.

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* It is not mentioned in Murray's Guide to Leicestershire. —J. M. H.
It is merely a collection of valuable works of art and antique and curious books which are only valuable to look at. We have the first edition of Shakespeare, but not the last, and so with other books. Instead of being called a library it ought to have been called a museum."

**New York Mercantile Library.** "Complains bitterly of the vandalism of readers admitted to the free use of the reference department. Some valuable and scarce books have been stolen and many mutilated, one 'to such an extent as to render it useless.' So great is the appreciation of the article 'Political Economy' in Appletons' Cyclopaedia that it has twice been cut out of its place in the volume containing it. A reward of $50 has been posted for the detection of any engaged in this 'satanic mischief,' and we join in the prayer of the Directors: 'Would that the sight of it would paralyze the hand of the evildoer.'"—*Nation.*

**Odd Fellows' Library Association, San Francisco.** "The chief trial has been the desk. It requires a steady nerve and a rare self-control to meet with equanimity and an exhaustless amiability the varied moods of the hundreds who daily visit a first-class library. I have come to the conclusion that the first requisite of a good librarian is a good temper."

In the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, v. 2, no. 2, Senator Hoar indicates the wealth of material for history in the government archives and the National Library at Washington.

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**Bibliography.**

**Carmena y Millán, L.** Bibliografía de la tauromaquia. Madrid, 1883. 12+160p. 4°. (500 copies.)

**Cordier, H.** Bibliographie des œuvres de Beaumarchais. Paris, Quantin, 1883. 10 p.


Gives the titles and résumés of the contents of each professor's work. To be continued annually.


**Le Vavasseur, G., and others.** Bibliothèque ornaine, canton de Briouze; essai de bibliographie cantonale. Paris, Champion, 1883. 102 p. 18°.

**Petit, L. D.** Bibliotheek van Vêderlandsche pamphletten; verzameling van de bibl. van Joannes Thysius en de bibl. der Rijks-Universiteit te Leiden. 1. deel, 1500–1648. ’s Gravenhage, Nijhoff, 1883. 11+280 p. 4°.

2452 nos. Adds a fourth to the trio of excellent bibliographies of Dutch pamphlets by F. Muller, H. C. Rogge, and J. K. van der Wulp.


The Alumni record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 3d ed., Hartford, 1883, 110+720 p., O., contains (p. 529–668) "a bibliography of the writings of the alumni and faculty, by G. Brown Goode and Newton P. Scudder." There was no bibliography in the previous editions.


A Catherinot bibliography has been added, by Jacques Flach, to Les axiomes de droit français, par le sieur [Nicolas] Catherinot, Paris, Larose, 1883, 64 p. 8°. 132 opuscules are described de visu, and others are mentioned.

Mr. Walford’s scheme of a dictionary of periodicals is called by the Athenaum "an appalling glimpse of what human industry can attempt." The 5th part of the plan is in the June Bibliographer.

**Catalogs.**

**Cleveland (O.)** P. L. Subject catalogue of the Reference Department. Cleveland, O., 1883. 136 p. 1. O.

The subjects are alphabetically arranged; there is no index of authors. The date is given, but not the place of publication nor the size. "It was deemed best to place under the names of countries and places all books that referred to each, and where the subjects were numerous enough to require it, to arrange them under classified heads."

A commission appointed by the municipality of Paris to draw up a catalogue of the popular libraries has adopted a resolution to exclude from this catalogue the Bible "et tout autre livre contre-religieuse pouvant, à quelque titre que ce soit, fausser ou passionner l’opinion."

Major Ben Perley Poore, who has charge of the preparation of the descriptive catalog of all Government publications, has begun to put
his work into print. He expects to complete it in one volume. The size of the page is the same as that of the Congressional record, and the volume will contain about as many pages as Webster's Unabridged dictionary. This part of the work will contain the title of the document, a brief of its character, and when and where printed. There will be, besides, an index volume, about half the size of the main volume, which will be arranged by subjects. These publications will include a reference to every document printed either by Congress or by any of the executive departments.

FULL NAMES.—W: Brown Carr (A plan for the more expeditious and more thorough study of English syntax); Lester Frank Ward (Dynamic sociology); Sarah Amelia Scull (Greek mythology systematized); Denton Jaques Snider (A walk in Hellas). D. H.

Indexes.

The INDEX SOCIETY, at the suggestion of Mr. R. R. Bowker, has agreed to reckon among its future tasks an index of English and American portraits, as it has already decided upon indexes of painted and engraved portraits. Mr. Bowker's plan includes the magazines and illustrated papers. To rate the portraits thus indexed according to their fidelity would be impracticable, but it would be desirable to affix at the age at which taken (when known) or the year of publication.—Nation.

THE RENAN INDEX.—"One of the fullest indexes we ever met with to an historical work. The author says: 'Le grand inconvénient des index est l'entassement des chiffres, qui oblige le lecteur à remercier à des vignettes, quelquefois des centaines d'endroits, et le laisse en doute sur le passage où se trouve ce qu'il veut savoir. On a paré, autant qu'il a été possible, à cette difficulté, en découplant la matière jusqu'aux derniers détails.' The figures of the index agree with the various editions of M. Renan's work, except for the 'Vie de Jésus,' in which the pagination differs in the first issues from the last, which is the 13th. The figures refer to this final edition, but there is appended a table of concordance for the pages of the two issues."—Ath., June 30.

Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.

* The asterisk before a title indicates that further information will be found in the "Purchase List."

D'ANVERS, N. Science ladders. No. 5. Lowest forms of water animals. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 c.

"This is the first of a series of readers intended to teach the laws of the animal kingdom in language simple enough to be read by children. It contains some lessons of great interest descriptive of the lowest forms of animal life, the root-footed animals, sponges, infusoria, coral, etc., with illustrations. An excellent little book."—Christian advocate.


On kindness to animals.


May be made useful by a judicious teacher.

*Hale, Rev. E. E. Ten times one is ten.


LIST of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries, by the Church Library Association. [With two supplements.] Cambridge. S.

No book admitted that has not been approved by a three fourths vote of a committee. Includes books bearing directly upon church life, history or doctrine, also others recommended as wholesome, and short explanatory notes.


"It is well illustrated, and its natural history is accurate as far as it goes, though the literary machinery is rather cumbrous, and the style somewhat stiffed. The small number of books of this class which, out of the many printed, can be conscientiously recommended for young people, impels us to bespeak for this one a kindly, if not an enthusiastic, welcome."—Nation.

Notes and Suggestions.

MORALS IN SCHOOLS.—The opening exercises of the schools might include choice ethical readings, brief accounts of noble men and women, tales of brave and fine actions, golden sayings, parables and allegories of great teachers, illustrating character and conduct. There is no lack of material for such readings in righteousness. Plutarch’s sketches of the grand old Greeks and Romans are full of nutriment for a noble high-mindedness. Froissart’s "Chronicles," and Fuller's "Worthies of England," would yield choice material for the early periods of the modern world. More modern history abounds in tales of noble manhood and womanhood. What a text book of patriotism is the story of Garibaldi! Our own history is rich in great characters, only less conspicuous than Washington and Lincoln. Every form of personal goodness, every phase of social righteousness finds ample illustration in the recorded anecdotes of actual men and women. The daily incidents of the newspapers furnish affecting models of heroism and tragic examples of the consequences of vice. The sagas of the ancients abound in ethical parables, nature-myths woven into heroic legends. Kingsley’s "Heroes" and Hawthorne’s "Wonder-book" are charming specimens of the ethical power of these old stories. Scenes and sketches from our great novelists, and passages from the great poets, might well form part of such readings. . . . Indirect ethical instruc-
tion insinuates itself most readily into the mind. An oblique line is the line of greatest power in communicating this knowledge. As Emerson says: "It is the things of which we do not think that educate us."

History, as now studied, has little or nothing of an ethical character. Without displacing its really important instruction as to past affairs, it might be made to throw character into the foreground. American and English history afford just as fine a field for character studies as Hebrew history, if we had the dominant desire of the ancient Jews to study character. The ethical aspects of great men and the moral bearings of great events should be kept ever in mind by a wise teacher, and would afford constant opportunities of exercising the child-conscience in a natural and interesting way.—R. Heler Newton.

Reading and Thinking.—Thomas Arnold says: "I call that the best theme which shows that the boy has read and thought for himself; that the next best, which shows that he has read several books, and digested what he has read; and that the worst, which shows that he has followed but one book, and followed that without reflection." Boys, and girls too, every time you finish reading a book, think of that. Commit it to memory, and say it over in connection with your reading. If you have a desk or bookcase, write it all out on a good-sized piece of paper and fasten it up over the desk or shelves where you will often see it. Resist the temptation to "cram" a lot of reading. It may be quite hard at first, but you will never be sorry. Thomas Arnold was a man who read and studied a great deal and was always doing something for young people. He was the Dr. Arnold of Rugby, that "Tom Brown's school-days" tells about.

Stories for Girls.—One of the needs of today is a series of stories for girls of twelve or fourteen, telling of the wholesome, sheltered home life of American girls who are carefully brought up, but at the same time have plenty of fun and frolic. Miss Phelps' Gypsy Bryenton books, and Miss Woolsey's "What Katy did," and "What Katy did at school," are as near the ideal type as anything I know. Some of Miss Yonge's books, notably the "Daisy chain," "Pillars of the house," and "Six cushions," have the happy home atmosphere, but are English. Mrs. Whitney's stories, admirable as the earlier ones are, become far-fetched and mystical, and Miss Warner's are morbid and full of obtrusive cant. Miss Douglas' Kathie series is improbable. The little heroine who begins in poverty and by the sudden appearance of a rich uncle is transformed into a little heiress and Lady Bountiful, has a tendency to make children unhappy and discontented. Miss Douglas' style has become a weak imitation of Mrs. Whitney's earlier work. "Little women" is Miss Alcott's best book, but even that has too much sallow and love-making. The problem is what to give girls in place of Mrs. Holmes' stories or weak Sunday-school tales.—Ed.

**Notes and Queries.**

Card Catalogues.—A new device for cataloguing or indexing consists of flexible cards or leaflets, in each of which notches are cut near one of its ends. If a number of these notched cards are placed together and a rubber band slipped over their ends, and into the notches, it holds them together securely enough for all practical purposes. A book-cover with a flexible back notched to correspond with the leaflets encloses the whole, the rubber band passing around it as well as around the leaflets, making a not unsightly volume. The advantage claimed for this device over the card catalogue is that it is less bulky, and requires no fixtures in the way of boxes, drawers, etc., while at the same time new entries can be made in alphabetical order with hardly more trouble than is involved in re-arranging a pack of loose cards. Such a catalogue, being portable, has its advantages for a private library, and its disadvantages for a public one, but if the cover were "anchored" to a shelf there is no reason why it should not answer as well as a public card-catalogue, from which mischievous boys have been known to abstract cards, "just for the fun of it."—C. Ledyard Norion.

[The Leyden Library keeps its catalog on cards, fastened together in some way so as to make a series of books, like a printed catalog except in this, that there is only one title on each leaf. It is said by one who has examined it to be very convenient.—Ed.]

The "De" Entry.—As to "Amicas, de," or "De Amics," why does A. L. A. prefer the "A" entry? I think this ("A") entry is more convenient, but is it not opposed to the theory of following the local custom? The "Catalogo collettino della Libreria Italiana" (Associazione tipografico-libraria italiana, Milano) puts De Amics, De Gubernatis, etc., in catalogs of 20 or more publishers, under "D."—W. M. G.

The A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K. no doubt have followed the British Museum without question, as they did in regard to Belgian names where the present local custom is certainly in favor of a "De" entry. The Museum was probably led to its decision by a desire for simplicity. If it could say, commence the heading with De in English, but not in any foreign language, this was a rule easy to remember. It seemed reasonable that native and foreign should differ. To make a distinction among the foreign nations would have been more perplexing. And the Museum had a right to adopt this rule because there was a diversity of local usage. The index to Tiraboschi, the greatest history of Italian literature, makes the entry without regard to the prefix. Indeed I think that is the, more usual entry in the older books. In English too there is a diversity of practice. The booksellers, it is true, do honor to the De, but Vanderhaeghen, in his seven-volume Bibliographie gantois, always refers from the De to the name following.—C. A. C.]
A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


"The story of a Catholic girl written by a Protestant one, yet the two are so united in the truth of the Christian faith and in the joy of its love that they are absolutely unconscious of any difference in the forms or letter of their religion."—Ruskin.

"The charm and power of the story lie in its simplicity and naturalness."—Literary world.

Auerbach, Berthold. Master Bielard and his workmen; tr. by E. Hancock. N. Y., Holt. S. (Leisure hour ser., 153.) $1.—Same. (Leisure moment ser., 17.) pap., 20 c.

"The scene is laid in an old German city, and the time of action embraces the years immediately following the Franco-German war of 1870, when all classes of society were feeling the results of the new shaping of the German Empire. Master Bielard is a shoemaker, and his friends all work at trades, and they discuss and formulate some of those doctrines of strikes, co-operation, and rights of workingmen, which are the vital questions of our generation. The plot is fresh, the characters life-like. The work was found among Auerbach's posthumous papers."—Publishers' weekly.


"It was the intention of the author, as he states in the preface, "not to prepare a guide-book simply, nor yet a hand-book conveniently arranged, but to furnish as complete and trustworthy information as possible of all that goes to make the Boston of to-day—a guide book, hand-book, and condensed history of the city, its noteworthy institutions, its many organizations—charitable, benevolent, literary and social—its religious denominations and churches, and its varied and most interesting features, all in one compact volume."


"Devoted to the political and social characteristics, more than to scenery or adventure. Good index."


"What the author has tried to do is to weave into the story of Russian Nihilism the life of a half Italian, half Anglo-Irish girl, who takes part in those plots which culminated in the explosion of the Winter Palace and the assassination of the Emperor."—N. Y. Times.


"An unadulterated eulogy by a man of very little culture or critical ability; and there is not much in it that was not better said by Mr. Burroughs a dozen or more years ago."—Nation.


Sel. from English magazines: American literature in England; Hamlet, a new reading, by Franklin Leechild; The humorous in literature, by J. H. Shorthouse; The Beldudists, by Rev. G. T. Stokes; Isaiah of Jerusalem, by Matthew Arnold; Concerning the unknown public, by T. Wright.


Curtis, G. Ticknor. Life of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the U. S. N. Y., Harper. 2 v. O. $6.

"The late President Buchanan left voluminous manuscripts and private papers for the preparation of an accurate account of his life. These were assigned in succession to two personal friends, either of whom would have been competent for the task, but misfortune and death interrupted their labors. At length in 1880 the executors and nearest surviving relatives of ex-President commissioned George Ticknor Curtis to prepare the biography, and placed in his hands all available material. Among the most interesting features of two recent biographies, those of General Dix and Mr. Bryant, are the autobiographical fragments of their early life which form a part of the first chapters of each work. A similar sketch was found among the papers of Mr. Buchanan, briefly narrating some recollections of the first twenty-five years of his life, from 1797 to 1822. The biographer has joined these fragments with such explanatory paragraphs as are necessary to make a clear and connected narrative."—N. Y. Evening post.

"That he has done this work well, with conscientious fidelity, adequate ability, and painstaking thoroughness, is so much a matter of course, as scarcely to need saying at all."—N. Y. Times.


Arranged alphabetically under subjects. Index of authors, index of subjects.

Green, T. Hill. Prolegomena to ethics; ed. by A. C. Bradley. N. Y., Macmillan. O. net $2.75.


New edition; enlarged by a sketch of the hero, F. W. Greenleaf, who appears in the story as "Harry Wadsworth," and an account of the Harry Wadsworth clubs.


"The result of patient research concerning the rise of the temporal power, primitive church organization and discipline, and the attitude of the early church toward slavery."

—Boston Traveller.

Lewis, Alonzo, and Newhall, J. R. History of Lynn. V. 2. Lynn, Mass., J. R. Newhall. ill. O. $2.25; leath., $2.70; complete, leath., $6.75.

Müller, F. Max. India: what can it teach us? with introd. and notes by Alex. Wilder.

Five lectures, entitled: What can India teach us; On the truthful character of the Hindu; The human interest of Sanskrit literature; Objections; The lessons of the Vedas; Vedantic deities; Veda and Vedanta.

Nichols, W. Ripley. Water supply, considered mainly from a chemical and sanitary standpoint. N. Y., Wiley & Sons. O. $2.50.

Parker, Francis W. Notes of talks on teaching; reported by Lelia E. Patridge. N. Y., E. L. Kellogg & Co. O. $1.

A comprehensive and authoritative presentation of the methods of the Quincy schools.—School Journal.


Critical estimate of Miss Austen's writings.


Essays by Proctor, E. Clodd, Grant Allen, Andrew Wilson, and T. Foster; reprinted from Knowledge. Index.

RiBoT, Th. The diseases of memory; from the French by J. Fitzgerald. N. Y., J. Fitzgerald, O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., 15 c.


"The author has not spared himself trouble; in his devotion he visited Truro in England, and he has accumulated facts of the most motley description; he has made copious extracts from old chronicles; but the book needs careful arrangement and compression."—Boston Advertiser.


A story in which the hero enters the civil service of China, and the plot is merely a thread on which to string some keen satire about the system of public plunder obtaining in almost all countries!


"Much of its teachings will seem to the careless reader as merely precious nonsense, but one who carefully considers the congruity of the consistency, the symmetry of the system as a whole, can hardly fail to regard even its superficial empiricism with respect."—Boston Advertiser.


"Miss Thomas has achieved a rare and positive success in carrying out the plan she proposed to herself, 'a careful revision of those facts in the life of George Sand which most justly represent her character as a whole, and which were the determining influences on her career and on her work.' It is difficult to see how it could have been better done within the limits prescribed by this series. To a rapid and concise amount of outward events and material circumstances are added clear and attractive sketches of the books which best lend themselves to such résumé, and which are most important as illustrations."—Nation.


"On a thread of a story are gathered some quite bright contrasting sketches of conventional Boston life and the democratic way of living of the people of 'the Cape.' The sketching in both cases is fresh and entertaining."—Publisher's Weekly.


"The foolish virgin is Miss Morgan, a graduate of Vassar College. There are a few bright repartees and one or two well-drawn situations, but the object of burlesquing a Vassar education is too noticeable."—Boston Transcript.


Williams, C. F. The tariff laws of the United States, with explanatory notes, citations from decisions of the courts and the Treasury Department. Bost., Soule & Bugbee. O. $1.50.


"My design," says the author, "has been, in a concise manner, to show the folly of the atheist's denial of God, and its evil tendency in producing moral corruption, and to exhibit the reasonableness of a belief in the being and attributes of God.


"Mr. Young gives some adequate idea of the vast field covered by Protestant organizations for the spread of the gospel. . . . The author possesses not only the statistical information necessary to give authority to the book, but a knowledge of the history of the various missionary movements that have been made since the earliest time."—Boston Transcript.

Corrections.—L. j, p 137, for Renan, read Renan; p 138, for Very, Jones, read Very, Jones.

Old Books with New Names.

New Name. Old Name.


Barber, J. W. Royal road to happiness; or, the picture preacher. Phila., Hubbard bros., 1882.


Fitzsimon, E. A. Gerald Barry; or, the joint venture. N. Y., J. Skeehy, 1881.


North, W. The man of the world. Phila., T. B. Peterson & bros., [1887].


Two ways to matrimony; or, false pride. [Anon.] Phila., T. B. Peterson & bros., [1878].

False pride; or, two ways to matrimony. [Anon.] Phila., 1866.

Washington.

D. H.
Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Authors and publishers, N. Y., G. P. Putnam's sons, 1883, is by G. Haven Putnam.

Dottor Verità, ps. of Leon Fortis in the journal of which he is editor, the Pungolo della domenica.

'Eye', ps. of Mme. Valtesse de la Bigne in "Isola," Paris, Dentu, 1876, 18th, a romance.

Francesca, ps. of Miss Francesca Alexander in The story of Ida, 1883, D.

Little sister (No name series).—"I think you may safely impute the authorship to Mrs. Jane Yardley."—Lit. world, June 2.


Mr. Haynes's Handbook of fictitious names is severely criticised by Olpham Hamst in Lit. world, July 14, p. 225.

Mr. Cushing's projected dictionary of pseudonyms will be very full, containing 5000 to 6000 initials and pseudonyms of which the real name is known, and about 1000 where it is not known. It is modelled on the plan of Quérard, with a second part, an index of the real names, giving years of birth and death (if dead) and a general statement of who the person is.

Authors Wanted.

Clifford family (The); a tale of the Old Dominion. N. Y., Harpers, 1852.

Edith; the Quaker's daughter. N. Y., Mason bros. 1856.

George Melville; an American novel. N. Y., W. R. C. Clark & co., 1858.

Harry Lee; or, hope for the poor. N. Y., Harpers, 1859.

Heart (The) of Mabel Ware. N. Y., J. C. Derby, 1856.


Washington. D. H.

General Notes.

A new library journal is proposed in Germany. Petzhold expresses his wishes that the public would support better the one which they already have.

Mr. G. Morrison intends presenting Minneapolis with an elegant library building, modelled after that at Pittsfield, Mass., together with a generous endowment.

Indiana University Library (15,000 v.), at Bloomington, was burned on the night of July 13, 14. The fire was caused by lightning striking a telephone wire.

The French Imperial Library has arranged and bound (in over 3000 volumes) its family deeds and other documents. The task of arrangement and preparation cost M. Ulysse Robert seven years' labor.

In the Grensboten, 1883, no. 20, is an article against the German custom of lending volumes for home use, the chief argument being the danger of losing volumes that cannot be replaced. Petzholdt protests against any diminution of German liberty in this respect. Irreplaceable volumes ought of course to be kept out of circulation, but that is no reason for restricting all.

In 1876 a library of foreign legislation was established at the office of the Ministry of Justice in Paris. It was intended to contain collections of foreign laws, foreign legislative proceedings, and the chief works published in each country on its law, and also to make a collection on international law. Already 14,000 volumes have been got together. A second edition of the catalogue is on the point of publication.

Reference libraries are needed in every school. The State Superintendent should select a list of books, and let each district buy from this list with the money appropriated by the State. In N. Y. State the $55,000 annually wasted on the district libraries should be spent on reference libraries. The books should be kept at the school-house and be under the care of the teacher; they should be used at the school, and not loaned out.—School journal.

A Jewish Library.—The widow of the late Rev. A. L. Green has presented to the public the valuable theological library collected by her husband, which is especially rich in books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of the Jews in England. The library will be deposited in Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, the habitat of the Jews' College. At a meeting held under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, it was resolved to raise a memorial fund for the endowment of the library.

Civil-service reform has not reached France. Jules Sandeau, who died last April, was librarian of the Mazarin Library. He was an admirable novelist and dramatist, but, we fancy, nothing whatever as librarian. Certainly he has not won himself a name either in bibliography or bibliothetics. He has now been replaced by M. Ferdinand Fabre, also a good novelist, not as yet a dramatist—that will come in due time, as it does to all good French novelists—but not the least bit in the world of a librarian. The Revue critique protests against the decision, as an injustice to a number of worthy and honorable workers who have served the library for years at absurdly small salaries, and now see their well-earned right to a chance of advancement disregarded. Fabre is an anti-clerical writer; readers will remember "L'Abbé Tigrane." This accounts for his appointment by the present government; but the appointment is only one of a class that have exercised a very prejudicial effect upon the interests of the Parisian libraries, and have not been entirely unknown in this country.—Nation.

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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography


September-October, 1883.

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The inquiry is sometimes made, "What do you find to do and say at these meetings of librarians? Don't you get talked out?"—"Yes," we reply, "but we can go home and recuperate for another bout; and we take home with us, too, a kindly interest in one another; a tincture of other ideas than our own, wider sympathies, broader views, and deeper meanings than are deductible from the experiences of our little autonomies. Such are the uses, such the fruits of these annual gatherings."

As I look over the topics of reports and papers in the programme before us, and recall the discussions which these topics have elicited at previous meetings, I am sensible of the varied points of view which our isolation from one another at home and the circle of our separate experiences have given us. It is an argument in itself for an occasional segregation. Nor must we expect that this social and mental contact is going to unify all our ways. It would be a pity if it did. Our national motto touches us as deeply as librarians as it does as patriots, for we are one in our diversities,—none the less united because each finds his own way the best. We need to be taught that there is a multiplicity of bests. The ideal rule or system does not imply bondage to an idea. As long as mental action is various and experience is different, that system is best which we best assimilate. Time and locality, and more particularly that element which it is the fashion to term our personal equation, establish variety in our ideals. The folly of dogmatism is one that these meetings make us the better to understand.

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Its first fruits is the great index, which properly associates with it the name of our brother of Chicago; and of the value of that first fruit I need not tell you. (Applause.) Important as it is, the principle which it has made manifest is more important still,—namely, that it is within our power as a body of librarians to create, in our combined efforts, just such a fund as Agassiz longed for. Further consideration of other schemes of a like import are, I perceive, set down for us on the programme.

We must still regret the failure of Congress to cancel the debt which it owes to good scholarship and the largest learning. The national library is still without adequate housing, and the prospect of Congressional attention is not encouraging. What Congress fails to do in its sphere, individuals and municipalities are not backward in accomplishing elsewhere. The Pratt library in Baltimore approaches completion; and a new building for the public library of Boston is assured by ample appropriations. These are conspicuous examples of the needs of our great municipal libraries being handsomely met. Chicago, too, I believe, is in a commotion that we may hope “presages some joyful news at hand.”

The new building of Columbia College, and of the library of the University of Michigan, almost ready for its dedication, and the planning of a new building to be erected by private munificence, fitly to hold the library of the University of Vermont, with its recent accession of the collection of the late George P. Marsh,—that accomplished scholar in more than one department,—are instances of the watchful interest bestowed upon what is more and more recognized as the central force of our college life, the college library.

There is no phase of our recent library management more striking and more suggestive than the growth of what may be called a practical bibliography. This science, long the sign of recondite scholarship, is shown to be adaptable to the wants of the less erudite. It is becoming more and more recognized as an indispensable help in every department of intellectual activity. There are many reasons for this change. It arises in part from a clearing of the perception that it is a waste of time for one to attempt to thread a subject by the first way which opens, when a full survey of the literature of it will point him out the better avenue. The student is otherwise in much the same position with the inventor who attempts the combination of mechanical movements to a given end, before he has examined the records of the patent office. The past year has seen some admirable helps in this respect in the little manuals which Mr. Leypoldt has published, and which indicate effectively the devoted labors of our brothers,
LIBRARIES AND READERS.

Chapters of suggestion and counsel on the subject of reading, the use of books and of libraries. By Wiliam E. Foster, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, and compiler of the "Monthly Reference Lists." 16mo., cloth, 50 cents.

Contents.—Some Hints on Right Reading; Correction of Aimless Reading; The Specializing of Reading, for General Readers; " Current Literature " and " Standard Literature," the Importance of the Adult Community; How may be Done at Home; How to Use a Library; Books, etc., on Reading.

" Full of good sense, begotten of zeal and experience. It should be placed in every school library." —Boston Advertiser.

"Should be in the hands of every one who wishes to make reading a means of culture as well as of entertainment. Not a few librarians can find in it suggestions which it followed will greatly inure to the benefit of the public they serve." —Literature.

"Mr. Foster's aim is to show how the aimless reader of the ordinary public library, the man or woman who "wants a book," but does not know what book, or even what sort of book, may make a lasting interest in books and the library. Here Mr. Foster speaks as one having authority, because in doing this very thing he has been most successful. His little book is to be recommended in the highest manner to the interested to improve the quality of their reading, or who desire to give aid and advice to others."—Critic.

"No one, with limited resources, has done more to turn the account of the collection under his charge, or shown greater activity and ingenuity in devising ways and means to stimulate reading, study, and research, and guide them in the proper direction. It is valuable as exhibiting phase after phase of his perception of the conditions under which public libraries are now used, and found to be of service, by widely differing classes of the community. They are all sound, practical, and suggestive, and will benefit parents, their elderly children, and the author's fellow-librarians about equally."—Nation.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

Papers selected by Samuel S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. 16mo., cloth, 50 cents.

Addresses and papers which have done much to convince teachers that they had in their grasp the secret of making a large use of libraries; and giving accounts of successful experiments made in different places, by librarians and teachers, in bringing about a use of libraries which has proved valuable to schools.

Contents.—The Public Library and the Public Schools, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.; The Relation of the Public Library to the Schools, by Samuel S. Green; Libraries as Educational Institutions, by Samuel S. Green; The Public Library as an Auxiliary to the Public Schools, by Robert C. Metcalf; The Relation of Libraries to the School System, by William E. Foster; A Plan of Systematic Training in Reading at School, by William E. Foster.

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F. LEYPOLDT, Publisher, New York.

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"Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford, has long been known to all who are interested in making the public library the ally of the public schools, as one of the most successful of modern librarians of the American school... A book which it is difficult to praise too highly."—Critic.

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"A little manual long needed, and one that will be heartily welcomed by parents who recognize the importance of carefully supervising their children's reading, but are often confused and at a loss on account of the multitude of works for the young now published, of every conceivable degree of merit and demerit. A classified list of good books is made, as far as possible, according to the age and sex to which they are best suited. The list is prefaced by hints as to how children should be taught the right use of books, a note on good reading in English and American history for children, and a 'symposium' on children's books, containing interesting extracts from many sources. Miss Hewins has charge of the department 'Literature for the Young' in the Library Journal, is librarian of the Hartford Library, and may safely be accepted as an authority and guide by parents and buyers of children's books."—Good Literature.

F. LEYPOLDT, Publisher, New York.

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"The two volumes, 1871-82, of the Providence Library's Monthly Reference Lists... are a welcome addition to the endless variety of indexes. They can be used in connection with any good public or private library."—The Nation, January 18, 1883.

"Most thoroughly and carefully selected, embracing a wide range from the best German authorities to the latest articles in current literature."—New England Journal of Education, April 21, 1883.

"A very teacher with advanced pupils, desirous of training students in habits of investigation, could scarcely do better than supply these lists as texts for composition."—Springfield Daily Republican, April 22, 1881.

"... The most noticeable and perhaps the most valuable feature of Mr. Foster's reference lists is the topical subdivision of the main subject. For a student or teacher, the structural bibliography is much more valuable and suggestive than a long list of authorities, which, in some cases, would be hardly better than a catalogue."—Herbert E. Adams, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in the N. E. Hist. and Geneal. Register, Jan., 1889.
The Publishers' Weekly.

THE AMERICAN BOOK-TRADE JOURNAL.

F. LEYPOLDT, Editor.

The Publishers' Weekly, established in 1872, with which was incorporated the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular (established in 1852), by purchase from Mr. George W. Childs, is recognized as the independent representative of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States.

The central feature of the paper, that makes it an indispensable aid to the trade, to libraries, and to literary people, is its Bibliographical Department. Every possible facility of reference is afforded by a combination of methods which records the books, by the week, the month, the season, and the year, under the author, the publisher, the title, the subject, and the class. It is acknowledged that no other journal, at home or abroad, supplies as practical and satisfactory a record of the publications of its country.

The bibliographical department includes:

1. A "Weekly Record" of all new American publications and reprints, giving their full titles (according to the rules of the American Library Association), with place and date of publication, publisher's name, size, number of pages, and price; and also descriptive notes of books received. This first and practically the official record is arranged alphabetically by the authors or titles, and for ready reference is placed in the same accessible position in each number.
2. A weekly "Order List," being brief-title entries, with prices, of the "Weekly Record," arranged alphabetically by the publishers. The object of this list is to present at a glance the simultaneous issues of certain publishers, and to save time in the making up of orders.
3. A monthly "Index to the Weekly Record," being short-title entries, with the publisher's name and the size and price, arranged alphabetically by the authors, with references from the titles or catchwords, and from the subjects. With each entry is given also the number of the "Weekly Record" containing the full-title entry and note.
4. A monthly "Class Synopsis," grouping the works of the month under such heads as Biography, Description, Education, Fiction, Fine Arts, History, Law, Literature, Medical Science, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Poetry and the Drama, Political and Social Science, Theology and Religion, etc.
5. A semi-annual classified list of Forthcoming Publications, given in the Spring and Fall Announcement numbers, in which also the announced books are more fully described under the name of the publishers, arranged alphabetically.
6. An annual Index to the books of the year, advertised by the more prominent publishers in the so-called Annual Summary Number, which generally is published in the last week of January. In this number is also given a classified summary of the more prominent publications of the year.
7. Regular Lists of the Season, published as follows: A complete priced catalogue of Educational Books, in July; a priced list of the Holiday Books and prominent Juvenile Books of the year, in November; a supplementary list of new Educational Books, in February; a list of Guide and Summer Books, in May.
10. Special Bibliographies. The timely bibliography, now in course of publication, is "Literary Property;" a catalogue of books and authors relating to literary property (copyright, international copyright, and kindred subjects), by Thorvald Solberg.

The Literary Department includes comprehensive intelligence as to books forthcoming and publishing movements, at home and abroad, gathered with the aid of representatives in other cities; editorial discussions on book and trade subjects, as copyright, postal questions, book production and manufacture, etc.; original contributions and representative extracts on like topics; topical "cues" or references to bibliographical sources or courses of reading and study; journalistic notes; business notes; literary and trade notes, etc.

The Advertising Department is by no means a subordinate feature in a journal chiefly devoted to books. In the Publishers' Weekly, indeed, it is so representative of the publishing enterprises of the day that it becomes an essential supplement to the other departments.

A minor but practical and convenient feature is the "Books Wanted" column, giving subscribers the privilege of a free insertion of five lines in each issue.

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Men now living may remember the beginning of what may be called the missionary career of libraries. It may be said to have begun in this country in the foundation of social, apprentices', and mercantile libraries. There was indeed a start as long ago as Benjamin Franklin founded the Philadelphia library, still doing its good work to-day; but nothing like general interest was taken in the movement till the second quarter of the present century.

Thereupon followed, in due time, what we now understand by the free library system, which, without any concert of action, also began in England about the same time; but with us it moved more rapidly, and even here it is confined for the most part to narrow geographical limits.

At about even date with this development in its earlier stages, a question of library purpose was brought to an issue in New York. Mr. Astor had left what was, in those days, a very large endowment for a library. He had not himself been disposed to that form of munificence, and had rather preferred to signify his regard for his adopted country in a huge monument to Washington; but Dr. Cogswell, who was his adviser, prevailed upon him to endow a library. The question to be decided was, whether that library should assist in the education of the people directly or indirectly, and this was a proposition on the decision of which there was no doubt in Dr. Cogswell's mind. He held some views regarding the public relations of libraries which were proper, and some which time has not justified. He argued that for the diffusion of knowledge the initiative might well be left to the people, who knew how to take care of themselves. In that he was right. He also expressed his confidence that a free public library could not be maintained and protected in a large city. In this he was wrong; as the experiment tried in Boston and elsewhere has shown. With such views there was of course but one scheme for a library which he could accept, and so he made his argument thus: "There is no way so effectual to diffuse knowledge through a community as by elevating the standard and creating the greatest possible number of highly educated men: They become (he says) the living teachers, diffusing and disseminating knowledge much more widely and judiciously than is ever done by books."

One hardly wishes to quarrel with such a conclusion, for, in some respects, it is a prudent one; but in other respects it is a survival of a feeling which has its tap-root in the cloudy past.

The truth is, no exclusive or vicarious system of library nourishment is sufficient. The student certainly needs the incitement of the personal contact of the teacher. The librarian in his office sees the effect he can have upon those who seek his counsel. Mr. Poole, in his occasional and friendly talks to his constituents at Chicago, and the same sort of work which has been done at the public library at Melbourne for some years, and which, under many different phases, is the mission of many other librarians, is certainly giving a new power to librarianship. But for all this the reader needs the personal contact of the books themselves quite as much. The two schemes are fitly reciprocal, as we are every day showing at Cambridge, and are by no means alone in doing so.

The issue which Dr. Cogswell sought to make (and as he seemed to think in the interests of scholarship) was an Old-World issue, which had always, among old civilization, been decided one way.

The argument was simply an excuse — the traditionary excuse — of a habit which had been accustomed to regard libraries simply as book-piles whence writers and scholars could replenish their intellectual fires, and not as agencies for the making of books useful to the many. The idea of the missionary character of a library has a certain repulsiveness in the minds of those who have had charge of the great libraries of Europe up to a very recent period, for the break of a dawn has hardly yet mellowed into a universal light. In this venerable estimate libraries are institutions to be sought by those who have a definite search, and they do not stand, as they ought, for allurements and invitations. It is something that American librarians may well take a pride in, that they have signalized themselves as leaders in this new and healthy cause.
CATALOGUING.

YEARLY REPORT BY S. B. NOYES, LIBRARIAN OF THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

A LIBRARY without a catalogue," says Thomas Carlyle, "is the most strange conceivable object; the worst catalogue that was ever drawn up by the hand of man is preferable to no catalogue at all." If we are not all of us prepared to go quite so far as this, we can, at least, admit that a library is comparatively useless without a proper equipment of good catalogues; and I think that we are all glad to know that Carlyle's other dictum—that the British Museum ought to print catalogues that the literary man can take home with him—is now in process of realization. It is authoritatively stated that the growing physical difficulties attendant on the use of two or three thousand elephant folio volumes of the catalogue led to the final decision to print it. This may have been a sufficient reason, but it may well be doubted if it was the sole or even the controlling motive, when we recollect that even as late as the International Library Conference in London, in 1877, Mr. John Winter Jones, then the principal librarian, summed up the objections to printing a catalogue—apart from the question of expense, and the small probability that the outlay would ever be repaid—as resting upon the impossibility of keeping the catalogue on a level with the actual state of the library, adding that this objection did not apply to printing catalogues of special classes of books where the collection in the library may be nearly complete, or the additions few and slow of acquisition, as in the case of Hebrew, Chinese, and Sanscrit books, and collections of mss. Nevertheless, numerous detached sections of the main alphabet of authors, each embracing from one to two hundred pages, have already been printed; among the most recently issued being those devoted to Byron and to Virgil. The section devoted to Swedenborg literature is, I am informed, already out of print as an extra issue. It is to be regretted that in the cross-references to the main alphabet the place of publication (or its initial), as well as the date and size, is not given, thus giving such entries a certain completeness. The accessions of new books are also being printed. Mr. Axon states that it is hoped that in the course of forty years the printed will have entirely superseded the written entries, and proposes that the present generation of scholars and readers apply a gentle pressure to the Treasury, and try to persuade the authorities that a catalogue of the national library is worth as much as an iron-clad, and should be printed at once, even if it does involve an expenditure of £100,000. If the Treasury can give the Trustees of the Library £80,000 in one sum for the purchase of one private collection of materials for history, surely a catalogue of the library in its existing state has at least as pressing claims for recognition. The accession lists, it is reported, are being stereotyped, and will thus be of use in any future issue of the general or of special catalogues. Special catalogues of mss. with photographic fac-similes of papyri and volumes of a date earlier than the close of the 9th century are promised.

It is reported that the 723 volumes of the catalogue of the Bodleian Library are being paged, and an officer will be employed for some years to come in revising all headings and titles, and indexing all extensive articles.

In the Monthly notes of the Association of the United Kingdom there is a notice of vol. 2 of the "Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, with indexes of authors and subjects. By Benjamin Vincent, librarian." To quote from the "Monthly notes," it is compiled upon the plan of the former volume, with the same loose transcription of titles, and the same elaborately unscientific classification. It includes additions to the library between 1857 and 1882, and numbers about 400 pages.

Part 2, M–Z, of the supplement to the Cata-
logue of the Society of writers to H. M. Signet in Scotland makes a volume of more than 600 pages.

The *Library Journal* briefly notices the elaborate catalogue of the Aargauische Kantonsbibliothek, vol. 1—Archaeology, Art, History, Geography, and Ethnography. Aarau, 1881; 1,000 pages, l. 8p.

Volume 3, Chol-Dz., of Dr. Billings' monumental catalogue of the Library of the U.S. Surgeon-General's office has appeared during the year. It embraces about 46,000 entries, inclusive of articles in periodicals. About 4,335 portraits are also indexed.

In this country the catalogue work of the past year has been signalized by the completion of the first volume of the admirable catalogue of the valuable library of the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, as was the work of last year by the completion of the last volume of the equally admirable and valuable catalogue of the Boston Athenaeum. The Peabody Institute catalogue promises to be of equal extent with that of its older brother. The library, as catalogued, numbers 80,000 volumes; the number of references in vol. 1, as given in the preface, is 61,184, which would give over 300,000 for the completed work; varying not much, I believe, from the number recorded in the Athenaeum catalogue. It is likewise a fine example of beautiful and correct typography. The page is about the size of that of the Athenaeum catalogue. Par nobile fratri! the two should stand on the same shelf in every library that shall be fortunate enough to possess them.

Periodicals, the publications of the learned societies (except their scientific divisions), and historical, antiquarian, and other miscellaneous collections are all indexed, and the references distributed under their respective heads; the number of pages in each article being given, the volume and the page, with author's name when known, and, if a periodical, the year in which it was printed.

The contents of collective works are alphabetized under the most distinct word of their specific parts, and, to use a printer's term, are *run in*, thus saving much room; though the practice is open to the objection of interfering with the bibliographical description of the work, volume by volume. As respects analysis, I notice under the head *Burial*, references to articles contained in *Archaeologia*; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay; Gronovius, Thesaurus Gr. *Antiq.*; Institute de France, Acad. inscript. Mémoires; Brussels Acad., Nouvelles mém.; and numerous other periodicals. Under Calendar we find 6 principal entries occupying 13 lines, while 70 analytical entries, each of from 1 to 200 pages in length, occupy 147 lines. In respect to *title* entries, one may perhaps justly complain that there are too many of them. Under *Chemical analysis* I find 4 title-entries of books, which are given again under *Chemistry*, along with others upon the same subject. A one-line cross-reference to Chemistry would have been better. Such title entries as "Classified mercantile directory for New York and Brooklyn. Disturnell (J.)." "Celebration by the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, Dec. 21, 1870," are not infrequently met with, entered under the first word of the title. The fault is simply one of surplusage; but when such titles as I have instanced are numerous they are very much in the way, besides continually educating the public to most inaccurate and careless habits of inquiry. To parody Spenser's lines we may say to the cataloguer:

"Be full, be full, and everywhere be full,—be not too full."

One feature of this catalogue, and of Dr. Billings' *Medical Index Catalogue,* seems to be well deserving of imitation in similar works. I mean the repetition in the same bold-faced type of the words indicating the class-heading before each subordinate heading, the latter being printed in Italic, so that the eye by running down the column can quickly take in the extent of subdivision, and strike the one wanted, *e.g.*, Architecture: *Brick, Stone, etc.*; Architecture: Building; Architecture: Cottages; Architecture: Decoration; Architecture: *Dictionaries, etc.*, the subordinate subdivisions being arranged in alphabetical order.

Mr. Morison, provost and chief librarian, states in his preface that the catalogue is constructed on the idea—in my opinion the correct one—that the best possible catalogue is that which makes known to the average reader the
If the inquirer be a specialist in the proper sense of the word, he will be glad to learn that all the allied portions of his department are grouped together. If he is not a specialist he will be equally glad to find subjects and topics whose names would not readily have occurred to him, arranged in a simple alphabetical order under a more general and familiar class-heading.

It seems to me a somewhat anomalous state of things that gentlemen who have displayed the utmost ingenuity in devising most elaborate and excellent systems for classifying books upon the shelves should nevertheless be content to have the *disjecta membra* of that classification scattered throughout four or five thousand pages of a printed catalogue.

I cannot admit that the average reader will find the system of specific subject entries altogether simple and intelligible when I observe striking instances of variation in two such representative catalogues as those of the Boston Athenaeum Library, and the Peabody Institute. Let me note a few of them. In the Athenæum catalogue American biography is a subdivision of America; in the Baltimore catalogue it is an independent heading. In the first volume of the Baltimore catalogue (letter A) I find such independent headings as American ballads, American biography (collective works), American fiction (class-list), American literature (collective works), American poetry (class-list); all of which are to be looked for in the 5th vol. of Athenæum catalogue under U. Ana and Anecdotes are distinct headings in the latter catalogue; in the former they are consolidated. Under American colonies in the Athenæum catalogue there are 5 cross-references to ultimate sources of information; in the Peabody Institute catalogue only one title entry. Under Anatomy in the former catalogue there are fifty cross-references to independent related headings including one to Comparative Anatomy; in the latter there are but 5 cross-references, and Comparative Anatomy is a subdivision of Anatomy. On the other hand Histology is a subdivision of Anatomy in the former catalogue; an independent heading in the latter. Works on the bones are placed under Bones in the former catalogue; under Osteology in the
latter. In the former catalogue are such subject headings as Ancient art, Ancient geography, Ancient history; in the latter (the Baltimore) catalogue there are 2 title entries under Ancient art; but no cross-references, and under Ancient geography and Ancient history, there are cross-references only to Geography and History. In the Athenæum catalogue not more than 10 title entries are found with the initial word Ancient; in the Baltimore catalogue there are more than 70, among which, curiously enough, does not appear Ancient classics for English readers, which is entered in full elsewhere under the editor’s name. In the Boston catalogue there is no title entry beginning with Anecdotes; in the Baltimore catalogue there are 16. In the one a cross-reference leads from Animal chemistry and Animals to Zoology; in the other we have two title entries under Animal chemistry, but Animals and Animal heat are independent headings. In the one there are 17 entries under Annual registers, in the other, only one. Apocryphal gospels is an independent heading in the one, in the other a subdivision of Bible. In the one “Arabia and Arabs” covers the sub-headings Art, Description, History and Antiquities, Language, Literature and Science; in the other we find “Arabia” covers the sub-headings History, Law, Numismatics, Religion, Science, Weights and Measures; but afterwards we meet with Arabian antiquities of Spain, Arabic inscriptions — see Inscriptions, Arabian language, Arabic literature, Arabic poetry, Arabic proverbs. In the one we have no such subdivisions of Architecture as Cottages — Decoration — Ecclesiastical — Materials — Mediaeval — Military — School-houses, or American — Anglo-Saxon — Byzantine — Gothic — Grecian — Norman — Romanesque, for which we must search other letters of the alphabet. In the one there is, under Art, a cross-reference to Arts, Fine; in the other there is no cross-reference from Art to Arts, Fine, though there are tenfold the number of title entries; but under Arts, Fine, we find a cross-reference to Fine Arts. In the one works on design are placed under Design; in the other, under Arts of design. I could go on indefinitely with similar illustrations, but I think I have already demonstrated that neither the average reader nor the special student is sure of finding what he is in search of under identical headings in any two special-subject dictionary catalogues.

The Fall River Public Library catalogue has been very favorably and fully noticed in the Library Journal, v. 8, p. 80. It gives the contents of collective works, essays, etc., is largely analytical, and numerous notes of a discursive character help to direct the reader in his choice of books, or to open up sources of information. In its treatment of certain departments of science and literature it more nearly resembles the Brooklyn Library catalogue than any other I have met with, excepting that of the Cleveland Public Library reference department. Authors, titles, subjects, and classes are included in one general alphabet. Under Astronomy and Meteorology is gathered the entire literature of the subjects. Fine arts has some twelve subdivisions, but relegates various art topics to the general alphabet for reasons not obvious. The union of Natural Science and Natural Philosophy as a subject heading — Zoology forming a separate heading — does not appear to me so happy as the general treatment of subject matters, and, by a curious disruption, two-thirds of Devotional Theology are found under Devotional; the other third forming a subdivision of Theology. Collective Biography, Drama, and Fiction form complete class-lists. In the endeavor to please everybody the entries in the class-lists of Drama and Fiction have also been distributed throughout the alphabet, — a singular bit of liberality on the part of the library, as it adds a hundred pages to the book. Encyclopaedias and Cyclopaedias are distinct headings. Both in this and the Indianapolis Public Library catalogue the heading “Dictionaries” has numerous subdivisions. The catalogue as a whole makes a handsome octavo volume of about 950 pages, printed in double columns on an excellent grade of paper.

Mr. Vinton’s subject-catalogue of the Library of Princeton, everywhere bears the marks of his scholarly and painstaking qualities. It is not a classed catalogue, but I think it shows a marked tendency to broader groupings, than older types of the dictionary catalogue. Archi-
tecture, for example, includes such sub-headings as France, Germany, Great Britain, Hindo-
stan, Italy. Under Ballads are such divisions as Danish, English, French, German, etc.,
quite an advance in the right direction. Biography also has subdivisions of countries. Drama
includes subdivisions by national distinctions. Essays is a class-heading. I
note under Language such subdivisions as African, Celtic, Classic, Indian, Indo-germanic, Semitic; but all other special languages are distributed through the alphabet, under the qualifying adjective. Under Law, Admiralty
is a subdivision, but we must look for Evidence, and other legal subjects in their respective places in the general alphabet. Medicine
has cross-references for all subdivisions. Like the Peabody Institute catalogue varieties of
language and literature are sometimes placed under the country, sometimes under the qualifying adjective. Such inconsistencies are
common, but the directions for the reader are everywhere abundant, and the system of cross-
references is very complete. It is a matter for regret that the references to parts of books refer the
reader to the shelf-number of the book, instead of the book itself, a custom inherited from the
Boston Public Library, Bates Hall Index. The work will number when completed about 700
pages, octavo, double columns.

At Professor Young's instance, Mr. Vinton
has printed in a pamphlet by itself a complete
class-list of the astronomical portion of the library, including a number of tributary subjects
that will form independent headings in the main subject-catalogue, and presenting an excellent illustration of what has been attempted in the Brooklyn Library catalogue.

Mr. S. S. Green, librarian of the Worcester Free Library, is printing a catalogue of the circulating portion only of his library. It
includes authors, titles, and special subjects; gives contents and analysis of polygraphic works; omits imprints, but records titles with considerable fulness. Will make about 1,000 one-column pages, octavo. A feature peculiar
to this catalogue is the printing in large (or brevier) type the first title, whether under the
name of author, or under the subject-heading, and the remaining titles in a smaller (or non-
pareil) type. Simple title entries are always printed in the larger type. The execution of
the work, which is intelligent and painstaking, is credited to Miss Earle, the head of the cataloguing department of the library.

Mr. Linderfelt, of the Milwaukee Public Library, has printed a systematic classed catalogue (112 octavo pages, double column) of the
German portion of his library, with fourteen principal class-lists. Romances and novels
(authors and titles) and plays (authors and titles) form sections of the class literature.
The work is very well done, and a catalogue of the English portion of the library, constructed
with the same scientific thoroughness, with such modifications as its intended use by
English readers might suggest, would seem to be the next thing in order for Mr. Linderfelt to undertake.

Mr. J. L. Beardsley, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has completed the printing
of a subject-catalogue of the books in the reference department only of his library, alphabeti-
cally arranged. It embraces about 10,000 volumes; 136 pages royal octavo, double columns. The classification is in some measure
based upon that of the Brooklyn Library catalogue. Both general works and special
topics are included under such class-headings as "Agriculture and Horticulture;" "Amuse-
ments, Games, etc.;" Architecture; Arts (use-
ful) and Manufactures; Astronomy; biblical, religious and ecclesiastical Literature; Bibliog-
raphy; Biography (collective and individual); Language, etc. etc. Countries do not form a
class-list, as in the Brooklyn catalogue, but are in their alphabetical place in the general alpha-et. I was surprised not to find any index of special subjects, as in the class lists of Mr. Dewey's catalogues and those of the Chicago
Public Library. Mr. Beardsley is of opinion that one might be of use, though, as experience
has proved, not essential to the every-day use of the catalogue by the public.

The first portion of a catalogue of the Indian-
apolis Public Library, letters A to C, has been
completed by the librarian, Mr. Tyler. It is
made on the usual special subject dictionary
plan. Cross-references are well cared for, and
many works are analyzed. A very commendi-
able feature in the direction of intelligent economy is the occasional reference to other catalogues for the contents of extensive collective works. Synonymous subject-headings are generally consolidated.

The Catalogue of the Harris Institute, of Woonsocket, R.I., is a very suggestive work, as indeed might be predicated of anything from Mr. Dewey. It is made on his well-known numero-quadrilateral scheme. I am heartily in accord with Mr. Dewey in his preference for broad classification, but find it difficult to stretch all the innumerable and minute subjects of research upon the procrustean bed of ten general classes. It is highly important that every cataloguer should have firmly grasped some general scheme of classification; but ten classes are, in my opinion, too few. It seems to me also preferable to consolidate in one alphabet the author, title, and classed portions of the catalogue. Is the numerical arrangement of classes indispensable to this system in a printed catalogue?

Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, has printed his "First Supplement" to the "Finding-List" of 1880. Like that, it is an arrangement of authors and titles in one alphabet. Biographies, however, are arranged under their subjects. No imprints are given. An interesting feature of the "Finding-List" is the "Index to Pseudonyms," which fills pp. 53 to 61.

Catalogues of English fiction have been issued by the Peoria Public Library and the Cleveland Public Library.

Dr. Hones, of the New York State Library, has published, during the year, the "First Supplement to the Subject-index of the General Library, 1872-1882." It is an octavo, numbering 420 pages, and is an excellent catalogue of short titles entered, for the most part, under the special subject, with cross-references to related headings. Analysis of contents and classification has been carried very much further than in the main Subject-index, printed in 1872, and many subject-references are given to books previously in the library which treated of subjects not indicated upon their title-pages. It is of much value, especially for historical references.

Mr. Perkins, of the San Francisco Free Public Library, has printed a short title-catalogue, including author's names, titles, and subjects of books in English (not including fiction and juveniles) added since November, 1880. In addition there are complete class-lists of English novels in the library (authors and titles), and juvenile books (authors and titles), and (by authors) of all the books in the library in German, French, Spanish, Swedish, Latin, and other languages. In octavo, double columns, 341 pages.

The Boston Public Library has issued a catalogue of books in the South End Branch Library, and the cataloguing of the Barton Library is nearly completed. The Bulletins of the Boston Public Library, Harvard University Library, Cornell University, continue to contribute valuable additions to our store of special bibliography. The annotated book-lists of the Boston Athenzeum Library, and the Buffalo, Worcester, Milwaukee, and various other libraries, are useful and popular guides for the general reader.

There has been a new issue, with additions of the popular "Finding-Lists" of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Poole expects shortly to print a new and consolidated edition. The "Finding-Lists" are short-title class-lists of the main departments, printed with primary reference to economy, and are not to be confounded with the general unprinted catalogue of the library. Nothing can be more unlike the ordinary "author, title, and characteristic word" type of dictionary catalogue than this. Perhaps at some future time Mr. Poole may give us a useful combination of the two methods.

The catalogue of the East Hampton Public Library Association numbers 218 pages, octavo, one column, very neatly and correctly printed. Its method is substantially that of the catalogue of the Library of the Linonian Society, Yale College, printed in New Haven, in 1846. Works are catalogued under the name of the author, under the characteristic word of the title, and, in the case of novels, under the first word of the title not an article. No notes, nor analysis, nor cross-references. One column and imprints. I suppose it is the fault of the
system that "Wonders of the Deep" does not appear under "Ocean" or "Sea."

Miss Harriet H. Ames' Catalogue of the Ames Free Library, at North Easton, Mass., is a very handsome single-line volume of 883 pages, octavo. It is a very perfect specimen of the special subject type of dictionary catalogue, including authors, titles, and subjects. Cross-references are very fully supplied, the contents of collective works are analyzed, and paper, print, and proof-reading are of the best.

The First Supplement of the Catalogue of the Winchester Town Library, prepared by Mr. C. A. Cutter, includes a subject-index to the original catalogue as well as to itself. The classification of this catalogue has original features, and is worthy of careful study.

In the field of special bibliography the place of honor should be given to two bibliographies of Petrarchan and Dantean literature, respectively, by Professor Willard Fiske, until recently librarian of Cornell University, and Julius Petzholdt, the eminent bibliographer. The title of Professor Fiske's bibliography is "A catalogue of Petrarch Books." Ithaca, N.Y., 1882, 67 pages quarto. Full titles, collations, and bibliographical notes. Printed by the University press, of Ithaca. Edition 160 copies (80 on Whatman paper, 80 on American tinted paper). The work is well described in the Library Journal, as a credit to American bibliography, and fitted to remove the reproach sometimes made of a want of "antiquarian" interest in our work. The title of Dr. Petzholdt's work is "Catalogus Bibliothecae Dantiae Dresdensis. Edidit Julius Petzholdt," Lipsæ, 1882. 8vo.

On the whole, the conviction seems to be increasing and deepening that libraries, if they are to fill their full measure of usefulness, must make their treasures accessible to the public. For if books are worth storing and preserving, with all the incidental expense of library maintenance, is it not worth while to put a mere fraction of their whole cost into such a record of them as shall be permanently useful? or shall the great library be permitted to drift further and further from the standard of ideal usefulness.

A MODERN PROTEUS.

BY JAMES L. WHITNEY, PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PROTEUS, the story goes, could assume many shapes to escape the interviewer. His many sons and daughters, no doubt, inherited his propensities and passed them on to succeeding generations. When members of the family first came to America is not clearly ascertained. Perhaps with the great navigator, whom they may have granted to be new Colombo, and again Colon, or Columbus, and to lie buried at the same time in two different places, for a perplexity to the archæologist. However that may be, here they have been found in increasing numbers ever since, assuming forms corporeal and incorporeal, as multiform and elusive as their great original.

According to all accounts, Proteus must have been a most exasperating person, and, certainly, his descendants have proved, like him, a perplexity and a plague. That they should be such to the rest of mankind is not surprising; for, like the dwellers in Plato's Cave, they are, for the most part, satisfied with the shadow, ignorant or indifferent if there be a reality beside. But that the librarian, whose eye is single and whose calling apart, should find his way hedged in, is hard to understand. To him everything is supposed to be simple and within grasp,—an author, for example, an author (surname and Christian name), and a title a title,—these only, and no more.

Those of us, however, who spend our days in the pursuit of pseudonyms, come at last to feel that everything is but a shadow, of which a
corresponding substance must be, far or near, to find; that nothing comes in single shape, and nothing is what it appears upon the surface.

Of pseudonyms, however, although Proteus may well have been the father of the race, it is not my intention here to speak. If they come as shadows, they may, to-day at least, so depart.

Strange to say, the foes which baffle the librarian are often of his own household, and among his closest friends, even the books entrusted to his charge. And, although Richard de Bury tells him that, "If, investigating, you interrogate them they conceal nothing," as he reads their titles and turns over their pages he has a suspicion that all is not honest about them, and that they are but the shadows of something he has seen before; and, going to the shelves, he finds often that under other titles they have for years, it may be, already done service.

And this is the modern Proteus to whom I invite your attention. Let us all join hands and form a ring, and see if he escape us this time.

I remember reading, some time ago, a letter in the *Evening Post*, of New York, from Mr. Brentano, the bookseller, in which he complained of the annoyance and loss to which he and others had been subjected by publishers giving to a book more than one title. I had already detected such cases, and since that time have watched somewhat closely for them. It may be worth the while to give here a few examples, that they may serve to put librarians, and especially those forming new libraries, on their guard, and may perhaps induce publishers to give a more careful attention to the subject.

Although Mr. Brentano calls this practice a "modern fraud" of the publisher, and others have denounced it equally unprincipally, it is to be borne in mind that these double publications often occur through thoughtlessness rather than from any cunningly devised scheme of wrong. Cases are frequent, indeed, which would seem, to all intents and purposes, to be fraud; as where a publisher, obtaining the stereotype plates of a book which has had its day, removes the certificate of copyright, and, making other changes to conceal its identity, gives it a new title and a new lease of life. Often, however, it would seem to be the result of inadvertence, the publisher, for instance, not realizing that, when he gives to a book a title to his mind more agreeable or appropriate than its original one, any harm can come of it. With the best of motives, however, he may well consider whether the gain resultant can compensate for the loss and confusion which are likely to arise. If it be added that changes in the titles of books are rarely improvements, the argument is still stronger against them. The title given, it may be said, has in many cases been adopted by the author himself, because it is a key to the character of the book, or may point its moral, or be suggested by some of its incidents. For good and sufficient reasons he has chosen it, and why should it be changed without cause? For like reasons, in translations of foreign books, the title should reproduce the original one as closely as possible. This is often not the case, and the title is generally weakened by the change. Apart from the question of truthfulness, what gain, for example, can there be in rendering Victor Hugo's "L'homme qui rit" as "By order of the king"? Or, take the case of Du Boisgobey's "La main coupée," that is, "The severed hand,"—so called from a sensational incident at the opening of the story,—why make the title read "The lost casket"? By such changes the reader is often hopelessly confused as to what an author may or may not have written. To connect, for example, some of the American translations of Dumas from their titles, and, for that matter, from anything to be found in the text, with their originals, is a difficult, not to say an impossible, undertaking.

Sometimes a change of title seems to be unavoidable. George MacDonald, having given to a book of miscellaneous matter the title "Orts," after it had been printed and too late for a change, was horrified to find in the dictionary that one meaning of the word is "Worthless leavings, or refuse." Here one could hardly blame the American publisher for choosing another title; or even the publisher of Charles Dudley Warner's "Mummies and Moslems," the title of which, apparently, being found gloomy and forbidding, gave place in a second edition to one more agreeable.
The author, or the publisher, occasionally frankly announces in the preface, as did "H. A. Page," of his "Vers de société," that the present issue is a new edition of a book already published under another name; and some reason is given for the change, as, in this case, that the new title is "more distinctive."

New titles are often mere rearrangements of old ones, as in J. Drew Gay's "From Pall Mall to the Punjaub; or, with the Prince in India," which, when reprinted, read "The Prince of Wales in India; or, from Pall Mall to the Punjaub." Here the identity of the two would at once be detected but for the fact that the first half of a title is all that is usually found in publishers' announcements and in catalogues. When the original title is repeated as a part of the new one it is often so concealed that its detection is difficult. In John Habberton's "Just one day," which became, with a change of publishers, "Mrs. Mayburn's twins; with her trials in the morning, afternoon and evening of just one day"; or in Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh's story "Kilcorran," which, in the American edition, is enlarged to "Lil, fair, fair, with golden hair; or Kilcorran," it is too much to ask of the librarian to know at sight that they are the same. His time is too valuable to be wasted on such small game. Besides he cannot allow himself to look with suspicion upon the title of every new book, or sink the office of librarian in that of a detective. He must take the advertisements of publishers at their face value, and regard them as what they claim to be,—the announcements of "new books" and not of mere réchauffés.

Changes of title are at times so transparent as to deceive no one, as in the case of Dr. Nichols's "From whence, what, where?" which became in a later edition less mysterious and redundant as "Whence, what, where? A view of the origin, nature, and destiny of man"; and Aldrich's "Story of a bad boy," which the English publisher's announcement softened by adding, "Not a very bad boy."

In all these cases, innocent or otherwise, with the exception of the last mentioned, and in others of a different kind, which might be added, the publisher and the author are the only ones to reap pecuniary gain. To the reader, the bookseller, and the librarian there is often a loss of money as well as of temper. The reader, as Mr. Brentano says, returns his book as already read under another title to the bookseller, who, conscious that his customer looks upon him as stupid or a cheat, adds it to his stock, already, it may be, superfluous from his double purchase. The library and its patrons are the greatest sufferers, being impossible to sell a book without loss after it has once been labelled and sent out, and it may become necessary to go without some needed book, which might otherwise have been purchased.

In large public libraries and in circulating libraries, so called, which buy several copies of a new book, the loss is sometimes no slight one. We can all remember when the Jules Verne fever was at its height, how translation followed translation in quick succession, each with a title more appetizing than its predecessor, and how each story as it appeared was served up in threecent volumes in endless repetitions and combinations. It was no pleasure to call to mind the money spent at that time for duplicates, or to witness the wrecks which strewed our shelves after the Vernal equinox had passed.

I ask your attention while I mention some of the books, for the most part of recent issue, which, although under two or more titles, are believed to be wholly or essentially the same.1 These titles, gathered as chance has brought them, might be indefinitely increased. Enough has been given to serve to call attention to a practice which is believed to be disastrous to good morals and to good letters.

An examination of the several hundred titles here printed will show how greatly the custom of giving new titles to old books has increased of late, and how pressing is the need of a reform.

1 I wish to make an acknowledgment to Mr. Frank C. Blaisdell, of the Boston Public Library, and to others of my associates, for aid rendered in the preparation of this list. I am under great obligation to others, especially to Mr. William F. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, to Mr. John Edmands, of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, to Mr. David Hutchison, of the Library of Congress, to Messrs. Treibner and co., of London, and to Mr. Emery Cleaves, of Boston. The work of collecting and examining these books in this country and abroad has been a very laborious one, and it has not contributed to the peace of mind of those who have had to do with it.
BOOKS, FOR THE MOST PART OF RECENT ISSUE, WHICH, ALTHOUGH UNDER TWO OR MORE TITLES, ARE BELIEVED TO BE WHOLLY OR ESSENTIALLY THE SAME.

ABBOTT, Lyman. "Laicus; or, the experiences of a layman in a country parish." N. Y., Dodd and Mead, 1872. — 2d edition, same publishers, 1873, entitled "A layman's story; or, the experiences of John Laicus and his wife in a country parish."


The American translation is entitled "Germanie," Boston, Tilton, 1860, which is the title of the original.


The larger part of this work is to be found in "A hand-book in outline of the political history of England to 1881, chronologically arranged," by the same authors and publishers, 1882.


Printed from the same plates as "Wilton of Cuthberts; a tale of under-graduate life thirty years ago." London, Griffith and Farran, 1878.


"Originally issued under the title of 'The sunshine of domestic life,' and passed through several editions."—Preface.


ALCOTT, W: Alexander.

Two medical books by this author, of which many editions were published in Boston in 1855 and 1856, by John P. Jewett and co., were united by another publisher in 1888, with a title differing from either. Dr. Alcott, who died in 1839, nine years before, appears to have returned to this sphere to sign the preface "The author, Boston, 1868."


ALDEN, Isabella Mayo. (Pansy.) Obeying the call. Glasgow, J. S. Marr and sons, 1878. The same, with trifling variations, as "The Chautauqua girls at home." Boston, D. Lothrop [1877].


ALL for him. By * * * * ? N. Y., G. W. Carleton and co., 1877. — Sweetheart and wife. Same pubs., 1882. — D. H.


AUERBACH, Berthold. Barfusslele. Has been translated in various editions, as "The bare-footed maiden," and "The little barefoot."


Another translation is entitled "Villa on the Rhine." N. Y., Leypoldt and Holt, copyright, 1869. The original is entitled "Das Landhaus am Rhein."


AZEGLIO, Massimo. [Giuseppe Maria Girolamo Raffaele Massimo Taparelli, marchese d'Azeglio.] Florence betrayed; or, the last days of the republic. Boston, W. V. Spencer, 1856. — Niccolò dei Lapi; or, the last days of the Florentine republic. Phila., J. B. Lippincott and co., 1860. The original is "Niccolò de' Lapi."— J. E.


— Fedora: or, the tragedy in the Rue de la Paix. Trans. from the French by A. D. H. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co., 1883. — Men are what women make them; or, the drama of Rue de la Paix. From the French. By Julia Morton Furbish. Phila., H. N. McKinney and co. [1872.] The original title is "Le drame de la Rue de la Paix."— D. H.


— Madame. 1877.—A woman's requital. [No author mentioned in the second.] 1883. Both, N. Y., G. W. Carleton and co.— D. H.
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

BENNETT, Emerson. The forged will; or, crime and retribution. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros., copyright, 1833. — The orphan's trials; or, alone in a great city. Same publs., copyright, 1874. — The same. — J. E.

BOYS and girls' miscellany. Boston, Houghton Osgood and co., 1880. — Our young folks. 1871. Trowbridge's "Jack Hazard and his fortunes" is published in this volume.

BRABAZON, Elizabeth J. Tales from Spanish history. 1853. — Historical tales from the history of the Muslims in Spain, no date. Both, London, Jarrold and son.

A second edition, same publisher, 1877, adding portraits and illustrations, and without other changes, is entitled "The silver treasury of poetry for home and school."

BRADDOCK, Mary Elizabeth. Bound to John Company; or, the adventures and misadventures of Robert Ainsleigh. N. Y., Harper and bros., 1869. The same, with variations, as "Robert Ainsleigh." London, Maxwell; Berlin, A. Asher and co., 1872. — J. E.

— LUCAS DAVENOR; or publicans and sinners. London, Maxwell, 1873; Leipzig, Tauchnitz. — Publicans and sinners; or, Lucas Davenor. N. Y., Harper and bros., 1874. — J. E.


— Run to earth. London, Ward and Lock, 1868; Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1869. — Daviola; or, nobody's daughter. N. Y., Dick and Fitzgerald, no date. (With changes in the text.) — J. E.

BRADLEY, Rev. Edward. The adventures of Ver- dant Green, an Oxford freshman. By Cuthbert Bede [pseud.]. — The Dude, or the adventures of Verdant Green. N. Y., G. W. Carleton and co., 1883. — D. H.

One would as soon look to see a new title to "Robin- son Crusoe" or "The Vicar of Wakefield," as to this classic in its way, so well known to many generations of students. Besides, it is hardly fair to Verdant Green to call him a Dude.


BRIDGMAN, T: Epitaphs from Copp's hill burial ground, Boston. With notes. Boston, J. Munroe, 1851. The same, with slight variations, as "Memorials of the dead in Boston: containing inscriptions, epitaphs, and records on the monuments and tombstones in Copp's Hill burying ground." Boston, Munroe and Francis, 1852.

DUERSTENBINDE, E. (E. Werner.) Am Altar. Leipzig, Keil, 1873. Translated as "At the altar." Phila., J. B. Lippincott and co., 1872, and "Bound by his vows; or, at the altar." Same publs. [1874.] — D. H.

— Glück auf." Translated, Boston, Osgood, 1874, as "Good luck." The London translation is entitled "Success, and how he won it." London, R. Bentley and son, 1877.


— Vineta. Leipzig, Keil, 1877. Translated, "Vineta, the phantom city. From the German of E. Werner, by Francis A. Shaw." Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1877. — "Under a charm; a novel from the German of E. Werner, by Christina Tyrrell." London, R. Bentley and son, 1878.

First published by the same with the title "Margaret Monerieffe; the first love of Aaron Burr."


CARLEN, Emilie Flygare Schmidt. One year; a tale of wedlock. N. Y., Scribner. — Lavinia; or, one year. A tale of wedlock. From the original Swedish by Alex. L. Krause and Elbert Perce. N. Y., J. Miller, 1873.


This rather misleading title was given to an edition, preface with other matter, of Carlyle's Address on being installed as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, which had been published by authority (Edinburgh, Edmonston and Douglas, 1866), under its proper title. Carlyle, in a letter to Mr. Emerson, 4 June, 1871 (Correspondence, ii,

CHAMPLIN, J: Denison, jr. The child’s catechism of common things. N. Y., Holt, 1879. Was republished by the same firm in 1882, as “Young folks’ catechism of common things,” with some changes in the wording.


With the exception of some additions and omissions, this is the same as the preceding. An American edition is alluded to in the preface, but there is no mention of the author. The book was, at first, a welcome one in America, where the editor was favorably known from his connection with the “Dictionary of science, literature, and art, by Brande and Cox.” Afterwards, the method of its publication was severely criticised.

COCKTON, H: The fatal marriages. Phila., Peterson. Is said to have been published under the title “The sisters; or, the fatal marriages.”

COFFIN, C: Carleton. Four years of fighting, from the battle of Bull Run to the fall of Richmond. Boston, Ticknor and Fields, 1866. This was reprinted from the same plates, Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1882, as “The boys of ’61; or, four years of fighting” [etc.].


If this author's other stories are to be republished it is hoped that the publishers will not rob them of their familiar titles.

COOPER, James Fenimore.

The titles of some of Cooper's novels have suffered a sea change in crossing the Atlantic. For example, in the English editions, “Miles Wallingford” becomes “Lucy Harding”; “The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish” becomes “The borderers; or, the Wept of Wish-ton-Wish”; “The wing-and-wing, or, Le feu-follet” becomes “The Jack-o’Lantern”; while the French translations of many of his novels bear titles curiously unlike the originals.

CRUEL secret, A. N.Y., G. W. Carleton and co., 1883. The same as “All for her; or, St. Jude’s assistant.” A novel. By * * * ?” Same publishers, 1877.

The half-title and running-title read “St. Jude’s assist-

ANT,” under which name it has been advertised by the same firm, and possibly may have been published.

Since the above was written Mr. John F. Butler, of New York, in a letter to the Literary World, published Oct. 20, 1883, states that the author, a well-known lawyer in New York city, copyrighted this book in 1876, under the title “St. Jude’s assistant.” While being stereotyped the publishers failed. Another publisher bought the plates of the assignee, took out a new copyright, and issued the story anonymously, under the title “All for her,” and sold over 50,000 copies. He states that it was also published in 1883 with the title “Little St. Jude’s,” and also, as already stated, in 1883, under the title “A cruel secret.”

CUPLES, Ann Jane. (Mrs. George Cuples.) Tappy’s chicks, and other links between nature and human nature. London, Strahan and co., 1872.— Republished, Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1872, with the title “Singular creatures, and how they were found; being stories and studies from the domestic zoology of a Scotch parish.”

DALTON, W.: John Chinaman; or, adventures in Flowery land. Boston, copyrighted, James Munroe and co., 1858; later, Crosby and Nichols.— The wolf boy of China. N. Y., World pub. house, 1877.—J. E.

DARRINGTON-DESLOENOE, Maria John Maribel. N. Y., G. W. Carleton and co., 1877.—My heart’s content. [Author’s name removed.] Same pubs., 1882. — D. II., in Library Journal, June, 1883.

— The miller of Silcott mill. N.Y., G.W. Carleton and co., 1877. Republished by the same firm in 1883, with the title “For love and honor.”
The author’s name is given in the earlier, but not in the later, issue.

The London translation, by L. Ford (S. Low, 1877), entitled “My brother Jack; or, the story of What-d’y-call-em,” is not, as has been supposed, another translation of the French book “Jack,” but of Daudet’s “Le petit chose, histoire d’un enfant.”


Davy’s school days; or, deeds speak louder than words. Boston Congregational pub. soc., no date.—Davy’s motto; or, deeds speak louder than words. Boston, A. F. Graves, no date.

The first edition, same publishers, 1875, was entitled “Govinda Sámanita; or, the history of a Bengal ráiyat.”

— Publishers’ notice.

DEFOREST, J: William. The bloody chasm: a novel. 1881.—The oddest of courtships; or, the bloody chasm. 1882. Both, N.Y., D. Apple-ton and co.—W. P. P.
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.


The latter has a new preliminary chapter.


DOUGLAS, Amanda Minnie. There's no place like home. Boston, W. F. Gill and co., 1874, and De Wolfe, Fiske and co., 1882. This becomes, Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1883. "The old woman who lived in a shoe; or, there's no place like home," printed from the same plates.

DREW, B: Pens and types; or, hints and helps for those who write, print or read. Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1872. — Hints and helps for those who write, print or read, same publishers, 1882.


The first comprises part third of the other, beginning at p. 210. — D. H.


The original is "Le capitaine Paul."

— The chevalier d'Harmental; or, love and conspiracy. Trans. from the French by P. F. Christin and E. Lics N. Y., Harper, 1863.

This title agrees with the original. In the English edition (Routledge) it is found "The conspirators; or, the chevalier d'Harmental."

— The half brothers; or, the head and the hand. Trans. by L. Lawford. London, Routledge, 1859. — The iron hand; or, the knight of Mauléon. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros., copyright, 1875.

The original is "Le bâtard de Mauléon." — D. H.


The original is "Mémoires d'un médecin. Joseph Balsamo."


The French original is entitled "Pauline."

— Taking the Bastile; or, six years later. London, C. H. Clarke, 1860; Routledge, no date. — Six years later; or, the taking of the Bastile. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros., no date. — J. E.

The original is "L'ange Pitou."


Translations, it is said, of "Les trois mousquetaires."

Besides the stories here mentioned the following, written by Dumas, or that pass under his name, have English titles unlike the original: Acté (translated Acté of Corinth); — Le capitaine Richard (The twin lieutenants); — Cathérine Blum (Catherine Blume; — The forestiers); — La comtesse de Charny (The countess of Charny; — last part, Andre de Tavernier); — Conscience l'innocent (The conscientious); — La dame de Monsoreau (Diana of Meridor; or, the lady of Monsoreau; — Chicot the jester); — Gabriel Lambert (The galleys slave); — Gaule et France (The progress of democracy); — La guerre des femmes (Nanon); — L'île de feu (Doctor Basilis); — Impressions de voyage: L'Arabie heureuse (Impressions of travel in Egypt and Arabia Petrea); — Impressions de voyage: Mâdi de la France (Pictures of travel in the South of France); — Impressions de voyage: Le véloce (Tales of Algeria); — La maison de glace (The Russian gipsies); — Les Mohicans de Paris (The Mohicans of Paris; — last part, The horrors of Paris; — Continuation and conclusion of The Mohicans, Salvator); — Le page du duc de Savoie (Emmanuel-Philibert); — The page of the Duke of Savoy); — Les quarante-cinq (The forty-five guardsmen); — La reine Margot (Marguerite de Valois; — Margaret of Navarre); — Sylvander (The young chevalier; — The marriage verdict; — Beau Tancred); — Le vicomte de Bragelonne. (First part only becomes Bragelonne; — the second part, The iron mask; — the third part, Louise La Vallière.) — D. H.

Among the stories published in English, under the name of Dumas, to which it is difficult to find anything in French corresponding, is "Edmond Dantes. A sequel to the Count of Monte-Cristo. By Alexandre Dumas." With Peterson's imprint, but copyrighted by George W. Noble, in 1878. Perhaps the period should be removed after Monte-Cristo, and the reading should be "A sequel to the Count of Monte-Cristo by Alexandre Dumas." Found with the punctuation given on the title-page it is put in catalogues, of course, under the name of Dumas. On the reverse of the title-page, Edmond Dantes is mentioned as one of "Alexandre Dumas' great works." What is the French original of "Love and liberty: a thrilling narrative of the French revolution. By Alexandre Dumas." Phila., Peterson [1869]? .

DUPUY, Eliza A. "How he did it." — "Was he guilty?" Both, T. B. Peterson and bros., copyright, 1871 and 1873.


Different translations of "Eine aegyptische Königs-tochter."

Where, as often happens, the titles of a book differ in the American and the Tauchnitz editions, many libraries in this country are likely to purchase both editions, which they might not care to do if aware that they differed only in their titles.

— Estelle, N. Y.; Sheldon and co. Published in England under the title "Creeds."

"The title of the American edition was changed at the suggestion of the author." — Preface.


"The first three pages of the old issue have been compressed into one in the new issue, but from the second line of the second page of the old issue, the books are printed from the same plates." — The Nation, March 15, 1883, p. 233.


ENCHANTED keys, and other Oriental tales; with introd. by Miss Pardoe. Baltimore, Kelly, Piet, & co.; N. Y., Allen brothers, 1869.

Formerly published under the titles of "One thousand and one days," and of "Hassan Abdallah; or, the enchanted keys, and other tales; with introd." [etc.]. Baltimore, Kelly and Piet. — American Catalogue.


The original is "Histoire du plébiscite."


The title of the American edition is "Recent inquiries in theology, by eminent English churchmen," the English title being regarded by Dr. Hedge, the American editor, as "very insignificant." — J. E.

FARJEON, B. L. Solomon Isaacs. N. Y., G. W. Carleton and co., 1877.

After the successful career of Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," "Solomon Isaacs" was republished by the same, in 1883, as "Mrs. Isaacs." These two stories are of a totally different character.


— The diary of a woman. N. Y., D. Appleton and co., 1879. — A woman's journal. N. Y., G. Munro, 1878. (Seaside library, No. 428.) — D. H.


— Led astray; or, "La petite comtesse." The sphinx; or, "Julia de Trecource." "Bellah." Translated from the latest Paris editions, by O. Vibreur. N. Y., G. W. Carleton & co., 1875. Published by the same in 1881, omitting the author's name, and with the title "Led astray." The first part of this story (Led astray) has been published by the same firm, in 1880, as "The little countess. Trans. by Mary Neal Sherwood." — D. H.


The first story is the same as "Le vicomte Paul," Paris, Lévy, 1872; the last is the same, with changes, as "La reine Margot et le mousquetaire."


First published under the above title, which was afterwards changed to "La duchesse de Nemours," which in turn in later editions gave place to the original title.

FEYDEAU, Ernest Aimé. Ballet dancer's husband. Translated from the French. Chicago, H. A. Sumner and co., 1886. — Barberine; or, a woman's devotion. Same year, same publishers. The original is "Le mari de la danseuse."

FLAGG, Wilson. The birds and seasons of New England. With illus. — The woods and by-ways of New England. With illus. Both, Boston, J. R. Osgood and co., 1875 and 1872. These two were made, Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1881, with but very little added, into three volumes, with the titles "Halecyon days," "A year among the trees," "A year with the birds." — Preface.


With the exception of a few alterations and the addition of fifty pages at the end, identical with the author's "Ten years in Wall street." Hartford, Worthington, Dustin and co., 1870.


— Marriage at a venture. Trans. by Vincenzo Calfa. N. Y., G. Munro, 1879. (Seaside library, No. 460.) — A chance marriage. From the French, by Vincenzo Calfa. N. Y., for the translator, 1878. — D. H.


GAY, J. Drew. From Pall Mall to the Punjab; or, with the Prince in India. London, Chatto and Windus, 1876. — The Prince of Wales in India; cr, from Pall Mall to the Punjab. N. Y., R. Worthington, 1877.

GHOST stories, collected to counteract the vulgar belief in them, with notes by Milman. Phila., Carey and Hart, 1846.

From these plates two editions have been published by James Miller, of New York, one entitled "Curious stories collected [etc.], and another "Ghost stories, collected [etc.].

Good stories. Boston, Ticknor and Fields, 1867. — Famous stories, by De Quincey, Hawthorne, Thackeray, . . . and others. N. Y., R. Worthington, 1880.

GRANT, James. The romance of war. London, Colburn, 1848. — The guerrilla chief; or, a romance of war. N. Y., H. Long and bro. [about 1855]. — D. H.


GROSVENOR, Mrs. H. S. May Horton; or, life at Aunt Upton's. Boston, H. Hoyt [1874]. — Ellen Dacre; or, life at Aunt Hester's; same publisher.

— Simon Martin; or, the first glass. Boston, H. Hoyt [1860]. — Amy Martin; same publisher.


HABBERTON, J: Just one day. N. Y., G. R. Lockwood, 1879. Becomes, Phila. [1882], "Mrs. Mayburn's twins; with her trials in the morning, afternoon, and evening of just one day."

This might be examined more closely, as an example of the new methods of book-making under consideration. The new edition seems to be printed from the old plates, the only alteration apparent in the text being in the last two lines, which, to correspond with the altered title, read, in place of "And thus it was that the thread of mamma's existence . . . was woven through 'just one day,'" stands " . . . was woven through the morning, noon, afternoon, and evening of one day." The paging in the new book begins with number 23, adding correspondingly to the figures of the last page. Unfortunately, the paging of the table of contents was not altered to correspond, and it is all wrong.


The last adds 35 pages on the art of writing. — D. H.

HALE, E: Everett. The good time coming; or, our new crusade. Boston, Roberts, 1875. Published the same year, by the same, as "Our new crusade. A temperance story."

HALL, B: F. The early history of the North-western states, embracing New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, with their land laws, etc. Buffalo, G. H. Derby, 1879.

"This is the Land-owner's manual, Auburn, Derby and Co., 1877, with a new title-page." — Sabia.


HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. The marble faun; or, the romance of Monte Beni," as we all know, was published in London and Leipzig under the title of "Transformation; or, the romance of Monte Beni." Several names had been proposed, Mr. George P. Lathrop says, among them "The transformation of the faun," which the English publisher shortened to "Transformation." Hawthorne complained of the title Transformation as giving the idea of "Harlequin in a pantomime." On the other hand, Henry James, in his "Hawthorne" objects to the title "Marble Faun" as failing to characterize the story, the subject of which is the living faun, the faun of flesh and blood, the unfortunate Donatello. His marble counterpart is mentioned only in the opening chapter.


HEADLEY, Phineas Camp. The following were published by W. H. Appleton, N.Y., 1854 and 1855: 1. The hero boy; or, the life and deeds of Lieut.-Gen. Grant. — 2. Life and naval career of Vice-Admiral David Glascoe Farragut. — 3. Life and military career of Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan. — 4. Life and military career of Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman. — 5. The patriot boy; or, the life and career of Major-General Ormsby M. Mitchel. They have been republished by Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1883, as the "Heroes of the rebellion," with the titles: 1. Fought it out on this line; the life and deeds of Gen. U. S. Grant. — 2. Old Salamander; the life and naval career of Admiral David Glascoe Farragut. — 3. Fighting Phil, the life and military career of Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. — 4. Facing the enemy; the life and military career of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. — 5. Old Stars; the life and military career of Major-Gen. O. M. Mitchel.

HENTZ, Caroline Lee. The victim of excitement; The bosom serpent, etc. Phila., A. Hart. 1853. — Love and other stories of the heart. Phila., T. B. Peterson, copyright, 1857. The same. The last story in the earlier book is made first in the later. — J. E.

HILDRETH, R. The white slave; or, memoirs of a fugitive. [Anon.] Boston, Tappan and Whitmore, 1852.

Through the first thirty-six chapters the same as "Memoirs of Archy Moore." 2d ed., Boston, J. Munroe and co., 1839. Mr. Edmonds states that this story was also published with the titles: "The slave; or, memoirs of Archy Moore," Boston, Whipple and Damrell, 1839, and "Archy Moore the white slave," Auburn, N. Y., Miller, Orton and Mulligan, 1855.

1 Notes to the Riverside edition of Hawthorne, vol. 6, p. 11.

HILLER, Wilhelmine von. Ernestine. London, T. De La Rue and co.; N. Y., W. S. Gottsberger, 1881. (Translated by S. Baring-Gould.) — Only a girl; or, a physician for the soul, translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Phila., Lippincott, 1870. These are different translations of "Ein Arzt der Seele."


HOLLOWAY, Laura Carter. The ladies of the White House. N. Y., U. S. pub. co., 1872. — In the home of the presidents. N. Y., U. S. pub. co., 1875. The same, with additions.


The statement has been made that this story has been republished at Boston, without the author's name, as one of the "No name series," with the title "Barrington's fate." The two books open in the same words. I have not seen a copy of the London edition, to see what changes, if any, have been made in the American edition.

INGRAM, Joseph Holt. The Sunny South; or, the Southerner at home. Phila., G. G. Evans, 1860. Becomes, after the publication of Turgenev's book, "Not a fool's errand," and experience of a Northern governor in the sunny South. N. Y., Carleton, 1883.


JAPP, Alexander Hay. (H. A. Page.) Vers de société and parody. With other essays. London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1853. — The first edition was published under the title "Literary bye-hours." In issuing this new edition it has been considered advisable to give it a more distinctive title. — Preface.

First series. Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Jerrold;” also, in 1883, by R. Worthington, N. Y., with the title “Days with great authors, comprising choice selections from Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, and Douglas Jerrold.”

Jones, Cornelia. Heavenward led; or, the two bequests. By Jane R. Sommers [pseud.]. Phila., Porter and Coates, copyright, 1871. The running-title and the half-title read “Heavenward bound; or, the two bequests.” Mr. Edmans states that this story was first published under the title “Heavenward bound, etc.”, and that a change was made at the request of the Presbyterian board of publication, which had already published a book with the same title.


— To-day. N. Y., Carleton, 1870. — To-day in New York. Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1870. D. H. states, in the Library journal, that this was republished in New York, in the year 1881, by Carleton, with the title “An artful widow.”


Kingston, W. H. G. The missing ship; or, notes from the log of the Ouzel galley. London, Griffith and Farrar. — Ouzel galley; or notes from an old sea log. Same pub., 1877.

Kinns, S: Moses and geology; or, the harmony of the Bible with science. — The harmony of the Bible with science; or, Moses and geology. [2d edition.] Both, Cassells, P. G., and co., 1882.

Kirby, Mary and Elizabeth. The world at home. London, T. Nelson and sons. 1880. — The world by the fireside. Same pub., 1883.


Letters everywhere. London, Sceley, 1869; Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1871. Republished by the latter firm in 1881, with the title “Young folks’ rhymes and stories.”

Lever, C: James. The O’Donoghue; a tale of Ireland fifty years ago. Leipzig, Tauchnitz; Various English editions, and Phila., Carey and Hart. — Kate O’Donoghue. Phila., Peterson, no date. — J. E.

Liefde, J. B. de. The beggars. (Les gueux.) London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1873. — Galama; or, the beggars. N. Y., Scribner, Armstrong and co. “Called Galama, that it may not be confounded with ‘The beggars,’ which appeared in this country several years ago.” — Publishers’ note.


Lover, S: He would be a gentleman. Various editions.

First published with the title “Treasure trove.” — Preface.

There are editions which have the old title on the cover and the new one on the title-page. Whenever there are such double entries confusion is apt to arise, as may be seen under the name Winser in this list.

MacDonald, G: Orts. London, S. Low, 1882. The American edition (Boston, D. Lothrop, 1883) is called “The imagination and other essays.”

McKnight, C: Captain Jack the scout; or, the Indian wars about old Fort Duquesne. Phila., Porter and Coates, copyright, 1873. — Old Fort Duquesne; or, Captain Jack the scout. Leipzig, Tauchnitz. — Captain Jack. A story of Indian adventure. London, F. Warne and co. [1874.]

MacLeod, Rev. Xavier, professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in St. Mary’s College, Cincinnati. History of the devotion to the blessed Virgin Mary in North America. With a memoir of the author by the most Rev. John B. Purcell. N. Y., Virtue and Yorston, 1866. The same as “History of Roman Catholicism in North America,” same publishers. The notice of copyright is removed. — The Dial, July, 1883, p. 72.


Manzoni, Alessandro. The betrothed (I promessi sposi). Called in English editions “The betrothed lovers.”


— A harvest of wild oats. London, Tinsley Bros., 1877; Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1877; N. Y., Carleton, 1877. Republished, N. Y., Carleton, 1879, as “Heart to heart.” The same publisher advertises in 1881 “Wild oats, by Florence Marryat,” which may possibly be a third issue of the same.


These two works are the same, with the addition of a 6-page introduction by the editor of the London edition, and a slight difference in the wording of the first paragraph of the work itself. — C. A. C.

MÉRY, Joseph. Through thick and thin. By Joseph Méry. N. Y., G. W. Carleton, 1874. Re-published by the same in 1879 as an anonymous work, with the title "Only caprice." This is a translation of "La guerre de Nizam."


MOUNTAIN, lake, and river. A series of twenty-five steel line engravings from designs by W. H. Bartlett and others. The descriptive text by N. P. Willis and others. Boston: Estes and Lauriat. 1884 [1883].

The plates and text (with changes) are selected from "American scenery . . . from drawings by William H. Bartlett, the literary department by N. P. Willis, London, G. Virtue, 1838," a famous book in its day.

MUNDT, Clara Mueller. The merchant of Berlin. By L. Mühlbach [pseud.]. Trans. by Amory Coffin. N. Y., D. Appleton and co., 1867.—Frederick the great and his merchant. From the German, by Lady Wallace. [Anon.] London, Bentley, 1858. Translations of the same. — J. E.


O'MEARA, Kathleen. (Grace Ramsay.) The bells of the sanctuary. A daughter of St. Dominick. London, R. Washbourne, 1873. First published in the Catholic world for February, 1873, under the title of "A daughter of St. Dominic."

PCOAST, S. Blue and red light, and its rays as medicine. Phila., J. M. Stoddard and co. [1877.] The same as "The Kabala; or, the true source of light" (same publishers and same date).

PARDON, George F. Tales from the operas. N. Y., Carleton, 1865. Republished by the same in 1883 as "Book of the operas," which might naturally be supposed to be a libretto.


PAYN, James. Like father, like son. London, Tinsley, 1870; Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1871.—Bred in the bone; or, like father, like son. N. Y., Harper and bros., 1872. — J. E.


PEOPLE, The, of Turkey: twenty years' residence among Bulgarians [etc.]. By a consul's daughter and wife. Ed. by Stanley Lane-Poole. London, J. Murray, 1878.—Twenty years' residence among the people of Turkey [etc.]. N. Y., Harper, 1878.

PETERS, Dewitt C. The life and adventures of Kit Carson, the Nestor of the Rocky mountains. N. Y., W. R. C. Clark & co., 1858. Republished, Hartford, Dustin, Gilman & co., copyright, 1873, as "Kit Carson's life and adventures," and Boston, Estes and Lauriat, copyright, 1880, as "Pioneer life and frontier adventures. An authentic record of the romantic life and daring exploits of Kit Carson and his companions." — W. E. F.

There are alterations in the two later books.


Proteus has fairly outdone himself here, both title and author being different in the two, while the books are otherwise identical. It might be supposed that the latter name is a pseudonym adopted by Mr. C. J. Peterson. It appears as a real name in Allibone and many catalogues, and Mr. Edmants states that it is that of a real personage. He also states that "The cabin and the parlor; or, slaves and masters, by J. Thornton Randolph," Phila., T. B. Peterson, copyright, 1852, was also published by the same as "Courtney hall; or, the hospitality and life in a planter's family," same publisher, no date.

BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

PHelps, Mrs. E. Stuart. The sunny side; or, the country minister's wife. By the author of "Little Kitty and her Bible verses." Andover, 1851, and elsewhere. — Manse of Sunnyside. Edinb., 1855. The same. — Allibone.


The same author's "Holiday album for boys" consists of pp. 1-181 of the same book.

RANDOLPH, J. Thornton. See Peterson, C. J.


Libraries, as well as private individuals, have received the above books from the United States government, and have afterwards purchased these reissues of the same matter, at high prices ($4.50 to $4.95 each at retail), naturally supposing that they were different books. The motive of the publishers was doubtless a good one, that these books might reach many persons who would not otherwise see them. It would have been better to have kept the original titles.

REID, Mayne. Lost Lenore. N.Y., G. W. Carleton and co., no date. — Heart and hand. Published anonymously, by the same, the author's name being removed. 1881. — D. H., in Library journal, June, 1883.


This book, a familiar one at bookstores and libraries for more than twenty years, has been republished recently by G. W. Carleton & co., with changes, and omitting the name of the author. The title is changed to "A love spell." If the practice of changing the titles of books is a bad one, to omit the author's name at the same time, as is sometimes the custom nowadays, is doubly evil.

Apart from moral considerations, think how this and such practices as we have been considering tend to obliterate all definiteness and exactness in literary records and statistics, and to rob them of all their significance. There but remains to alter the text of the original to suit one's fancy, as is done in several of the reprints mentioned in this list, to inaugurate chaos.

1 It would be interesting to know how the poor authors feel who are thus summarily robbed of their children.

— Odd people. Boston, Osgood, 1874. Re-published, N.Y., J. Miller, 1876, as "The man-eaters and other odd people."


Mr. Edmands calls attention to the fact that both the above are the same, with trifling exceptions, as "Picturesque designs for mansions, villas, lodges, etc."

by the same author, London, Aachelcy and co., 1876, price 40 shillings. The Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, and the Boston Public Library, and, doubtless, other institutions, have copies of all three of these expensive works, purchased on the supposition that they were different books, where one of them would serve the purpose.


N.Y., H. Holt, 1876.

The author complains in the Literary world, July 14, 1883, p. 225, that this story was republished under a change of title, without her knowledge. Moreover, she disapproves of the change, especially from the fact that the new title is the same as one already given to a story by Sarah Tytler (Henrietta Keddie).


Made up of parts of the author's "Noah's ark," "In my Indian garden," "Under the punkah," with other matter. The title reads, "By the author of" these three mentioned books; leaving the impression that it has no connection with them.


— James Montjoy; or, I've been thinking. N.Y., D. Appleton and co., copyright, 1849.

G. W. Carleton and co. have advertised under Roe's name "I've been thinking," possibly a second issue.

— True to the last. N.Y., Derby and Jackson, 1858. — Faithful to the end. (Author's name removed.) G. W. Carleton and co., 1881. — D. H., in Library journal, June, 1883.

ROOD, Ogden N. Modern chromatics, with applications to art and industry. — Students' text-book of color; or, modern chromatics [etc].

These, which are the same, were published in 1879 and 1881 by D. Appleton and co., in "The international scientific series."

ROOPER, G. The fox at home; and other tales. London, Hardwicke and Bogue, 1877.

First published in 1874, under the title "Tales and sketches," without a publisher's name. — Preface.
ROSSETTI, Daniel Gabriel. The early Italian poets from Ciullo d’ Alcaneo to Dante Alighieri (1100-1200-1300) in the original metres, together with Dante’s Vita nuova. London, Smith, Elder and co., 1861. Republished, Boston, Roberts brothers, 1876, in a rearranged form, with the title “Dante and his circle.”


The third volume is published separately, with the title “Kapitalismus und Socialismus,” of which M. Kauffman’s “Socialism,” London, 1874, is a condensed and altered translation.


SMITH, W: Gilmore. Life in America; or, the wigwam and the cabin. Aberdeen, G. Clark and son, 1848. — Wigwam and cabin. N. Y., J. S. Redfield, copyright, 1856; W. J. Widdington, 1864. — J. E.

Woodcraft; or, the Hawks about the dovecote. N. Y., J. S. Redfield, copyright, 1854. — The sword and the distaff; or, “fair, fat, and forty.” Phila., Lippincott, Grambo and co., 1853. — J. E.


SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. Fallen pride. The curse of Clifton. Both published by Peterson. The same. — J. E.

— The gipsy’s prophecy; or, the bride of an evening, 1861. — The bride of an evening. Both Phila., T. B. Peterson. — J. E.

— The prince of darkness. Phila., Peterson, copyright, 1869. Originally published with the title “Hickory hall; or, the outcast. A romance of the Blue Ridge.” Phila., T. B. Peterson & bro. [1861.]

— Virginia and Magdalene. 1851. — The two sisters; or, Virginia and Magdalene. 1858. Both, Phila., T. B. Peterson. — J. E.

Speaker’s garland, The, and literary bouquet. Phila., P. Garrett and co.

The various numbers of “One hundred choice selections,” same publishers, united in one volume.


SUROVE, C: Haddow. The matchless mystery. N. Y., Sheldon and co., 1878. The same as the Tenth series of his Sermons.

STABLER, Jennie Latham. Left to herself. By Jennie Woodville [pseud.]. Phila., J. B. Lippincott and co., 1871. — Edith’s mistake; or left to herself. Same pubs., copyright, 1874.

STABLES, W. Gordon. Cats: their points and characteristics [etc.]. London, Dean and son [1874.]. — Friends in fur; true tales of cat life. Same pubs. [1877.]

STIMSON, Alexander Lovett. Easy Nat; or, the three apprentices. New England boys; or, the three apprentices. Both, N. Y., J. C. Derby, 1856. — D. H.


— Oldtown fireside stories. Boston, Osgood, 1873. — Sam Lawson’s Oldtown fireside stories, same publishers and date.

STRAUSS, Gerhard Friedrich Abraham. The glory of the house of Israel; or, the Hebrew’s pilgrimage to the Holy City. Phila., Lippincott, 1873. A translation of “Helons Wallfahrt nach Jerusalem.” It had been published some years before in London and Boston with the title, “Helen’s pilgrimage to Jerusalem.”
Stretton, Julia Cecilia. The valley of a hundred fires. By the author of "Margaret and her bridesmaids." London, Hurst and Blackett, 1860. — The rector's wife; or, the valley of a hundred fires. By the author [etc.]. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros., no date. The same. — J. E.

Students', The, encyclopedia of universal knowledge (vol. 1, London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1883).

"Merely a new issue of the Globe encyclopedia (Edinb., Jack, 1876-79, 6 v.). The old plates have been used, but some changes have been made. Unluckily for the purchaser, in many cases in the statistics, though the year has been changed, the other figures have been left as they stood before." — Library journal, May, 1884, p. 9. See also The Academy, March 31, 1883, p. 219.


— Husks. By Marion Harland [pseud.]. N. Y., Sheldon and co., 1863. — The empty heart; or, husks. By Marion Harland. N. Y., Carleton, copyright, 1870.


Thompson, Clara Monica. The rectory of Moreland; or, my duty. Boston, J. E. Tilton and co., 1860. Republished by the same in 1864, as "Mary Evans; or, the rectory of Moreland."


Tocqueville, Alexis C: H: Clérel de.

An American translation of De Tocqueville's "De la démocratie en Amérique," N. Y., A. S. Barnes and co., 1851, is entitled "The republic of the United States of America, and its political institutions, reviewed and examined. Trans. by Henry Reeves [Reeve]." With preface and notes by John C. Spencer. Prof. Bowen's revision of this translation, Cambridge, John Bartlett, 1862, following the original title, is called "Democracy in America," and this is the title of the edition published in England.

The first volume of both translations has been issued at these two publishing houses, with the title "American institutions."


Different translations of the same story.


Towner, Auburn. After long years; or, Chedayne of Kotono. A story of the early days of the Republic. A reissue of "Chedayne of Kotono. A story of the early days of the Republic." — Publishers' notice. Both published by Dodd, Mead and co., N. Y., one in 1877, the other in 1882. — D. H.

Trollope, Frances. The young countess; or, love and jealousy. London, Colburn, 1848. — Love and jealousy. — J. E.


— Phil and his friends. Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1884 [1883]. Doubtless the same as "Philip Farlow and his friends." London, F. Warne and co., 1883. — J. E.

— Who won at last? or, every-day progress. London, F. Warne, no date. The first English edition was entitled, "How to rise in the world." London [1875]. — Publishers' notice.

Both contain the two stories, "Jack Hazard and his fortunes" and "Doing his best," which have been published independently.

— See Boys and girls' miscellany.


Up de Graff, Thad. S: Bodines; or, camping on the Lycoming. Phila., J. B. Lippincott and co., 1879. Reprinted by the same, 1883, as "Camping on the Alleghanies; or, Bodine's idea."

Valentine, Mrs. —. Kate Duncan; or, hidden wrong. London, F. Warne and co. [1877.] Published by the same in 1876 under the title "Maidenhood; or, the verge of the stream."

Verne, Jules. Adventures in the land of the behemoth. Boston, H. L. Shepard and co., 1874. — Meridiana: the adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. N. Y., Scribner, 1874. (Published also as a part of...
"Stories of adventure," same publishers, 1874.)


All these are translations of "Les aventures de trois Russes et de trois Anglais," Paris, 1872, which title differs from those of all the translations.

— Around the world in eighty days; trans. by G. M. Towle. Phila., Porter and Coates, no date.


— The English at the North pole. — A journey to the North pole. — Voyages and adventures of Captain Hatters, the English at the North pole. — The adventures of Captain Hatters. Part 1.

These four, published in England and America, are translations of "Les Anglais au pole nord."

— To the sun? A journey through planetary space. From the French, by Edward Roth. Phila., Claxton, Remsen and Haffinger, 1878.


For further changes in the stories of this author consult "The American catalogue."


WARE, William. Probus; or, Rome in the third century. N. Y., C. S. Francis, 1838. — Aurelian; or, Rome in the third century. Same publishers, 1849, and later dates.


WARNER, C. Dudley. Mummies and Moslems. Hartford, American pub. co., 1876. Republished, same date, by the same, with the title "My winter on the Nile, among the mummies and Moslems."

WATSON, H. C. The old bell of independence; or, Philadelphia in 1776. Phila., Lindsay and Blakiston, 1852. Republished, Boston, Lee and Shepard, no date, with the title "Noble deeds of our forefathers."

WEBBER, C. Wilkins. The hunter naturalist; romance of sporting; or, wild scenes and wild hunters. Phila., J. W. Bradley, 1851; and, with the same title, Phila., Lippincott, Grambo and co., 1854. — Romance of natural history; or, wild scenes and wild hunters. Phila., Lippincott, Grambo and co., 1852. The same. — J. E.


WHITTAKER, F: Away westward; or, the cadet button. London, W. Mullan and son, 1879. The same as "The cadet button." N. Y., Sheldon and co.

The headings of the chapters, and in some cases the wording, have been altered.


Readers of this book, doubly interesting from its text and striking wood-cuts, were eager to purchase what they supposed was to be its sequel in "The ascent of the Matterhorn," same publisher, 1850. They discovered, however, that the new book uses the plates and text of the old one, with some omissions, and, apparently, few additions. If published as a second edition with the same title, few after a comparison of the two, having paid six dollars or thereabouts for the first, would have purchased the second; whereas many copies of the book under its new title have been sold in this country to those who supposed it to be a description of new adventures. The compiler of this list has not been able to find any allusion in the later book to the earlier one.

BUFFALO CONFERENCE.


Bears upon its side the title "Guide to the Northern Pacific railroad and its allied lines"; upon its back, "Northern Pacific railroad"; upon its title-page, "The great North-west, a guide-book and itinerary" [etc.]; and in its publishers' advertisements, "The tourist's guide to the Northern Pacific railroad." Of course the book is quite likely to find its way into catalogues under each of the four titles, creating an irritating confusion. — The Dial, Oct., 1883, p. 140.

Witt, C. Myths of Hellas; or Greek tales. Told in German by Professor C. Witt. Translated into English by Frances Younghusband. With a preface by Arthur Sedgwick. London, Longmans, Green and co., 1883. Republished, N. Y., H. Holt and co., 1883, with the title, "Classic mythology [etc.]. Supplemented with a glossary of etymologies and related myths.

The original is entitled, "Griechische Götter- und Heldengeschichten."


The same story, in a somewhat different setting.


— The mystery. A love story. Phila., Peterson, no date. This appears to be "Anne Hereford" (London, Tinsley bros., 1868; Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1869), with variations.

— Parkwater; or, told in the twilight. Phila., T. B. Peterson, no date. A portion only of "Told in the twilight." London, R. Bentley, 1875, and Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1875.

— Trevlyn Hood; or, Squire Trevlyn's heir. London, Tinsley, 1864; Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1864 — Squire Trevlyn's heir. Phila, T. B. Peterson, no date. — F. E.

Wood, G. Future life; or, scenes in another world. N. Y., Derby and Jackson, 1858. After the publication of "The gates ajar" by Miss Phelps, this reappeared, Boston, Lee and Shepard, 1871, as "The gates wide open."

Yates, Edmund. Two, by tricks. London, Routledge, 1875, and Leipzig, Tauchnitz, same date. Published, Boston, W. F. Gill and co., 1875, with the title, "Wages of sin."

Yonge, C. Mary. Richard the fearless; or, the little duke. N. Y., D. Appleton and co. [1857, and often since.] The same as "The little duke; Richard the fearless." Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1866; Boston, D. Lothrop and co., 1881.

Zola, Émile. The abbé's temptation. (La faute de l'abbé Mouret.) Trans. by John Stirling. [1879.] — Albine; or, the abbé's temptation. (La faute de l'abbé Mouret.) [1882.] Both, Phila., T. B. Peterson and brothers, and the same. — D. H.

— The bonheur des dames; or, the shop girls of Paris. Phila., Peterson [1883]. — The ladies' paradise; or, the bonheur des dames, same publisher [1883].

— Claude's confession. Trans. by George D. Cox. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros. [1882.] — A terrible confession; or, the sufferings of a lost soul in a garret. (La confession de Claude.) N. Y., F. Tousey, 1882. (Brookside library, No. 214.) The same. — D. H.

— The conquest of Plassans. A tale of provincial life. (La conquête de Plassans.) Trans. by John Stirling. — A mad love; or, the abbé and his court. (La conquête de Plassans.) Trans. by John Stirling. Both, Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros. [1879 and 1882], and the same. — D. H.

— The girl in scarlet; or, the love of Silvère and Miette. (La fortune des Rougon.) Trans. by John Stirling. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros. [1882.] — The Rougon-Macquart family. (La fortune des Rougon.) Trans. by John Stirling. Same pubs. [1879.] The same. — D. H.


— Thérèse Raquin. A novel. Trans. by John Stirling. Phila., T. B. Peterson and bro. [1881.] — Nemesis; or, haunted by the spectre of a
murdered man. N. Y., F. Tousey, 1883. (Brookside library, No. 242.) The same. — D. H.
— Zola's court of Napoleon III. Clorinda; or, the rise of his excellency Eugeney Rougon. The man of promise. Three times a minister. [1880.]
— The mysteries of the court of Louis Napoleon. [1882.] Both, Phila., T. B. Peterson and bros. D. H.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO POOLE'S INDEX.

BY W. F. POOLE, LIBRARIAN OF CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BEFORE making my report on the plans which are in process of execution for keeping up "The Index to Periodical Literature" by means of supplements issued at stated periods, I desire in behalf of myself and Mr. Fletcher, at this first opportunity we have of meeting the members of this Association, to express our cordial thanks for the sympathy and cheerful coöperation you gave us in bringing that great undertaking to a prompt and successful completion. The kind and approving words concerning our work which you have expressed to us by letter, and orally since we have come together, are especially gratifying, as it is the commendation of experts who know what such a work should be, and the labor and difficulties which are involved in it. In the supplements which we are proposing to issue it will be our endeavor to merit the continuance of your sympathy and coöperation.

In the Library Journal for January last we proposed, in addition to the five-year supplements promised in the preface of the index, to issue in April, 1884, a supplement covering the years 1882 and 1883, and thereafter annual indexes, which are to be condensed in the next five-year supplement. In the Library Journal for March last, Mr. Fletcher brought out the first number of his Monthly coöperative index, and, through the liberality of Mr. Leypoldt, the publisher, the issues have been continued to the present time. These will be used as a part of the material for the annual indexes. It would seem that with these various forms of issue nothing further was needed to satisfy every one.

The scheme which we proposed of issuing annual indexes has been very generally approved and responded to by the members of this Association. Indeed, we have had more offers of help than we can accept, unless the contributors bring with them the titles of new serials which they propose to index. My present purpose is to report what has been done in carrying out this plan, to present the list of serials which are to be indexed, and also the allotment which has been made of the work. The list of serials, all of which have been assigned, numbers 103 titles, and 425 volumes; 33 of the titles (which are designated by a star) are new publications, or were omitted in the main work. The contributors are 34 in number. Among them the names of some of the most zealous of our former contributors do not appear, and for the reason that the allotments were all made before they applied for a share. The list is not offered as a finality, but with the expectation that we shall receive suggestions towards its enlargement, and proposals from our former contributors, whose names we miss, to index other serials. I hope no one will think that I have been greedy in taking so many of the serials as my share of the labor. I must confess that I like this sort of work, and I took, about a month ago, what others had left after they had made their selections. In a few instances where I did not have a periodical I readily placed it with the librarian who had it, and to whom it is credited.

No publisher would be likely to assume, at his own risk, the expense of publishing the annual indexes. The plan of meeting the expense of publication is this: The editors and contributors will make no charge for their work. The expense, therefore, will be only the cost of composition, press-work, paper, and binding. No more copies will be printed than will supply the contributors and the copies subscribed for in advance of publication. No copies will, therefore, be put into the trade. Subscription
circulars will be sent to librarians and to individuals who would be likely to desire the work. In case the subscribers are twice as many as the contributors, the subscribers will pay the whole cost of the edition. It is now ascertained that the subscribers will many times outnumber the contributors, and hence the contributors will receive their copies free. The actual price per copy will not be known until the work is ready for distribution. As the edition will be limited, and copies will be rare, it will be safe to subscribe for more than a single copy.

The five-year issues, which will be regarded as the permanent supplements to the main work, will be printed in a style uniform in all respects with that work; whereas the annual supplements, being regarded as temporary, will be issued on a smaller page. On the fifth year, when the permanent supplements are issued, no annual supplement will appear, as the references of the preceding year will be included in the former work.

The same rules for indexing will be observed in the supplements as in the main work. Those rules may be found in the Library journal (1: 286, 324.), and in the "Proceedings of the London Conference," 1877, p. 199. In the matter of headings, as well as in all cases of doubt, it will be well to make frequent reference to the main work. I beg to emphasize a few minor points, the observance of which will secure the benediction of the editors: Use foolscap paper (ruled with lines about one centimeter apart, or five lines in two inches), and bring the reference into one line. Write in a neat and compact hand on every line, — not on every other line, — and so that the manuscript may be cut apart without injury. Write proper names correctly and very legibly; make figures which cannot be questioned, and place the colon after the volume-figures, which distinguishes them from the page-figures. Abbreviate the title of the serial accurately and uniformly; and, as a convenience, insert it with a hand-stamp instead of writing it. When the names of persons are used in the headings, give at least the first Christian name in full, and not simply the initial. Don't try to invent a new mode of indexing; but follow ours, even if you have a better system of your own. It is a singular fact that the manuscripts of some experienced cataloguers have given us the most trouble, because they followed their own ideas instead of ours. It was evident, in some instances, that they did not take the trouble to ascertain what ours were.

In now laying before you our lists, I desire to say that we shall be glad to receive any suggestions here, or correspondence hereafter, towards enlarging them, and taking in other contributors. In the case of serials which are now for the first time included, the first issue of the annual indexes will include references only to the volumes for 1882 and 1883. The earlier volumes will be indexed in the first five-year supplement. It will be understood, when no date is given after the title, that the contributor indexes the set, or the volumes needed to complete it.

PERIODICALS TO BE INDEXED IN THE ANNUAL AND FIVE-YEAR SUPPLEMENTS.

The [*] indicates that the serial was not included in the edition of 1882.

*Academy.
All the Year Round.
*American, The.
*American Antiquarian.
American Architect.
American Catholic Quarterly.
American Church Review.
American Journal of Science.

American Law Review.
American Naturalist.
Anthropological Journal.
*Antiquary, n. s.
Argosy.
Art Journal.
*Athenæum.
Atlantic Monthly.
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

Banker's Magazine (Lond.).
Banker's Magazine (N.Y.).
Belgravia.
*Bibliographer.
Bibliotheca Sacra.
Blackwood's Magazine.
*British & Foreign Evangelical Review.
*British Almanac Companion.
British Quarterly Review.
Catholic World.
*Century, The.
Chambers's Journal.
*Church Quarterly Review.
Congregationalist.
Contemporary Review.
Cornhill Magazine.
*Critic, The.
Dial, The (Chicago).
Dublin Review.
Eclectic Engineering.
Edinburgh Review.
Education.
Eclectic Magazine.
*Field Naturalist.
Fortnightly Review.
*Foster's Monthly Reference Lists.
Gentleman's Magazine, n. s.
Good Words.
*Granite Monthly.
Harper's Magazine.
International Review.
Irish Monthly.
*Iron and Steel Institute Journal.
*Journal of Christian Philosophy.
Journal of the Franklin Institute.
Journal of Speculative Philosophy.
Journal of the Statistical Society.
*Kansas City Review.
*Knowledge.
*Leisure Hour.
Library Journal.
Lippincott's Magazine.
*Literary World (Lond.).
*Literary World (Boston).
Living Age.
London Quarterly Review.
London Society.
*Longman's Magazine.
Lutheran Quarterly.
Macmillan's Magazine.
Magazine of American History.
*Manhattan, The.
Methodist Quarterly Review.
Mind.
Modern Review.
Month, The.
*Monthly Notes of the L.A U.K.
Nation.
*National Review, n. s.
Nature.
New England Historic-Genealogical Register.
New Englander.
Nineteenth Century.
North American Review.
*Overland Monthly, n. s.
Pennsylvania Magazine.
Popular Science Monthly.
Portfolio.
Potter's American Monthly (to Sept., 1882, since dead).
Presbyterian Review.
Princeton Review, n. s.
Quarterly Review.
Reformed Quarterly Review.
Reliquary.
*Saturday Review.
*Science.
*Scottish Review.
*Sidereal Messenger.
Southern Historical Society Papers.
*Spectator, The.
*Sunday Magazine.
Temple Bar.
Tinsley's Magazine.
*United Service Magazine.
Unitarian Review.
Universalist Quarterly.
Westminster Review.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT.

AXON, Wm. E. A. Manchester, England.
*British Almanac Companion.
*Field Naturalist.
*Sunday Magazine.

BARBOUR, J. H. Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
*Church Quarterly Review.
Edinburgh Review, 1883.
Quarterly Review, 1853.
BISCOE, W. S. Columbia College, New York.
*Century, 1883.

*British and Foreign Evangelical Review.

CUTTER, C. A. Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.
British Quarterly Review.
Westminster Review.

CRUNDE, F. M. Public School Library, St. Louis,
*Literary World.


FLETCHER, W. I. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
American Church Review.
American Journal of Science.
Atlantic Monthly, 1882.
Bibliotheca Sacra.
*Century, 1882.
Contemporary Review, 1882.
*Critic, The.
Dublin Review, 1882.
Education.
Fortnightly Review, 1882.
International Review, 1882.
Journal of the Franklin Institute.
Library Journal.
Living Age, 1882.
New Englander, 1882.
Nineteenth Century, 1882.
Popular Science Monthly, 1882.
Quarterly Review.

FOSTER, W. E. Public Library, Providence, R.I.
International Review, 1883.
Magazine of American History.
N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register.

Popular Science Monthly, 1883.

HARRIS, Geo. W. Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
*Bibliographer.
*Scottish Review.

HARBAUGH, Miss Mary C. State Library, Columbus, Ohio.
*Antiquary.

HASBROUCK, I. E. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.
Nature.

HEWINS, Miss C. M. Hartford Library, Hartford, Conn.
Lippincott's Magazine.
*Longman's Magazine.

JAMES, Miss H. P. Public Library, Newton, Mass.
Catholic World.

KIERNAN, T. J. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Universalist Quarterly.

LARNED, J. A. Young Men's Association, Buffalo, N.Y.
Macmillan's Magazine, 1883.

LINDENFELD, K. A. Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.
Atlantic Monthly, 1883.
Fortnightly Review, 1883.

MERRILL, E. T. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
*Athenæum.

NELSON, C. A. Astor Library, New York City.
Chambers' Journal.
Eclectic Engineering Magazine.
*Knowledge.
*Overland Monthly, n. s.
*United Service Magazine.

Reliquary.

NOYES, S. B. Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
*National Review, n. s.
Temple Bar.

POOLE, W. F. Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
All the Year Round.
*American, The.
*American Antiquarian.
American Catholic Quarterly.
American Law Review.
American Naturalist.
Argosy.
Belgravia.
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.
Congregationalist.
Dial, Chicago.
Eclectic Magazine.
*Foster's Monthly Reference Lists.
Poole, W. F., continued.

- Gentleman’s Magazine, n. s.
- Good Words.
- *Granite Monthly.
- Irish Monthly.
- *Journal of Christian Philosophy.
- Journal of Speculative Philosophy.
- Journal of the Statistical Society.
- *Kansas City Review.
- *Leisure Hour.
- London Quarterly Review.
- London Society.
- Lutheran Quarterly Review.
- *Manhattan, The.
- Methodist Quarterly Review.
- Mind.
- Modern Review.
- Month, The.
- *Monthly Notes of the L.A.U.K.
- Pennsylvania Magazine.
- Potter’s American Monthly.
- Presbyterian Review.
- Reformed Quarterly Review.
- *Sidereal Messenger.
- Southern Historical Society Papers.
- Tinsley’s Magazine.
- Unitarian Review.

Richardson, E. C. Hosmer Hall, Hartford, Conn.

- Contemporary Review, 1883.
- Dublin Review, 1883.
- New Englander, 1883.
- Nineteenth Century, 1883.

Rogers, T. P. W. Fletcher Library, Burlington, Vt.
- Cornhill.
- Portfolio.

Rowell, J. C. University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
- *Saturday Review.
- *Spectator.

Safford, T. H. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
- Princeton Review, n. s.

- Blackwood’s Magazine.

Sickley, J. C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
- Living Age, 1883.

Staebner, F. W. Normal School, Westfield, Mass.
- *Science.

Stetson, W. K. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- Nation, The.

Soldan, F. J. Public Library, Peoria, Ill.
- American Architect.
- Art Journal.

Stevens, Miss Lucy. Public Library, Toledo, O.

- *Academy.
- *Literary World.

Uhler, P. H. Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.
- Anthropological Journal.
LIBRARIES IN WASHINGTON.

BY DR. J. S. BILLINGS, U.S.A., LIBRARIAN OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I AM very sorry that both Mr. Flint and Mr. Spofford are absent, as I had hoped to hear from them a discussion upon the relations of the various libraries in Washington to each other and to the proposed National Library. In their absence, however, I will endeavor to briefly sketch the characteristics of some of these libraries. They may be divided into three classes. The first is the large general collection, ordinarily known as the Library of Congress, but which should more properly be called the National Library; the second comprises the libraries of the various departments, which are in part devoted to special subjects, and in part to general literature, mostly fiction, travels, etc., for the benefit of the clerks and employés; the third class includes the libraries of some of the bureaus, which are almost entirely scientific and technological, and devoted to special subjects. The library of the Department of State has been greatly improved within the last few years, and is now especially valuable for its collection of works on international law. The library of the War Department has a fair collection of works pertaining to military matters, but the most complete library of this kind in this country is the one at West Point. A large part of the War Department library is composed of general literature for the use of the clerks and their families. The library of the Treasury Department is also mainly for the benefit of the clerks. The library of the Patent Office is especially devoted to physics, chemistry and technology.

There is a very good collection of works on astronomy and the mathematical sciences at the National Observatory, which has been catalogued under the direction of Prof. Holden.

The library of the Signal Service Office relates mostly to meteorology, and in connection with this a large and valuable bibliography of the subject has been prepared by Prof. Abbe, which it is hoped will soon be published. The library of the Geological Survey is increasing rapidly by exchanges and purchases, and is now a very valuable collection, being comparatively complete in reports and documents relating to the geology of the United States. The library of the Surgeon-General's office, of the War Department, is composed exclusively of works relating to medicine and the allied sciences, and now contains about sixty thousand volumes and about seventy thousand pamphlets. An interesting and important question is whether all these special libraries should be merged in one grand national library, or whether they should be allowed to remain, as at present, in connection with the several bureaus and departments. On the one hand there is a feeling that this great country should have a correspondingly magnificent national library building, which should contain, as far as possible, everything that has been published in all departments of literature, science, and art; and that the quickest and easiest way to obtain this is to gather all these special libraries into one building, which building should be so arranged as to contain them and allow their future development. On the other hand, it is considered by the bureaus, and also by scientific men and physicians generally throughout the country, that it is better that these special libraries should remain as they now are, and be allowed to develop in their own way. I shall consider the subject more especially in connection with the medical library, that being the one with which I am most familiar; but I believe that my remarks will apply also to other special scientific and technological libraries. The following is quoted, with some condensation, from some remarks which I have recently had occasion to make on this subject: —

"From a comparison of the catalogue of the medical library of the Surgeon-General's Office with the fasciculi of the catalogue printed by the British Museum in 1881–2, I have found that on 1,140 pages containing about 34,000 titles, exclusive of cross-references, there were the titles of 657 books and 880 inaugural theses relating to medicine. Taking
the corresponding portions of the Washington catalogue, it is found that the British Museum has 262 medical books, 372 medical theses, and 118 different editions which are not in the Washington library, while, on the other hand, the Washington library has 285 books, 342 theses, and 88 different editions which are not in the British Museum. There are common to both libraries 277 books and 508 theses. The two libraries, therefore, are nearly equal as regards medical books, exclusive of medical journals, transactions, and reports, in which the Washington library is much the richer."

"A similar comparison with the catalogue of the medical section of the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, shows that the Washington library contains a greater amount of medical literature, and also covers a wider field, representing better the medical literature of the world. Each library is, as might be expected, richer than its rivals in the literature of its own country; but the French Library is comparatively poor in English and German, has almost nothing in American medical literature, while the English library is also poor in American literature, and comparatively weak in German medicine of the present century."

"The two great national libraries of London and Paris are supposed to be the largest collections of printed books in existence. They have been collected during a period of over three hundred years, and have practically had almost unlimited funds and opportunities."

"Why, then, is it that the medical library in Washington, which is only about twenty years old, and has never had, in any one year, funds sufficient to purchase more than two-thirds of the medical books printed in various parts of the world during that same year, should already be equal if not superior to them in practical value?"

"I believe it to be very largely due to the fact, that, while the Washington library is the national collection, it has been kept separate from the general national library. The result of this has been that the medical profession has taken much more interest in it than they would have done, if, as is the case with the English and French medical collections, it had been merely a section of the national library."

As a matter of fact, comparatively little use is made by medical writers of the collections in the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale. They consult, in preference, the special medical libraries in London and Paris, which are under the direction of medical bibliographers, such as the libraries of the Royal College of Surgeons or of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, or those of the Faculty of Medicine, or of the Academy of Medicine in Paris. It is to such special libraries that physicians give their books and pamphlets; and the rapid growth of the Washington library is largely due to this cause. There is pouring into it a steady stream of literature, the sources of which are by no means confined to this country, although, of course, the largest part comes from the United States.

So far as this medical library is concerned it is quite certain that the physicians of this country would greatly prefer to have it remain as it now is, connected with the Medical Museum, and under medical management, and would strongly object to its being merged into a great national collection, since, if this were done, they would, to a great extent, lose their interest in its progress and development. It may be reckoned as the medical section of the National Library, and the number of volumes which it contains may be counted as forming part of the national collection, and thus help to swell the numbers given in the reports of the latter; but there seems to be no good reason why it should be removed from the Museum, with which it is especially connected, and placed in the same building with the general collection.

The same may be said with regard to all the special libraries connected with special technological work or with museums or collections. Those who study in these museums or collections wish the corresponding library to be close at hand, that they may pass rapidly from one to the other. It is also probable that the best results for all these special libraries will be produced by giving them a certain amount of independence and responsibility, in order that the scientific men with whose pursuits they are specially connected shall take a working interest in their condition and progress, and stimulate those in charge of them to the best exertions of which they are capable.
REPORT ON LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

BY JOHN EDMANDS, LIBRARIAN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Perhaps I should offer an apology for consenting to prepare this report, because of the limited means at my command for gathering information. As, however, apologies have not been in favor in our meetings, I will not incur the odium of setting the bad fashion.

I am not able to bring forward any new discoveries or brilliant achievements in this field during the year, unless the illustration of "How not to do it," which our wise and patriotic Congress has furnished in the national library building, deserves to be placed in this category. One of the chief things to be noted in connection with the general subject is a deeper and more wide-spread interest. The question of the proper arrangement and construction of buildings for public libraries is now occupying the thoughts of a larger number of people than ever before, and occupying them in a more intense and practical way. This is due in part to the circumstance that the building question is now being wrestled with vigorously by at least two libraries, in which a very deep interest is felt outside of the communities in which they are situated. People in all sections of the country are anxious to be assured that our two largest libraries are to be worthily housed. With so many intelligent people carefully scrutinizing and offering suggestions, there is firm ground for hope that those having the matter immediately in charge will achieve a result that shall embody the best thought of the time.

In September of last year a free public library building, which had just been completed, was opened to the public in Newcastle, England. It seems to have been planned with a good deal of care, and to embody some noteworthy features. In the basement, facilities are provided for the reception, unpacking, collating, and stamping of the books. Here is also the heating apparatus; and, warned by the disastrous experiences at Birmingham, special precautions have been taken so that a fire occurring in this basement would not be communicated to the other parts of the building; and, as an additional safeguard, it has been arranged that the library staff shall be regularly drilled in the fire-brigade practice. The main entrance is by a vestibule 43 by 21 feet, which is described as spacious and lofty, and, we may add, useless. On the left of the vestibule is the lending-library, in two rooms, having accommodations for at least 60,000 volumes. In a portion of this room the cases are carried up to the height of 13 feet, but in the most of the room to only 8 feet.

The librarian’s office is on this floor. It is near the entrance, and has speaking-tubes to all parts of the building. Special attention has been given to ventilating. From each of the clusters of gas-jets tubes are carried to the top of the building, and the lights on the counters are furnished with closed globes, on one side of which is a tube admitting cold air, and the other side one which carries the heated and foul air to the outside. The windows are so constructed that they can be thrown fully open so as to flush the rooms with fresh air, or closed very tight with an arrangement for admitting fresh air without creating a current. With these precautions the air is pure, and the temperature does not rise above 65° after the gas has been lighted for several hours.

The reference-library, measuring 132 feet by 41 feet, is on the second floor, and the shelving is carried to a height of only 8 feet. The tables in this room are covered with billiard-cloth. They are provided with bells, each having a different tone, so that the assistants will know at once the particular table requiring attention. If no one in that country reads an American book, it is mentioned as worthy of note that an American revolving bookcase has been provided for this library, in which may be placed about 200 volumes for the convenient use of one who may be investigating a particular subject.

The new building for the Birmingham library, erected to replace the one destroyed by fire in January, 1879, was formally opened in June,
1882. The cost has been met by the insurance fund, with a small addition from the ordinary income, and the sum of $75,000, which was contributed soon after the fire, is still kept as a library fund. The entrance is through a portico 32 feet by 12, a vestibule 29 feet by 20, and a hall "of noble proportions," 60 by 28 feet and 45 feet high. Surely the temple to which we are thus conducted should be spacious and grand.

On the right of the entrance-hall is the circulating-library, 100 by 64. The reference-library on the second floor is approached by a staircase winding up the side of the lofty entrance hall; and with it are connected a temporary art-gallery and the Shakespeare library. The reference-library proper must present quite a churchly appearance, being divided by granite columns into nave and aisles. The nave reaches the height of 50 feet, and the aisles 23 feet. The Shakespeare library seems to have been fitted up and decorated with a lavish expenditure of money. The cost of the building, including furnishings, has been $250,000.

The absence, in the description, of any mention of rooms and appliances for administration, and the prominence given to architectural and decorative features, seem to show that advanced ideas on library construction have received little attention.

Colonel Charles G. Hammond, of Chicago, has contributed the funds for the erection of a library building for the Congregational Theological Seminary of that city, which, though not of large size, contains some features of construction that are worthy of note. The building is 67 feet long by 46 wide, with two stories and basement. It is constructed of brick, with sandstone courses and terra-cotta ornaments.

The basement contains a packing-room, water-closets, heating apparatus, and a fire-proof vault for the safe-keeping of manuscripts and other articles of special value. In the first story, which is 15 feet high, are the reference-library, 31 by 44 feet, and a reading-room 31 by 34 feet. The main library-room occupies the whole of the second story, which is 23 feet high at the walls. This room is lighted by windows at both ends, and by a lantern extending the entire length of the building.

Special care has been taken to render the building fire-proof. The beams and columns are of iron, encased in porous terra-cotta. The spaces between the iron floor-beams are filled with hollow tile arches. The floors are of narrow strips of maple, nailed to sleepers imbedded in Portland concrete cement. By this means the floors are thought to be made fire and vermin proof. The iron roof-trusses are encased in porous terra-cotta, and the roof itself is formed of blocks of porous terra-cotta, laid between T irons, covered overhead with slate laid in cement, and on the under side finished in plaster. The soffits and strings of the stairs are covered with porous terra-cotta and plaster. The partitions are built of hollow tile, and there are iron shutters on all doors and windows facing or connecting with other buildings.

The hollow tile arches, and the hollow tile partitions, have been utilized as conveyers and distributers of the hot-air, and by this means, and by the distribution of the air outlets over a great area, it is expected to secure an equalized, agreeable temperature throughout the building, and to avoid disagreeable hot-air blasts.

There seems to be in the building scant provision for cataloguing and the various other kinds of library work.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library and City Council are still manfully wrestling with the problem of a new building for their rich and rare collection of books, apparently aware that the eyes of the library world are upon them in expectation that they will rise to the magnitude of the task committed to them. Let us hope that wisdom will prevail, and that the advanced thought of the day on the subject of library architecture will have worthy embodiment. As the land given by the State seemed not sufficient for that purpose, the city has purchased an additional lot, giving them 66,000 square feet, equal to a lot 300 by 220, or 235 feet square. The trustees are about taking up the matter of definite plans, and when they have reached what seems to them the best result it is intended to construct a large model, so that the working capacity of the edifice may be more accurately determined.

[A sketch of the new home of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania followed.]
Respecting the proposed and much-needed building for our national library, probably all that needs to be said is that the project which was reported to Congress by the joint committee, and which was largely and earnestly debated both in and out of Congress, has been so thoroughly killed that it will stay dead for a good length of time.

It is obvious that the leading purpose for which any library is established will determine the precise plan and arrangement of the building. If it is to be chiefly a lending library, more ample provision should be made for the rapid and accurate registry of books. If, on the other hand, it is designed chiefly for students, space and appliances of another kind must be provided. But few of our libraries belong exclusively to either of these classes; they nearly all, in different degrees, partake of the features of both classes. And so it becomes a nice and difficult question to decide on the best adjustment of these conflicting claims. In this matter, as in that of the administration of libraries, the main stress has been laid upon the gathering together and the storing of books; and there has been a lamentable lack of thought as to providing accommodations and facilities for the convenient and economic use of the gathered treasures. That more study is given to this matter at present is the hopeful sign of the future.

[The paper closed with a suggestion that resolutions be adopted urging Congress to erect the National Library, and that a committee be appointed to advise with the architects regarding the plans.]

THE SHELF-ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS IN THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

BY HENRY A. HOMES, STATE LIBRARIAN.

IN undertaking to describe to my fellow-librarians the method of arranging books on the shelves of the New York State Library, I do not do it for the purpose of commending the method, but because, from the description, the members would learn that there was at least one library in existence where the books are made accessible for a numerous public without the application of any of the usual modes of shelf-classification, or the application of a place-number.

The briefest form in which at the outset, and in a single sentence, I can state this method is to say that the books are arranged on the shelves in the same order of succession that they are mentioned in the printed catalogues of the library of 2,000 pages and in the MS. card catalogues, which, without classification, have but one alphabet for the whole library. Our catalogues are arranged alphabetically by authors’ names, and the first word of anonymous works which is not an article or preposition. On the shelves the octavos, duodecimos, and smaller sizes, constitute one alphabetical series; the small quartos constitute another; the middling quartos another; and large quartos and folios a fourth alphabetical series, standing on the shelves under the octavos. Elephant folios, which lie flat on broad shelves, have their exceptional places indicated to the librarians on an exceptions-catalogue, intended to aid us in finding them.

To enable the librarians to execute this plan of arranging the books, each book brought into the library is entered into the accessions-catalogue of the daily additions, with a heading by which its future place in the alphabetical card-catalogue of the library becomes a fixed fact. The same heading should be found stamped on the top of the back of the book. If the heading already on the book does not conform to the heading given in the catalogue, as, in consequence of the style of lettering books so generally adopted by publishers, it rarely does conform, then the book, before being placed upon the shelves, is given into the hands of a bookbinder to be relettered in part or in totality. If the author’s name is not the first word
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

it is stamped by him in gilt letters, over the
title that the publisher has placed there; and
sometimes we treat it as a matter of indiffer-
ence whether he shall efface with water and
friction the author's name, so frequently found
stamped two-thirds down the back. Most fre-
fently, however, it is effaced by us, whether
stamped upon leather or upon cloth, and the
erasure leaves but slight trace that it has been
effected.

In conformity with this plan, the backs of
anonymous books must be made to conform, as
regards the heading, to that which has been
adopted for them in the printed or manuscript
catalogues of the library, and, therefore, the
first word of that title, with the most important
words following, will be stamped on the back
as its title, and that lettering decides for the
book its place on the shelves, to stand alpha-
betically with the works having the authors' names in the same series.

There are certain concomitant facts connected
with our use of this somewhat primitive sys-
tem, which will explain both the reasons for
perpetuating its existence, and the convenience
and disadvantages of it. Nearly thirty years
since, when I first became connected with the
library, it was the system which, in most re-
spects, was already adopted. From that time
to the present, during the greater part of the
period, there has not been more than one per-
son besides myself to attend to all the various
claims of service in a department of the library
of from 40,000 to 90,000 volumes, and growing
at the rate of more than 2,000 volumes and
3,000 pamphlets a year. This old system,
therefore, has been retained perforce, because,
if for no other reason, we have been at all
times too busy to change it and introduce
another. It has also been retained because
that, in our circumstances, the system has op-
erated quite successfully. Some of the circum-
stances are, that all the cases are locked and
only two persons have access to them to dis-
place the books, so that mistakes can rarely
occur. The books in their cases being all en-
closed within locked doors, the titles of the
books can be read through the wire netting, by
visitors entering the alcoves. We have no
alcove readers, as in the Astor and some other
libraries, where the reader can take books down
from the shelves; nor is there any temptation
for a student to desire the privilege, as the
books of a class are so scattered throughout
the library that he has no desire to take down
books from the shelves. The librarians have
rarely occasion to search for any book, which is
asked for by its name, in any other place than
its proper alphabetical place in the series on
the shelves.

It must be admitted that, since the shelves
have become so excessively crowded as that
books have been placed in double rows on the
shelves, and that the alphabetical order has
been further interrupted by the introduction of
temporary cases, throwing the books in some
measure out of their order, and for other rea-
sons connected with an overcrowded space, this
usage has brought some embarrassments; but
in the storage-rooms of the library of the new
capitol, where there will be space for expansion
for a hundred years to come at least, the new
accessions will be placed in their strict alpha-
abetical order, and the system will work well
for intelligent librarians, and above the grade
of mere runners.

During the later years of my service in the
library, when the excess of books over the
space provided on the regular shelving below
became too large to be accommodated, addi-
tional shelving was gradually provided in the
galleries, and thither we would carry the books
which we knew were least in demand, like
books in foreign languages, long sets of vol-
umes and other kinds, leaving their places
below to be filled with the new accessions.

Notwithstanding my declaration that the
method which I have described is the prev-
alent one applied to the larger part of the
library, yet it must be admitted that there has
gradually grown up a considerable number of
exceptions to the rule. These exceptions, al-
though they are in favor of works on particular
topics, are not in the direction of a scientific
classification. Thus, I recall that Directories
towns, Catalogues of colleges, Genealogies of
families, Dictionaries of languages, Grammars,
Biographical Dictionaries and Serials have been
collected into groups by themselves. This is
far from constituting a classification under gen-
eral subjects, like History, Theology, and Science, with subordinate headings under them. It has been adopted from the fact that the classes of books mentioned were those which were most used in the library, and that, consequently, it facilitated to the librarian the means of rendering prompt service to the reader, by enabling him to find close at hand in one case the many books of a kind asked for.

In spite of the best arrangement we can make, our shelves being overcrowded, and there being many books of elephant folios, and for other reasons, we keep up a separate card catalogue, which we call the exceptions-catalogue, where the peculiar location of all those books in the library is described, which, from any cause, we have not been able to compel into the general alphabetical series on the ordinary shelves.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN A HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAFICAL SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

BY C: A. CUTTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

ONE of the difficulties of classification is choosing between the various possible methods of arrangement. One can almost always find two or three or four different orders which seem almost equally good. In this case one might have all States, counties, towns, rivers, lakes, mountains, in a single alphabet; or one might arrange the States alphabetically and under each put its counties, towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, etc.; or, finally, one might arrange States geographically, and put under each its towns, etc., alphabetically. I was inclined to the first method, which would have made our shelves a sort of gazetteer of the United States, where every single place could be found with very little trouble; but the whole history and geography of each State would not be brought together. But I found that all the students of American history whom I consulted preferred the last; they were in favor of State rights; that is, they preferred to have Massachusetts towns in a group by themselves, and Buffalo consorting with the other New York towns, and not sandwiched between Arkansas and California. I adopted this plan therefore; but he who’s convinced against his will is of the same opinion still; the end of it may be that I shall run all the local history into one alphabet on the shelves, leaving the marks as they are, just as I have done in the case of the Scotch and Irish and English biography.

The next question to be decided was how to mark the States, and how to group them. At first I thought of arranging them in the way familiar to us all from the school geographies, and adopted in Mr. Dewey’s system: New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States; but happening to see in the Nation the classification prepared by Mr. H: Gannett, the geographer of the Census Office, its superiority was so evident that I could not hesitate to adopt it. The old arrangement, he says, “was suited to the country when nearly all the population was upon the Atlantic slope. At present, however, it is evidently a very curious arrangement which places New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania among the ‘Middle States,’ and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in the ‘West.’ The sections are vastly disproportionate under this scheme. The West includes a much greater area than the sum of the other three sections, while it disregards, to a great extent, geographical, social, and climatic conditions.” He therefore divides our country into three perpendicular bands, corresponding to the natural features of the country,—the Atlantic, the Central, and the Western. The first two he further divides into halves by a horizontal line, which is Mason and Dixon’s
line for the Atlantic division, and the Ohio and Missouri for the Great Valley. So we have North Atlantic, stretching from Maine to Pennsylvania; South Atlantic, from Delaware to Florida; North Central, from Wisconsin to Kansas; and South Central, from Kentucky to Texas; and Western, from Montana to California. But Mr. Gannett's division, while sufficient for his purpose, is open to one of the objections which he makes to the previous scheme: the divisions are of disproportionate size; the plan is well enough now, but it will hardly do for a not very distant future. Indeed, Mr. Gannett says, "On some accounts a subdivision of the West is advisable, separating it perhaps into what might be denominated the Rocky Mountain region, the Plateau region, the Great Basin region, and the region of the Pacific." I have accordingly still further divided both his Central and his Western divisions, the first of them by the Mississippi; and I make six instead of three perpendicular bands, — the Atlantic (numbered 6),\(^1\) the East Central (7), the West Central (8), the Plains (9), the Rocky Mountains (A), the Pacific slope (B). The separate States are designated by adding another figure or letter. Thus 61 is Maine, 62 New Hampshire, 63 Vermont, 64 Massachusetts, and so on. The northern and southern divisions are distinguished by using figures as the mark for the Northern States, and letters for the Southern. Of the figures I have already given examples; for the letters we have 6 T Virginia, 6 V N. Carolina, 6 W S. Carolina. In the Atlantic division, where States are small and numerous, all the nine figures are used up; but in the West I was able to provide for the future possible division of large States by using only odd numbers at present for Northern States, leaving the even numbers for new creations, and the vowels for Southern States, leaving consonants for future use. A glance at the table will show this.

We have now provided a notation for perpendicular bands of our country and for separate States; but there is no provision for horizontal sections. Yet the accounts of the early trans-continental explorations, such as those of Lewis and Clarke, or Long's expedition, and Parkman's Oregon trail, and the descriptions of the great Pacific railways, demand a place. You will notice that there is no southern division in the Pacific slope. This leaves a part of B unemployed, and at our service for our present want. The northern trans-continental zone (as far south as the 41st parallel) is B; the zone between the 41st and the 37th parallel, containing the Union Pacific R.R., is B; all south of that is B.

Town, cities, counties, lakes, mountains, in short any places within a State, are designated by adding their initial and one or more figures to the State mark. Thus, New York being 67, Buffalo would be 67B8. The 8 is to distinguish it from other towns beginning with B, as Brooklyn, which is 67B7. In order to use enough figures, and not more than enough to distinguish each town from all the others beginning with the same initial, we took State gazetteers and assigned a mark to each place. If new towns are made they will be distinguished by the addition of more figures, as in the intercalating plan of author-marks.

I have been asked what I should do in the case of places which have changed their name. Let me say, first, that this difficulty is no worse in this way of arrangement than in any other. Changes are of three kinds: (1) when the name is altered but not the size, as when West Cambridge became Arlington; (2) when a large place is split into two or more smaller ones, as when Eastham gave off Wellfleet and Orleons; (3) when a town is absorbed in a larger one, as when Roxbury and Dorchester became part of Boston. In the first case, I should arrange the histories of the town under the present name, whatever may be the name on the title. In the second case, I should put the history of the mother town under its name, and the histories of the descendants each under its own name. In the third case, I should put the special histories of each of the absorbed towns under its own name (the history or description of Islington under Islington, and not under London, for example). I believe that these rules will satisfy the majority of inquirers.

But, if experience should show that it is neces-

\(^1\) In our notation for the Western Hemisphere, 1 stands for the Arctic Regions; 2 is America, 3 is North America, 4 is British America, 5 is the United States as a whole.
sary, I shall put on the shelf dummies referring from the abandoned name to the one chosen (e.g., West Cambridge. See Arlington). Of course there will be such references in the catalogue, but if we are trying to make the shelves their own catalogue, we shall have to borrow the reference system.

Books on rivers, or river valleys, I have said, are put with the books on the towns of the State to which the river belongs. If the river passes through more than one State, I should put it with that in which its mouth is (the Savannah, in Georgia,) or in which is the greater part of its course; or in the State which is named from it (Connecticut, Delaware). But the Mississippi and Missouri pass through so many States that I have given the former a place just between the two bands which it separates, the East Central (7) and the West Central (8), with the mark as 7 y; the latter is 89, coming close after the State. Perhaps the Colorado should be treated in the same way (A s?). Mountains are treated like rivers; but the Appalachians run through many States, and have a mark of their own (6A). The Rocky Mountains, of course, are A. Lakes, too, are treated like rivers; but for the great lakes I have given the mark 72, distinguishing the single lakes by adding their initials; thus, Lake Ontario is 720; Lake Erie is 72e; Lake Huron is 72h; Lake Michigan is 72m; Lake Superior, 72s.

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REPORT ON FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I am announced to report on Fiction in Public Libraries. The subject is well-worn, and, so far as I am aware, presents no new phase. Statistics are newly gathered, but they wear a familiar look. And so of opinions. Year after year we get up steam and invoke favoring winds and tides, but opinions remain nearly at the old mooring. And yet to many the subject retains its interest, and to some presents occasion for alarm. At Saratoga, or somewhere, there is now, or soon will be, a convention of doctors, — guardians of the public health, — whose action is generally regarded with some solicitude; and here, in this interesting and beautiful city of Buffalo, are assembled the guardians of the public morals, — the librarians, — whose action on the subject of fiction in public libraries is also of public interest. The time was — perhaps to some still is — when the announcement that fiction reading was spreading through the community would excite alarm like the cry of cholera. But, with a better knowledge of these diseases, the old cries do not excite the old terror.

I have to report, as matter of fact, that the reading of fiction still remains epidemic. Its presence may be detected in every town, in a normal condition as to boys and girls, which contains a librarian with a charge. All attempts to stamp out the evil have proved vain; nor has its virulence been sensibly diminished. It is true that from the older libraries come to us reports of a slightly diminished percentage in the circulation of fiction, and a corresponding increase in other departments of literature; but from this we are hardly justified in inferring any organic change in the constitution of the human mind. In some cases, doubtless, this state of things has been brought about in forcing the circulation of what are called the better class of books, by withholding the usual quantity of fiction, and in part also by the use of special aids to culture, such as class-lists, direction and assistance within the library, and by the formation of reading-clubs without. But we also find, as we might expect, in communities which have been left to regulate their own reading, a gradual improvement of the public taste. This improvement, however, is not confined to reading. It manifests itself in houses, furniture, and dress; in the laying out and management of gardens; in the quality of music and poetry which the people demand, and in almost every department of their social life. There is advance all along the line. Special causes have something to do with this advance; but the most efficient cause is the sum of those influences which carry

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civilization from one plane to a higher. These influences affect communities and individuals similarly, though not all in the same degree.

The question of the uses of fiction as an instrument of culture I do not propose to discuss. The theme is a trite one, and the arguments on both sides have been often repeated. Opinions on that subject are divided, and perhaps irreconcilably so. There are those who believe that fiction, taken as a whole, is enervating, and, if used at all, should be used sparingly in public education. There are those, on the other hand, who regard the love of fiction as ineradicable from the human mind, and in its use find one of the most important instruments in the culture of the imagination, the fancy, and the critical powers. I neither affirm nor controvert either of these opinions.

Public libraries, with which alone I am concerned in these observations, are those which are supported wholly or in part at the public expense, and in respect to which they have the power, directly or indirectly, to make their wishes known and respected. And, so far as these libraries are concerned, I see no immediate prospect of any essential reduction in the amount of fiction they will require, nor of the adoption of any standard in respect to the quality of this fiction which will reach much above the average moral sense of the communities in which such libraries are established.

It may be fairly assumed that no community will demand or tolerate immoral fiction, or fiction in quantity disproportionate to other departments of literature; and that on both of these questions, as on other questions submitted to its judgment, it will listen to and be guided by valid reason.

What are the relations of public libraries to the municipalities which maintain them? Let us reach the answer by degrees. Theoretically, parents have sole and absolute power over the education of their children. If parents are intelligent as to the right use of books, and have practical as well as theoretical control of their children, they may so direct their reading as to promote the symmetrical development of the memory, the imagination, and the reasoning faculties. In an ideally perfect world this would be the case; and the moral is, that we must make the world ideally perfect, and cause parents to be intelligent as to the right use of books, and in the practical as they are now in the theoretical control of their children.

Some of this power, by nature and law vested in parents, has been delegated to teachers; but, so far as this delegation of power and responsibility has become part of a system of education, the results are equal neither to cost nor to reasonable expectation. Yet it is a power beneficially exercised, upon the whole, and teachers undoubtedly influence in a considerable and healthy degree the reading of those under their charge in the public schools.

And so may libraries, especially those in small and homogeneous communities, which are supported by endowments independent of the public treasury, and whose public sentiment is formed and regulated by the best people. In such cases the trustees may impose their peculiar views upon the community, and, within certain limits, compel it to select its reading, not in accordance with its own wishes, but in accordance with the opinion of the governing board.

But we have to adapt ourselves to an entirely different state of things in which a public library is chiefly maintained by a levy on the persons and estates of the citizens, and controlled by trustees, dependent for their election and continuance in office upon the popular vote; and, in respect to these libraries, the number of which will increase indefinitely, we may as well make up our minds now, as we shall be obliged to sooner or later, that the books purchased for them will be mainly such as the public demand. We may wish otherwise; but it will not be otherwise. We may believe that the trustees have no right to expend the public money for the mere amusement of the people; but, if the people think differently, trustees must yield to their wishes, or leave. We may, perchance, even come to think that public libraries circulating a large percentage of fiction are of doubtful utility; but, unhappily, it may be, we shall not be permitted to carry our views in that regard into practical effect. The public claim the right to determine what they will read, and whether they will read it at individual or at municipal expense.

Libraries, and those who manage them, must
align themselves to other popular institutions, and share their fortunes. We must accept them, as we accept the church, the press, the school, and the ballot,—with all their imperfections. It is too late to go back on our theory of government,—the validity and potency of the voice of the people. This may not be agreeable to our feelings, nor in accordance with our judgment as to the fitness of things; but until we accept it, and act upon it, we shall be at cross-purposes with the inevitable.

Another fact is to be kept in mind: that no institution and no set of institutions are to reform the world; nor, on the other hand, is the world to make its institutions ideally perfect just yet. It is neither true that constitutions are precisely what the people make them, nor are the people just as their institutions should make them. With society as it is with us, if there were organized and set in operation institutions and agencies ideally perfect, and each designed to work in some department of human welfare, we should probably observe this phenomenon as the result of action and counter-action, the gradual deterioration of these institutions, and the gradual improvement of society. In time they would come to represent each other. Nor is this mere speculation. It finds verifications in the history of many communities. Consider all that system of institutions, such as the common school, the college, and the church, which, two centuries and a half ago, were planted in New England on a free soil, unencumbered with the depressing circumstances of European life. The result of these institutions has not been equal to the expectations of those who founded them.

Neither libraries nor librarians will altogether enlighten the world. Least of all will they succeed when they undertake to set themselves above it. It is only when they become part of it, and represent its wishes, that they will make what is good in them an influence for good.

To my mind, therefore, the conclusion of the whole matter is this: consent that libraries, as other institutions, be fairly representative of the communities in which they exist, and from which they derive their support. Their influence, in the nature of things, will be reciprocal; but, if the train is to move, the engine must be attached.

This seems to me not only wise, but indispensable. For no considerable time will the people support institutions with which they are not in full sympathy. They must have newspapers, and sermons, and books which they understand, and in which they take an interest, if they are to profit by them. This will be so, and should be so; for by this close connection and sympathy alone can either do its work, and so justify its existence.

Make the standard in the selection of books for the public library as high as the community will sustain. Of course the community will demand no immoral and no absolutely worthless books. Books are of no value unless read; and reading is of no public utility, and should not be provided at public expense, and will not in the long run, unless, upon the whole, it makes wiser and better communities. The uneasiness which so widely prevails with regard to the public schools proceeds in no small degree from a feeling that they are getting above the people. If there is any foundation for this feeling let the libraries avoid it by giving no occasion for its existence. When we have educated one generation of readers it won't do to throw away boys' and girls' books, and buy classics. There is another generation, and another, and indefinite others to the end of time, each of which will go through essentially the same process of reading as part of their education. We must not forget that the laws of seed-time and harvest are not only inexorable, but eternal. If we sow but once we shall reap but once. The plough, no less than the reaper, is essential to the harvest.
THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY IN 1883.

BY C. A. CUTTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

In the year 1883 I had come to Buffalo from Niagara, where I had been admiring the magnificent power of the Falls was collected to be transmitted by wire, not merely to the great manufacturing city that had grown up upon each bank of the river, but also to Buffalo, where every machine, from a hundred-ton trip-hammer to an egg-beater, was driven by the water that had formerly only furnished a livelihood to hack-drivers and toll-takers. The Falls were as beautiful as ever, though their volume was slightly diminished. Along the bank ran the park; for all the factories, which were generally owned and managed in Buffalo, were kept at a distance from the water and hidden by trees. These great industrial towns, which furnished Buffalo its wealth, both directly and by nourishing its commerce, contained several well-used collections of books of moderate size, but no great library such as I was told I should see at Buffalo.

That city was not then one of the largest of the United States, having about two millions of inhabitants; but it yielded to none in the attention it gave to popular education, part of the remarkable commercial energy which distinguished the first century of its existence, having naturally, with the acquisition of wealth, been turned into the channels of literature, art, and science. The library, therefore, as being the very culmination of the educational system, had a high reputation both for its excellent management, for the extent to which it was used, and for the pride and affection with which it was regarded by the citizens. The library building was near the centre of the city. A whole block some 200 feet square had been secured for it. Part was already built upon, and part, reserved for the inevitable extension of a growing collection, was occupied by stores and houses, whose rents were allowed to accumulate for a building fund. Wide avenues gave it air and light, and protected it against fire on three sides; on the fourth there was space enough between the library and the shops. The situation, as I have said, was central, and yet it was a little retired from the noisiest streets. All the neighboring paving was of a kind to minimize the clatter of passing vehicles, and particular attention was paid to keeping the ways scrupulously clean, to prevent, as far as might be, the evil of dust.

The building, when complete, was to consist of two parts, the first a central store, 150 feet square, a compact mass of shelves and passageways, lighted from the ends, but neither from sides nor top; the second an outer rim of rooms 20 feet wide, lighted from the four streets. In front and rear the rim was to contain special libraries, reading-rooms, and work-rooms; on the sides, the art-galleries. The central portion was a gridiron of stacks, running from front to rear, each stack 2 feet wide, and separated from its neighbor by a passage of 3 feet. Horizontally, the stack was divided by floors into 8 stories, each 8 feet high, giving a little over 7 feet of shelf-room, the highest shelf being so low that no book was beyond the reach of the hand. Each reading-room, 16 feet high, corresponded to two stories of the stack, from which it was separated in winter by glass doors. When I first entered a reading-room, which was in summer, when the doors were off, I was much amused by the appearance of the two tiers of passages running off from one side like so many bird holes in a sandy river-bank, sixty of them leading off into darkness. They were, in fact, sixty short tunnels, with floors for top and bottom and books for sides, 8 feet high, 3 feet wide, and now 75 feet long. When the library should occupy the whole lot, they were to be 150 feet long. "Their length might equally well," said my guide, "be 300 feet, for they do not depend upon the sun for light. In the night, or in a dark day the runner, on going in, touches a
knob, which lights an electric glow-lamp in the middle; that shows him his way. There are other lamps in the tunnel at suitable distances. If his central lamp does not give him light enough to read the titles or the books themselves at the shelf where he is, he has only to touch the button of the nearest lamp to get all the light he wants. In the first experiments in stack-building, which were made a century ago, if the light came from the sides, either the stack could not exceed 20 feet in width, or the middle was dark; if one wanted to use a wide lot of ground, it was necessary to have light-wells about as wide as the stack, which sacrificed valuable space and neutralized the sole advantage of a stack, which is compact storage of the books. If an attempt was made to let the light from the top filter down through perforated, or through glass floors, the lower passages were still dark, and in summer the upper floors under a glass roof were intolerably hot. With electric illumination we are both light and cool. We can store the greatest number of books in the closest proximity to the reading-room, and extend our storage-room indefinitely. There is no way in which books can be packed in closer nearness to the place where they are used. We have now room for over 500,000 volumes in connection with each of the four reading-rooms, or 4,000,000 for the whole building when completed. In the present reading-room there are 9,000 square feet on the front of the building, without counting the special rooms under the art-galleries on the side. We have, of course, book-lifts, noiseless and swift, to take the books from floor to floor. For horizontal transmission we tried various little railroads, but came to the conclusion that a smart boy was the best and the quickest railroad in a library. For carrying many books at a time, of course, we use trucks; and, as the attendants in each room have two stories of shelves to go to, to save the fatigue of climbing even the small height of 8 feet, each room has several little lifts just large enough for one person, driven, like everything else in the library, by Falls-power.”

“The books,” he told me, “are arranged in groups of subjects on the different stories, those most called for lowest. On the ground-floor is a selection from all classes of books that are in most active circulation, many of them duplicated in their proper places on higher floors. On the same floor is the class literature, because it is, on the whole, the most sought for. We have not yet escaped the preponderant use of fiction though we have diminished it since your day. It used to be 75 per cent. Thanks to our training the school children in good ways it has fallen to forty. I doubt if it goes much lower. The next two stories are given to the historical, geographical, and social sciences; the fourth to the natural sciences, the industrial arts, the fine arts and sports, and finally to philosophy and theology. When several classes correspond to a single reading-room, one of them is put on one side of the stack opposite one end of the reading-room, another opposite the middle, and a third, if there are three, opposite the other end. This arrangement greatly facilitates procuring books. Every one goes to that reading-room, and to that part of the room whose adjacent shelves contain the subject he is going to work on,—if art, to the fourth story, middle; if European history, to the second story, west end. If he happens to need books from another class, of course he can have them sent up or down to him.

“But the main advantage of this system of separate reading-rooms is that it compels the appointment of just as many competent librarians. There must be one for each floor, and in fact there is one for each great subject,—a scientific man for the science, an art lover for the art, an antiquarian for the history, and a traveller for the geography; and even in their attendants the specialization of function has led to a special development of ability. In selecting them we take into account aptitude, so far as it can be discovered, but we find that a librarian who is himself interested will train even his runners into a very considerable degree of capacity to assist readers. This we think an extremely important matter. It is a more glorious thing to organize and administer a great library, but full as good results may be got even in very small collections of books by a sort of spade husbandry. We boast of both here. Our chief librarian is not more success-
ful in the conduct of the whole than his subordinates are in the thorough cultivation each of his own little plot.' On the one hand their knowledge of the shelves, volume by volume, on the other, their personal intercourse with the students enable them to give every book to that reader to whom it will do most good,—as a skilful bookseller suits the tastes of his patrons,—and to answer every inquiry with the best work the library has on that matter, as the doctor prescribes the right medicines for his patient. No one man could do this for our half million volumes; and our chief librarian's ability, for all his enormous acquaintance with literature, is best shown in his selection of the men who do it for him."

The first room that I entered was the delivery on the ground floor. It was divided into three parts, all having access to a central curved counter, the middle one for children, the right side for women, the left for men. There was nothing remarkable about it save the purity of the air. I remarked this to the friend who accompanied me, and he said that it was so in all parts of the building; ventilation was their hobby; nothing made the librarian come nearer scolding than any impurity in the air.

"We do not have drafts," he said, "because we introduce and draw off our air at so many points; but we do have a constant renewal of the air, and the more borrowers or readers there are the faster we renew it. Formerly we had a young man, whose sole duty it was to attend to heat and ventilation; and to ensure his attention there were several registering thermometers and hygrometers and atmosphericman every room. If he let the heat get above 70 in the reading-room or above 60 in the stack, or if the dryness or the impurity went beyond a certain point, there was the tell-tale record to accuse him, and that record was examined every day by the chief librarian. After a time one of these ventilators invented an arrangement by which the rooms regulated their own dryness and heat. The air is nearly as good as out-of-doors. Every one must be admitted into the delivery-room, but from the reading-rooms the great unwashed are shut out altogether or put in rooms by themselves. Luckily public opinion sustains us thoroughly in their exclusion or seclusion.

"And our care is as useful to our dead as to our living wards. The bindings do not dry up as they would if the air were not filled with moisture to its proper capacity. The books we sometimes get at auction, bound in powder, show what carelessness in this regard leads to."

From the delivery-room my guide led me down into a basement running under the whole building,—the newspaper-room. I found there an apparently full collection of the Buffalo press and the journals of the neighboring towns, but no other American papers. I expressed my surprise. My guide said that half a century before the preservation of newspapers had become one of the most perplexing problems of library economy. "For local history they are invaluable, but if kept with any completeness they occupy an enormous amount of room; they soon fill up the largest building. The American libraries, therefore, made a league among themselves. Each large library agreed to provide a fire-proof depository, and to each was assigned a certain territory,—its own city and the country around,—on its promise to keep every paper published within those bounds that it could buy or beg. If it received any daily published outside of the limit, it was to send it to the proper depository for that paper. A few exceptions were made of newspapers which were to the United States what the 'Times' is to England; these any library that chooses is allowed to keep for the use of its patrons." "For others," said he, "the plan works in this way: if I want a Cincinnati paper I telephone to the public library there to set a searcher at work to hunt up the matter in question. When she has found it she may either copy it or read it off to me through the telephone, or, better still, read it to a phonograph and transmit on the foil. She sends the charge for her time, which is moderate, to the librarian here, and I pay him. This exchange is going on all the time between the different libraries. Of course it is not exactly the same thing as having the newspapers at hand, but in some respects it is better. The searchers become very acute in their scent, and
will find things which the untrained inquirer would be sure to miss. The great advantage, however, is that it leads to a more thorough keeping of newspapers than would otherwise be possible.”

From the newspaper basement a lift took us to one of the reading-rooms. These rooms were narrow, to ensure perfect light at every desk. The windows ran to the very top of the room and occupied more than half the wall space. The desks had every convenience that could facilitate study; but what most caught my eye was a little key-board at each, connected by a wire with the librarian’s desk. The reader had only to find the mark of his book in the catalog, touch a few lettered or numbered keys, and on the instant a runner at the central desk started for the volume, and, appearing after an astonishingly short interval at the door nearest his desk, brought him his book and took his acknowledgment without disturbing any of the neighboring readers.

“In the National Library,” said my friend, “which has the treasury of a whole continent to draw from, and can afford any luxury, they have an arrangement that brings your book from the shelf to your desk. You have only to touch the keys that correspond to the letters of the book-mark, adding the number of your desk, and the book is taken off the shelf by a pair of nippers and laid in a little car, which immediately finds its way to you. The whole thing is automatic and very ingenious; but the machinery is complicated and too costly for us, and and for my part I much prefer our pages with their smart uniforms and noiseless steps. They wear slippers, and the passages are all covered with a noiseless and dustless covering, they go the length of the hall in a passage-way screened off from the desk-room so that they are seen only when they leave the stack to cross the hall towards any desk. As that is only 20 feet wide, the interruption to study is nothing.”

I complained that the room was low for its length. “Why should it not be?” he replied. “There is nothing gained in collecting a quantity of bad air, and storing it in the upper part of a lofty room; what is wanted is to remove the used and contaminated air altogether, and this we do. As to appearance, the outside of the building is very effective; inside everything is sacrificed to utility. The great stack, with its rows of shelves, each two feet wide, separated by alleys of three feet width and cut apart horizontally by seven floors, is entirely without beauty; indeed it cannot be seen as a whole. But it stores a vast number of books in a very small space, and close to where they are wanted. The reading-halls, 150 feet long, 20 feet wide, only 16 feet high and cut up by desks, offer as little chance to the architect as any room you can imagine. But each of the four floors accommodates 100 readers with comfort.”

We now went up to the fifth floor. “This,” said my guide, “is our cataloging and machine room. The books are classed and prepared for cataloging, each in its own department, under the eye of the librarian of that class. Difficult cases may be referred to the chief librarian, who will decide them or turn them over to the council, an advisory body composed of the several librarians, who meet every week, presided over by their chief, and deliberate on doubtful points of administration. But in the department the book is only prepared, the heading is settled, notes are written, and the like; the actual cataloging is done here by fotografy, instantaneous of course, as all fotografy now is. Here, you see, the new books are arranged, open at the title, against this upright board. These are duodecimos and octavos, the quarts are put on that stand farther off, and the folios farther off still, so that all the plates may be of about the same size. The standard catalogue card now is ten centimeters wide and fifteen high. Underneath each title you notice a slip, on which the cataloger has written those facts which the title does not show; the number of volumes, various bibliographical particulars, and sometimes short criticisms. These are reproduced on the plate. Longer notes, which are sometimes needed, must have a separate card. When a sufficient number of boards are ready one is put upon this travelling-car which is moved forward by clock-work; as each title comes in focus the slide of the instrument is drawn, and the title and its note are fotografy. The whole operation is very short, and, since the
late improvements, much cheaper than writing. The printing from the negative is done in this way. We want, of course, different numbers of the different titles according to the number of times which they will enter into the catalog. A few, for instance, will only appear in the author catalog; others must be put under half a dozen different subjects. Multiplying the number of our catalogs by the number of appearances, and doubling this (for we always reserve the same number that we use) gives the required number. You see these round stands some with 6, some with 7, some with 8 sides, and so on. The cards to be printed are put into these and revolved in focus before the instrument. Different combinations give us the number of cards we want. If it is 25, two tens and a five are revolved; if it is 16, a ten and six are put on." But doesn't the mounting take a long time? "Oh, no; nobody mounts nowadays, we fotograf directly upon the card." The cards, by the way, were not kept in drawers, but ingeniously fastened together to make little books so contrived as to allow insertions without rebinding. "Experience has shown that they can be consulted more readily in this way than when kept in drawers."

I asked my guide what precautions he took against fire. "What is there to burn? The walls, floors, shelving, are all of incriminable materials. Books burn slowly, and it would be almost impossible for the fire to spread. There was an idea twenty-five years ago of dipping the books in the solution which they use for actresses' dresses and scenery on the stage; but it never took root. Librarians saw that they might as well spoil their books by fire as by water. It was a case of propter vitam vivendi perdere causas. We are not likely to burn. Our electric lights are absolutely safe; our elevator and other machinery are run by power from the Falls, brought in by wire, and all our heat is supplied from the outside by the City Heat Company. In the building there is nothing to start a fire and next to nothing to feed it."

"Have you any branches?" I asked. "Yes, several; in the outlying parts of the city are branch libraries, each containing a small store of books and a study-room, and connected by telephone to the central library, so that books can be ordered for delivery or use there, which is a considerable relief for the central reading-rooms, to say nothing of the accommodation to the distant suburbs."

"But what," he continued, "will be a novelty to you, is the listening-room, where works, of which we have phonographic editions prepared by the best readers, are read by machines, often to crowded audiences. The rooms are distributed all over the city, fifty or more, and we are intending to increase the number. People go to them with their whole families, except to those where smoking is allowed, which are frequented for the most part by men alone. There they listen to the reading of a story or an entertaining history or biography, or book of travels, or a work of popular science. Sometimes one work occupies the whole evening, sometimes selections are read. The program for the whole city is advertised in the papers each day. The reading-machines have reached such a pitch of perfection that it is as if one were listening to an agreeable elocutionist. I prefer to do my own reading, but there are many whose eyes are weak, or who do not read with ease, or have not comfortable homes, or do not own the book that is to be read, or prefer to listen in company. We are very particular about the ventilation. We do not want any one to go to sleep." I asked him whether he thought these readings gave any real instruction, or only amusement. He admitted that an exciting novel would draw better than anything else, but said that they did not allow the selection to run too much to fiction. "In the circulation of books we have to follow the public taste, but in these listening-rooms we have the matter more in our control. Of course we must select bright books which the people will come to hear. Dull books must be rigidly excluded; but that is not difficult, because no dull book is published in reading-machine editions. Yes, I think a great deal of information is spread that way, and at any rate they are a valuable rival to the dram-shops, and keep many a young man out of bad places. The readings are usually in the evening. Where a school-room is used for the purpose it must be so; but, for our own branches, we have a
rule that if ten people ask for a reading in the day-time it shall be granted, with any book they choose. When trade is dull there are readings going on all day."

I omit many details in which their ways did not differ much from ours,—the book-trucks, the fall-power lifts just large enough for one person, the means of communication between all parts of the building by telefone or pneumatic tubes, or in any other way that the situation required. Their intention was to make the work easy and quick, and to reduce time and space as nearly as possible to zero. I cannot stop to describe the arrangements for allowing the public access to the shelves. But I may mention that the library was open every day in the year, without any exception; that one study-room was kept open as late at night as anybody wanted it, and on several occasions, when there was a special need, it had been kept open all night.

"One other practical point: The fonograf," I was told, "plays a great part in our library work. If Boston or Philadelphia has a rare book from which we wish extracts, instead of having it sent on with the risk of loss, we have a fonografic foil made of the desired passages, which are read off to us, or, if we pay a little more, are sent on. In the latter case, a duplicate, made by a new process, is kept at the library, so that librarians gradually accumulate fonografic reproductions of all their rarest books, and when they are called for have only to put the foil in the machine and have it read off through the wires to the end of the Union. All the libraries in the country, you see, are practically one library."

As I was leaving the library by the side door a troop of children came flocking in in such numbers that one would have thought it to be a public school. "I thought your delivery-room for boys and girls was on the front of the building," said I to my friend. "It is," said he. "These children are not going to borrow books but to learn how to use them. Public libraries are maintained here not more for the adult public than as a branch of the public schools. We have a reading-room devoted solely to the use of scholars, and a librarian who gives all his time to the assistance of school-children. It was thought, when he was first appointed, that at many times in the day he would have nothing to do; but it was soon found that this was a mistake. What with assisting scholars when they come, keeping their accounts of special loans, preparing reference-lists on subjects given out for compositions, meeting classes who come on every day from some one of the schools to receive what might be called an object lesson in bibliokresis,—the use of books,—not only is his time fully occupied, but he has to have assistants.

"You must not be misled by my speaking of his preparing reference-lists for compositions. He does not lay these lists before the scholars. That would keep them too much in leading-strings. A main object of the system is to teach them to help themselves. So, although when, in their school course, they reach the time at which they first visit the library, he gives them such lists, he does it not so much to assist them in that particular case as to show them by an example what can be done. And he tries to lead them afterwards to do the same thing for themselves, only giving them hints from time to time, and by a Socratic questioning leading them to discover for themselves.

"There are great differences, of course, among the children. Some take to the exercise as ducks to water, some manifest the most perfect indifference. There is the same variety throughout education. But, on the whole, no part of our library work is more effective. I do not hesitate to say that the useful reading is quadrupled in any city where such a course is pursued, for the children with whom the method takes grow up as real inquirers instead of being desultory amusement-seekers. The ordinary novel-reader is not done away with, though his tribe may be diminished. But novel-readers come from a different class, and read for a different object. We never can convert them, and often cannot intercept the taste in youth. Our chief work is to bring into the fold those who otherwise would not read books at all. It is not the novel but the newspaper reader that we aim to catch.

"But there is more than this. You will think I am using great words, but I know our school librarian. In his best moments, and with his
best pupils, it is not the mere love and habit of reading, nor the wise selection of books and their judicious use, nor even the desire of knowledge alone that he would like most to impart, but some culture of heart and soul. This, however, is a matter that does not consist with rules and methods, and does not appear in reports. It comes from a word, a look, a tone, an influence. I cannot show you this.

"But I have shown you enough for you to see that our library is not a mere cemetery of dead books, but a living power, which supplies amusement for dull times, recreation for the tired, information for the curious, inspires the love of research in youth, and furnishes the materials for it in mature age, enables and induces the scholar not to let his study end with his school days. When he leaves the grammar school, it receives him into the people's university, taking also those who graduate from the university and giving them too more work to do. Its mottoes are always 'plus ultra' and 'exelsior.' There is not an institution in the country more democratic, not one which distributes its benefits more impartially to rich and poor, and not one, I believe, in which there is less taint of corruption and less self-seeking in those who administer it."

With these words he left me, and I must leave you, thanking you for the kindness with which you have accompanied me in this little excursion in the land of dreams.

REPORT ON THE READING OF THE YOUNG.

BY MISS MARY A. BEAN, LIBRARIAN OF THE BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN preparing what may be termed the Second Annual Report upon the "Reading of the Young," it seemed to me very desirable to preserve some sort of uniformity in the method of treatment, and I have therefore followed the admirable plan initiated by my predecessor in last year's report, and have gathered my information through postal inquiries, for the most part, not only sending to all the librarians quoted by Miss Hewins, on the supposition that they would have progress to report, but also pushing my inquiries beyond the pale of so-called leading libraries into twenty-five institutions of lesser celebrity but of undoubted standing and usefulness, on the premise that we might find the leaven working in hidden places in a way which might profit us to know.

The liberal harvest which the larger libraries yielded last season has failed to come to my garner, on the same principle as the "off years" in all standard fruit-bearing trees, I presume; yet I am happy to report the possession of some choice fruits, of which I shall give you specimens, simply pausing long enough to return cordial thanks to each and all of my kind correspondents, as well as to those who have invol-

untarily contributed material through the medium of their annual reports.

The question of juvenile reading is so closely allied to that of the cooperation of school and library that I must be pardoned if I trench somewhat upon that ground, since nearly all the work reported is, more or less, in that field, as the following extracts will show.

The Report of the Chicago Public Library, June, 1883, gives an extended and interesting account of the movement in that city, quite too long to be quoted entire, but the cream of which is thus put by Mr. Poole:

"The plan in brief is this: An appointment is made with a teacher to bring his class to the library on a Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. A subject for the day is selected, usually one which the class had been studying from textbooks. The standard books and illustrated works in the library on that subject are laid out on the table in the directors' room, the teacher supervising the selection, and preparing himself to speak upon it, and especially with reference to the books before him, indicating such as are of the best authority, and describing the best method of using them. A preliminary talk is
made by the librarian, who welcomes the pupils, explains the purpose for which they were invited, which is that they may become better acquainted with the library, its resources, and the best way of using it. All these facilities of study are theirs, and they are invited to make the freest use of them. Hints and suggestions are given them how they can best acquire the habits of investigating subjects for themselves. The subject of the day is taken up and followed out as an illustration of the method by which a subject may be investigated, the purpose being to stimulate the pupils to a scholarly love of books, to know the tools they are to use, and how to use them. The teacher then makes his address, after which the pupils remain and examine the books. They are later taken through the library and shown its arrangement, appliances, and catalogues.

"The results are already seen in the many pupils who frequent the reference-tables, and have applied for cards for drawing books.

"Since January the 27th, when they began, there have been seventeen of these exercises, and the interest in them has been constantly increasing. . . . The success which has attended this experiment has been chiefly owing to the zeal and culture which the teachers have thrown into it. Their addresses to the pupils have been models of good taste and felicitous instruction. If repeated to a general audience they would be a healthy substitute for the superficial talk which passes in our day for popular lectures."

Miss Jenkins, assistant librarian of the Lower Hall, Boston Public Library, very kindly sent me a detailed account of their work, which is interesting enough to make a separate paper. I quote the following items:—

"I think our reading in this department is more profitable and not less entertaining than in former years. We are aided greatly by the excellence and variety of our juvenile literature. I depend very much upon personal intercourse and influence with our boys and girls, using regularly the time at noon and night, and nearly all day on Saturday when they most frequent the library, and am fortunate in having the steady coöperation of many of the teachers in both public and private schools. I examine with great care all our books as received, and strive for such an acquaintance with the young people as will enable me to suit taste and capability.

"The books included in the many admirable lists for children are most of them old favorites here, and we are continually replacing new copies of the old good books, and adding the new publications.

"When a child seeks assistance, I always, if I cannot give just what is asked for, supply something like it, and, after two or three times, a friendly feeling grows between you, and your young friend is ready to take your selection without question when his has failed. . . . The indefatigable reader of Adams and Alger is often diverted from these books, by a tempting display of some attractive, illustrated volumes, combining stories of history and travel, and when you assure him that these stories are true, he often goes to the other extreme and demands persistently 'true stories'. . . . To the seeker of stories of adventure I recommend a chapter or two of some bright book of travel (not in beaten paths) and intended for older readers; my juvenile is often sufficiently interested to read the book, and to ask for 'something else as good.' In this way much is done to overcome the appetite for fictitious and extravagant adventure which has so long engrossed the young reader.

"When the habit of seeking assistance, which we encourage, really becomes a habit, I often give a list of books for miscellaneous reading; sometimes all the stories will be read and the rest left, others will try all. Then the one-idea juvenile — such as the girl who wants only fairy stories, or the boy who wants street-life — I coax to try something else alternately. . . . We endeavor to vary the reading for all who habitually apply for help, in order to form tastes for better books, and we discourage applications for stories of street-life, poor-house boys who become millionnaires, etc.

"It has been a general complaint from teachers, that the excessive amount of books skimmed by the children weakened their mental power, and that they did nothing thoroughly. During the past year several teachers have, at my suggestion, taken to their school-rooms simple,
pleasantly-written stories, books of natural history, stories of the youth of illustrious men and women, have read from them to the class, have loaned the book in the school-room, and have talked with the pupils about the book, and have tried to train and encourage thought and expression, to give the printed word meaning; and in several classes good results appear. . . .

"Just before the summer vacation a number of teachers applied for lists of books, mainly stories, to recommend to their pupils for summer reading. I gladly furnished these lists with our numbers, and find that the steady circulation and constant inquiry for these books is obliging us to procure additional copies. Such is the work with the multitude of juveniles who frequent our halls, and who, while waiting for their books, read 'St. Nicholas,' 'Wide Awake,' and 'Harper's Young People.'

"I have continued the work of supplementary reading, in connection with English and American history and geography, in the Grammar schools, and the hearty coöperation of many of our teachers has given firmness and purpose to it. The graduating examinations of several of the classes gave ample proof of the usefulness of the work. . . .

"The pupils read not only the popular histories, especially intended for them, but are assisted to select chapters or topics from the more solid books. The sets of books provided by the liberality of our chief librarian, Judge Chamberlain, for special supplementary reading for school use, have been in active service, and the pupils of the schools, where these sets of books have been used, give evidence that 'skimming' is no longer the order of the day, and that they at least are learning 'how to read a book.' . . .

In view of these efforts and their apparent results, Miss Jenkins says: "We feel that some little, at least, is being done to prove that children are taken care of, and that a combination of teacher and librarian is the best assistance to give to a child. The librarian can provide and recommend the books, and induce the child to take them, but the teacher must do his or her part, and teach how to read and profit by the reading.'"

The Report of the Trustees of the Fletcher Free Library, made to the City Council of Burlington, Vt., January, 1883, contains the following:—

"This year we have a novelty to present, which we are sure will commend itself to you and the public. This is the beginning of a plan to make the library more useful in our schools. A wise old book says: 'The world is saved by the breath of school-children.' It is important, then, the public library should do its part to make this breath of life sane, and strong, and pure. And ours is seeking if it may not be more systematically and definitely useful to our public schools. The trustees have had little to do in arranging the plan. They have simply consented to it, and they will foster it. The credit is due to our painstaking librarian, and the faithful teachers who have fallen in with it. It is only a beginning, and too much is not to be claimed for it or expected of it. But it promises well.

"It is, really, a plan to make the schools branch libraries, or, if you please, to make the library an annex to the schools. Baskets of books are sent to the Primary and Intermediate schools, of the best reading for girls and boys, which the teachers then loan, keeping the proper account. These are circulated till they are read through, and then another basket is got together by the teachers and librarian. Thus, instead of choosing in a blind way from the catalogue, or by hearsay from their mates, the children are directed in a plain way to good reading. Already some of the teachers report a healthy readiness on the part of the scholars to read what is thus ready to hand, and set before them with pleasant explanations as to what the books are all about.

"He was prudent, who, in answer to the cant about 'not prejudicing a child's mind,' replied that he would prefer to 'prejudice' his garden-plot in favor of strawberries than leave it to the chance of purslain and pig-weed. This novelty in our library work promises to do something to plant 'herb of grace' in the children's minds.'"

The librarian himself kindly supplements this report by letter, under date of July 25, in the course of which he gives a similar outline of his work, and adds:—
"It may occur to you that the librarian is becoming the Superintendent of schools; but I can assure you that our experiments are both pleasant and profitable."

The librarian of the Providence Public Library, one of the indefatigable, and, therefore, one of the most successful, pioneers in this work, after referring me to his article in the "Library Journal," for February, 1883, for the most noteworthy of the methods relating to children's reading which fall within the last year, says:—

"In one of the Grammar schools the first assistant had noticed, at the beginning of the school year, that several of the girls in the highest class had a common interest of some kind, and on inquiry she found that they were in the habit of meeting once a week at their respective houses in turn, and talking over with each other what they had read, and also bringing with them books which they looked over together.

"On hearing this the teacher asked whether they would not like to have her meet with them. And they at once said that they would be delighted to have her do this. So, once a week, with breaks now and then, of course, this teacher has met these interested pupils, under what are certainly among the most favorable circumstances possible, and her intelligent influence has had an opportunity of weighing for much more than it otherwise would.

"Both teacher and pupils speak enthusiastically of this weekly 'conference.' I like this idea, because it is so thoroughly direct and personal."

Alluding to a "list of suggestions," printed for the use of the pupils, mention of which was made in Miss Hewins' report, Mr. Foster says: "It is very evident, from the use which has been made of the library during the past year, that those suggestions are beginning to bear fruit. Particularly in the case of the reference-books I have noticed a very striking advance. The pupils come to the library either singly, or several at a time,—more frequently the latter,—and I very soon see them at some table, studiously threading their way through cyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, etc., with their references back and forth, until they have found the information desired. And it is noteworthy that I never have had occasion to correct any breaches of order in connection with this use of the library (unless it be somewhat too animated and audible consultation on their part). Their real interest in the investigation has preserved them from that.

"Sometimes it is a teacher who comes with pupils, and takes pains to induct them into the principles of investigation. Sometimes, also, a teacher, coming to the library entirely on his or her own account, has found some pupil busy in the reference department, and has gladly stopped to enter into the spirit of the research, and give serviceable hints."

Of his own connection with this invaluable practice on the part of the pupils, Mr. Foster says nothing, save that his aid has been rendered only so far as seemed "called for"; that he "has in no way interfered, while all the time watching the process with intense interest." But he adds, "I think they all understand that they are at perfect liberty to appeal to the librarian, when they find it necessary, and that they will find me interested."

He also mentions the gratifying fact that "there has been a very noticeable increase in the extent to which the parents of school-children interest themselves in the reading of their children, and the extent to which they personally come to the library to consult the librarian and to inform themselves as to the matter."

Mr. Foster sums up his communications by saying that "The other phases of the work, in Providence, touched upon by Miss Hewins, in her report last year, are still true of the situation at present, only intensified and developed."

Miss Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Library Association, whose little book is so full of wisdom, original and selected, and whose heart is so thoroughly bound up in the best interests of children, makes this semi-humorous record of her experience: "My first impression when your card came was to send you nothing but a short and pithy quotation from St. Anthony's sermon to the fishes:—

"'The pikes went on stealing,
The eels went on eeling,
Much delighted were they,
But preferred the old way.'"
"On second thoughts, however, I can report a little advance in public feeling and interest concerning the books which children read. Of course, ever so many kind things have been said to me about 'Books for the Young'; but the boys have not left off their Optic, Alger, and Castlemon, or the girls their Elsie and Mrs. Holmes. However, there are a few fathers and mothers who ask me to give their children no books which I do not approve, and the children themselves are growing into the way of asking me for a book when they do not know what they want. Our policy is to buy all the children's books that are worth buying, and to keep the supply of the poor ones as low as possible. Of course a subscription library has not the freedom of a public one in that respect.

"We are never too busy to help children, or anybody else, in looking for information on special subjects. For more than two years I have pulled the wires of a chapter of the Agassiz Association, which has from fifteen to twenty members, boys and girls, from nine to thirteen; and I always recommend at our meetings, which are held in the reading-room, except in good weather for field-work, any new book on birds or insects, with occasional references to old ones.

"The teachers in a girls' school here are good friends of mine, and send their literature classes to me for material. I have twice given talks to the girls on books. The first was a handful of very fragmentary suggestions as to good novels and other books a few years older than the generation now growing up. I left a list to be copied, and some of the girls have followed it conscientiously.

"Not long ago I read them a paper on the origin and migration of fables, with references to folk-lore and collections of stories, some of which have been asked for.

"Our bulletins have usually brief mention of, or marks against, the best new books for children. I have put Henty's books for boys into the library this year, and find that they are hardly ever on the shelves. I think the historical ones very good. 'Out on the Pampas' is a little more sensational, like Kingston's books. I took Thomas and Pinkerton off the shelves long ago. They are asked for once in a while, but not very often.

"I wish that I could tell you of great results, and that the children of Hartford had walked in procession to the Park, and there, Savonarola-like, burned their idols, Alger, Optic, Castlemon, and Elsie; but, unfortunately, my regard for truth prevents any such statement."

In the absence of Miss James, librarian of the Newton Free Library, the assistant-librarian writes briefly: "We are very particular about the books we place in the library, always having them first read by some competent person, and we are quite careful not to put before the children books of an exciting or injurious character."

Mr. Green, of the Free Public Library of Worcester, Mass., says in his note: "We have bought but few exciting books, and have tried to meet the demand for wholesome books prepared for boys and girls. The teachers of the public schools have rendered much aid in introducing good books to children."

In December, 1882, the Trustees of the Cambridge Public Library reported in this wise:

"So far as we know there is not in the library any immoral book. . . . The trustees feel it their duty to satisfy, so far as their means allow, the proper tastes of the different classes in the community; but they cannot take the place of parents and teachers and reach individuals. They can act only in a general way, by carefully selecting the books which they offer to the public, and by furnishing guides to the best and most profitable literature.

"With the coöperation of the teachers and parents of the city it is undoubtedly possible to improve the reading of the young. We observe that the school committee has just passed an order instructing the superintendent of schools to prepare a list of books suitable for the pupils, both for general reading and in connection with their courses of study. We hope that this measure may prove successful in drawing the attention of our school children from stories of mere passing interest to works of biography, travels, history, and standard literature, not less entertaining, and of lasting benefit. We will gladly receive any suggestion which may
be made to us, to assist in carrying out this purpose, so far as lies in our power."

Miss Hayward, the librarian of this Cambridge library, writes to this effect: "Children whose parents are indifferent to their mental health read too much. Many of our infant patrons draw a book each day in the week, and no doubt a Sunday-school book on Sunday. We issue cards to none under fourteen; but this rule is made a dead letter by children using their parents' cards. I have tried to persuade my trustees to limit the issue of juvenile books to Saturdays and Wednesdays, but they say, 'We have no right to limit thus a free public library.'

"After all, the responsibility falls back upon the parents, where it truly belongs. . . . I often wish, since I cannot limit their days, that the children had a room to themselves, where the juvenile books should be issued and returned, and where an attendant might come into direct contact with the children and aid them to a wise choice of books. I think every conscientious librarian must wish to do this; but in the rush and confusion of regular work this is often impossible. I always make it a point to give out a good book when I am asked to select for any one."

Miss Chandler, librarian at Lancaster, Mass., thus responds:—

"I can think of nothing in which we differ from many other libraries in our treatment of children. We try to be especially careful in our purchases of juvenile works. We have bought none of Oliver Optic's books for eleven years, but the twenty-eight volumes which were in the library in 1872 have been allowed to remain, and they form 2 per cent. of the fiction circulated. . . . A great deal of fault is to be found with parents in this connection. Intelligent people will complain that their children read too many stories, and yet they do not take any trouble to prevent it.

"I am constantly called upon for assistance in the selection of reading for children, and of course use the utmost care in the selection, not only in books for their amusement, but in hunting up any school references for which they may come to me. . . . Miss Hewins' little book is of the greatest value, both to children directly, and indirectly through selections made from it by careful parents. I also use Mr. Larned's 'Books for young Readers,' though it does not agree with our catalogue as frequently as Miss Hewins'.

"I have, in many cases, seen great improvement in reading, where I have been able to observe individuals for a number of years. For instance, the young man who studies Scott most eagerly now, I think must have read 'Through by Daylight' a dozen times when he was in school. Another young fellow, who once asked me to select a good book for him, and specified that there 'must not be anything true in it,' now drives me almost into the last extremity with the odd questions which he frequently brings for settlement.

"If the number of children who frequent the library is any evidence, then my efforts meet with popular approval, the room sometimes presenting the appearance of an infant school. 'Do you want this book for yourself or your father?' I asked a little girl whose chin rested on the edge of my desk, and who had asked me to select something. 'I want it for myself,' she said; 'but father reads 'em sometimes, so I guess it'll have to be kinder nice.'

"These little straws encourage me in feeling that I am somewhere near the right track, so I keep on, with what patience I may."

Mr. Kite, librarian of the Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa., writes:—

"The first idea we would advance is, that little ones prefer true stories. Any one who has gathered a few children, of from three to six years old, round him or her, and undertaken to tell them stories, has soon been met, if the tale were marvellous, with the questions 'Is that true?' 'Did it really happen?' Now, in selecting books for little dots, if we were to bear this love of truth in mind, we would greatly more interest them in their first books, and give a moral bent to their minds that might be of a life-time blessing. . . . For very little ones we would select those books which tell simple, truthful, or, as in Abbott's Rollo works and Franconia series, truth-like little stories. And our experience runs with our theories. . . . We need not specify the works for these beginners. Their mothers ought to take hold of
this idea of their love for truthful stories, select
and read with them such works. . . As soon
as the habit of reading to themselves is estab-
lished, children will be found to be drawn to
Natural History, and early to take practical
interest in its first lessons. Thence the step is
an easy one to juvenile works of biography, Charlotte Yonge's juvenile histories, and kin-
dred productions. . . .

"With a well-selected library, chosen with
the idea of truthful progress, we believe the love
for the fiction, which is so demoralizing to the
youthful mind, may be kept in abeyance, and
the children grow up with a well-established
appreciation of trained thought, ready early to
take hold mentally of the truths of science, and
in due time become men and women fitted for
the duties of life; educated to appreciate what
they encounter, either in their studies or life's
experiences, and to act understandingly in life's
emergencies.

"These are not mere untested generalities.
Under our system of excluding from our readers
the exciting literature commonly known as
fiction we have had these problems to meet, and
have found our views entirely practical and the
results satisfactory."

Mr. Houghton, of the Public Library at Lynn,
Mass., writes: "In common with other public
libraries we have given the matter especial
attention during the year. Our rules require
persons to be fourteen years of age before they
can receive books from the library. They also
limit the pupils of our schools to one book a
week. This is, I think, a salutary check upon
the tendency to choose unsuitable books, as
well as upon the superficial reading of many
unobjectionable ones in a short time.

"Of course, all possible assistance is given to
our young people in the selection of their
reading. . . We furnish a special book-list for
the schools; we discourage the reading of
stories, and introduce works of science, travel,
history, and biography into the homes of our
people. We do not exclude novels, believing
that there are many useful books in this class,
and that we have many readers who will be
benefited by them. In short, we try to take
human nature as we find it, and then work
upon it in the way which seems best, in view
of the peculiar circumstances in each individual
case. We aim to develop a taste for reading,
and at the same time to raise the standard to
the highest practicable point."

Just here let me say that I believe the Lynn
Library has hit a fundamental truth, and applied
the sovereign remedy, — so far as the question
concerns public libraries, — in its "one-book-a-
week" rule.

Mrs. Buncher, of the Manchester City
Library, expresses her gratification at the
provision being made by writers and publish-
ers for the interest and improvement of this
large class of readers, especially in the increas-
ing number of books of travel, history, and the
like, written in a style adapted to their under-
standing and illustrated in such a manner as to
interest and instruct;" and adds, "I am par-
ticularly pleased to see how ready our young
people are to receive them."

Mr. Wight, ex-librarian of the Morse Insti-
tute Library, Natick, Mass., says: "Book-
making, and especially of the juvenile and
fictitious class, has become gigantic, if not
alarming. Far better if we had one-fourth the
amount, improved fourfold in quality. . . Too
many feel that they must write a book; hence
the flood, doing more damage, I fear, than those
of wind and water, which are physical and
temporary." As a protection against this
flood, his advice is to "keep a small selection
of the very best books for the young constantly
before their eyes," and to "secure the coopera-
tion of school-teachers and school committees
with librarians and trustees," for the purpose
of securing "the purchase, as well as the loan-
ing, of only the best books for this class of
readers."

In the report of Mr. Whitney, librarian of
the Watertown Free Public Library, I find the
following: —

"Much is being done to help the young form
good habits of reading and to direct them to
helpful books. Mr. John T. Prince, who,
besides fulfilling the duties of superintendent
of schools, both in this town and in Waltham,
serves on the board of trustees for the
Free Public Library of Waltham, has been
instrumental in preparing a catalogue of con-
siderable extent for the children of Waltham.
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

This catalogue contains the titles and numbers of such of the books of their library as in his opinion, and also in the opinion of several critics whom he has consulted, may be used with safety and with profit by the children of the public schools. This is an earnest and an honest attempt to meet the difficulties which beset this subject. We have an opportunity to try whether this mode of operation is helpful or not, and at small expense of money or labor. I have suggested that the teachers of our schools be furnished with these catalogues, also that several copies be furnished to the library, to be prepared for our use by writing opposite the titles the numbers which the corresponding books bear on our shelves, so that any book called for from this catalogue can at once be found.

"It would be well, also, if parents were furnished with copies, which would help them to help their children in the choice of books. If all interested should unite their efforts to lead children to read books in which they would be greatly interested, and also greatly benefited, people would begin to see what a power for good a public library might be to the community."

Mr. Watson, of the Portland Public Library, writes:—

"I do not think I have anything to communicate of especial interest; however, I will mention the fact that we are dropping from our library all juvenile books of the 'Optic' class, and are trying to replace them with books which leave better impressions of history, geography, travel, or science, after reading."

The last report of the trustees of the Beebe Town Library, of Wakefield, Mass., asserts that "the selection of fiction and juvenile books is the most delicate of all the duties we are called upon to perform." And says, in substance, "We have to remember that students are not to be preferred above humble readers; that every one has his preferences, and that the library is not designed for exclusive use, or the gratification of any one taste."

That "it must be remembered that, under the guise of fiction, sometimes the finest pictures of life and manners are represented, and lessons of duty taught and conveyed to mind and heart"; that "almost invariably the young seek light works first, and, in after years, more solid mental diet. Milk for babes; meat for strong men. It is, therefore, desirable to attract youth to our library, for he who commences reading young usually clings to the habit through life, finding therein a really inexhaustible fountain of pleasure."

Mr. Beardsley, librarian of the Public School Library, at Cleveland, Ohio, writes:—

"When I took charge of the library there must have been on the shelves from three to four hundred volumes of Oliver Optic, which, of course, were read almost to the exclusion of all other juvenile books.

"Receiving, in one instance, a complaint from a parent that his boy, twelve years old, was injuring himself from reading, I made examination, and found that he had drawn thirty-nine volumes of Optic in a single month. I have never been in favor of that kind of reading, and for many years have bought none, and it is now nearly all worn out. . . .

"I have tried for several years to get the teachers interested, and prescribe to some extent what should be read by the scholars under their charge; but could not succeed in getting any concerted action. Where a teacher did interest herself in this respect, it could be seen at once in the drawings."

The librarian of the Public Library at Somerville, Mass., Miss Adams, says: "Our magazines for the juveniles are first in demand, and though we have duplicates of many of them they are seldom allowed to remain on the shelves over night; we are obliged to limit their circulation and only allow one copy to a family. . . . We have books by Abbott, Cooper, Ballantyne, Kellogg, Fosdick; and these, with the Rollo books, furnish our juveniles an abundant supply to satisfy their natural love of adventure. We have never had one complaint from a parent that our books were otherwise than approved, and as our library is over ten years old, and has a circulation of over sixty thousand a year, there has certainly been time enough in which to complain. In my opinion parents are entirely responsible, and should know and examine every book read at home. . . . In severe weather, when the alarm sounds for the
schools not to keep, I know that our small room will be filled with children, for, though we are on a hill, from half to three quarters of a mile from any school (except the High School), no storm keeps them away, nor is the snow ever too deep, or the path up hill too slippery, to keep them from the library table, where they sit silent and absorbed.

"Our regulations say that those of the age of fourteen may use the reading-room; but, alas! we have no reading-room, and the juveniles enjoy reading at the table so much that I have not the heart to send them away, and the only requirements that I make are clean hands and a quiet deportment. . . . These youngest of our readers take out a great many books, and perhaps do not read them all; but they thus acquire the habit of reading, which sooner or later develops into a love of books, thus giving them one unfailing resource through life."

Miss Whitney, librarian at Concord, Mass., avers that "the help given to children is so purely a matter of personal help, without any particular plan, that there seems nothing to tell. I do little in that line that any librarian who comes in contact with children, and who has the time and is interested in the work, would refuse to do; consequently that would come under the head of qualifications of librarian rather than aids to juvenile readers, unless, indeed, the librarian is one of the more important aids."

Miss Stevens, librarian of the Public Library of Toledo, Ohio, reiterates her belief in the "person who likes children" as the needful library factor in the solution of this vexed question. Her letter very kindly calls my attention to a newspaper article upon "Juvenile Reading and the Public Library," written last winter by Mrs. Jermain, the assistant librarian. This article, containing many sensible reflections well worth perusal, aims mainly to emphasize the duty and responsibility which devolves upon communities in relation to this problem. A local application evidently attaches to some of her points, yet the paper, as a whole, has much general interest. A few citations will perhaps show its drift, although they fail to do it justice. Thus she says: "Our youth are, for the greater part, readers in some sort. Of good things if circumstances have gone aright. Of pernicious things if circumstances have gone amiss in this matter." Again: "Like the Afrite of Eastern story, which arose from the fisherman's casket, the genie of letters, released from its long imprisonment, has developed into such sudden and enormous proportions, has become in some respects so unmanageable a fact, it is not surprising that occasionally we find the thoughtful man and the ignorant man alike regarding this wonderful power with dismay.

"Still, as letters are an acknowledged power, it is evident that, as communities and individuals, our responsibility is to adapt these means to their destined ends. And while those parents and guardians who have the selection of reading for their youthful charges under their own control are in such small minority, it seems all the more necessary that public sentiment should conspire to do the work which indifferent and injudicious parents and guardians do not attempt. . . .

"Every breeze that blows wafts to our doorsteps the wildest extravagances in illustration and story. As the street Arab sits on the curb-stone, during the intervals of his daily traffic, he indulges in the adventures of 'Six-fingered Jack, the Border Russian,' and upon this model of life and character his ambitions of manliness and courage are formed. The school-boy takes his first initiative in insubordination to teachers and parents from the lawless career of 'Jack Harkaway,' or some one of the boy-heroes of the 'Wide Awake Boys of America'; while the school-girl, who has not had her taste and sentiment directed aright, imbibes rank poison from the 'Fireside Companion,' as she follows the absurd freaks of a 'Wilful Goldie.' Comments upon such a literature are not necessary. Doubtless many boys pass through such intellectual indulgence and become good citizens. Healthy home influence may serve to avert much of this harm. But that reading of this sort is bad for any boy, that it is doing an incalculable amount of mischief, and is especially harmful to boys who are not protected in a measure by healthy influences, who shall deny?

"Now, there is no need that our boys and
girls should indulge in reading of this sort. A healthy press is supplying healthy books in sufficient abundance to satisfy the appetite of the most omnivorous reader. The most brilliant and best writers of our time are engaged in writing books for the young, which exceed in interest and excitement of narrative these nerveless and pernicious romances.

"With all due recognition of the proneness of the human mind for evil, it may be safely asserted that the average boy and girl enjoys books that are healthy and instructive quite as well as books that are unhealthy and uninstrucive, providing always that these are equally interesting.

"Evidently if reading of this sort is to be had freely, and public sentiment unites in encouraging our youth hitherward, half the battle is won. If it be the office of our public schools to create the scholar, to awaken an interest in literature, if it be the office of teacher, parent, and guardian, to direct this taste aright, it should certainly be the business of the community to see that a sufficient supply of good books and interesting books be freely accessible."

Prof. Peck, of the Levi Parsons Library, Gloversville, N.Y., a new institution of but three years' standing, and containing less than 6,000 volumes, says, in his third report: "I consider it of great importance to record here the fact that our library has been extensively used by the school children, under proper guidance of their teachers. Not only have the scholars of different grades been directed to find information with regard to topics selected by their teachers, but they come weekly in search of quotations from noted authors, and have made themselves familiar with the biography of the same. Here they have found pieces for their weekly declamatory exercises, and aid in their composition work. . . . Classes of children from the Grammar department have visited our rooms, and have examined, under my guidance and instruction, some of our engravings, and were required to write compositions on their observations. . . . The teachers of the lower grades have taken out books for the use of their scholars, and by reading aloud to their classes, as well as by placing good books in the hands of their scholars, have aided in forming and encouraging habits of good reading. In my double relation of teacher and librarian I have, in my own classes, always called their attention to such books as would aid them. Frequently I have required my scholars to find out for themselves certain facts having connection with the lessons taught, in order to accustom them to acquire knowledge independently, and to cultivate in them the power of original investigation.

"I have also visited every school-room, and invited the children to frequent the reading-room, and directed them in the proper use of books, and endeavored to discourage aimless reading, which I consider worse than no reading, as it is only a pastime."

Mr. Larned, of the Young Men's Library of this city, writes: "We are taking pains to improve all the time our provision of reading for the young, in quality and extent; but we have done nothing that can be noted."

Mr. Perkins, of the San Francisco Free Public Library, sends a postal card, saying: "I can't furnish anything, I am sorry to say, on juvenile reading.

"The young folks here (as elsewhere) want sensational books, and take all they can get. I have had no time thus far to take any measures towards guiding the choice of books."

Miss Ames, whose work in organizing and cataloguing libraries, is so thoroughly practical and conscientious, says: "In making purchasing lists for the various departments of a library, I find that more time and thought are necessary for a good selection of juvenile reading than for any other department. But, as 'prevention is better than cure,' it seems to me a much wiser and infinitely more satisfactory use of time to learn what to reject than to add questionable books to a library, and then break into lamentation and weeping because the children will read them."

At the Brookline Public Library we have had occasion to realize the force of Miss Hewins' application of the sermon to the fishes, with here and there a gleam of light.

Early last autumn a little circular was sent to every teacher in our public schools, extending, and defining anew, certain special privileges for their school-work. It is somewhat dis-
THE USEFULNESS OF LIBRARIES IN SMALL TOWNS.

BY MISS THERESA H. WEST, MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

There is still, as in the days when the story of the "wicked and slothful servant," who contumaciously hid his one talent in a napkin, was told, something discouraging in the sight of incomparably greater opportunities than our own in the hands of another.

The librarian of a small town or village may not cherish the envy of the man in the parallel in his heart, and yet feel a certain depression, a sense that the small things he is striving — perhaps with all his might — to accomplish amount to very little, as he listens to plans for the construction of a building which will commodiously and conveniently house two millions of books; as he ponders over a printed scheme which will intelligently order upon the shelves a hundred thousand volumes, and is yet so flexible, so elastic, that this number may be indefinitely increased with no confusion, no necessity for re-arrangement; as he sees a method of charging which has been slowly evolved to meet the ever-varying, ever-increasing needs of a circulation whose daily issues are counted by thousands.

Possibly this feeling has something to do with the small representation in this Association of the hundreds of lesser libraries which are scattered through the land. Whether it has, or not, the fact of this meagre representation remains, and remains to be regretted. That such a state of things is to be deplored by the society goes without saying. Every new member, in one way or another, brings an added power and influence, which is by no means always to be measured by the size of the library which he represents, or the active part he bears in the deliberations. He may even be utterly silent, and yet an actual force; for no speaker fails to feel the inspiration which radiates from an attentive and enthusiastic listener. In ordinary society the accomplishment of being "a good listener" is one of the most enduring of charms. It does not lose its power among librarians. The prosperity of a
paper as truly as a jest's "lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it."

To ask these unattached librarians, if perhaps an echo may reach them, to consider whether their isolation from their profession is not only a deprivation to themselves which they can ill afford, but a retarding of the progress of the true library spirit as well, and to suggest a thought which may possibly prove a stimulus to counteract the discouragement and depression before spoken of, is all that I have even hoped to accomplish in the few words which have, somewhat too ambitiously, been called a paper on "The usefulness of libraries in small towns."

In regard to the interest and profit of these meetings to the lesser libraries, I have heard it asserted, and it is, I think, true, that the papers and discussions were almost exclusively directed to the consideration of the aims, methods, and needs of great libraries. If the fact needs explanation, or justification, an ample one is found in the register of the names of the composing members, with their positions. That there would be a ready and cordial response to any general call for the discussion of topics specially pertinent to small libraries is not to be doubted. Over the editorial columns of one of our most-used periodicals runs the legend, "Every man is a debtor to his profession." It was a most wise choice of mottoes by our friend, the editor and publisher, for in no profession is it more true than in our own. The constant missionary work which Boston and Chicago, and indeed every library of any repute in the country, has done and is doing, is proof enough that the obligation is appreciated. If the smaller libraries want the discussion of simpler, less technical methods, they have, probably, but to ask.

It may be objected that the great obviously includes the small, and that plans and methods which are good and suitable for the former need but to be reproduced in miniature for the latter. It is true that, in many departments, the accident of size makes little or no difference in library economy; but in the administration of affairs, in the machinery of running, the director of a municipal library has many and accumulating cares, of which his less burdened rural brother need never feel the weight. Prof. John Fisk, some years ago, at the time when he was assistant librarian of Harvard University, very graphically described a portion of the perplexing duties which fall to the lot of even a university librarian, striving to correct the erroneous but too prevalent notion that such a position is a sinecure. He confined himself to an enumeration and description of the duties which are essentially professional, the multiplicity of details of the ordering, classifying, and cataloging of books. In this direction there is a difference only in amount between the greater and the less. But, in addition to all that Prof. Fisk described, a city librarian must needs oversee as well the thousand and one minutiae which go to make up the sum of a day's work in a circulating library. He must provide for the accurate identification and registration of his borrowers, — no light task when they number tens of thousands of the floating population of a western city, who has more active duties for her police than the following up of delinquent patrons of the public library. He must see to it that the thousands of books which flow over his counters are unerringly charged, and that tardy borrowers are warned of their remissness. These are but a few of the numberless details, many of which are trivial in the extreme, but which all go toward the making up of such a day's work as "none but he that feels it knows." As a machine increases in complications a constantly greater percentage of power is consumed in overcoming friction. This attention to the routine of daily work, which forms much of the severest, because least satisfying, work which a librarian does, may be compared to the friction of machinery; and just in the proportion that the power of his mind and the strength of his body are taxed in this direction, by just so much are they reduced for other duties, the importance of which is specially prominent in the minds not only of the profession, but of the public as well,—an actual knowledge of the books which the library buys, and the exertion of an active personal influence in raising the standard of literature which is drawn from the library.

It is precisely in this line of personal influence that there seem to me to be special encouragements to the librarians of small towns,
that here, notwithstanding their limited resources, they have peculiar opportunities for attaining an almost ideal standard of excellence in the quality of their work.

It would be unjust to say that a city librarian actually works harder than his country brother. The duties of the former are mainly those of guiding, overseeing, and correcting the work of others. The latter, with his own hands and brain, does most of the work himself. It is as if the one were architect solely, and the other not only architect, but mason and carpenter as well. One of the severest trials of the lot of a city librarian, at the West at least, is that he must work through many assistants who are not only utterly lacking in any real love or enthusiasm for their work, but who are many times illy-educated as well. The remedy for this state of affairs is not likely to be found until our boards of trustees take for their careful consideration the reply of a certain irate domestic to her remonstrating mistress: "You can't expect a good cook and all the Christian virtues for two dollars a week!" If the necessities of the work do not require the employment of more than one, two, or, at most, three assistants, the subtle electric current of the librarian's own enthusiasm may suffer the subdivision without being utterly dissipated. He can actually do much of the work himself. He comes into contact with his clientage, which is not so large but that he may hope to become personally acquainted with many of them, and, learning their tastes and needs, easily become their trusted friend and guide. His catalog, too, is his own work, and it is perhaps safe to say that no one ever properly appreciates a catalog but its maker. Certainly no one else ever handles it with equal ease and intelligence.

I am afraid the catalog has never been made, and never will be, over which the ignorant and indolent will not be perplexed and deceived; and, after all is said, it is to the ignorant to whom the gospel of the public library is specially sent. If the cataloger himself is constantly at hand to explain intricacies, to supplement deficiencies, with his own perfect knowledge of his library, to answer even foolish and stumbling questioners patiently and intelligently, he may make the puzzling way of finding and getting a book so plain that "The wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

That this personal influence, when exerted, bears fruit, and that right soon, has been proved again and again. The following is from the last report of one of the largest libraries in the country: "The increasing public interest in the more scholarly books of the Library, and the large accession of visitors to the reference tables, are to be attributed partly to the Saturday-morning classes which have been conducted at the Library for the past four months." If such work makes so immediate and appreciable an impression upon a circulation which is numbered by hundreds of thousands, is there not a hopeful outlook, indeed, for small workers?

One has said that "A library is, after all, very much what its librarian makes it." There are too many conflicting individualities at work in a municipal library to make this, to any considerable extent, true; but in a small town or village the personal equation of the librarian may easily become the exponent of the power of the library.

REPORT ON LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

BY SAMUEL S. GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

THE writers of the papers on this subject, as I understand the wishes of the committee which has had the charge of making preparations for the present meeting, are desired to describe briefly the work they have done as librarians, in connection with schools, and to make such general remarks as their experiences may suggest.

It seems to me that the first thing which a librarian has to do in undertaking this kind of
work is to make the acquaintance of the superintendent of schools, and of the teachers, and offer freely to aid them in the furtherance of any of their projects. He needs to find out from them the ways in which they think he can help them, and to suggest to them for consideration such plans for coöperative work as it seems to him desirable and practicable to adopt.

Hearty coöperation was brought about in Worcester, in a conference of the superintendent of schools, the principal of the Normal School (an institution which supplies the public schools with a large portion of their teachers), and the librarian of the Public Library, and by one or two meetings of teachers at which the librarian was present.

The teachers and scholars now understand that we consider it a very important part of our work to attend to their wants.

In describing the work done in Worcester, I will use two headings, giving under one an account of what has been accomplished by allowing books to be taken to school-houses, and under the other a record of work done by the use of books within the library building.

Several phases of the former kind of work have been set forth in a paper which I read before the American Social Science Association, at a meeting held in Saratoga, September 8, 1880, which was printed afterwards in the Library journal, Vol. 5, Nos. 9-10, in the Journal of Social Science, December, 1880, and in a pamphlet; and a considerable portion of the latter kind of work is described in the same paper and in a yearly report entitled "Aids and Guides for Readers," presented at the last meeting of this Association, and printed in the Library journal, Vol. 7, Nos. 7-8.

The first mentioned paper, the portion of the report which relates to the subject now under consideration, and several of the best papers which give the experiences of other educators, have been collected into a little volume entitled "Libraries and Schools," which I edited, at the request of Frederick Leyoldt, of New York, and which he published a few months since.

In regard to the work done by means of books taken to school buildings, it must be premised that every teacher is allowed to have a Teacher's card, on which six books needed for study or school-work may be taken out of the library, and a Pupil's card, on which twelve volumes may be taken out for the use of scholars.

Many of the scholars, too, are old enough to have cards of their own, and have such cards.

In general, it may be said that the books taken out are used by teachers in acquiring information in regard to subjects which they have to teach and in making the studies of pupils more interesting and profitable than they would otherwise be.

Books describing countries studied about in the geography lessons, for the use of both teachers and scholars, are in large demand.

Many duplicates are needed in supplying this demand, and such as are needed are always bought.

Books from the library are much used in reading at sight in the Grammar Schools. Many are used by scholars in this grade of schools who have learned their lessons quickly, and have time for reading to themselves. Children are allowed to take books home from school for a night, a day or two, or for several days.

In the High School many books are used in connection with the study of English literature and history.

If, to take an example, the scholars are to study Longfellow or Irving, the publisher of the works of the author selected gets out a special edition of some of the poems of the one, or of some of the sketches of the other, and every pupil buys a copy of the pamphlet at a low price.

But the library has to afford assistance, also. I shall speak presently of the aid afforded within the library building. Now, I am describing work done by means of books sent to the school building. The principal of the school finds, for example, that he needs a half-dozen copies of some complete work of an author which scholars are studying. These are bought for him as soon as his wishes are made known, if copies enough do not belong to the library already. Last term we furnished two or three copies of each of three of Hawthorne's long stories. The Principal reports that the
“House with Seven Gables” was read through by fourteen scholars, “Mosses from an Old Manse,” by ten, and the “Marble Faun” by fifteen persons, in connection with the study of the special edition, which consisted of a selection from the “Twice Told Tales.” Some of the scholars also had access to some of Hawthorne’s works in their homes and others used the copies in the circulating and reference departments of the Public Library.

An account was given in the report already referred to as having been made to this Association a year ago last May of work which was being done in the High School by means of copies of translations of the “Iliad” and “Odyssey,” furnished by the library. The Principal reports that the results of this work were very satisfactory.

It is a very common occurrence for a teacher to send a scholar to the library for a specified book, or more generally for a book to give information on a certain subject in which interest has been excited in the school to be taken to the school-building, to be read to the interested scholars or to be used by them.

Perhaps 25 books at a time will be selected by the librarian or a teacher and sent to the High School to illustrate the history of a country.

I estimate that 550 books have been in use in the school buildings every day that the schools have been open during the year beginning July 1, 1882, and ending June 30, 1883.

During the months from February to June, 1883, inclusive, over 700 volumes, it is estimated, were in daily use.

These figures do not represent, of course, the whole number of volumes used for school purposes, outside the library building, or within the school buildings, for many of the older pupils, as stated before, have cards of their own, which they use in taking out books to give them aid in their studies.

Incidentally, the teachers of the schools are doing very considerable service in showing children that there is an abundance of wholesome books which are at the same time interesting.

In the Worcester Normal School there is included in the course of study an opportunity for a “systematic observation of schools and actual practice in teaching.” While doing this work the pupils are called apprentices.

“Each student serves in at least three grades of schools in the course of his term of service, the duration of which is six months, or half a school year,” and “each apprentice keeps a diary of the occupation and experience of every day’s service.”

From one of these diaries I make the following extracts:—

May 16, 1881. “Miss —— sent to the Public Library for a basket of books which she had selected. Sometimes, when scholars have learned their lessons, the teacher tells them to go to the bookcase and take these books to read; and those who are not behindhand in their lessons can have one charged, and take it home.

“Had a little time during the drawing-lesson to read Harper’s Magazine, which the teacher brought to me, so that I might see the pictures of the humming-birds that were in it.”

Wednesday, May 18, 1881. “Looked up several things that I wanted to know,—among Emerson’s poems, ‘The Rhodora’ and ‘The Sphinx’; Longfellow’s ‘Tides’; in Edward Samuels’s ‘Birds of New England,’ the habits of the barn-swallow and the chimney-swallow; in The Young Folks’ Encyclopedia, the account of the juniper-tree.

“Read in New England Journal of Education. The most interesting articles were those about the ‘Crowfoot Family,’ and ‘A Walk beside a Stone Wall: A Study of the Rocks.’”

May 19, 1881. “One of the boys brought a bouquet of blue and white violets, columbine, and polygala. None of the scholars knew the name of the little pink flower; so the teacher told them.

“A flower was brought to-day to illustrate the poem the pupils are learning,—‘Jack in the Pulpit.’ All examined it, or said they did; the boys were most curious.”

May 20, 1881. “The reading-lesson was from Higginson’s ‘History of the United States.’ The pupils have read aloud as far as the American Revolution.

“Miss —— brought to school the eggs and little shells of a winkle, with a copy of the Scientific American, having a picture and a
description of the fish in it, and called the attention of the scholars to them."

Two of the teachers recently borrowed from the library a large work containing hundreds of heliotype illustrations of buildings, personages, and every-day life in China, and a collection of photographs from scenes in India, in order to have slides made for use in a stereopticon or some similar instrument, which can be used by daylight, which they employ in teaching geography.

Proceeding to the second part of my subject, I will now describe some of the work done by teachers and scholars within the library building.

Both classes of inquirers continually consult with the librarian in regard to books that will give answers to numberless questions that arise in connection with various school studies.

Teachers frequently ask for lists of books that are suitable for the use of pupils, to illustrate studies they are pursuing. The attention of teachers is called to new books, as published, which it seems probable they or their pupils will find useful. Perhaps, at a season of the year when new books are appearing in large numbers, teachers may be invited to come to the library building between specified hours to look over a hundred or two new publications selected with reference to their needs.

When a new professor comes to Worcester, or a teacher of some special subject is appointed to give instruction in the public schools, an interview is sought with the new-comer, and he is invited to examine our collection of books on the special subject he has to teach, and to suggest what additions, if any, he considers it desirable should be made to it.

Printed lists of additions to the library, also, are sent as issued to heads of school buildings, and copies of our new catalogue, which is to be published at the end of the present year, will be placed in the different school-houses.

A room in the library building is always at the service of teachers, to which they may bring classes for especial instruction by means of lectures or lessons, illustrated by costly works belonging to the library. This room is large and is much used.

Squads of from ten to twenty scholars come from the High School during the forenoon of every day, excepting Saturday and Sunday, during school hours, to see books which will make the study of history more profitable and interesting than it would otherwise be. They examine pictorial representations of scenes, buildings, and persons, and delineations of the every-day life of the countries the history of which they are studying, and read in other books than their text-books about these countries; taking notes of a portion of the matter read, and making verbal or written reports to teachers in regard to what they have found.

In the report made last year I showed how Greek and Roman history is illustrated. I could have as well taken any other country, Egypt, England, France, the United States, for example, or a period in history, such, for instance, as the Middle Ages.

When this kind of work is to be done, fifty or more volumes are selected from works in the library relating to the country to be illustrated, with especial reference to school-work, and put in some place where they can readily be handled when scholars come to the library.

An attendant gives a volume to every scholar, and I go to the pupils one by one, to see whether they know how to use books so as to get information from them by availing themselves of the aid afforded by indexes, tables of contents, page headings, etc., and to see whether they have found something in the books to interest them.

Sometimes I change a scholar’s book. Almost invariably, however, I show him how to use the book he has, so as to find in it something interesting, or so as to get from it some fact that he is searching for.

In this exercise children not only acquire information, and learn how to study rationally, but also how to use books, and get from them whatever information they need.

It takes but little time to do this kind of work. Half of the pupils interest themselves, and a glance at them shows that they are using books profitably. A minute or so spent with each of the others suffices to excite interest, and soon all the scholars are at work, doing something that it is pleasant for them to do. They give no trouble, for the reason that they are interested in the work.
During the last year the principal teacher of history in the High School has had every scholar under her charge (and she has had the care of about 150 pupils) write a story in which the characters and scenes were to be such as belong to a specified period in Roman history. Preparation for this work had to be made by the scholars in the library.

It is her custom to have members of her classes describe, orally, life at certain periods of history, or in certain classes of society at a given time. Thus, once during the last term, they have been asked to state what the everyday life was of the dwellers in castles in the Middle Ages, or to give a description of their surroundings, or of some castle itself. The following are some of the subjects selected by pupils as given to me by their teacher: Tournaments; The Art of becoming a Knight; The Position of Woman; Storming a Castle; Furniture; A Hunting Scene; Secret Tribunals; Education of the Sons of Nobles; Currency of the Middle Ages; A Farm Scene; A Christmas Scene; The Preparation of Food, etc.


Descriptions were given of Kenilworth, Heidelberg, Holyrood, and Windsor Castle.

A pupil told her teacher, recently, that she was discouraged by her library work, for she found that historians make conflicting statements sometimes. The teacher encouraged her, of course, by telling her that one of the reasons for doing library work was that the scholars might find out that different historians view men and events from varying standpoints, and differ in their judgments regarding them.

Another scholar said to the same teacher, not long since, that, in studying history as she was now studying it, she was learning to think.

This teacher tells me that she notices great good and increasing profitableness as coming from the work which the library and school are doing together.

In studying English Literature, as stated before, the teachers and scholars of the High School make great use of the library; getting advantage not only from books taken to the school-house, but, also, from volumes used within the library building.

If, for example, "Evangeline" is being studied, they come to the library to find out what they can about Longfellow, and the circumstances under which he wrote the poem; to learn about Acadia, and the exile of the Acadians, and their subsequent career; for explanations, also, of incidents, allusions, and figures in the poem.

In conclusion, it may be stated that we not infrequently wean schools in so far as everyday wants are concerned. Seeing the advantages that arise from the free use of books these institutions collect them, and form little libraries for themselves, and depend on the Public Library for such wants only as require the use of expensive or otherwise inaccessible works.

REPORT ON AIDS AND GUIDES TO READERS. 1883.¹

BY W. E. FOSTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PART I. GUIDES.

Let us consider first those which are most accurately described as "guides," and afterwards the more general "aids."

We begin almost inevitably with bibliography as our foundation-stone. Let me mention first, therefore, the recently published little pamphlet, "Library aids" (New York, F. Leypoldt, 1883),² which, on a very comprehensive scale, points out what may be found under both of the heads mentioned above. This pamphlet is, in fact, the "report" of our

¹ Owing to the insufficient time assigned for this paper, on the last day of the session, only a portion of it was read.

² Sent without charge to librarians, on application to Melvil Dewey, Chief Librarian, Columbia College, New York.
associate, Mr. Green, presented two years ago, with important additions and modifications.

In the same connection, also, must be mentioned the Library journal, which forms a continuous and most directly serviceable guide to (1) the books to read, to purchase, and to avoid (in the "Library purchase-list" of new books in each number); (2) the facts connected with the authorship of books, in its department of "Anonyms and pseudonyms" in each number); and (3) to miscellaneous information, on a most comprehensive scale.

A brief mention of some of the bibliographical guides which have not appeared in previous reports may be made at this point, the order being alphabetical.

Adams, Henry Carter. An outline of lectures upon political economy. Baltimore, 1881. [Not a bibliography, but a carefully chosen series of references to authorities in connection with that topic.]


Bugbee, James M., editor. List of works on trials, session laws, statutes, and codes, etc. Boston, 1882.


Farrar, C. S. A history of sculpture, painting, and architecture. Chicago, 1881. [Not a bibliography, but, as the title indicates, a series of topical references to the most serviceable authorities under each one of the subdivisions of these departments. The book is labelled on the outside, "Art topics."]


Gill, T. Bibliography of the fishes of the Pacific coast, to the end of 1879. [In the "Bulletin of the United States National Museum." No. 11. 73 pages.]

Griffin, A. P. C. The discovery of the Mississippi; a bibliographical account. New York, 1883. [A most conscientious and painstaking piece of bibliographical work. It was first printed in the Magazine of American history, March and April, 1883, and afterwards separately issued with a copy of Joliet's map, 1674.]

Griswold, J. A bibliography of assurance law. [In the Insurance times, April, 1883.]

Hammett, Charles E., Jr. A bibliography of Newport, R.I. [On cards, unprinted. More than 400 titles.]

Harrisse, H. A bibliography of the Cabots. [At pages 370–75 of his "Vie de Jean et Sebastian Cabot." Paris, 1883.]


Mason, Otis T. A bibliography of anthropology. [In "Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution," 1880, p. 403–39.]

Munsell, F. A bibliography of Albany, N.Y. Albany, 1883. 73 pages. [The entries begin with the year 1771.]


Rhees, W. J. Catalogue of publications of the Smithsonian Institution (1846–1882), with an alphabetical index of articles.

Sabin, Joseph. Dictionary of books relating to America. [Nos. 79 to 82 of this monumental bibliography have appeared during
the year, bringing it down to the end of the entry, "Pennsylvania.""

Solberg, L. Thorvald. A bibliography of literary property. [In Publishers' Weekly since April 8, 1883: Not completed.]

—. A list of the text-editions and translations of the Eddas. Edda Sæmundar. Edda Snorra Sturlusonar. 10 pages. [In a forthcoming number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin, probably October, 1883.]


Some valuable special bibliographies have also appeared in periodicals.

On Irving, in the Critic, March 31, 1883, iii., 143-45.

In the Literary World, since March 31, 1883, there have been the following: "A short Bibliography of Jesuitism" (April 21), xiv., 132; "Oriental works of imagination" (May 5), xiv., 149; "Editions of George Sand" (May 19), xiv., 161; "Bibliography of Philip Schaff" (June 30), xiv., 208-9; "Literature of Georgia" (July 28), xiv., 241-42.

Other periodical publications which, in their several lines of research, furnish invaluable bibliographical guidance, are Psyche (published by the Cambridge Entomological Club); Soule and Bugbee's useful Legal Bibliography; and the Index Medicus, a work which in the comprehensiveness of its scale and the completeness of its entries is altogether unique.

The Literary World, which, during the past few years, has contained a great number of very useful bibliographies, has done its readers the service of preparing "An index to the bibliographies in the Literary World," in the issue of that journal for March 24, 1883, xiv., 92.

In this connection may be mentioned the monthly publication entitled the Monthly Reference Lists. The number last published is the 31st in order from the beginning, and the 31 numbers contain 80 separate lists. At the end of each year an alphabetical index of the titles (and such other subject entries as would not appear in the titles) is furnished to accompany the completed volume. They are also indexed in the Q. P. Index Annual, 1882.

Mr. H. J. Carr, one of our associate members, has performed the useful service of indexing in one alphabet not only these, but such other reference lists, etc., as have recently appeared. This "Index to some recent reference lists" appeared in the Library Journal, February, 1883, viii., 27-32.

Journals which, like those already named, occasionally contain bibliographical helps are the Critic, Good Literature, etc. The Literary News contains a regular department of "Cues for readers and students," in which are noted, from month to month, the bibliographies, reference lists, and other helps, in connection with popular and current topics.

Of course every librarian needs the Bibliographer, which contains not merely valuable stores of bibliographical material, but presents it in a most genial and attractive form.

Also several such publications as the Library News, published for a time by the Peoria Public Library.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.

Reference has already been made to the department under this heading in the successive numbers of the Library Journal.

Several extended lists of pseudonyms appeared in the Literary World, several years ago, in the numbers for November, 1877, and November and December, 1878 (viii., 102-3; ix., 96, 97, 114-15).

Lists will also be found in several library catalogues. For instance, in the "Catalogue of the Newburgh Free Library," 1878, p. 423-

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1 Prepared by W. E. Foster. Published by F. Leypoldt.
40, and in the "First supplement to the Finding list of the Providence Public Library," 1882.

A volume entitled "Pseudonyms of authors,"1 by J. E. Haynes, printed within a year, comprises 112 pages.

A valuable work published in Spanish at Santiago, in Chile, is entitled "Notas para una bibliografía de obras anonimas i seudónimas sobre la historia, la geografía, i la literatura, de América." By Diego Barros Arana. Santiago, 1882, 171 pages.

The last two years have witnessed the putting in print of what will prove to be the most comprehensive work of this class in English,— the "Dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain," by the late Samuel Halkett and the late Samuel Laing, of Edinburgh.

The two volumes which have already appeared (volume 1, 1882; volume 2, 1883) bring the work down to the end of the letter N. The work is of indispensable importance.

PERIODICAL INDEXES.

Mr. Griswold has continued his very helpful work, adding to his indexes, since the last report, the following:—


Mr. Griswold has also issued two numbers of the Q. P. Index Annual, 1881 and 1882, an annual of great value and convenience in consulting such periodicals as are indexed in it.

Besides Mr. Griswold's indexes, the following periodical indexes have appeared:—

Index to the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, volumes 1–15, 1867–82.

Index to the Popular Science Monthly, volumes 1–20, and 3 volumes of the supplement. N.Y., 1883.


There can, however, be but one voice in pronouncing the great event in this department of library work during the year to be the completion of Poole's Index. It is certainly not as a matter of news that this report touches upon an enterprise so intimately interwoven with the work of this Association; but it is a pleasure to acknowledge for the Association, and for librarians generally, our high appreciation of the distinguished service which has thereby been rendered by our eminent associate, whose name it bears, and his accomplished colleague, whose name he has placed on the title-page with his own.

Merely as a matter of record it should here be stated that the work contains 1,442 pages, printed in double columns; that it contains references to over 6,000 different volumes of periodicals, and that more than 200 separately entitled periodicals are included in its list.

The completion of this work puts a new face on the whole question of the use of periodical literature. This is a key which renders at once available treasures which no doubt have stood in many a library unopened from one end of the year to the other. The effects of this may be seen in several ways: (1.) In the determined efforts now making in many libraries to complete such imperfect sets of periodicals as had accidentally accumulated. A circular was sent out by one library, calling upon the public-spirited citizens who could furnish the numbers, to help to complete its set, and a most encouraging response was the result. (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.)

(2.) In the increased attention directed to this department of a library by the preparation of special lists. For instance, the Chi-

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1 In the "Literary World," July 14, 1883, is a letter from Ralph Thomas (author of the "Handbook of fictitious names," by "Olyphar Hamat"), examining Mr. Haynes's work with considerable severity.

In French have recently been published, "Les pseudonymes du jour," by C. Jollet (in "L'Illustration," Sept. 23, 1882); also a supplement to Barbier's "Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes publiés en Français;" and also additions and corrections to Querard's "Supercheries litteraires dévoilées."
chicago Public Library has appended to its "Finding lists, 1882" (p. 84–86), a list of "Periodicals in the Chicago Public Library, which are indexed in Poole's index to periodical literature, 3d ed., 1882."

Also two libraries of Providence have united to publish "An alphabetical list of the periodicals currently taken in the libraries and reading-rooms of Providence." (Providence, 1883.)

The very valuable work of Professor H. Carrington Bolton, also ("A catalogue of scientific and technical publications"), is now passing through the press of the Smithsonian Institution.

Many librarians have found it necessary to supply their libraries with two copies of Poole's Index, and those libraries which have not yet procured two copies may be considered as wanting two, if they could afford them.

Certainly there is no question more frequently asked in my own library than "Who has Poole's Index?" If we had two copies, they would be constantly in use.

OTHER INDEXES.

In German has appeared the "Theologischer Jahresbericht, 1881." Leipzig, 1882.


The annual alphabetical list accompanying the Publishers Trade-list Annual is, of course, of constant service.

Among other works of general reference may be mentioned:—

Benton, Joel. Concordance to Emerson's poetry, p. 91–129 of "Emerson as a poet."


Cushing, W. Century of authors, v. i.

Kennedy, W. S. Emerson concordance.

[Eight and a half columns in the Literary World. July 15, 1882.]

Of the publications of libraries which are issued at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, etc.), as "bulletins," etc., those of the Boston Public Library have been issued quarterly as heretofore, and have been serviceable to librarians everywhere. The Harvard University Library Bulletin is now included in the Harvard University Bulletin.

The Library of Cornell University has reached its sixth number.

The Brookline Public Library publishes monthly bulletins of accessions.

The Hartford Library Bulletin appears quarterly, and always with notes and bibliographical help.

The St. Louis Public School Library Bulletin has continued to bring up the arrearages of its catalogue, with numerous useful annotations.

In the New York Mercantile Library there have been two bulletins of accessions issued during the year.

The "Lists of Additions" to the Boston Athenæum, Worcester Free Public Library, Buffalo Young Men's Library, and Milwaukee Public Library, with their useful notes and citations of reviews, have been continued.

The New York State Library publishes at intervals "condensed indexes" of the additions.

The Providence Athenæum issues a yearly supplement to its catalogue, which is printed with its annual report.

The Philadelphia Library issues a bulletin of great value.

The Philadelphia Mercantile Library has more recently begun a similar bulletin.

The Cincinnati Public Library publishes monthly supplements.

The San Francisco Public Library issues occasional supplements.

USE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Among the libraries which make more or less regular use of some newspaper for announcing additions are the Springfield City Library and the Lowell City Library.

The same is true of the Hartford Library, and the Providence Public Library, which,

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1 The consideration of library catalogues proper is here omitted, being considered in Mr. Noyes's report.
however, use the newspapers not so much for lists of additions to the library, as for mention of works on some current topic. In the case of the latter library this has been an unbroken practice weekly, in one morning paper and one evening paper.

Mr. Kite, of the Friends' Library at Germantown, Penn., furnishes to a weekly religious newspaper in Philadelphia (the National Baptist) a similar list of references on current topics.

SPECIAL LIBRARY LISTS AND MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

There are several specially prepared lists which deserve notice. The New York Apprentices' Library has published several lists of works in special departments which it recommends to its readers.

The New York Mercantile Library has appended to one of its bulletins "a list of books recommended as suitable for young readers."

"More than 10,000 of these bulletins were sent by mail to residences throughout the city."

The San Francisco Public Library has published "a short reading-list," made up of a selection of works in different departments, which it recommends.

"Courses of reading on special subjects" are to be found in the Critic, February 24, March 3, 1883 ("American history"), iii., 77-78, 89-90; Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17 (Theology); March 10, 17 (Political economy); (The drama) May 12, 215-16. (See also the "Hints for those who know how to read," March 17, 1883, 113-14.)

In the "Monthly Notes of the Library Association of the United Kingdom," July, 1882, is a "List of selected books on political economy," prepared by the late Professor William Stanly Jevons.

In the Journal of Education (London), March, 1882, is a selected list of "Historical novels and tales," prepared by Mr. H. Court hope Bowen.

See also Mr. Leypoldt's pamphlet, "Books of all time."


"Historical reference lists," by John T. Short, Columbus, O., 1882.

The method of correct teaching, as connected with the literature of a subject, is treated in a volume now in press, edited by G. Stanley Hall.

PART II. AIDS.

A.—THOSE RELATING TO LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE.


Stevens, H. Review of Prof. Dziatzko's criticism of the British Museum. [In part published in the "Monthly Notes of the Library Association of the United Kingdom," March, 1882; and also in the Library Journal May, 1882, v. 7, p. 80-82.] ["A supplemental reading-room for newspapers, periodicals, etc., is intended to be built, and a new select library of some 40,000 volumes brought together in the galleries of the reading-room."]

In various libraries in this country (for instance, the Philadelphia Library, the Brooklyn Library, the Newburyport Public Library, and others) special provision is made for the ladies among the readers, a separate room, appropriately furnished, being provided for them.

Of the last-named library the remark is made: "There are few superior to it, even in
our large cities, and none equal to it in any city of our population." [Report, 1882–83, p. 9.]

When the question is one of meeting the wants of a collection created for special purposes of study and research, different considerations are involved, which do not enter into the case of libraries collected on general principles.

Nowhere does the application of careful study and intelligent planning to such a problem as this seem to have been brought to so high a point as in the case of one of the department libraries of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore. This is the department of historical and political science, under the charge of Dr. H. B. Adams, whose ideal of arrangement, in fact, the plan represents.

There is a space of about fifty feet square, with windows on three sides; the entrance on the fourth. A partition runs along the western side of the room, reducing the main room to dimensions of about fifty by thirty-eight feet. The centre of all is occupied by tables for the periodicals and for the examination of new books. At the right, as one enters, are the bookcases, standing so that the light from the windows shines between them, and lights a desk placed in each of these bays for the use of readers. On the left the space partitioned off is divided into five sub-bureaus, and a sixth room, outside the space of fifty feet square, is used as a lecture-room. On the same wall with the door communicating with the entrance, and on either side of this door, are the card-catalogue and the bulletin-board. Against the wall, at the farther end, is the valuable Bluntschli collection recently obtained in Germany.

At Columbia College, also, the new library building has been arranged with careful reference to special uses.

In Chicago, where a very noteworthy increase in the use of the public library for purposes of reference has been developed within the year, the report states (p. 20): "The tables, much of the time, have been so crowded that it was difficult to find a seat, or sufficient space to work in comfortably. Four times the space we now have is needed for our present wants, and ten times the space ought to be provided for the use of reference students in the new library building."

B.—THOSE RELATING TO VARIOUS LIBRARY APPLIANCES.

A bulletin-board is a feature, apparently, of most of the libraries, either for posting the titles of books newly added, or for furnishing references on current topics.

A messenger delivery, which has been in practical operation in connection with several New York and Boston libraries, is now retained only in the New York Mercantile Library. In the latter case, where there is a daily distribution by express, the remark is made that "This increased expense, however, has been fully justified by the increased facilities afforded." [Report, 1883, p. 14.]

In connection with the San Francisco Mercantile Library, a feature is found which, so far as is known, is quite unique. Once a month a list of some forty or fifty oneline titles, representing recent additions, is printed across the narrow dimensions of a postal card and mailed to readers. The librarian writes that it furnishes—as it naturally would—a handy method of asking for books. The readers come to the library with these postals in their hands, checking what they want.

[It may be added, in this connection, that the same result follows from the practice of printing similar selections in the newspapers, as in the case of the Providence Public Library. The readers cut these from the newspapers and come to the library with them in their hands, calling for the books therein mentioned.]

C.—THOSE RELATING TO CATALOGUING, ETC.

In the Boston Public Library "an initial bibliographical card" precedes the arrangement of catalogue-cards under any given title. Thus:

*Browning, Robert. List of his writings. Literary World, March 14, 1882. 5341.3.*
"One wants the literature of a subject," says a writer in the Library Journal, viii, 112, "Botany, Evolution, Scotch Metaphysics, National Banks,—and one has a general recollection that it is found in the Providence Monthly Lists, or Harvard, or somewhere, and this somewhere involves much search."

"Practically the same thing has been done, though in slightly different methods, at the Libraries of Harvard College, the Boston Athenæum, and Rochester University." [In Library Journal, viii. 112, (1883).]

In more than one library contents-cataloguing is practised.

The method in the Providence Public Library is to use the ordinary white standard catalogue-card for all entries based on the title-page, and a brown card for all cases where the catalogueer "goes behind the title-page, so to speak, and catalogues the actual contents of the book."

The practice varies, it is found, in the matter of allowing the public to have access to the card-catalogue. While, undoubtedly this would be wholly impracticable in the case of some constituencies, the withdrawal of the privilege is always to be regretted. Even should the number of users be comparatively small, the satisfaction derived by those who do use it intelligently is so great that its withdrawal would be seriously felt.

Probably, while the Title-slip Registry was in existence, most libraries cut out the entries standing for books in their own collection, mounting these entries on the cards in their own catalogue.

Since the discontinuance of the Title-slip Registry some libraries have preferred to spoil their copy of the Publishers Weekly by cutting out these entries.

In the Providence Public Library, also, annotated entries are given when possible, by availing of the opportunity furnished by printed information of various descriptions,—

reviews, publishers, announcements, etc.; and a file of the Literary News, and a file of the Monthly Reference Lists, annotated, are kept at the reading-room for reference.

Most of us are familiar with the scrap-book begun at the Boston Public Library, a considerable number of years ago, into which the entries of the successive bulletins, cut apart, were pasted, with other illustrative material. Somewhat similar scrap-books are in use in the Lancaster Town Library. In this are inserted book-notices, and other information not placed on the bulletin-board. [The Lowell City Library also makes use of a scrap-book, but it is for entering short poems, verses for declamation, etc.]

The use of annotated catalogues has been the occasion of some difference of opinion among librarians. One of our most esteemed associates remarks, concerning a form of condensed, unannotated catalogue, that "Very few readers, if they have access to such indexes, seek for any catalogue more full."

Undoubtedly, and if he will allow me to differ from him as to the fact of this state of things being a desirable one, let me say that this is precisely the reason why a librarian should bring to bear all resources at his command to awaken the feeling in the reader which will seek for one more full.

"The tendency," says a writer in the Library Journal, v. 7, p. 5,—"the tendency of all cataloguing is in the direction of fulness."

It is a significant fact that in one of the large libraries of the country,—the Cincinnati Public Library,—"Extra copies for the use of the public," are supplied, of the [Boston] Athenæum and Brooklyn catalogues.

The tendency is in fact to a degree of fulness which is not likely to be found practicable in libraries generally. Even the degree of fulness just cited as practised at the Boston Public Library is beyond the reach of most libraries, by reason of limited time, help, and financial resources. If the writer may be permitted to quote from another publication in which he has discussed this matter, "It is not unlikely that, in the bibliographical economy of the

1 Among those which may be mentioned, are the Boston Public Library, Fall River Public Library, New York Free Circulating Library, etc.

2 For instance the Providence Public Library and the Springfield City Library.

1 5th annual report of the librarian of the Providence Public Library, 1882, p. 10.
future, these two lines of work will advance side by side with each other,—the cataloguing of the library as a whole, within a prescribed limit as to fulness, and the minute and comprehensive exhibition of resources on particular topics as occasion arises."

D. — THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE CIRCULATION AND USE OF THE BOOKS, ETC.

A postal is used in San Francisco\(^1\) to notify all readers (\textit{i.e.}, shareholders) of the new books purchased; and in Providence to notify individual readers of specific books added, and also to notify such readers as request it, of the return of a particular book to the library.

The current numbers of periodicals are, in most libraries, consulted at the reading-room only. In some few libraries, however, these circulate as books. Two libraries,\(^2\) it appears, find it desirable to continue this plan. One other (the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass.) has discontinued it within the year.\(^3\)

The practice of taking more than one copy of the most widely read of the current periodicals is, perhaps, more generally prevalent.

The practice of leaving these numbers on the tables in the reading-room, or somewhere outside of the desk, accessible to readers without formal application for them, is very general in all excepting public libraries.

It may be said, with regard to each one of these points, that, with conditions varying widely in different places, all librarians are desirous of meeting the convenience of the public to the farthest extent practicable.

D. — REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The field which offers most encouragement to aids of this kind is, of course, connected with the use made of the library for specific purposes.

Nearly every library has now come to realize that, unless built on a comprehensive and carefully-selected collection of "reference books" (dictionaries, cyclopædias, etc.), its work loses much of its effectiveness. These, says the published utterance of the representative of one of these libraries, constitute "the strength and real usefulness of a library."

But, using the words "reference department" to stand for the intelligent use of the library's resources for specific purposes, it is exceedingly gratifying to find that, year by year, an increasingly larger number of instances are noted, in all our libraries. For instance, in a Massachusetts city,\(^2\) the report notes the "increasing demand for good indexes and guides to the best sources of information." In a Rhode Island town,\(^3\) the report notes "a marked increase in the use made of the library for the purposes of reference." In the Brooklyn Library, as is to be expected, with its admirable catalogue, "The use of the library for purposes of reference has steadily grown, year by year, until it has become a large element in our work." Nowhere, however, has this use been attended by a more striking development than at the Worcester Free Public Library. "It may be safely said," says the accomplished librarian, "that, in amount and variety, the work done here in the reference department of the library is unique." Twelve years ago it was not used at all. The figures which represent its use during the last twelve years are as follows:—

\begin{tabular}{ccc}
7,321 & 20,550 & 27,694 \\
12,408 & 22,833 & 39,079 \\
15,672 & 27,694 & 34,311 \\
\end{tabular}

"These books," he states, "have been desired almost exclusively for serious purposes, and represent a large amount of investigation by persons of all ages."

It scarcely needs to be stated that this sort of use of the library can be most effectively stimulated by taking advantage of interest in current or standard topics to lead the reader's attention on to higher planes of reading.

\footnotesize{$^1$} San Francisco Mercantile Library.  
\footnotesize{$^2$} Brookline Public Library and New York Free Circulating Library. 
\footnotesize{$^3$} In one library (the Brookline Public Library) there are available for circulation and home use, like ordinary books, "duplicate sets of the more important general cyclopædias and gazetteers." This privilege, the librarian states, has been found "very acceptable."
The number of libraries which post bulletins on current topics has not been ascertained. This, however, has been done with more or less regularity, at Boston, Providence, Pawtucket, Hartford, New York (Free Circulating Library), Philadelphia, and Baltimore (Johns Hopkins University).

It may be remarked, in passing, that the placing of Poole’s Index within the reach of all libraries makes it now possible for any library to find material for a daily reference note on some question of interest.

A suggestion may be made also as to making available the aids and guides elsewhere published by marking the library’s own book-numbers on the margin.

Thus, in the Brooklyn Library, and the Providence Public Library, this is done with Miss Hewins’s “Books for the young.” In Cincinnati, with Mr. Larned’s. In the Rochester University Library and the Peabody Institute Library (Peabody, Mass.) this is done with the Monthly Reference Lists. In the Boston Public Library, these latter are cut apart and mounted on catalogue-cards, to be placed in the card-catalogue.

In Chicago, the use of the library during the past year has largely increased, and there has been a marked development of a higher and more serious use of books for the purposes of study and improvement. The best and more scholarly works have come more into requisition, and the library is becoming a larger factor in the public educational system which is so liberally furnished by the city to all its residents. There has been an increase of .07 1/2 in the number of books drawn for home use; .43 in the number of visitors to the reference-tables; and .48 in the visitors to the reading-room; .24 in the number of books used; .48 in the use of the American patent publications.

In Milwaukee “a school department of the public library was created as an experiment, in January, 1883. The teachers have, without exception, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the result in their schools.”

E.—IN CONNECTION WITH COURSES OF STUDY.

Not only in connection with such educational plans as those of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home (Worcester), the Chautauqua courses (Bristol, R. I.), and other courses of study (Lynn), and with college essay themes (at Harvard, Amherst, Brown, Trinity, Smith College, Rochester University, Johns Hopkins University, and elsewhere).

Should this report touch on the matter of aid in connection with school courses, it would enter, of course, a field which has been assigned to another member for a report, and I shall therefore pass over these details.

Every one of us knows perfectly well that, valuable as may be the aid and guidance rendered by the various species of inanimate contrivances which we have been reviewing, nothing, after all, can take the place of the personal, individual, direct aid of the librarian himself.

And it is certainly one of the most gratifying evidences of the gradual lifting of the level of library work that never before has there been anything like the degree of personal assistance reported from the various libraries all over the country.

The key-note of it may perhaps be found in the following notice on the part of the librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library:—

“It is, however, one of the most important parts of the librarian’s duty to assist members in their search for books, and for information in connection with their reading and study. And he desires all persons to feel and to exercise the utmost freedom in calling upon him for any assistance or advice which he may be thought to be able to give.”

This, let me add, is well matched by a similar order on the part of one of our English contemporaries:—

“All persons,”—thus reads the notice posted in the Bodleian Library,—“All persons having the right of reading in the library [or the camera only], and being engaged in the study of any special subject, are invited to communicate with the librarian, who will endeavor to inform them without delay, whenever any work bearing on the subject of their study is added to the library.”

It is unnecessary to enumerate every instance which has come to the knowledge of the writer, but a few may be mentioned as representative cases.
In the Newburyport Public Library, the librarian affords "all needful help in selecting;" and this, it may be added, is, in the smaller and the medium-sized libraries, a preéminently practical means of securing the ear of readers. If they, of their own accord, ask for assistance and suggestions, the very best of opportunities is thus afforded for bringing to their notice that by which they will be profited.

In the Lowell City Library, the librarian states: "My endeavor is rather to assist readers to search for themselves than to supply them personally with the information they desire."

In the Somerville Public Library, the librarian says: "I sometimes think it may not be the best way" to furnish too elaborate helps, as the readers may thus "lose the satisfaction of digging out the information themselves."

In the Taunton Public Library the aim is "to enable readers to help themselves."

In the Haverhill Public Library, the librarian says: "I use my best endeavor to be useful to all who apply for information."

In the Watertown Public Library, the librarian says that it is "the greatest pleasure of my assistants and myself to give personal assistance in this direction to all who call for or need it."

In the Friends' Library and Reading-room, at Germantown, Penn., it has been "felt" to be the "duty of the caretakers" "to act as guardians, missionaries in their sphere, and these labors are well repaid."

In the Dartmouth College Library, the librarian says: "We keep ourselves at the disposal of the inquiring student, ready to answer questions, make suggestions, point out courses of reading, and indicate the best works or the best part of works in different departments."

In the Iowa University Library, the librarian states: "No effort that I have made as yet has been more satisfactory in its results than the individual attention given to such as asked or manifested some desire for help in their reading."

In the Worcester Public Library, the librarian, as always, has been constantly at the service of readers of all classes with their specific topics of research.

In the Providence Public Library, the librarian has, since the removal to new quarters in 1880, had his desk in the same room with the public portion of the library space, separated from the public only by a low counter. Under this arrangement it is not only easy for the readers to attract his attention and apply to him for assistance and suggestions, but there is no doubt that many readers who would not think of inquiring for him were he in another room, and would be reluctant to interrupt him, are thus encouraged to make known their wants. Besides this, the librarian is thus enabled to observe many additional instances where assistance can be judiciously rendered, and to avail himself of them.

At the Boston Public Library, Mr. Thomas H. Cummings, the special assistant in charge of this branch of work, has continued the plan of assistance furnished, with a remarkable degree of success, yet not so remarkable when one considers that this, after all, is the only thorough and effective method of accomplishing it.

The number of readers helped at Mr. Cummings' desk in one year, 1882–83, is 57,614; a daily average of 188. Of these, 24,002 were on special subjects (average, 78), — a gradual proportionate increase.

The difficulty with which many libraries have to deal is thus stated by Mr. J. C. Houghton, the librarian of the Lynn Public Library: "The great institutions can generally employ specialists to assist their readers in their choice of books. In the small town libraries, intelligent librarians, knowing all their books as well as nearly every one who calls for them, can readily give the needed assistance. But in the case of medium-sized libraries both of these advantages are lacking. In these, especially "in large manufacturing communities, the circulation is generally large," and the librarian and his assistants are called upon under very unfavorable circumstances.

As a result of this personal individual contact with readers, which most of these libraries have developed, there is a large amount of exceptionally intelligent reading reported. For
instance, in the Hartford Library, there is a yearly increasing demand for books and articles in periodicals on special subjects. Also in the Milwaukee Public Library, "the librarian and his assistants are now daily requested to give their assistance in looking up references." Also in the Toledo Public Library, "the intelligent effort of the librarians has been to direct inquiries into better reading in such direction as the apparent tastes of the reader may seem to require."

F. — LECTURES.

The suggestion of our president, made several years ago, that much might be done in giving an impetus to reading on specific subjects by means of lectures, has been acted on under its most favorable conditions, by Mr. Poole, at Chicago, as elsewhere pointed out.

In connection also with the Free Circulating Library in New York City, a series of "School lectures," on Saturday afternoons, will begin next October [1883], in one of the rooms connected with the library. "A limited number of tickets will be given to students between the ages of 14 and 18," and others if practicable.

The subjects are "those connected with their school work, beginning probably with American history." "Any topic of general interest coming up would certainly be given a place."

The librarian of the Iowa University Library has "for the last two years called in the freshman class, and others who desired, to listen to a few practical hints and suggestions as to the use of the library," and given them some practical talks on reading.

The librarian of the San Francisco Public Library has, during the year, delivered an address, on the practical use of books, to a "public school evening class."

Mr. Cummings, of the Boston Public Library, prepared two lectures of similar character and design, which were "delivered before the Workingmen's Club, and the Wells Memorial Institute."

The librarian of the Providence Public Library has, at various times within the past few years, given similar lectures or talks to readers. Lectures on various topics connected with the use and description of books will constitute an essential feature of the bibliographical course as planned at Columbia College.

G. — MISCELLANEOUS.

The relation of the public libraries to such institutions as reading clubs, debating societies, and Sunday-school libraries is, of course, a matter which each librarian has had occasion to observe.

The last-mentioned libraries (Sunday-school libraries) have been intelligently considered by Mr. S. S. Green, of the Worcester Free Public Library, in the Library Journal, viii., 250–51; by Rev. A. E. Dunning, in the Sunday School Times, February, 1882; and by other writers in the Sunday School Times, January 28 and November 11, 1882.

It is for us who are in charge of American libraries to open our eyes to the fact that the aid, the impulse, and the inspiration which may be conveyed through the use made of these libraries of ours are among the significant factors of our American civilization. The late Professor William Stanley Jevons, a writer of great acuteness and profound reflection, after examining the experience of various social movements and methods of reform, deliberately pronounced this institution to be one of the "most permanent and progressive." "An important collection of books," he says, "once formed and housed, is a solid nucleus, ... which often grows altogether beyond the conception of the first founders." "With the increase of education and general intelligence, libraries will be far more esteemed institutions half a century hence than they are now." (Contemporary Review, xxxix., 399.)

And, in this country, a careful observer, who has had wide opportunities for noting the conditions of society and the use of libraries in New England, in the Middle Atlantic States, and in the West, has pointed out some of the forces which may serve to counteract a drift towards permanently low standards in literature, thought, and social life.

Among them he mentions the system of public libraries. "Our great reading class," he says, "has created public libraries, which
have for one of their highest functions the amelioration of the popular taste.” "Something," he adds, "may be hoped, also, from the intelligent attempt now being made to form a true literary taste in the children of the public schools. It is possible that such a taste may be bred into our people by means of the public school and the public library,— instruments equal in power to the Dionysiac Theatre, and vastly greater in their range of power.""1

An American scholar of long experience in the management of public libraries, and in observation of their methods, has declared: "The public library is but a more recent growth from the same root that first bore the public school. Both institutions have their origin in the conviction that a self-governed community, if it is to remain free, must be self-taught."11

The American of the century now before us will have extraordinary problems to deal with, and will need no ordinary equipment. All that the school, the library, and his own surroundings can furnish in the way of comprehensive training will be needed. In the aid and guidance which the library can supply, it is evident that the clearest eye, the most active brain, the most concentrated energy, and the most carefully instructed intelligence, are indispensably necessary.

STATE LIBRARIES: THEIR MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT.

BY GUY A. BROWN, LIBRARIAN STATE LIBRARY, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

The importance of having at the seat of government in each State a library for the use of its executive, legislative, and judicial departments was early realized by nearly all States, by Congress in its grants to new territories, and more or less money given towards their maintenance and support. The importance of securing librarians who look upon the position as one of honor; who will devote time, energy, and life in its administration; who know something beyond merely being able to hand down a book when called for; who are not given the place as a reward for political services alone; who have the courage of independence, the ability to demand, and strength of character to maintain, a fair measure of support from the State, had been, to a considerable degree, overlooked. Hence, several States take no interest whatever in the subject of bibliography, or care whether or not they possess the documents and publications of other States, or that their own are kept elsewhere. This last defect may be due to the fact that the State law intrusts the distribution to the secretary of the State, a duty more properly belonging to the librarian.

To the government report of 1876, on public libraries in the United States, p. 293, Mr. Homes, of the New York State Library, contributed a valuable and interesting paper on the history, condition, and aims of State and territorial libraries. That paper is a text-book which every State and territorial librarian will do well to study and follow. It is so exhaustive of the subject that I can do little more than tell you something of what we on the Western plains, in the State of Nebraska, have done, and are doing, in carrying forward the work intrusted to our care. The State of Nebraska was admitted to the Union in the year 1867. It had acquired by grant from the general government on its admission as a territory, in the year 1855, $5,000 worth of books. It never received any grant from the territory or from the State until the year 1871, and at that time many volumes of the original purchase had been lost, through mismanagement and carelessness. It numbered then, including pamphlets of all kinds and descriptions, about 5,000 volumes. In the year 1875, by constitutional enactment, the offices of reporter and clerk of the Supreme Court and State librarian were consolidated, and during the same year

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1 Mr. G. E. Woodberry, in the Fortnightly Review, xxxv, 615.

1 Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, in 23d annual report of the Worcester Free Public Library, 1882, p. 6.
the legislature passed an act devoting the proceeds arising from the sales of the Supreme Court reports to the purchase of law books, and in the year 1881 extended the donation to include books for the general library. It now numbers as a whole over 23,000 volumes. Like nearly all the State libraries, especially in the younger States, the law department, including public documents of the United States and other States and territories, and its own special department of history, forms over two-thirds of the whole. Of the whole number, probably one-third of the law department, consisting of text-books, reports, and law periodicals, are in daily use by members of the bar and judges of the courts. We have managed it since 1871 without numbering and without any catalogue, except an accession list, being able to answer any call by author or subject, and placing our hands on the desired book without those aids. We are, however, now making a catalogue to be put to press early next year.

The library is by law divided into two divisions, law and miscellaneous, under one head. Each division has a board of directors; but they never held a meeting, or ordered or purchased a book. The law department is subdivided: 1. Elementary works, text-books, etc., arranged alphabetically by authors. 2. Law reports, statutes, and acts, alphabetically by States. 3. Foreign books (except elementary), by authors. The miscellaneous department is subdivided: 1. General literature by subject; all the books on one subject in one fixed place. 2. Public documents by States, territories, etc., alphabetically, and each State chronologically. 3. Nebraska department of history. We have within the last two years devoted some time to the building up of our department of State history, gathering and binding in suitable volumes, as fast as materials accumulate, pamphlets of all kinds, catalogues of schools, addresses of our citizens, essays, sermons, etc., and when we publish our catalogue it will contain an analytical index to this department. In our work in this direction we endeavor to cooperate with the public libraries in cities and towns and the libraries of schools, colleges, etc., by supplying them with copies of State publications, reports of our public officers, and such duplicates as we may have from time to time. In return we receive local matter. And I will add that, as far as possible, we are ready and willing to do the same thing for any public library in the country whose custodians take sufficient interest to become members of this Association, and ask for it. We endeavor to become personally acquainted with the local librarians, and otherwise do what we can to develop the library interests of the State. In Nebraska the law encourages public libraries in cities and towns, and authorizes the levy of a tax by the municipality, not exceeding one mill on valuation each year, for their support. In this department we aim to be something more than a mere keeper of books. We make the history of our own State, and its several subdivisions, a matter of some study. We aim to acquire a thorough knowledge of our laws, the sources from which they are derived, and the judicial interpretations which have been placed upon them. We disseminate this information by answers to oral questions, by our daily mail, and written contributions to the legal literature of the State. Every State library, supported as it is by the State, and yet, by its location at the Capitol, practically inaccessible to the people, except in their legislative capacity, should have upon its shelves books which may contribute towards the building up of a wise and judicious system of laws for the State, and the custodian of such library should possess a comprehensive knowledge of the whole. We aim also to have a practical working library. Hence old editions of books give place to new in our law department. We do not aim to keep any book, except those concerning our own State, simply because it is rare and choice, or of a certain age or a certain edition. We study what we can best do with our limited income, admitting but little fiction on our shelves, and that only of approved and standard authors. The wants of the people who frequent the library are studied, and assistance rendered them in their researches. The library rooms are open earlier and closed later than other public offices. They are not even closed during cataloguing or annual cleaning. It would be poor management of any library where such action was allowed. Our expenditures for books amount to over $2,000.
a year, the income resulting from the sales
above stated, and it seems as if this source of
support should commend itself to other States.
It places the library and the librarian on an
independent footing, and gives an assured income
without the annoyance of running the legislative
gauntlet of an appropriation every year or two.
A large share of the income of every State
library must, of necessity, be expended in its
law department. The Supreme Court meets at
the capital; here causes are argued and rights
of citizens adjudicated. There must be special
efforts in their direction, special knowledge,—
the knowledge, in fact, of a lawyer,—necessary
in the purchase of books. There are books of
"trash" even by law writers, not worthy of
a place on the shelves even of a library that
is capable of purchasing everything. In this
department Mr. Soule, of Boston, has placed
every law library under obligations. What
Poole's "Index" is to the general library,
Soule's "Lawyers' Reference Manual" is to
the law library and lawyers generally. It renders
cataloguing up to the date of its publication
little more than the task of a copyist, and is the
best guide we have yet had in the selection of
books. In closing, let me express the pleasure
it gives one to be present at the meetings of
this Association. It is good, Mr. President, to
be here; to meet face to face, and to hear those
talk who have become gray in our profession,
and whose names have become familiar as
household words with our people.

THE WORK OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY LIBRARIAN FOR
THE LIBRARIAN OF THE TWENTIETH.¹

BY R. R. BOWKER.

It will be a chief glory of the nineteenth cen-
tury that it has organized knowledge. It is
thus that the man of the future, who will have
more to learn, will learn it more easily. He
has no longer to deal with isolated facts, for
each of which new shelf-room must be separ-
ately found in his crowded brain; these are
become types, links in a great chain, and one
volume is the index to an almost infinite series.
With classification, the principle of association,
that master-key which opens the doors of mem-
ory to all the chambers of the brain, gives the
clue to all. Knowledge increases, but there is
no longer confusion.

It is in this great work that the librarian has
his part. While the scientist is translating
the book of nature and rewriting its palimpsests,
it is for him to classify and catalogue the
records of ascertained knowledge, the literature

¹ This paper was first read at the meeting of the Eng-
lish Association at Cambridge, and American readers
may care to know that the references at the close, as
explained to hearers at Buffalo, are to Richard Garnett,
Esq., Superintendent of the British Museum Reading
Room, and to Henry Bradshaw, Esq., Librarian of
Cambridge University. — R. R. B.
tion of the Scotch dominie, whose people would have the new church built on the same site, out of the materials of the old church, and the old one left to worship in until the new one was finished. He must use the materials of the past in building for the future. He must care for "vested rights," conservatism, the old way of doing things to which people are schooled, while planning, in a spirit of prophecy, progressively toward the unattainable perfection.

As an apposite illustration of this dilemma, and the way out of it, I may perhaps be allowed to cite the considerations which led to the A.L.A. system of size-notation. The confusion of past nomenclature, as we all know, is beyond telling, with its use of a given symbol to designate everything and nothing: it might be the fold, it might be the size of paper, it might be the absolute size, it might be a publisher's vague idea of all together. But these symbols were existing facts, however vague their significance. 8vo (at least in America) did convey this vague significance both to the librarian, who desired to range his books by size, and to the reader, who had thus a mental picture of the bigness of the book he wished to consult. If this old symbol were given up, this important picture-sense would be lost; on the other hand, if it were preserved in the same shape, who would know if the symbol meant the old vagueness or the new accuracy?

It thus came about that the familiar picture-name, octavo, was kept, while the symbol was made definite by the use of the initial O to designate a book between the limits of height usually associated with that name. The reader still saw in his mind the size of book he was asking for, and the librarian had a clear key to height for shelving purposes. Then came a wider consideration. The world is growing together; users of books in England, or France, or Germany, use books of Germany, or France, or England, and, so far as may be, the parts of the library system should be interchangeable. Therefore the common language of the metric system, which is likely to become in the twentieth century also the usual language, was made use of to define these sizes, and, happily, its tens and fives were found to be practically coincident with the general picture-notation of a book in octavo, in duodecimo, etc. Thus the past was utilized with a view to the future.

It should be mentioned that the A.L.A. aimed at a system for practical use in handling books, and contented itself with recommending actual measurement for accurate bibliographical registry. The committee of the L.A.U.K., I take it, has the complementary work chiefly in mind, the one scheme especially considering the librarian, as such, and the reader, and the other the bibliographer.

This work of the librarian is essentially new and of the nineteenth century. In old days the so-called man of science was too often content to pick an unknown shell out of the rocks, call it by its own name, and put it anywhere on his shelves, agreeing with the Dominie, that if the Creator chose to make the rocks like a plum-pudding, there was no reason why he should not. The keeper of a library, in like manner, found his books in hand, and he kept them. The official titles in the British Museum suggest a past age. It is now the glory of the librarian that he is a liberator more than a keeper: he frees his books. The missionary relation of the librarian to his readers is one of the discoveries which the nineteenth century will hang along to the twentieth.

The librarian of scarcely more than a generation ago came to his books to find them housed, it might be, in a straggling confusion of rooms; ill-assorted, ill-catalogued, or not catalogued at all; half of them practically forgotten; the reader barred out, by physical conditions, or repressive rules, or his own perplexities; nor did the mere keeper of books see anything very wrong in all this. The great library was for scholars, and scholars should know better than the librarian just what they wanted in their own fields. The librarian himself, if he were at all alive, had his own specialty, in which he did know, and his post was chiefly an opportunity to preserve that specialty. Good nature and kindliness might make him tolerant and hospitable, but even the live men, the exceptions among librarians of the past, scarcely recognized that, as librarians, they were members of a liberal profession, and of one of the most important among the liberal professions.

We cannot change all that in a day, or a
generation, and some of it would scarcely change at all. The new librarian of the old Bodleian finds himself confronted with the very difficulty of straggling rooms, “upstairs and downstairs, and all about a quadrangle,” that particularly distresses organizing minds; but who would have those venerated buildings become new, associated with so much that is noble in the far past, and not less with the noble geniality of its last presiding spirit? The librarian of to-day sets himself cheerfully to make the best of such difficulties; and how much has the librarian of to-day already accomplished for his successor!

Whether the perfect library of the future shall be the one great hall, walled with books, with its effective appeal to the imagination, and its artistic enticement to readers, its difficulties of length and distance overcome by mechanical devices for the delivery of books; or Prof. Winsor’s stack-house, like the railway terminus with the offices in front become reading-rooms and work-rooms; or the circular library, with its radial alcoves, inviting readers to the open shelves under the all-controlling vision of the librarian at the centre, as is Mr. Vinton’s plan for a college library; or Mr. Poole’s cellular plan, so to speak, providing for growth by rooms, each of which may be a specialized library, within easy distance of a common focus, — and it is more probable that each will still prove fit for its special purpose, — this much is settled, that the architect must build for the librarian, and for the special purpose, and be taught of him, — and that is a great triumph.

Then as to cataloguing. Until this very conference one might have said that the multiplication of books in the centuries, — happily few, as a cataloguer is tempted to think, — since the invention of printing, and the dreadful arrearages of catalogue work, defy within our own time a cataloguing even approximately complete; but Mr. Garrett’s announcement of the not unlikely completion of a British Museum printed catalogue by the opening of the twentieth century presents a truly millennial aspect. Once the British Museum printed catalogue becomes a fact, the Utopian universal catalogue becomes a certainty. A second alphabet of books in other libraries will be begun before the century closes, and the librarian of the twentieth century has only to roll them into one, to insert from time to time the discoveries that must still be made, and to use the methods we are already providing for the easy cataloguing of the world’s accessions. And in that first fruitage of the new coöperation, the great Index to Periodical Literature, for which the library forces have been marshalled under the effective generalship of Mr. Poole, we have another example of arrearages of work cleared up before it is too late, and a solid basis at last laid for the sequent work of the future. Not only in striking out new paths, but in clearing up these accumulated arrearages of the centuries, is this generation entitled to feel that it is making the paths straight, and earning the gratitude of the future. The Simplon is built across the Alps; it is an easier matter to keep it in order.

Coöperation in still other relations, assuring appreciation of good work, is encouraging individual enterprise, and promoting invention for the common good. In America, we have at least laid the foundation, in the American Catalogue, of a continuous trade bibliography, and though the experiment of printing title-slips, as actually tried, proved premature, the cataloguing rules of the A.L.A. are practically carried out in the annotated weekly list of the Publishers’ Weekly, — a practice which must sooner or later be followed, to the great advantage of the smaller libraries, by the like journals in England. Nor is it impossible that the publishers themselves will, before long, be persuaded to issue, each for his own publications, a simply descriptive title-slip with each new work. We still hope for the classified and annotated “Coming Catalogue” of selected books for small libraries; but meanwhile the annotated list of recommended books, introduced by Mr. Cutter into the Library journal, and Mr. Foster’s admirable special reference lists, are doing much, and, with the establishment of an adequate library journal on the English side of the water, we shall be able to do much joint work. Aside from the question of library supplies, coöperation, doing once for all, at a minimum of cost, and with that approximate perfection which comes from the union of experiences, the many
things hitherto done imperfectly, at great cost and waste, by many libraries, may fairly hope to secure for the librarian of the twentieth century, and perhaps for ourselves before the twentieth century comes, those two great needs, more money for books and more adequate pay for the librarian. It chiefly behooves us, building a fair basis for the future, not to attempt and to expect too much; to make haste slowly; not to rashly ignore and put aside the old in planning for the new; and to remember that coöperation does not mean a rigid uniformity, and that, among many varieties of situation and circumstance, the best way is often a relative term.

I have made bold to bring forward these few generalizations, these platitudes, because there is a certain inspiration, and even present reward, in the feeling that present work is to bear its results in the future, in the sense of the immortality of influence that comes of passing along the torch from generation to generation. The librarian of the twentieth century, for whom we are working, ought to be much better and do much better than his illustrious predecessors. But, thinking of this, I see before me a great rotunda, where the tide of readers flows and never ebbs, and, in its centre, a tall, noted figure, hat on head, affably eager to answer every question that gaps in catalogue, or on shelves, or in querist's brain may suggest, and still fresh, after the long day's work, with ready pen, to help books and men,—the more unknown and unbe- friended the more ready he,—to friends and fame. And I see within college walls, in cap and gown, or, doffing both as he comes in among the younger men to whom his rooms are home, a placid, cheery, large-hearted man, who, like an older brother, gathers the men about him into almost family relations, and, with a kindliness all his own, forwards and helps and quietly inspires all. And I wonder if the librarian of the twentieth century will improve on these?

**PLAN FOR NUMBERING CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.**

**BY JOHN EDMANIS, LIBRARIAN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.**

Many libraries have some of the volumes of the set known as the Congressional Documents. None has the complete collection. Most of the libraries expect to obtain additional volumes. The numbering of these fragmentary sets of volumes in such a way that future accessions will fall easily into their proper places has been in many libraries a matter of great difficulty.

The new system of classing and numbering which I have devised and put in operation in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia affords an easy solution of this difficulty. In this classification, F is the general designation of American History; and Fo, Fp, Fr, and Ft, designate, respectively, History of the United States, general, Constitutional and Documentary History, Political History, and Industrial and Statistical History. The individual books in each section have their own proper number. Thus, Schouler's History is Fo, 8025, and Elliot's Debates, Fp, 2608. These Congressional Documents might properly be placed in the second of the above divisions, and would have been so placed but for the impossibility of satisfactorily numbering them there. Instead of that I form them into a separate sub-class, which I designate Fu. And in place of the numbers used in the other sections I put on them, in abbreviation, the names by which the several classes of these documents are called, and also the number of the Congress and the session by which they were issued. The abbreviations which I use are these:—

H. D. = Executive Documents of the House.
H. J. = Journal
H. M. = Miscellaneous Documents
H. R. = Reports of Committees
H. S. = Special Reports
I place the books on the shelves in this order as a matter of convenience, and as the natural alphabetical order, in preference to the usual one used in the catalogue of the Public Library of Boston.

The full marking of a set of these Documents for any one session will be this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fu</th>
<th>Fu</th>
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<th>Fu</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>S.J.</td>
<td>S.M.</td>
<td>S.R.</td>
<td>S.S.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This plan assigns a definite designation and place to every volume of the collection, is easily understood, even by novices in the library, and provides for marking satisfactorily any fragmentary lots of these books that any library may have, and any others that may be subsequently obtained.

### CONDENSED RULES FOR AN AUTHOR AND TITLE CATALOG.

**ENTRY.**

Books are to be entered under the:

- **Surnames** of authors when ascertained, the abbreviation "Anon." being added to the titles of anonymous works.  
  (1a) **Initials** of authors’ names when these only are known, the last initial being put first.  
  (1b) **Pseudonyms** of the writers when the real names are not ascertained.  
  (1c) **Names of editors** of collections, each separate item to be at the same time sufficiently cataloged under its own heading.  
  (1d) **Names of countries, cities, societies, or other bodies** which are responsible for their publication.  
  (1e) **First word** (not an article or serial number) of the titles of periodicals and of anonymous books, the names of whose authors are not known. And a motto or the designation of a series may be neglected when it begins a title, and the entry may be made under the first word of the real title following.  
  (1f)

Commentaries accompanying a text and translations are to be entered under the heading of the original work; but commentaries without the text under the name of the commentator. A book entitled “Commentary on...” and containing the text should be put under both.  

The Bible, or any part of it (including the Apocrypha), in any language, is to be entered under the word Bible.  

The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words; the sacred books of other religions are to be entered under the names by which they are generally known; references to be given from the names of editors, translators, etc.  

The respondent or defender of an academical thesis is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the praeses.  

Books having more than one author to be entered under the one first named in the title with a reference from each of the others.  

Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the title-page. Reports of crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be put under the name of the vessel.
Noblemen are to be entered under their titles, unless the family name is decidedly better known. (1m)
Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or sovereigns, are to be entered under their surnames. (1n)
Sovereigns (other than Greek or Roman), ruling princes, Oriental writers, popes, friars, persons canonized, and all other persons known only by their first name, are to be entered under this first name (1o)
Married women, and other persons who have changed their names, are to be put under the last well-known form. (1p)
A pseudonym may be used instead of the surname (and only a reference to the pseudonym made under the surname) when an author is much more known by his false than by his real name. In case of doubt use the real name. (1q)
A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by which it is known, especially from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established, if it is often called by that name. (1r)
References. — When an author has been known by more than one name, references should be inserted from the name or names not to be used as headings to the one used. (1s)
References are also to be made to the headings chosen:
from the titles of all novels and plays and of poems likely to be asked for by their titles; (1t)
from other striking titles; (1u)
from noticeable words in anonymous titles, especially from the names of subjects of anonymous biographies; (1v)
from the names of editors of periodicals, when the periodicals are generally called by the editor’s name; (1w)
from the names of important translators (especially poetical translators) and commentators; (1x)
from the title of an ecclesiastical dignitary, when that, and not the family name, is used in the book catalogd; (1y)
and in other cases where a reference is needed to insure the ready finding of the book. (1z)

In the heading of titles, the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form, except that the Latin form may be used when it is more generally known, the vernacular form being added in parentheses; except, also, that sovereigns and popes may be given in the English form. (2a)
English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French de and d’) are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages under the word following; (2b)
English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name; foreign ones under the first part; (2c)
Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same name from each other; (2d)
Prefixes indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading, when they are part of the usual designation of the writers. (2e)
Names of places to be given in the English form. When both an English and a vernacular form are used in English works, prefer the vernacular. (2f)

Titles.
The title is to be an exact transcript of the title-page, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, titles of authors, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential, are to be omitted. Where great accuracy is desirable, omissions are to be indicated by a group of three dots (...). The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with all practicable precision. The phraseology and spelling, but not necessarily the punctuation, of the title are to be exactly copied. (3a)
Any additions needed to make the title clear are to be supplied and enclosed by brackets. (3b)
Initial capitals are to be given in English: (3c)
to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods (each separate word not an article, conjunction, or preposition, may be capitalized in these cases); (3d)
to adjectives and other derivatives from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, etc., from which they are derived; (3e)
to the first word of every sentence and of every quoted title; (3f)
to titles of honor when standing instead of a proper name (e.g., the Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby); (3g)
In foreign languages, according to the local usage; (3h)
In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided. (3i)
Foreign languages.—Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are several, and the fact is not apparent from the title. (3j)

[A committee of the A. L. A. has been directed to prepare a code of rules for transliteration.]

IMPRINTS.

After the title are to be given, in the following order, those in [ ] being optional:—
the edition; (4a)
the place of publication; (4b)
[and the publisher’s name] (these three in the language of the title); (4c)
the year as given on the title-page, but in Arabic figures; (4d)
[the year of copyright or actual publication, if known to be different, in brackets, and preceded by c. or p. as the case may be]; (4e)
the number of volumes, or of pages if there is only one volume; (4f)
[the number of maps, portraits, or illustrations not included in the text]; (4g)
either the approximate size designated by letter (see Library journal, 3: 19–20), or the exact size in centimeters; (4h)
the name of the series to which the book belongs is to be given in parentheses after the other imprint entries. (4i)

After the place of publication, the place of printing may be given, if different. This is desirable only in old and rare books. (4j)
The number of pages is to be indicated by giving the last number of each paging, connecting the numbers by the sign +; the addition of unpaged matter may be shown by a +, or the number of pages ascertained by counting may be given in brackets. When there are more than three pagings, it is better to add them together and give the sum in brackets. These imprint entries are to give the facts, whether ascertained from the book or from other sources; those which are usually taken from the title (edition, place, publisher’s name, and series) should be in the language of the title, corrections and additions being enclosed in brackets. It is better to give the words, “maps,” “portraits,” etc., and the abbreviations for “volumes” and “pages” in English. (4k)

CONTENTS, NOTES.

Notes (in English) and contents of volumes are to be given when necessary to properly describe the works. Both notes and lists of contents to be in a smaller type. (5a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A single dash or indent indicates the omission of the preceding heading; a subsequent dash or indent indicates the omission of a subordinate heading, or of a title. (6a)
A dash connecting numbers signifies to and including; following a number it signifies continuation. (6b)
A ? following a word or entry signifies probably. (6c)
Brackets enclose words added to titles or imprints or changed in form. (6d)
Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but small capitals may be used after the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes. (6e)

A list of abbreviations to be used was given in the Library journal, 3: 16–20. (6f)

ARRANGEMENT.

The surname when used alone precedes the same name used with fore-names; where the initials only of the fore-names are given, they are to precede fully written fore-names beginning with the same initials, (e.g., Brown; Brown, J.; Brown, J. L.; Brown, James.) (7a)
The prefixes M' and Mr, S., St., Ste., Messrs.,
Mr., and Mrs., are to be arranged as if writ-
ten in full, Mac, Sanctus, Saint, Sainte, Mes-
sieurs, Mister, and Mistress. (7b)
The works of an author are to be arranged in
the following order: —

1. Collected works. (7c)
2. Partial collections. (7d)

3. Single works, alphabetically by the
first word of the title. (7e)
The order of alphabeting is to be that of the
English alphabet. (7f)
The German ae, oe, ue, are always to be written
ä, ö, ü, and arranged as a, o, u. (7g)
Names of persons are to precede similar names
of places, which in turn precede similar first
words of titles. (7h)
THE PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST SESSION.

(TUESDAY MORNING.)

The sixth general meeting of the Association was called to order at 10.30 A.M., August 14, 1883, in the Executive Committee Room of the Young Men's Library at Buffalo. On motion of Mr. Dewey, Secretary, Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library, New York, was elected Assistant Secretary. The President, Mr. Justin Winsor, reminded the Association that they were, to a certain extent, the guests of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, and it would be proper to listen to some words of welcome from the President of that body, Mr. E. B. Smith.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SMITH.

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the American Library Association,—In behalf of the Young Men’s Association and Grosvenor Libraries, I esteem it a great pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to those of your number who have come from a distance to participate in the important deliberations for which you have here assembled.

I feel warranted in saying for the people of Buffalo generally, that they are honored by your presence in our midst, and will unite with us in making your stay agreeable.

The assembling here for several years past of representatives of learned societies has awakened in our citizens an interest in whatever tends to lift us out of the rut and routine of our humdrum business lives, and given new encouragement to the growth of our literary, art, and scientific institutions.

We trust that our steady steps of progress in this direction have reached a point from which we may look hopefully to the future.

At this time an earnest effort is being made to erect a commodious fire-proof building for the permanent home of our libraries and other kindred societies,—the academy of fine arts and that of natural sciences.

If this enterprise is successful, we shall have a building which, by its size, architectural beauty, and fitness for purposes for which it is designed, will be an ornament to our city, the pride of our people, and a centre of attraction to strangers in our midst.

I trust that your interest may be so far enlisted in our project that you will aid us by such practical suggestions as may spring from your abundant knowledge of the subject of modern construction of library buildings.

With the expression of a hope that your meeting in Buffalo may be crowned with substantial results, I will forbear trespassing any further upon your valuable time, repeating the assurances of a most cordial welcome to you all.

President Winsor then delivered the opening address.

(See p. 163.)

SECRETARY’S REPORT.

Mr. Dewey, Secretary, reported orally:—

There has been the usual routine work in the general offices during the year. Constant inquiries about starting new and remodelling old libraries have come in. The year has been noticeable for the number of great gifts to libraries and the number of fine new buildings. Among other recent beneficiaries I casually note Amherst and Columbia Colleges, the University of Vermont, Lehigh and Cornell Universities, Providence, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Northampton, etc. Never has there been so much practical interest shown by wealthy men in libraries. The most hopeful sign, however, is the great number of smaller libraries springing up all over the country, and the admirable spirit inspiring their promoters. Many beside our actual members are earnestly working under our banner of “the best reading for the largest number.”

Our excellent plan of Sections and yearly Reporters relieves me of most of the topics pertinent to my report. I wish again to urge on all members the importance of sending to each yearly Reporter everything bearing on his topic.

The new Treasurer has proved the best man on the Board this year, as his report will practically show.
Those of you who noted the destruction of the old offices in 32 Hawley st. by fire will be glad to know that nearly all our A.L.A. collections were saved, and that the building is nearly rebuilt, and much better than before. Mr. Davidson, who was with me as First Assistant as early as 1876, when the Association was started, will continue the work of the Library Bureau in the new building. The various Departments (Employment, Consultation, Catalog, Index, etc.) have proved increasingly useful during the year, and clearly met a real want. The Library manual, on which I have been at work for years, is going forward now more rapidly, and will go to press, I hope, before our next meeting. The call for the detailed information which it will give leads me to hope that it will be practically very useful. Of the A.L.A. Catalog I am to give a brief oral report later. In summary, the usefulness and influence of the A.L.A. have been greater than ever before, and are constantly extending.

FINANCE.

Mr. S. S. Green, chairman of the Finance Committee, read his accounts with the Association.

**Samuel S. Green, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, in account with the Association:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>To balance from last account</td>
<td>$244.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>To membership and assessment fees received before or at the meeting in Cincinnati</td>
<td>104.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>To books, etc., sold for Melvil Dewey, at Cincinnati meeting</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9</td>
<td>To assessments received after the Cincinnati meeting</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $372.65

**Cr.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>By Charles Hamilton, postal-cards and printing</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Cash paid to Melvil Dewey</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Amount carried forward:** $11.50

**Amount brought forward:**

- June 12: W. F. Poole, to paid bill of Charles D. Rubel & Co., for printing $3.50
- Sept. 5: Express on package sent to J. L. Whitney, Treasurer, 15
- 6: By check sent to James L. Whitney, Treasurer $357.50

**Total:** $372.65

**Samuel S. Green,**

**Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association.**

A statement, of which this is a duplicate, was examined by us during the meeting at Buffalo, in August, 1883, compared with the vouchers, and found to be correct.

J. N. Larned,
W. E. Foster,
*Of the Finance Committee A.L.A.*

**Treasurer's Report.**

Mr. J. L. Whitney, Treasurer, presented his annual report.

On examining the account books of the Association soon after my appointment as Treasurer, I found considerable irregularities in the payments of the dues of members. Some had paid regularly, while others, for various reasons, had neglected so to do. It seemed to me, therefore, that a letter written to each member, instead of the printed circular which it had been the custom to send, might obtain a quicker response, and at least enable the Association to get more direct and exact information in regard to its members. I therefore sent over four hundred letters to those whose names appeared upon the books, giving a statement of the account of each person with the Treasurer.

The responses were numerous, many members sending the amounts due from them. Quite a number gave notice of discontinuance of membership, some, because they had abandoned library work, others on account of their distance from the members of the Association and its meetings, and others still because, having fallen behindhand in the payment of their dues, they did not feel able to make good the deficiency. Several members have died since the list of members was published, in 1879.
As nearly as can be estimated, there are now eighteen life members of the Association, and about three hundred regular members. Of the last mentioned, three have paid their dues to the end of 1884, forty-one through 1883 (formal request has not yet been made for the payment for 1883); one hundred through 1882; thirty-nine through 1881; eight through 1880; sixty-five through 1879; sixteen through 1878; eleven through 1877; and six through 1876.

It may be said that of those who have not paid recently, a large part joined the Association in its early days to help give it an impetus, and others since that time to participate in its social pleasures and excursions, with little thought of indefinite continuance as members. A revision of the list would seem to be desirable, with perhaps a division into two classes: 1. Regular members. 2. Associate members,—non-librarians, for the most part, who might feel at liberty to come and go at pleasure, leaving the working librarians a more compact and manageable body. The Treasurer would then feel less anxiety by reason of the long list of those who fail to respond to his call.

The following is the account of the Treasurer with the Association:

1882.

Dr.

Sept. 9.—To amount received from S. S. Green, Chairman of the Finance Committee. $357 50

1883.—To membership dues received to August 9, 1883 377 45

To interest received to June 1, 1883 4 75 $739 70

1882.

Cr.


1883.

Jan. 1.—By M. Dewey, bill for expenses of Secretary 41 17

Feb. 12.—By F. P. Hathaway, bill for binding 5 50

Amount carried forward, $272 61

Amount brought forward, $272 61

Feb. 26.—By F. Leypoldt, bill for paper for Cincinnati report 18 27

Aug. 9.—By Treasurer's expenses, stationery, postage-stamps, expressage, etc. 13 50

By cash balance 435 32

$304 38

By balance 739 70

Dr.

1883.

Aug. 10.—To balance on hand $435 32

All of which is on deposit at the Middlesex Institution for Savings, Concord, Massachusetts.

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
Treasurer.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 9, 1883.

Examined, with vouchers, and found correct.

S. S. GREEN, A. R. Spoofford, J. S. Bil-
lungs, J. W. M. Lee, and Chester W. Merrill, made a majority and minority report.

Mr. Green, in reading the report of the majority, called attention to an article published by himself in the Library journal, for September, 1882, which gives an account of important legislation had at the last session but one of Congress (47th Congress, 1st session), and describes valuable printed lists of documents, which have been recently issued.

A joint resolution passed at that session of Congress provides that every document and report ordered to be printed by Congress shall be sent to designated depositories, that is, practically, to all the large libraries of the country.

At the same session of Congress (47th Congress, 1st session) the following resolution was passed by the House of Representatives:—

"Resolved, That the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior, be and they are hereby requested to compile the laws and regulations now in force governing the printing and distribution of public documents; to prepare a tabulated statement showing the number of documents printed by order of the Forty-Sixth, and the first session of the Forty-Seventh Congress, and under general laws now in force, and the disposition directed to be made of the same, and to report what reductions should be made in the number of such documents, and to present such other information at their command, relating to public documents, as will tend to promote judicious legislation, and submit the draft of a bill to provide for the printing and distribution of documents; and they shall report to the House at the beginning of the next session."

In compliance with this resolution a report (with a proposed bill and resolutions providing for the printing and distribution of public documents) was made to the House of Representatives at its last session (47th Congress, 2d session). Copies of this report, etc., may be had on application to Rev. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior.

When this report was presented, Mr. Green stated that he had a postal-card printed, which he sent to the librarians of several libraries in large cities, asking them to write letters to members of the Senate Committee on Printing, requesting them to act favorably on the report, bill, and resolutions. Many libraries responded to this request, but no legislation was had at this session of Congress.

The committee, with the exception of Dr. Billings, recommended that the following petition be circulated freely among the librarians of the country for signatures, and sent to Congress at its next session:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,—

We, the undersigned, librarians of public and other libraries within the United States, do most respectfully but earnestly invite the attention of your honorable body to the inadequate provisions now in force for the supply of said libraries with the publications of the government.

In our experience we have found that, with few exceptions, the libraries of the country are sadly overlooked in the distribution of these publications; that but few are in regular receipt of the same; that perhaps not a single library in the land, save the Library of Congress, receives a copy of each document printed by the government; that most, even of the large libraries, are lamentably deficient in public documents that are of greatest value to the public; that, often, the issue of important publications is not known to libraries until the edition is distributed and copies no longer obtainable except by purchase, sometimes at exorbitant prices, from dealers in the same, and that under the existing system of printing and distributing public documents it is impossible for most of the libraries of the country to secure anything approaching a complete file of the current publications of the government.

In view of these facts, and believing that it will be regarded as an indisputable proposition that public, university, college, and school libraries should be accorded the first place in the distribution of public documents, we most respectfully present this our petition that such modification of the laws relating to this subject may be made as will secure to these libraries the regular and permanent supply of public documents, independently of all personal solicitation or courtesy, and as will provide the earliest practicable information to the public as
to publications ordered and issued by the government.

It is believed that this will involve no increase in the number of documents printed, but only a more judicious and systematic distribution of the same.

The undersigned respectfully refer your honorable body to the report presented to the last Congress by Mr. J. G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Prof. S. F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and to the proposed act and resolutions recommended in said report, which proposed act and resolutions, so far as they relate to libraries and to the supply of information regarding the issue of public documents, we most heartily approve, believing that their enactment and adoption will in a large measure remedy existing evils, give general satisfaction to the libraries of the country, and promote the public good.

Mr. Green stated that Dr. Billings, of Washington, who would make the minority report, representing his own views and that of other heads of bureaus and departments in Washington, had acted heartily with the committee in trying to bring about a distribution of public documents that would be satisfactory to librarians.

Dr. J. S. Billings, of the U.S. Surgeon General's office. — I should hardly dignify what I have to say as a minority report; but, I think, it would be well, in suggesting action by Congress on this matter, to bear in mind the wishes and interests of the various departments and heads of bureaus in Washington, and also those of scientific men, so far, at least, as relates to those special scientific or technological reports issued by the government, and it is to this class of reports that I confine my remarks. The object of a head of a bureau, or of a department, in issuing this class of reports is to place them in the hands of those who are especially interested in the subject, and who have contributed information or material used in the reports; and, also, to obtain exchanges from societies and individuals who publish reports or documents on subjects connected especially with the work of the department. Scientific men, and scientific societies, are also especially desirous of obtaining these documents, and it seems probable that if the distribution of them were left to the heads of bureaus and departments they would be most likely to come into the hands of those who would appreciate them and make the best use of them; also, in this way the United States would be able to obtain, by way of exchange, the most useful and valuable returns for them. I think there is no doubt that the heads of departments and bureaus, and the scientific men who are working in or for them, will very strongly object to having the distribution of their reports and documents of this kind placed under the control of a single bureau of a single department. On the other hand, I am quite as desirous as any one that these reports should go to the principal libraries of this country, and that they should be sent there promptly and regularly; and it appears to me that this can be done without interfering with the distribution by the several departments above referred to, and without creating any special bureau of supervision. So far as reports and books, which do not contain separate plates, are concerned, it is only necessary to provide that the government printer shall be furnished with a list of all the libraries entitled to receive such reports, and be authorized and directed to print, in addition to the number ordered for the use of the department, a sufficient number to supply these libraries, and to send the copies to them direct. The same authority should be given in those cases where the plates for the work are prepared under the direction of the government printer. In those cases in which a fixed appropriation is made for the preparation of costly plates, as for example, was done for the plates of the Medical and Surgical History of the War, the supply for the libraries should be taken, not from the number allotted to the department, but from the number allotted to members of Congress for distribution.

It appears to me that, under existing laws, the libraries designated as depositories for public documents should receive copies of everything printed at the government printing-office; but that, as they have to wait until members of Congress are supplied, and, also, until the copies destined for them can be bound, this often gives rise to a delay of a year, or even more, before they obtain their supply. This, however, might be avoided by their taking the documents unbound, and having them sent directly from the government printing-office,
instead of through the intermedium of a distributing bureau. I wish to be distinctly understood as not in any way opposing the furnishing of all such reports to all public libraries of any size throughout the country. I think they are fully entitled to receive copies of everything that is printed for gratuitous distribution by the United States; but I also think it extremely desirable that those scientific men who are especially interested in particular subjects should not have their supply of government reports cut off, and that the bureaus and departments should not be deprived of that stimulus and incentive to work which comes from the power of distributing their own reports and obtaining exchanges for them, and placing it on the lowest possible ground, viz., as a mere question of policy. It seems to me that the librarians should take into consideration the wishes of these bureaus and scientists in recommending any particular action to Congress upon this matter.

Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce, Supl. Newton (Mass.) Free Library.—There appears to be so much harmony between the reports that the only question is as to the best way to secure this end. The committee, by conference, might harmonize their differences. We who are interested in public libraries are interested in securing all these important documents. I move that both reports be referred back to the committee.

Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Young Men's Library, Buffalo, moved as an amendment that the President, Mr. Poole, of Chicago, and Mr. Linderfelt, of Milwaukee, be added to the original committee, and that this committee take further cognizance of the whole matter, and report at a later session.

The motion passed as amended.

A.L.A. CATALOG.

Mr. Dewey reported progress on the A.L.A. Catalog:—

To bring the matter more clearly to mind let me very briefly summarize the history of the A.L.A. Catalog. After proposing the scheme, with considerable detail, in the Library journal, I submitted it to our Boston meeting in 1879. It was received with no little enthusiasm. I took nearly $1,200 in subscriptions without leaving the floor, thus guaranteeing the publication under the circumstances then existing. We were to make about 250 pages, 20 titles to the page, classified by subjects, and with the most useful very brief notes we could prepare or "appropriate" from our best annotated catalogs and class-lists. This class-list of the 5,000 best books for a general library, representing both in titles and notes the combined wisdom of our Association, was at once begun by Mr. F. B. Perkins, editor of the "Best reading," etc., who resigned at the Boston Public Library, and took up quarters at the general offices of the A.L.A., in 32 Hawley street, Boston. Lists were made or checked by specialists, and much preliminary work was well started, when Mr. Perkins was called west by his election in San Francisco, and was forced to stop all outside work. My own duties grew doubly pressing, and really no advance editorial work has been done since.

We have, however, not abandoned the work, but have been looking for the right editor. The Executive Board and the Coöperation Committee have considered several plans, and finally, at our last meeting, it was put into the hands of the Coöperation Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Secretary, with full power, except that no plan should be adopted which should involve the Association in any expense.

This new committee of seven are soon to meet, and try once more to secure a satisfactory editor. My report, is therefore, of progress. During all these delays constant inquiries for the A.L.A. Catalog have come to me, and an extraordinary number of people have expressed the greatest interest in its early completion, and faith in its great usefulness.

Mr. Poole.—The subscriptions for the A.L.A. Catalog, which Mr. Dewey says he has brought with him, were made three years ago at the meeting in Boston, and with the understanding that the work would be completed very soon. These expectations, for which no person present is responsible, have not been realized, and it does not appear in Mr. Dewey's report how or by whom he expects the work to be done. The project is still in the shadowy future. I am confident it will remain a subject of annual prophecy and discussion until some competent librarian accepts the duty and responsibility of chief editor, puts his own labor and individuality into it, and calls upon the rest of us to give him such assistance as
he needs. Committees are not worth a farthing to do such work. I do not believe it to be a legitimate function of our Association to publish books, or to take up subscriptions among ourselves to defray the expenses of their publication. Whatever we, as members of the American Library Association, are likely, in the line of bibliography, to cooperate in doing, is merchantable property, and needs no subscriptions in money to carry it through. Publishers will be glad to assume the expense and pay a copyright for the same. We have had too much talk and too little action during these years about the A.L.A. Catalog. If I had a tithe of the interest in it which Mr. Dewey and other members have expressed, I would have done it myself; for I have made half a dozen lists of books for new libraries of about the number of volumes proposed, while this project has been under discussion. The work could be done in six months. I make this estimate on the assumption that the selection of the "five thousand best books for a small library" would express simply the judgment of the chief editor. If the list were submitted to a committee, and they were expected to agree, my estimate would be widely erroneous. A position on that committee would not be an enviable one, and might prove to be a life estate. This is a good time for a new departure. We have talked enough about the matter. Let the old subscriptions be cancelled; let Mr. Dewey himself assume the duties of chief editor, and call upon us for cooperation if he needs it. I have heard of one or more New York publishers who were seeking for a model catalog of books for small libraries, and who will bear all the expenses and pay a copyright. The problem which has vexed us for these many years will then have been solved. 

Mr. Dewey. — May I remind our Nestor of librarians that we have now waited only four years for the A.L.A. Catalog. We had to wait thirty for Poole's Index, and yet we are all proud of it, in spite of the delay. I trust in a much shorter time we can show an A.L.A. Catalog of which we shall be equally proud.

Dr. Homes, N.Y. State Library. — If 5,000 titles are to be included in the original catalog, the supplement should include 500 to 1,000 titles. We ought to print a complete volume for appearance' sake.

Mr. B. P. Mann, of Washington. — Is the catalog to include 5,000 titles only, and when new titles are put in are old ones to go out? Are you to drop a title for every title added?

Mr. Dewey. — Only those that are superseded are to be dropped out, the additions will constantly increase the scope of the work.

Mr. Mann. — If the number of titles is to be limited, the several classes should be classified and a certain number of titles assigned to each. If this be the plan, call on geologists to select say forty best works on geology, and so on. Then why can we not begin at once?

Mr. Dewey. — This work has already partly been done, and is the plan in view. Lists from many specialists have been collected and partly edited by Mr. F. B. Perkins. We have a good start, and only lack a competent editor to complete the work.

Mr. J. Edmands, of Philadelphia. — This catalog is to be of special benefit to the very large number of small libraries, to be as a guide in selecting their collection in due proportion. It will fail of this if printed in sections. Better print in full. Let the committee work on with about 5,000 titles, and do the best they can, and revise according to the demands of the times. Use more faith, and get it all out together.

Dr. Peirce. — There is a great interest in this catalog, and it will do great good. There is good in both suggestions. The effect of this Association is felt all over the United States, and new libraries are being established. The requisition is for a list for new libraries. We at Newton had the aid of Mr. Poole. The need of the new institutions is a standard list for their foundation to fall back upon. They will buy the new books as they come out. We shall need an additional list once every one, two, or three years; then the section or department lists will be useful. It is desirable to begin with a well-rounded list, and then publish supplemental lists in one or more departments. We at Newton are interested in the first catalog, and will give our aid.

Mr. Green. — I thought the original plan was for the whole 5,000 titles. Has the plan been changed?

Mr. Dewey. — Lack of funds decided us to print in sections.

We decided unanimously that the best plan for this A.L.A. Catalog was the classified. If we were able to print all at once, there is no
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

object in holding back the first class ready for the printer till the last is done. We can print without loss as fast as the copy is ready, and can use the classes as fast as printed.

There is great danger that, looking at one of its many uses, we forget the others; e.g., some here assume that the catalog is for small libraries only. To my thinking it is even more needed in the large. A small library has only a few books on each topic. Choice between them is easy compared to choice from a great library with thousands of works on some subjects. Remember that this A.L.A. list is not a catalog of any library, or a list of all books on the subject, but a selection of the best only, and it is, therefore, specially needed where there are most chances of not getting the best book.

There is also a great field for this catalog as a guide to individual buyers and readers. The ordinary bibliography gives no notes of guidance such as we propose, and when a man in doubt which is best of the three books he knows of on his subject, consults the present bibliography and finds three hundred titles to choose from out of three, the last state of that man is worse than the first.

Some of you appreciate the usefulness in one direction of our A.L.A. Catalog (that certainly is to be, notwithstanding its colt bath from my friend the great indexer); some its use in other directions; but as yet I have found no one who has noted half the want that these four years have shown me that it will supply. Libraries, great and small, schools, editors, booksellers, and all individual readers, will be grateful for this work.

Mr. Guild.—I have found Stevens' list useful, but how many use it? Bossange's Bibliothèque français is useful, but how many use it? This catalog must be the work of one man. My apology for not giving aid is because we have had our own library to move, and I am too old to do extra work. Old age is a good excuse for not doing extra work. Librarians all have plenty of work. Will the catalog have the influence and sale our good secretary expects?

Mr. Linderfelt.—I have continual enquiries from new libraries. I think this catalog will be most useful to our new libraries in the West. An idea struck me as I came into this hall. Let us adopt the admirable motto at the registry desk at the door, "Do it now"—in parts or as a whole as we can.

Mr. F. M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library.—If we are able to put forth this new catalog we shall not be doing unselfish work. I need it every day. Twenty times a day myself and assistants are called upon for information that this catalog with its class-lists would supply. Obtain subscriptions in advance, to meet the salary of this editor. I subscribed before for twenty copies, and am willing now to make it fifty, if so we can carry through the work.

Mr. Dewey (taking down the offer).—I never neglect to record such pledges of support. If others will show the same spirit, we can complete our great enterprise at an early day.

Dr. Homes.—A catalog of two hundred pages, twenty-five titles to the page, could be published for fifty cents. Harpers or Monroe would publish it for fifteen cents.

Mr. Dewey.—Our idea was to charge $2.00 for single copies, and thus get some returns to pay the editor. Library editions could be prepared at a low price. This is one of a hundred applications for this catalog. Library numbers can be printed in the margin of special editions, thus making a better and cheaper catalog. It will be kept in type, and special sections can be struck off for special uses at any time.

Mr. J. W. Ward, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo. —Why not have two or three persons each make such a catalog, and submit it for corrections? I can make a catalog, Mr. Poole can make one, and others, and then the committee revise these, and make up their list.

Mr. Dewey.—This is the original plan, only that provided for more thorough work. Several experts were to check (in colored pencils expressing their estimate) the best printed lists we now have, and the results were to be digested.

Mr. Mann.—I will guarantee to furnish a list in certain departments, say entomology and botany, and, with others doing the same, we can have our lists in six months.

Mr. Ward.—Does not this do away with the idea of a salaried editor?

Mr. Dewey.—A competent editor must be had to condense results, do or supervise all clerical and routine work, and see it through
the press. The most we can ask of gratuitous help from our ablest and hardest-worked men is only those things that an ordinary literary worker cannot do.

Mr. Crunden.—We must get that man, and it seems to me that we must have a sale sufficient to pay his salary. Most of my original subscribers of 1879 are dead, but I can find others, and, to help the matter along, I will take fifty copies.

Dr. Billings.—If the only difficulty is to get an intelligent proof-reader and editor, and the Association can forego making any profit, there should be little difficulty. This work is peculiarly appropriate to the Bureau of Education at Washington; it has a good man for editorial detail, and I think would take up the idea.

Mr. Dewey.—No one has ever proposed an income from the publication. Our object is wholly to get the work properly done, and to guard against its quality being sacrificed to personal publishing interests. This plan would meet all the objections.

On motion of the Secretary, it was unanimously voted that Dr. Billings be added to the committee of seven, and that it be instructed to open communication with the Bureau of Education in the name of the Association, to represent the importance of the work to general educational library interests, to ask cooperation, and to negotiate for the publication of the A.L.A. Catalog.

Cooperation.

Mr. C: A. Cutter presented orally the report of the Cooperation Committee:—

Your Committee on Cooperation have had only one meeting during the year, but they have done a little work, and they wish to call your attention to some work done by others.

1. The indexing of obituaries in newspapers has continued during the present year. Some copies of the volume printed by the Index Society have been received in this country, and have been distributed to cooperators. One or two more collaborators are wanted, and if any one wishes to acquire an approving conscience by a little easy labor, he or she would do well to report to me, when I will assign him or her a newspaper to index for obituaries.

2. Mr. Soldan, of Peoria, has made an arrangement with certain foreign booksellers by which he can import German, French, and English books at more advantageous rates than previously. This he is able to do by forming a union of libraries, which put it in his power to offer large orders to his foreign agents. Of course the more libraries join this league the larger orders he can give and the better terms he can obtain for all. He will himself explain his methods.1

3. The great cooperation, the father of all cooperations, no, the elder brother of them all, who has gone out first into the world to shift for himself, has been remarkably successful there. But the very usefulness of Poole's Index makes us all unwilling to wait another thirty years for a new edition, or even five years for a supplement. Mr. W. K. Stetson, assistant librarian of the Wesleyan University, impressed with the need of more frequent indexes to periodical literature, induced a number of neighboring librarians to join with him in indexing each two of three of the more important quarterlies and monthlies, and exchanging hectograf copies of the references. The arrangement promised well, but he found that to engineer it required more time than he could well spare, and turned it over to this committee. Before long Mr. Leypoldt generously, but I fear I must say rashly, offered the columns of the Library Journal for the publication of the monthly index, which Mr. Fletcher undertook to edit. You all know how well the work has been done and how useful it is. Mr. Poole has a plan for the yearly consolidation of these monthly parts, which he will himself explain to you.

4. He will also have something to say in regard to the long-wanted index of essays, in which this committee will take at least a friendly interest. We are encouraged to hope that cooperation can do much in this field, because the unassisted labor of one man has already accomplished so much in Mr. Griswold's lately issued volume.

*Catalog Rules.*

Your committee, as directed at the Cincinnati meeting, have carefully compared our cataloging rules with those of the Library Association

1This Mr. Soldan had no opportunity to do during the convention. The plan is to be brought before the Co-operation Committee at its first meeting, and will probably be reported upon in the Library Journal.
of the United Kingdom, and, also, though not ordered to, with the "Compendious rules" issued by Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian. They find that the three sets of rules are substantially the same. There are, however, seven cases in which the English Association differs from us, in which, in our opinion, we must continue to differ, and three cases in which we think the American rule should be altered to coincide with the English. There are also certain changes of phraseology, which we have adopted, to bring the rules verbally into greater agreement.

The instances of non-concurrence are these:
1. We retain the entry of pseudonymous books under the real name, instead of under the pseudonym, although we allow the use of the pseudonym as a heading, instead of the real name, when the pseudonym is much better known (as George Eliot, instead of Mrs. Lewes or Mrs. Cross).
2. We retain the entry of anonymous books under the first word, in place of entry under the chief subject-word.
3. We retain our own order for the imprint entries.
4. We object to putting the author's forename in brackets, and see no advantage in putting it in parentheses.
5. We object decidedly to the intrusion of the form-catalogue into the author-catalogue by putting service and prayer-books under the head of Liturgies.
6. We cannot recommend that in an author-catalogue references should be made from the subjects of biographies to the writers.
7. We adhere to the practice of treating German letters with the umlaut like the same letters without the umlaut, because we find that the general rule in German catalogues, and because we think there is little more reason for separating a and ä in German than there is for separating e and è in French.

On the other hand we have changed our rule of entry under a married woman's last name to read, like the English, "under the name best known," that being in accordance with the principle which led to the entry of noblemen under their titles, instead of under their family names, and to entry under noted pseudonyms, instead of in all cases under the real name.

The other points in which we have altered our rule to follow the English rule are in the capitalization of titles of honor, and in making some directions regarding the imprint permissive instead of obligatory.

The English code treats of several matters which we thought it unnecessary to touch upon in the very brief compendium published in 1878. Most of these additional rules we have included in the present code, as they are in accordance with the general American practice.

(The rules are printed on p. 251. See also p. 298.)

Mr. Ward, of the Committee on Reception, called attention to the invitations on the program and moved their acceptance. Voted, with thanks.

On motion of the Secretary, it was voted that the morning sessions be called to order at 10 o'clock A.M., the afternoon sessions at 3 o'clock P.M., and the evening sessions at 8 o'clock P.M.

A recess was taken till 3 P.M., when the parties started on a tour of the Buffalo libraries and societies which had extended invitations.

SECOND SESSION.
(Tuesday Evening.)

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock. In the absence of Mr. F. B. Perkins, of San Francisco, his Report on Shelf-classification was read by Mr. Linderfelt.

(The report was accidentally lost; we have found it impossible to get a duplicate from the author, and reluctantly go to press without it.)

Mr. Dewey answered the objections brought forward by Mr. Perkins to the relative shelf-arrangement.

The President read an extract from a private letter just received from Professor Foxwell, of the chair of political economy in the University of Cambridge, England, and a fellow of St. John's College in that University, in which he writes: "I always look on the work of American librarians with despairing admiration. Whatever else your country may or may not be destined to take the lead in, it is certainly easily first in bibliography and the management of libraries."

Mr. Dewey.—One of the gratifying items, today, vouching for the value of our meetings, is the number I see present who had written me that it was quite impossible to get away this year from pressing engagements at home.
In the absence of Mr. Stephen B. Noyes, of the Brooklyn Library, his Report on Cataloging was read by Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Hartford. (See p. 166.)

**CHANGED TITLES.**

Mr. J. L. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, then read his paper entitled "A Modern Proteus." (See p. 172.)

Judge Chamberlain.—Authors often have trouble in finding titles to their books after they are written, just as ministers find difficulty in finding texts for their sermons after they are written. Often publishers' whims change the titles. I remember on reading "The Cathedral," by James R. Lowell, that I was puzzled at not finding any reference to a cathedral in the book. I wrote to Mr. Lowell in reference to it, and in reply he wrote me that the title was not his own. You will recollect he takes up and describes "A Day in June," "A Day in Winter," etc., including "A Day at Chartres," where the old cathedral was, and "A Day at Chartres" was the title given by Mr. Lowell; but his publisher, Mr. James T. Fields, changed it to "The Cathedral." Mr. Lowell added that it was a mistake, and that when his works were collected he intended to restore the old title; but it has not yet been done.

**INDEX OF ESSAYS.**

The President then called upon Mr. Poole to open the "discussion of suggestions towards the project of a coöperative general index to the standard English literature of criticism, biography, history, and social science."

Mr. Poole.—There is in our libraries a vast amount of valuable literature in the form of essays, miscellanies and collections, to which our catalogues give no clue, and hence is not available to the student. There are also topics treated in the standard works of literary criticism, history, biography, and other departments of knowledge which would be of great value to the reader if they were made accessible by means of a general index, such as we now have to periodical literature. At our last meeting, at Cincinnati, I suggested that the preparation of such an index by the members of this Association on the coöperative plan was practicable, and that if students, writers for the press, and men in literary pursuits, were ever to have such a help, the work must be done by librarians, and by the coöperative method. It is too large an enterprise to be accomplished by any one man in our profession, whose only available hours for such work are those which other people use for rest and recreation. By combining our efforts under the management of a competent chief editor, and dividing the labor among us, the work can be done in a satisfactory manner, and within a reasonable period. At one time I had some serious intentions of assuming the labor and responsibility of conducting, for the second time, such an enterprise; but on further consideration I have thought it prudent and advisable to leave the task for some younger librarian to take up, and, by carrying it through successfully, make his name a household word with studious people. Having come to this decision, I can speak of the details of the scheme with more freedom; and as a miles emeritus, who has, with a valiant corps of associates, fought through one similar campaign, can make, perhaps, some practical suggestions which will not be inappropriate to the subject. Having given the matter some thought, I am convinced that there are no obstacles to the consummation of the project which were not met and overcome in making the "Index to periodical literature."

The first essential requisite is to find the proper man who will accept the position of chief editor, who will command the confidence of the profession, who will put his own individuality in the work, and conduct it with something of autocratic sway. Mr. Fletcher, if he will take it, will make an excellent chief editor, so would Mr. Foster, for they both have had experience in this kind of work. Committees can do some things admirably; so can town meetings; but they cannot conduct a campaign, or do anything which requires administrative ability and executive oversight. One mind must have full charge of the enterprise, and the rest of us will give him such help as he asks for.

The chief editor will not find the task an easy one or free from difficulties. The first edition, although very useful to readers, will be very unsatisfactory to himself. It will have annoying omissions, some errors, many anomalies, and will be open to captious criticism from those who love to find fault. It will have an unfavorable notice in "The Nation." It will
be the basis, however, on which he can make a much better book for the second edition. Its usefulness and importance as a bibliographical aid will then have been appreciated by scholars and writers, and they will have sent in to him their references after investigating and writing upon a topic, instead of destroying them, as is now done. The fact that such an index cannot be made complete, harmonious, and bibliographically accurate in the first issue, is, perhaps, one of the reasons why it has never been attempted.

Another difficulty will be in deciding how wide a range shall be given to the topics under which references shall be made. It is necessary that some limit should be fixed, and the idea of making a "Universal index"—as our friends across the water have been talking about—is not for a moment to be entertained. Perhaps the limit which was observed in the "Index to periodical literature" is a safe one, which excluded medical, legal, and other purely professional and scientific serials, the main purpose being to help general students and scholars, who are many, in preference to the specialists, who are few. The work can, therefore, be brought into reasonable limits. Critical, literary, artistic, unprofessionally-scientific, biographical, and historical subjects are those which are most sought for. If we take into consideration the class of persons who will buy the book, - for it must be made to sell and pay a copyright to the chief editor, and not be a financial burden to the Association,- we should not make any mistake in the class of books to be indexed. All the libraries in the land, students in the higher schools and colleges, writers for the press, and persons of literary pursuits, need such a manual, and publishers will be glad to negotiate for its publication. Let the range of topics be adapted to meet these popular wants, and, if the book be a success, the range of topics can be increased in future editions.

I have made these remarks hoping to inspire some of my youthful colleagues who is competent to undertake it, to consent to assume the duties of chief editor, to lay out his plans, and to call upon us to assist him. The members of the Association I know, from the support they have given me in a similar undertaking, will cordially engage to cooperate in the execution of the scheme, and will faithfully fulfill their engagements.

Mr. Edmands was of the opinion that it would be a little book not worth making; he asked for a more definite idea of the size of the book.

Mr. Poole. — I would make a book of 400 pages, worth $3.00 or $4.00.

Mr. Green. — Would you throw out such a subject as the telephone because it is scientific?

Mr. Poole. — I would not, it being a popular subject.

Mr. Green. — I received, just before leaving home, an index somewhat of this kind, sent out by Mr. Griswold. I should like to ask Mr. Poole's opinion of that.

Mr. Poole. — I think it, like all of Q. P.'s indexes, fearfully and wonderfully made.

Mr. Dewey.— At least "he had the courage to print," which Mr. Poole has assured us is an important trait of the "coming indexer."

Mr. Biscoe, of Columbia College Library.— Q. P. attempts to make a very short catalogue. To do this he makes his entries so brief that the difficulty is to find just what you want without looking at a large number of useless references, many of which are to very small parts of articles. His index contains more in less space than Poole.

Mr. Edmands. — I hope the suggestions will be put into some practical form soon. We may take a lesson from the Q. P. indexes and the work of the London Index Society. The volumes they have published seem to me a waste of money and of time. We want not a multiplicity of little indexes, but something comprehensive in which by a single reference we may find what we want. Lay out the ground. Call for volunteers to perform the work, under the supervision of a single editor. The importance of such a large and comprehensive index cannot be over-estimated, and the need of it is exceedingly pressing. I think Mr. Poole is young enough to undertake this work, and that he will do it.

Mr. Green. — What would you give out to be indexed?

Mr. Poole. — I would give Gibbon, Hume, sets of essays, etc., to individuals for indexing.

Judge Chamberlain. — Would you index critical books on Shakespeare? on the separate plays, say, on "Hamlet"?

Mr. Poole. — Yes, I would index everything on "Hamlet." I would make a book they would cry for.
The President (aside).—A library soothing-sirup. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fletcher.—This index can be made on one of two different plans: 1st, That certain subjects be taken and everything relating to them be looked up; this would be very difficult. 2d, That sets of books be taken, such as we know contain a great deal of matter of use, and indexed, without trying to hunt down all that there is on a subject.

Judge Chamberlain.—Why not let a committee be appointed to whom suggestive lists could be sent and so get together a list of books to be indexed, and then get persons to index them?

Mr. Edmands.—The scope of this index need not give us trouble. It will bring together the contents of books on given subjects.

Mr. Larned.—Can we not take one practical step, and go so far as to appoint a committee to prepare a list of books to be indexed? And I would ask Mr. Poole and Mr. Fletcher if they would serve on a committee to select such a list?

Dr. Billings.—I think we need rather more than Mr. Larned suggests. You want not only a list of books, but of subjects also; and you must limit yourselves. As Mr. Poole says, throw out law, medicine, and technological subjects. There are special workers in special scientific fields. Confine yourselves to general literature. There is great need of such an index for editors and others, but it cannot cover all fields. The man who makes the index gets the most good from it; it is bad for the man who uses it, for it gets him out of the habit of research.

Mr. Fletcher.—I am sorry that Dr. Billings thinks those who use his admirable index are to be injured.

We would not take a book to index; if it had something in it on our selected subjects we would index what it contained on those subjects.

Mr. Dewey.—I want to protest against Dr. Billings' idea that indexes are hurtful to users. I am a champion of every labor-saving device, and have no sympathy with the theory that students are made superficial and weak by having aids. There is plenty to investigate independently on every topic, after utilizing all the helps, indexes, etc., we have. This same objection has been made to all labor-saving machinery. Mobs destroyed it, because it was going to ruin workmen; but wages went up. Railroads were to ruin the prices of horses; yet they sell higher than before. The arguments used against such indexes apply equally to all our catalogues, notes, and library aids. I contend that, for any real gain to the mind from hunting at random for matter wanted instead of using such helps, there is a hundred-fold injury in the delay and interruptions of the train of thought. To be sure one stumbles on many interesting items which he would not otherwise see; but to a mind intent on one subject every other item is at that moment a nuisance, and pernicious in proportion to its interest. We all believe in indexes, and all similar helps,—Dr. Billings himself as heartily as the rest. Indeed, his great medical index excels all similar works. He has inadvertently dropped this old dogma of the schools, which is utterly opposed to our ideas and work. As librarians, let us combat always this mediaval notion that labor-saving machinery is less desirable for the mind than for the hands.

Dr. Billings.—I only made my remark incidentally, not to oppose the proposed work; but I think the difficulty will be to arrange a list of books, the abbreviations to be used, etc.

Mr. Edmands moved that the preparation of an index to general literature be referred to a special committee, to report a general plan sometime during these meetings.

Mr. Poole.—There is not time to do this at this meeting. I do not believe in committees. I like to work alone, and report when I am ready. The time is coming when we shall have an index, and the Association will make it.

Mr. Dewey.—I wanted to make the same motion. I think it is competent for us to appoint a committee to make a report at this meeting, if it be only that a committee be raised to report a detailed plan next year. The motto of this session is, "Do it now." Mr. Poole told us that he had been turning this Index over in his mind for many years. Many of the rest of us have thought, and talked, and written about it for years. If it is so important as we all agree it is, it seems nonsense to lose another year before getting started. A committee can certainly report to this meeting what is possible to be done. If we are to take a year to dream over every proposition about matters we have been thinking of for years we
shall rival the English chancery courts. Let us "do it now." I second and urge the passage of this motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Edmans.—I move Mr. Poole be chairman.

Mr. Poole.—I must decline, if a report must be made at this meeting, for want of time.

Mr. Edmans.—We shall only expect such a report as can be made at this meeting.

Mr. Dewey.—I should hope the committee might draft a scheme of a plan that may be referred to a committee of five to work upon during the year. I think we should plan to have the supplements to this new index and to Poole's all in one alphabet. In looking up a subject, who cares whether an essay on it was printed in a periodical or in a collection?

The President.—Is there any objection to a committee of five, to choose their own chairman? I hear none, and will name as that committee Messrs. Poole, Edmans, Billings, Fletcher, and Dewey.

CHANGED TITLES.

Mr. Dewey.—What can we do in the matter of Mr. Whitney's paper? While you were laughing during its reading I was mourning. It is a matter "growing no better very fast," and bids fair to land all our catalogers in Bedlam. I think a resolution can be drafted to send to publishers with a copy of the paper, which would have some effect; request them courteously, for the good reasons given in the paper, to avoid the fault, and if this is unavailing we can ask a resolution of censure directed against those who are guilty of issuing books under more than one title.

Mr. Poole.—Let us print the names of the publishers added to each title, to be made as complete as possible, and additions be made from time to time. This would serve as a check-list for buyers and as a warning for publishers.

On motion, Messrs. Whitney, Soule, and Linderfelt were appointed a committee to draft this resolution, and prepare the black-list.

Mr. Crunden.—Is Mr. Whitney's list to be printed?

The President.—I presume it will be.

Mr. Edmans.—Would Mr. Whitney like additional titles sent him?

Mr. Whitney.—Yes, the more the better.

Mr. C: Alex. Nelson, of the Astor Library, N. Y., called the attention of the Association to the fact that the Chicago Bookseller and Stationer had, in a recent issue (the June number), indirectly at least, advocated a measure that would go far towards remedying the evil of the issue of old books under new titles, in the editorial urging publishers to melt up the plates of such books as had had their sale; also, that the war waged by the same journal upon the trade sales would have a beneficial effect in the same direction, since it was through these very sales that many of the books complained of found their way into the market.

FINANCE.

Mr. Green, of the Finance Committee, reported that the treasurer's report had been audited.

The report was then accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Larned.—The report of Mr. Green, as chairman of the Finance Committee, has been audited and found correct.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

The Secretary requested members to hand in in writing any question on any subject for the question-box.

Mr. Larned stated that the rooms of the Decorative Art Society would be open to members of the Association during their stay in the city, and that the society extended a cordial invitation to all to visit them. He also announced the arrangements for the excursion down the Niagara river to-morrow afternoon.

Recess.
THIRD SESSION.

(WEDNESDAY MORNING.)

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock.

MONTHLY PERIODICAL INDEX.

Mr. Poole read his paper on "Plans for Supplements to the 'Index to Periodical Literature.'"

(See p. 194.)

Mr. Fletcher asked how much the Coöperative Index Supplements to the Library journal were used; with a view to learning whether it paid to publish them.

Mr. Foster.—They are in constant use in our library until they are worn out. Several copies are taken. One copy is kept at the librarian's desk, but another is placed at once, on being received, between the leaves of the copy of Poole's Index, which is kept constantly lying on the counter in the public reading-room. Like Poole's Index itself it has become indispensable to the regular users of the library.

Mr. Biscoe.—They are much used at Amherst.

Mr. Cutter reported to the same effect.

Mr. Green.—We want everything of that kind we can get.

WASHINGTON LIBRARIES.

Mr. Weston Flint, of Washington, not being present, and no paper having been received from him, the President called upon Dr. Billings for an impromptu report on the special libraries of the Departments and Bureaus of the U. S. Government at Washington.

(See p. 199.)

Mr. Smith.—We are much indebted to Dr. Billings for his statement, and I think he has clearly shown the necessity of supporting the special libraries independent of the National Library. We have in Philadelphia a good Law Library, supported by members of the bar; a good Medical Library; a very good Library on Natural History in the Academy of Natural Sciences; the Franklin Institute has the foreign patents, and a good collection; the Historical Society buys family genealogies and local histories, and relieves the Library Company in this direction, which, in turn, attends to the English county histories. All together they form an excellent set for the student.

The President.—Is there any provision to prevent duplication among the several libraries at Washington?

Dr. Billings.—So far as the Medical Library was concerned there has been for some years an understanding between Mr. Spofford and myself that the former should purchase no medical books, but reserve all funds for the general collection. The only duplication, therefore, which occurs is that connected with the deposit in the Congressional Library of two copies of every medical book copyrighted in this country. A certain number of these books are also purchased by the Medical Library; and, in this way, there is a little duplication.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. J. Edmands read the annual report on Library Architecture.

(See p. 201.)

Mr. Edmands read some extracts from a letter of Mr. Spofford:

"As matters now stand, and in special reference to the proposed new building for the Library of Congress, it appears to me this Association should take measures to make its views on the matter of library construction more widely known, and its influence felt in a more definite and emphatic manner. And it is quite certain that, with the prestige we have, it is possible for us largely to give direction to public thought on the subject, and, through the public, to the action of Congress.

"Both plans embodied the exterior plan of the building adopted by the committee, drawn by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, which is in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, with central rotunda and skylight, corner pavilions, very slightly projected, to break the monotony of a long façade in one style, and a generally modest and plain treatment throughout. The interior was to be of iron and stone; the arrangements of reading-rooms, copyright department, shelf system, and alcoves, as well as the selection of the materials, whether granite or marble, to be ultimately agreed upon by the Commission, with the understanding that the librarian's judgment would be carried out as to details.

"This brings me to say how greatly I regret the vote of the Association condemning an interior plan, assumed by those who passed it to have been fixed upon definitely, when it was
merely provisional, and designed to get some kind of a building from Congress. Of course you could never get architects to agree upon what would be the proper interior, and, unless I greatly mistake, an agreement of librarians would be almost equally difficult to reach. (In any case, the scheme proposed by Mr. Poole would be wholly unsuited to a National Library building in many particulars.) Unlike the wants of a mere collection of books open to students, a National Library must embrace,—

"1. A grand central hall, sufficiently impressive in height and proportions to show at once, by its well-lined walls, the wealth of its literary stores, and to appeal to public taste as something worthy of the country.

"2. An Art Gallery, at least 300 feet in length, for the proper arrangement of the 30,000 specimens of the arts of design already received under the copyright law, and those which are to follow.

"3. A Map room of large dimensions, in which many thousand maps can be systematically arranged on spiral-spring rollers, to illustrate, by a complete and magnificent series, the entire cartography of America.

"4. Copyright record rooms, ample for the large clerical business and accumulated folios of a national office of public records.

"5. A spacious hall for bound newspapers, of which more than 12,000 volumes are already accumulated.

"6. Committee rooms and offices in adequate number and dimensions.

"7. Students' rooms for special investigations.

"8. All needful appliances of packing, binding, heating, and quick communication throughout the entire building.

"These being provided for and answered, and every reader furnished with a desk protected from his neighbor, and quiet in the main library hall secured by diverting the great sight-feeling public to the art-gallery floor, where they can look down upon the reading-room, and aloft to the graceful dome, I am ready to introduce all the economics of storage which the stack system or the most utilitarian scheme proposed by any of my very respected colleagues may involve. Until these objects are secured I am not willing to have the interior plans of a library building of national impor-

tance dwarfed to the dimensions of a prolonged series of packing-boxes.”

Mr. Poole.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Edmunds for the very able and interesting report to which we have just listened. Its views on the subject of library architecture are in harmony with opinions and resolutions which, without a dissenting voice, have been expressed at the last three meetings of this Association, where it has been freely discussed. In the wide range of topics relating to our profession which have been considered at our meetings, perhaps there is no one on which there is such a unanimous concurrence of opinion as on this,—that the typical style of constructing library buildings in this country and abroad is very faulty, and needs to be reformed. The discussions we have held have directed public attention to the subject, and the reform has already commenced. No committee or board of trustees, who now have the charge of erecting a library building, would take their architect to Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, or Cincinnati, and reproduce what they there found. Those buildings are all in the old conventional style,—a mediaeval Gothic structure, with empty nave and aisles filled with books, from four to six stories high. At Boston, Judge Chamberlain would say to the committee: "Don't copy our plans; they will vex you as they have us. We have abandoned ourselves in the new building we are about to erect." At Cincinnati, my friend, Mr. Merrill, would say, as he has often said: "Make your building as unlike ours as you can, and you will not make a mistake."

The problem of library architecture is not a difficult one to solve if we will abandon conventional and mediaeval ideas, and apply the same common-sense, practical judgment and good taste which is used in the construction of houses to live in, stores to do business in, and hotels to accommodate transient visitors in. We want buildings for doing the work of a library in; for giving readers the best facilities for study; for storing books in the most convenient and accessible manner, where they will be secure from fire, and for doing everything in the best manner which pertains to the administration of a library. The architect is not qualified to decide what the requirements of a library are, for he knows nothing about the details of its administration. The librarian
should study out and design the original plan, and the architect should take these practical suggestions, harmonize them, and give to the structure an artistic effect. It would be well if librarians gave more attention to library construction. If left to architects alone, the business will run in the old ruts.

The conventional style of library architecture has come down through the centuries to our day under the supposition that it was beautiful. Committees start out with the single idea, and seldom get beyond it, that a library building must be, in any event, beautiful. It has been objected that a building constructed on the practical and utilitarian ideas which have been promulgated of late through this Association will not be beautiful. Beauty is that which pleases the sight or delights the esthetic faculty. That only is really beautiful which answers the purpose for which it was designed. Different persons have different esthetic ideas as to the same object. A stranger entering the Cincinnati Public Library, and gazing aloft at the ornamental skylight, and at the upper galleries filled with books, regards the building as beautiful; but the assistant who is obliged to climb four flights of stairs to get a volume sees no element of beauty in the arrangement; and when Mr. Merrill, on a summer day, finds that the sun streaming through that ornamental skylight has raised the temperature in the upper galleries to 140°, and that the bindings of his books are crumbling because they have been burned up by this excessive heat, the sight does not appeal to his esthetic faculty. No person who has had experience with buildings of this class will say they are beautiful, and for the reason that they do not meet the legitimate wants of a library.

We have naturally an interest in the plans which will be adopted in the construction of the two great library buildings soon to be erected in Boston and Washington, and chiefly that they will indicate the progress, if any, in library architecture. Mr. Edmands has given us such information concerning them as he could obtain, which is not very definite. With the plans for the Washington Library we have an especial interest, because it is the National Library. If this American Association of practical librarians is good for anything, it would seem that it ought to have some influence, by the way of advice, in determining what those plans shall be. Hitherto its advice has been wholly ignored by the Congressional committee on that subject. The committee's plans were exhibited and explained by its architect, at our meeting in Washington, in February, 1881, and by resolution they met the disapproval of every member. They were in the old conventional style, with open nave, galleries six stories high, and skylights. They were condemned again the next year, at our Cincinnati meeting. No notice was taken of our action; and the question of adopting those plans coming before Congress, the bill was defeated, on a motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, that the expense of the building (estimated by the committee at about ten million dollars) should not exceed two millions. The question will doubtless come up again in the next session of Congress. Mr. Spofford, in his letter to the Association, which Mr. Edmands has just read, says it appears to him "that the Association should take measures to make its views on the matter of library construction more widely known, and its influence felt in a more definite and emphatic manner." This is the very thing we have been trying to do, and with very little success. "And it is quite certain," he adds, "that with the prestige we [the Association] have, it is possible for us largely to give direction to public thought on the subject, and through the public to the action of Congress." I think we ought to heed this good counsel, and suggest that we be heard by the committee when the subject next comes up for consideration in Congress.

I regard the adoption of Mr. Holman's resolution as a fortunate circumstance, for it makes the construction of a building, on the plans adopted by the committee, an impossibility, and indicates that the members of Congress propose to give to the matter some consideration. It affords the librarians of the country, also, an opportunity to express their views. As to what shall be the architecture of the exterior this Association has no interest, and hence has expressed no opinion; but with the construction and arrangements of the interior it has, by unanimous votes, expressed and reiterated decided opinions, first at Washington, in 1881, just after the committee's plans had been exhibited and explained to the Association, and in these words:—

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Asso-
ciation, the time has come for a radical modification of the prevailing typical style of library building, and the adoption of a style of construction better suited to economy and practical utility."

This resolution was repeated at Cincinnati, with some additional resolutions, among which were the following:—

"Resolved, That the plans submitted to this Association at the Washington meeting, by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, and adopted by the Joint Committee of Congress, embody principles of construction which are now regarded as faulty by the whole library profession; and, therefore, as members of the American Library Association, we protest against the erection of the building for the Library of Congress upon those principles.

"Resolved, . . . That it is of great importance to the library interests of the country that the old and conventional errors of construction be avoided in the interior plans of this building."

As these are the views on library construction which this Association has uniformly expressed, they must be the views which Mr. Spofford wishes "the Association to make more widely known, and its influence felt in a more definite and emphatic manner." I certainly am not inclined to shirk my share of this duty.

The only information we have as to the plans which are now in contemplation for the Congress library building is contained in Mr. Spofford's letter, which has just been read. In it he "regrets the vote of the Association condemning an interior plan, assumed by those who passed it to have been fixed upon definitely, when it was merely provisional, and designed to get some kind of a building from Congress." We were not told that the plans submitted to us for our information were provisional, and did not mean anything; and we never suspected that the committee had adopted plans simply "designed to get some kind of a building from Congress." Asking Congress for an appropriation, which involved an expense of some ten million dollars in carrying them out, had the appearance of business and serious intentions. We are now told that the interior arrangements, as well as the materials, were to be ultimately agreed upon by the commission, "with the understanding that the librarian's judgment would be carried out as to details." It was not to the details, but to the general plan, that we objected. Hon. C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, who was a member of the committee, said to me that he was as much responsible for the adoption of the plans as any member. I asked him whether, in case Congress had enacted the committee's bill and made the appropriation, the commission could have essentially changed Mr. Smithmeyer's plans. "Not at all," he replied; "the bill carried the plans with it, and was drawn so intentionally."

So much for the past; now what of the future? A building contrived for show, such as the late committee proposed, cannot be built for $2,000,000; but one sufficiently commodious, adapted to the practical wants of the National Library, and architecturally an ornament to the city of Washington, can be built for about that sum. No committee will be likely again to go before Congress with plans which have not been duly considered. If they consult the librarians of the country, and give any weight to the advice they receive, their plans will in some measure represent the views which this Association entertains and has expressed. The Librarian of Congress, who is one of our members, ought to have, and will have, much influence in determining what those plans will be. He was, when we met at Washington, cordially with us in condemning the conventional style of library buildings, and we have had no intimation, until we listened to his letter which has just been read, that there had been a change in his opinions. Recalling, Mr. President, the views he expressed to us when, with Mr. Cutter, we partook of his generous hospitality after the Washington meeting, I am surprised at the statement of his present views of what the interior of a National Library should be. It seems like falling back on Mr. Smithmeyer's plans. He says:—

"1. A grand central hall, sufficiently impressive in height and proportions to show at once, by its well-lined walls, the wealth of its literary stores, and to appeal to public taste as something worthy of the country."

Not a word or intimation is given as to the use to be made of this grand central hall, except that it impress the public as a show-room. Are there not show-buildings enough in Wash-
PROCEEDINGS.

ington? A library is for the use of students and scholars, and should be quiet. It is the last institution in the world to be housed in a show-building. This central hall is to be of great height, and its walls lined with books, in galleries, of course, of which there were six tiers in Mr. Smithmeyer's plans. Possibly this number may be increased in a room of the height proposed. What is the purpose of all this? It is not a convenient mode of shelving books and making them accessible; and it is well known that the binding of books stored in galleries is destroyed by heat. Mr. Spofford here proposes to repeat and perpetuate the injury to books from heat which he experiences in his present library rooms, and which he so vigorously condemned at the Washington meeting. He said: "If you go into the upper galleries of the Library of Congress on any day of the winter, and take a book from the shelves, the chances are that it will almost burn your hand. It has often occurred to me that, if these warped and shrivelled and overheated volumes were not inanimate beings, — if they could only speak, — they would cry out with one voice to their custodians, 'Our sufferings are intolerable.'" Mr. Spofford now thinks that this arrangement "will appeal to public taste as something worthy of the country." To ignorant people who come to gape and stare it will be impressive; but to well-informed and educated persons it will be anything but an appeal to public taste. It will be pitiable, and positively discredit able to the nation. If these be really Mr. Spofford's present views of what the National Library ought to be, I regard his comments on some plans of library construction which I proposed at Washington as positively complimentary to them. "In any case," he says, "the scheme proposed by Mr. Poole would be wholly unsuitable to a National Library building." My scheme has certainly a very different purpose in view from his; and that I regard as its chief merit. The delection of strangers and rural visitors is not the primary purpose of a library building. The Washington Monument, five hundred and twenty-five feet high, will soon be completed, and visitors from the rural districts can do their staring and wondering there. They can now roam through the Capitol, (which is a show-building), and with delight gaze aloft into the rotunda. They can visit the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent-Office, the President's house, and admire the marble columns around the Treasury building. With these opportunities at sight-seeing, the National Library building ought not to be constructed for their special accommodation, in preference to convenience, common-sense, the quietude of readers, and safety of the books.

If I had not taken so much of your time, I should like to comment on some other features in the scheme of a National Library building which Mr. Spofford has laid before us. It seems hardly necessary, as my criticisms would be in the same line as those I have already made. I leave the subject here, hoping that the views of this Association will be represented in the plans which Congress in its wisdom shall adopt; and that the new National Library building will mark an era in the healthful progress of American library architecture.

It was proposed that the matter be referred to a committee of librarians and architects.

Dr. Billings. — I think it would be best to refer these resolutions to a committee. I do not know what control we have over architects. What architect would do this free?

Mr. Dewey. — I was glad to hear Mr. Spofford's letter. It is, I believe, the first word heard in our meetings on the other side of the building question. There has been nothing but abuse of the old buildings and their architects. I appreciate all the faults that have been pointed out. Also the great merits of the iron-stack system, and of the elaborate scheme so ably set forth by Mr. Poole at Washington. Yet are we not in danger of going to the other extreme in our recoil from the "great-hall" system? Though it deserves only execration for a public library with limited means, which aims only to deliver its seventy-five per cent. of fiction in the fewest possible seconds, may there not be circumstances where the great-hall plan is the best?

I could not conceive that Mr. Smithmeyer drew up these plans without repeated consultation with Mr. Spofford. The letter read shows that to be the case. We have no officer or member whose judgment commands more universal respect than Mr. Spofford's. No other member has had anything approximating his opportunities for deciding what is really needed for our National Library building. In view of these unquestioned facts it would be
a most remarkable proceeding to adopt resolutions pronouncing plans embodying very largely Mr. Spofford's ideas to be "the worst thing devised for five hundred years," etc. I, for one, am unwilling that any such vote should be passed, and do not believe that a majority of our members wish it. As I think of it more, I am inclined to agree more fully with Mr. Spofford. The United States can afford coal to warm a beautiful hall, and runners enough to get all the books promptly, and, if need be, elevators for the runners. The whole nature of the library is so different from those we have been discussing, that the rules applied to them do not hold. Such great halls, and vistas of books, and maps, and pictures, have a value, and, if they can be afforded anywhere, it is for the national collection. I must, for the present, vote with Mr. Spofford.

Dr. Guild, of Providence.—I heartily endorse the remarks of Secretary Dewey. A library building should be constructed with reference to its special needs and surroundings, and not in accordance with a fixed and unalterable plan. The much-praised "stack plan" is admirable for the large library at Harvard, and for similar collections where the books are largely used for reference; Mr. Poole's plan is suitable for circulating libraries, where utility and use must be the main consideration. Neither of these plans would, however, answer for a great national collection at Washington, where beauty and taste must be consulted, and public sentiment, too, as well as utility. My own views, in regard to a college library especially, are in favor of the open alcove system, where the books can be classified according to subjects, and where the professors and students alike can have free access to the shelves. The new building of which I have the charge, at Brown University, was constructed in accordance with suggestions which I gave to the architects in order to carry out these views. The result has more than justified my most sanguine expectations. During the five years that it has been occupied not a complaint has reached me from any quarter. The building is a beautiful and costly structure, and the students are naturally proud of it, and pleased because they are allowed to use it so freely. During the past year the circulation of the library has been twenty-five per cent. greater than in any past year since the library was organized, and yet not a book has been lost. It is so perfectly ventilated that the temperature of the third or upper story is precisely the same as that of the lower floor, as I have frequently verified. I should be glad to have you all call upon me, when I will explain more fully the new and improved system of ventilation adopted for the building.

Mr. Green.—The feeling in favor of having regard to ornamental architectural effects, even at the expense of some inconvenience in the management of the library, is widespread. Mr. Rice, the member of Congress from the district in which Worcester is situated, had charge of the bill brought forward recently in Congress to secure a building for the Congressional Library, and he tells me that he is himself in favor of a handsome interior and exterior, even if sacrifices have to be made to attain such a result.

The United States can afford to pay less regard to cost of management than the managers of a city library.

Mr. Spofford may be trusted to have the best arrangements made in his building that it is practicable to secure. He has considered the views of librarians who have plans to show him, and now the matter should be left in his hands.

It is to be hoped, of course, that he may be able to secure a building which will not only please the eye, but which in its arrangements will be a model to persons from all parts of the country, and from foreign countries, who will visit it.

Mr. Ward, of the Grosvenor Library.—I move that these resolutions be referred to a committee, with instructions to report to this meeting at a later session.

This was voted. The President named Messrs. Chamberlain, Homes, Smith, Peoples, and Billings, as the committee.

Mr. Ward.—The report mentions the protection of floors laid on cement against vermin. I have vermin in my library. We have tight floors laid on cement, and can't understand how they can get in. Can anyone suggest?

Mr. Fletcher.—They are there, and can't get out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mann.—I understand by vermin—rats and mice, not insects. The cement floors are not a protection against insects.
Dr. Homes, of Albany, then read his paper on "The arrangement on the shelves of the books in the N. Y. State Library."

(See p. 203.)

Mr. Edmands.—If the name of an author of an anonymous book becomes known, what then?

Dr. Homes.—There are cross-references in the catalogue.

Mr. Whitney.—The same for pseudonyms?

Mr. Peoples, of New York.—Our plan is the same in the Mercantile Library, where the system works pretty well with 200,000 volumes; except where several books are wanted on the same subject; then one may be on the lower floor and the other under the roof.

Mr. Crunden.—We have the same system, with two differences, in the St. Louis Public School Library. Our books have the great advantage of being closely classified. They are not lettered on the back, but by a label inside the cover. I thought I would learn all the new systems, but gave up in despair when I heard Mr. Poole say he couldn’t understand them, as I didn’t want to devote my whole life to them. We have close sub-classifications, and use the alphabet plan under each final classing.

Mr. Whitney.—Do you follow William T. Harris’ system in St. Louis?

Mr. Crunden.—Yes, and find it perfectly flexible.

Mr. Ward called attention to the desirability of arranging for the convenience of librarians, not of readers.

Mr. Dewey.—The author arrangement under close classification, so far from being "old fogy," is the latest fashion. For the past five years I have noted its growing use, and always with satisfaction to the users. Since the plans of translating names into numbers, devised by Messrs. Schwartz, Cutter, and Edmands, came into use most of the difficulties of this plan are met, and it is now the growing method. While for the final arrangement after the books have been distributed into classes, divisions, sections, this seems best, care must be taken not to confuse this "alphabetical plan" with that used at the N. Y. State and N. Y. Mercantile libraries. Their plan puts all the Smiths, for example, that have written on all conceivable subjects, into one dreadful row from which to hunt out the Smith you want. It has all the disadvantages, great or small, of the relative location, and very few of its advantages. To my mind, after special study of shelf-arrangement for ten years, the alphabetical plan under the final subject classes is the best, and the same plan for the whole library, without subject classing, is the worst with which I am acquainted.

Mr. Crunden.—I am glad to know we have the latest and best. I do not think the alphabetical arrangement alone the best; there should be a classification even for beginners.

On motion of the Secretary, the President appointed as the Committee on Resolutions: Mr. Merrill, of Cincinnati; Miss Mary A. Bean, of Brookline; Miss Lucy Stevens, of Toledo; and on Nominations: Messrs. Larned, Crunden, and Soule.

Duty on Books.

A communication from Mr. E. Steiger, of New York, relating to the abolition of the present tariff on books, was read by the Secretary, and referred to a special committee—Messrs. Homes, Foster, and Richardson.

Mr. Cutter, before reading his paper on "The arrangement of the States (of the U. S.) and their notation in a system of library classification," made answer to some points in Mr. Perkins’ paper.

The blackboard was used in connection with his own paper, and numerous questions answered.

(See p. 205.)

Mr. Larned repeated the announcement of the excursion and reception this P. M., and distributed the tickets for the same.

A recess was taken at 1 o’clock P. M., to meet at 10 A. M. Thursday in McArthur’s Hall.

Recreation.

The manner in which the afternoon was spent was thus described in one of the Buffalo journals:

"The afternoon and evening excursion given by the Young Men’s Library Association and the Grosvenor Library yesterday afternoon (the 15th), was highly enjoyed by a party numbering about ninety, including twenty or thirty Buffaloonians. Messrs. George Howard and S. S. Jewett placed their beautiful steam yachts, the "Orizaba" and "Titania," at the command of the party. They steamed down the Niagara
river and around the lower end of Grand Island, within two and one-half miles of the Falls (the spray rising almost alarmingly near to some of the timid ones of the party, who saw it for the first time), up the north branch of the river to the new and elegant club-house of the Falconwood Club (just erected on the spot where the old one was burned in the early spring). A most peculiar sunset, that attracted general attention; a well-served dinner, with music; a stroll through the charming grounds; a return by moonlight up the beautiful river—finished the day.”

FOURTH SESSION.

(THURSDAY MORNING.)

The Association was called to order in McArthur’s Hall at 10 o’clock. Ninety persons were present.

THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Cutter read his paper on “The Buffalo Public Library in 1983.”

(See p. 211.)

The paper was received with great applause, and on motion of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, the Association passed unanimously a vote of “thanks to Mr. Cutter for his instructive, entertaining, and valuable paper.”

Dr. Homes said that he hoped we should not have to wait till 1983 for many of these suggestions; we might see some of them carried into effect within a score of years. Some persons might think them Utopian, but from Utopia came many useful things.

Mr. Guild. — Who was librarian? and who had charge of the study room for the night?

Mr. Merrill. — What was his salary?

THE READING OF THE PRESENT.

The President. — From 1883 we will come back to see how they read in 1883.

Miss Mary A. Bean, of Brookline, Mass., then read her paper on “The Reading of the Young.”

(See p. 217.)

SMALL LIBRARIES.

Miss Theresa H. West, of the Milwaukee Public Library, read her paper on “The Usefulness of Libraries in small Towns.”

(See p. 227.)

ESSAY INDEX.

Mr. Edmands reported from the committee which was appointed to take into consideration the preparation of an Index to English literature, that they had decided that the work must be done, and the doing should begin at once. The committee were of the opinion that the matter should be put in charge of an individual who could be relied upon to manage, direct, and superintend the work, with such a general outline as was furnished by the committee or the Association. The cooperation of all the libraries would be had, and they thought that a competent editor could be obtained. They were not aiming to make an exhaustive index of English literature, but it was to be so defined as to be practical and its accomplishment feasible. It should consist of essays, collective works, and works of a general character similar to a collection of miscellaneous essays. If the Association approved their suggestions, they would go ahead and arrange further details.

Mr. Green, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked whether the report of the committee, if accepted and adopted, pledged the Library Association to any pecuniary support, stating that it had been the uniform practice of the Association not to undertake the work of publishing.

Mr. Dewey. — There are two ways of making this Index. One, for the Association to control plans, execution, and publication, doing the work through a committee. The other, and, as it seemed to our special committee, the better plan, is to agree on what we want, and how much work we are willing to give to secure the Index; then to select a man in whom we all have confidence, and promise him our support, both in doing indexing and in giving our influence to advance the repute and sales of the book. Either plan will work well. The latter is the simpler for the Association, and we think will ensure the earliest publication.

Mr. Fletcher. — We wish to feel the pulse of the Association as to its preference for either plan.

Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce moved as an amendment that the report be approved and recommitted to the same committee, with power to carry out the suggestions submitted in the report.

Dr. Homes. — Is it to contain one hundred or five hundred volumes?
Mr. Green. — We might approve the plan, but not give power to act.

Mr. Smith. — It is a slur on the committee not to intrust the whole matter to it. We can give power to act — power to represent the Association in the whole matter.

Mr. Dewey. — In voting this the Association intrusts the whole matter to the editor selected as an individual.

Mr. Poole. — I think there is no danger in this line, and this committee can safely be trusted to carry out its plan. There is no such thing as dictation in this Association. Leave the matter to our committee.

Mr. Green. — What kind of a vote does Mr. Poole want?

Mr. Poole. — Almost any vote will answer. This committee have done more work than I thought they could. Now let them go ahead.

Dr. Peirce’s amendment was adopted unanimously, and the motion as amended was passed.

**LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.**

Mr. Merrill moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, library assistants and attendants should be selected, so far as possible, by competitive examinations, and that a preference should be given, when practicable, to those possessing a knowledge of more than one language."

Mr. Dewey. — What qualifications are to be required? We are in danger of superficial and confusing action unless we define our terms. I heartily favor action, but I want it more explicit. We are a unit in opposing all library appointments for political and social reasons rather than fitness. (I don’t forget that good social standing helps to make a man fit.) We agree that some sort of examination is necessary to ascertain fitness; but is it to be written, oral, or both? formal or informal? pedantic on a series of questions on algebra and grammar, etc., suitable for a teacher and utterly unimportant in a library, or is it to be controlled by sanctified common-sense, and aim to find out, in the surest and quickest way, whether the candidate has the various needed qualities, tastes, training, knowledge, etc., that are needed on the library staff? We can do good service by preparing such a sensible scheme, both to libraries who will use it and to the large class who wish to fit themselves for library work and do not know what is requisite.

Mr. Ward. — Who is to make the examination?

Mr. Merrill. — We have a plan by which we appoint first and examine afterwards. I simply wished to draw out an expression of opinion.

Mr. Guild. — I wish that every librarian could appoint his own assistants; but I suppose this is in some cases impossible.

Mr. Foster. — I appreciate the difficulty which has occasioned this resolution, but I am confident that it will not meet the whole case. It will certainly tend to reduce the number of incompetent employés, but it will not secure the employment of competent ones, so long as the salaries in many libraries remain as low as they are at present. I do not make any motion, for I do not consider this a matter on which we should take action, but I call the attention of the Association to the matter.

Mr. Fletcher. — It seems to me that this is a fragmentary resolution, that opens up only one phase of a very important subject. Would it not be better to have the whole subject taken up in a paper, and followed by a full discussion?

Mr. Merrill. — I have brought this matter up in two conferences, but have never been able to get any action taken.

Mr. Dewey moved to refer the resolution to a committee on requirements for library positions, with a scheme for examinations, to make a full report at our next annual meeting.

Mr. Crunden favored the reference to a committee, and thought that if any action were taken, fitness for the position should be made the sole test.

Mr. Fletcher. — I think a committee could report some resolutions to-morrow morning, and I suggest that we refer the subject to such a committee.

Mr. Edmands. — I doubt whether it is wise to make any reference at this time to the matter of salaries. That belongs to trustees and directors, who will very naturally be jealous of any apparent trenching upon their prerogatives. And it is really outside of the proper province of this Association to express an opinion on the subject. We should carefully guard against any action that will put us even in seeming opposition to those who have the
control of the libraries. It seems to me much more prudent to limit the resolution to the qualifications of assistants.

Mr. Dewey. — I am in favor of the suggestion that the committee report resolutions tomorrow. I am freer to speak of this matter, because in my own library we have already adopted the plan of filling each vacancy with the best incumbent we can find, fitness for the place, determined by informal examination by the chief librarian, being the sole ground of appointment.

Mr. Peoples, of N. Y. — Does Mr. Merrill think it absolutely necessary for all of his fifty assistants to be acquainted with more than one language?

Mr. Dewey. — I move to refer the whole matter to a committee of five to report tomorrow.

The motion was passed, and Messrs. Merrill, Crunden, Fletcher, Foster, and Dewey named as the committee by the President.

On motion of Mr. Dewey it was voted to meet this afternoon at 3, instead of 2 o'clock.

Library Architecture.

Judge Chamberlain, for the Committee on Library Architecture, reported the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the American Library Association that a suitable building for the accommodation of the National Library; and also a separate fire-proof building for the Medical Library and Museum of the Surgeon General's Office, should be provided with the least possible delay.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee is instructed to prepare a memorial setting forth the necessity of such provision, and to present this to Congress, urging speedy action, at the same time offering in behalf of the Association to furnish any information or assistance in its power which may be called for by the Congressional Committee charged with the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Poole. — I should like to embody in these resolutions that we desire to be heard.

Judge Chamberlain. — Would not this be a repetition of what we have done in previous meetings?

Mr. Smith. — This matter was fully discussed in the committee, and it was decided that the expression of this desire should not be put in; it would hardly be respectful.

Mr. Nelson. — It seems to me that this desire is fully expressed in these resolutions; the first declares the opinion of this Association to be in favor of the immediate erection of suitable buildings; and the presentation to Congress of the memorial provided for in the second will be prima facie evidence of our desire to be heard; and this desire can be expressed in the memorial.

Mr. Edmands. — I want a stronger expression. There would be no disrespect involved. I move the resolutions be referred back to the committee with a request to incorporate this desire.

Mr. Crunden seconded the motion.

Dr. Billings. — The committee were influenced by the different views expressed in the Association when this question was discussed before. If included, this would imply a definite desire on the part of the whole Association; but it seems to be quite uncertain whether or not all are willing to make so strong an expression.

Mr. Soule. — This is a question of considerable delicacy. I think that these resolutions are most carefully worded, and the best that we can submit in dealing with a legislative body. There are differences of opinion at Washington to be considered. As the Assistant Secretary has said, the desire is implied in the resolutions, and can be embodied in the memorial. We can influence our individual members of Congress in our several districts also.

Mr. Poole. — This Association has never committed itself to any plan for these buildings, but has given a general expression of dissatisfaction with old methods. I shall be satisfied if this memorial shall say that this Association has expressed its views previously.

Mr. Ward. — Before we vote on this we ought to know what has been previously voted.

Mr. Edmands withdrew his amendment.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Duty on Books.

Dr. Homes, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the matter of the abolition of duty on books, reported that it was best, in the opinion of the committee, that some action of the Association on the matter should be taken, and he therefore offered a
resolution, "That in the opinion of the Association the duty on books and other printed matter imported was anomalous, unnecessary, and unjust; that a memorial be sent to Congress on the subject, and the Secretary request librarians to sign similar memorials."

Mr. F. W. Christern. — The duty on periodicals has been abolished. Everything published regularly, even if only once a year, is considered a serial. Agents abroad have put on my invoices books published in numbers, but these are not serials, and I have struck them off.

Mr. Green. — Libraries get books free now, and I should rather give my individual signature to a memorial than pass a vote of the Association.

Mr. Bowker. — I feel that I ought perhaps to say a word on this matter, because I happen to have some specific knowledge of the subject; on which it is to be understood that I speak, not as an advocate of the present duties, since I am myself a free-trader, and, in fact, an officer of the free-trade organizations. But I desire to point out that the proposed action begins at the wrong end, and would produce an effect which this Association — which would scarcely desire to give its dictum on such a topic hastily, or unadvisedly, or superficially — would not. I think, wish to see produced. To remove the duty on books without removing the duty on the materials of books would leave American publishers at a disadvantage of from 25 to 35 per cent., as against English publishers; and while I believe that Americans should be, and are, able to hold their own in competition with other nations on even terms, certainly a system which gives our friends across the sea an absolute advantage over our own countrymen, would not meet the approval of any believer in fair play. And while I expressly wish it to be understood that I speak only for myself, I do not hesitate to say that the result might be the serious one of compelling American publishers to do much of their manufacturing abroad. While, as a free-trader, I should be glad to see all duties taxing knowledge removed or reduced, I think no plan should be approved which, by upside-down measures, works against Americans.

Mr. Richardson. — Is not copyright sufficient protection? I think this Association is unwilling to put itself on record for free trade.

Mr. Edmands. — This matter is clearly and wholly outside of the proper sphere of our work as a Library Association, as really as any other provisions of the tariff act. We can import all the books we want for libraries free of duty, and private individuals can import such as have been printed more than twenty years. I hope the whole matter will be dropped.

Dr. Homes. — We are willing to withdraw our resolution.

Dr. Billings moved to refer the resolution back to the committee, with Messrs. Bowker and Edmands added.

Mr. Green. — I move to lay the whole matter on the table.

The latter motion was seconded and carried. Recess at 12:40.

**Fifth Session.**

*(Thursday Afternoon.)*

The Association met again in MacArthur’s Hall, and was called to order at 3 o’clock.

**Letters.**


Mr. R. B. Forbes, of Milton, Mass., wrote: "At the age of nearly seventy-nine, I feel constrained to stay at home for want of strength."

Mr. H. F. Bassett, of the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut, wrote: "While the members, generally, will be having a good time at Buffalo, I shall be transferring our 30,000 volumes to the new addition to our library building."
Mr. Weston Flint, Librarian of the Scientific Library, United States Patent-Office, wrote: "The absence of two of my assistants, and the extra work in printing our supplementary catalogue (of which the last signature came to-day), and the Index of French patents, make it impossible for me to attend the annual meeting of the A.L.A., this week, or to fully prepare the paper on the departmental libraries of Washington, which I greatly regret. I trust this small break in your excellent program will not be noticed. Please say this much for me, and in extenuation you may also state, pro bono publico, that the complete subject-matter Index of the French patents (Brevets d'invention), down to 1878, will all be published in about a month.

"The Index to Italian patents is nearly ready for the printer, and we hope to have indexes of the Belgian and German patents prepared the coming year.

"As many questions have been asked in regard to the index to Dingler's Polyechnisches Journal, I am glad to add, that the manuscript to that will be revised as soon as the French Index is completed, and it will be brought down to the end of this year, or nearly so, and sent to the printer. We expect to complete the indexing of all the foreign patents in the Library, and print them within two years. I send by mail some signatures of the Index to the French patents, that the Association may see what we are doing; as these indexes will, it is hoped, be of special value to libraries having sets of foreign patents, because one single index will bring any subject from the commencement nearly to date.

"I hope the matter of indexing will have its proper place in your meeting, and when some future Poole shall give us a complete index of scientific periodical literature, and the Index Society carry its vast scheme of "Indexes to the subject-matter of the sciences," some hurried searcher after facts will be thankful for efforts of the plodding indexers of this day, who began the work and made it possible, and more thankful for such organizations as the A.L.A., who created the indexers."

Mr. J. Hallam, Chairman of the Toronto Library Board, wrote: "On behalf of the Library Board of the city of Toronto, I beg, through you, to extend an invitation to the Association to organize the meeting for 1884 in our city.

"The recent passage of the free library bill for the province of Ontario has stimulated many municipalities to action, and we have in Toronto already commenced operations. The influence of the Association in strengthening this feeling throughout the country would be very great, and materially assist the cause of free libraries.

"Toronto is conveniently situated, has cheap railway and steamboat communication with all parts of Canada and the United States, and is the seat of law, literature, and education for Canada. Its population is 100,000.

"As the next meeting of the British Association is to be held in the city of Montreal, during the month of August, 1884, arrangements, no doubt, could be made for the presence of a number of the English librarians, thus rendering the meeting of 1884 a truly international one.

"I need hardly say that the Library Board will provide all necessary rooms, and will do all in their power to make every member welcome."

Mr. R. R. Bowker wrote: "The English librarians thought that a dozen or more might come to our 1884 conference, if held at convenient place and time, provided expenses were moderate. They would evidently prefer Boston, if your hospitality could be so soon repeated and the West would postpone its claim. The ocean passage (excursion) is $180, downwards. I find regular fares, Boston and New York (Fall River boat), taking in Newport, thence Hudson River, Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, New York again, would come to about $90; hotels, four weeks, as much more,—a total of $360. I think this may be reduced to $300, or £60. I would suggest a committee to arrange, with power to fix the date of the conference."

FICTION.

Judge Chamberlain presented a verbal report on "Fiction in Public Libraries." (See p. 208.)

President Winsor.—In 1873 the ratio of fiction to the whole circulation was 82 per cent.; in five years it was reduced from 82 per cent. to 69 per cent.
LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

Mr. GREEN read a paper on "Coopération of Public Libraries and Public Schools."

(See p. 229.)

When he had finished reading his paper, Mr. GREEN stated that he had received from Leeds, England, a newspaper cutting, a column in length, which describes work just being undertaken there to connect the public library and schools. The plan adopted there consists in extending the branch system so extensively used in Leeds to the extent of placing little branch libraries in some of the school-houses. Much information is given in the article that is taken from a little volume which Mr. Green prepared and which was recently published by Mr. Leypoldt, entitled, "Libraries and Schools," and it is stated in it that although the kind of work undertaken is experimental in England, much of it has been done in America.

Mr. POOLE.—The experiment of bringing the work of the Public Library and the Public Schools nearer together has been made with some success, in Chicago, during the past year. In my last Annual Report, issued in June, I gave a general statement of the methods adopted; and Miss Bean, in her report on "The Reading of the Young," has made such a liberal extract from the same, it will not be necessary for me to repeat those details.

Our Public Libraries and our Public Schools are supported by the same constituencies, by the same methods of taxation, and for the same purpose; and that purpose is the education of the people. For no other object would a general tax for the support of public libraries be justifiable. If public libraries shall, in my day, cease to be educational institutions, and serve only to amuse the people and help them to while away an idle hour, I shall favor their abolition. The work of the libraries is a necessary and logical supplement to the work of the grammar schools, the high schools, and the colleges. Carlyle has expressed the idea in this way: "After all that the professors may do for us, the real university is a collection of good books." The true relation of public libraries to general education is getting to be better understood; and the fact that the subject received such earnest consideration at our meetings last year, at Cincinnati; was again assigned a place in our program here, and is on the mind of thoughtful educators and librarians in all parts of the land, is evidence of public interest in the matter. Wherever the idea has got abroad among the people, the public libraries have had larger appropriations; and where no public libraries exist steps have been taken to establish them.

As librarians, we can do little in bringing about a closer relation between our libraries and the schools unless we secure at the start the cordial support of the teachers; for it is their work more than ours, and upon them devolves the labor of carrying out any plan which may be devised. They must, therefore, be consulted and their sympathy secured before any other steps are taken in the matter. Like the rest of us, teachers are very human and sensitive beings; and, whatever plan be adopted, it is well to bring it before the public as a proposition from the teachers.

That is the best plan which will best succeed in bringing the pupils of our schools in contact with good books and their making the best use of them. Pupils above the age of ten and many still younger are reading something, and too many of them are reading a low grade of books and flashy serials which do them positive injury. This reading cannot well be prohibited, but it can be supplanted if the assistant teachers who have the immediate charge of rooms will interest themselves in the reading of the children, will direct their attention to, and furnish through the Public Library, better books. Nothing they can do for the children would exert such a beneficial influence on their future lives. A large portion of the pupils come from families where there is little or no literary culture, and they drop out of school before they have half finished the public course of instruction. The only opportunity these children have of ever getting some friendly counsel in their reading is while they are in school. Children will be better pleased with good books, if they knew what they were, than with bad ones. This precious opportunity of learning something about good books they now lose. It is a fact to be regretted that many of the subordinate teachers in the public schools know little about books suitable for children, or books of any kind outside the narrow range of text-books they are required to teach; and hence they are not competent to have the oversight of the reading of their pupils. When the duty of supervising the
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reading of the children under their immediate charge is laid upon them by school committees and boards of education, and is made one of the tests in their examination for positions, this incapacity will soon be rectified. The lists which Miss Hewins and Mr. Larned have prepared and printed will furnish teachers with the titles of books which they can safely recommend. These books the teachers should read themselves in order to talk about them intelligently to their pupils.

More than a year ago I met the principals of the public schools in Chicago at one of the meetings of their association and suggested what might be done in directing the reading of their pupils, and what the Public Library was ready to do if we could have their sympathy and support. My suggestions were very cordially responded to by the leading principals, and a committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject. The Board of Education was later invited to meet the Library Board, and at the meeting a scheme for joint action was unanimously approved, after a full discussion. A joint committee of both boards was appointed to confer with the committee of the principals and draw up a code of rules which should be satisfactory to all concerned. Such a code of rules has been adopted. They provide that any principal of a high, grammar, or primary school may make a requisition on the Public Library for any number of books needed, to be retained one month, and subject, in other respects, to the regular rules of the library,—the principals being personally responsible for the proper use and return of the books, except in cases of fire, burglary, and other causes over which the principals have no control. The Board of Education, however, guarantees the return of all books taken out by the principals, even in cases of loss where the latter are not responsible.

The scheme in practical operation has given great satisfaction. One teacher whose class is studying Africa makes a requisition for fifteen or twenty books on African exploration. These books are given out to the pupils to be read and talked about in the class. Another teacher wants twenty-five books on American biography which furnish the subjects for brief written exercises. Another teacher calls for twenty books on United States history, to be read in connection with the text-books on history. A requisition comes for a score of juvenile story-books, which are used in reading exercises instead of the school-readers which the pupils know by heart. They are then given out to be read at home, and when the proper time for the exercise comes, each pupil tells what his story-book was about, what there was in it which was pleasing or otherwise. Each instructor exercises his or her own judgment as to the best methods of using the books. Teachers who have put the scheme in practice say that it has worked admirably, and has awakened an interest in their classes which they have never seen before. These teachers also talk to their pupils about the Public Library; how they can get access to it; what it contains which will interest them; show them the printed finding-lists, and how to use them. We have had recently a large accession of young persons to our army of book-borrowers.

We never supposed that with one hundred thousand volumes we had books enough to supply our twenty-five thousand regular book-borrowers, and all the schools of the city to the extent which the scheme above described would indicate. The result which was anticipated has already appeared. The schools are providing themselves with libraries, and are partly relieving the Public Library of the duty of supplying their books. Several of the grammar schools have within a year been furnished by the private subscriptions of citizens with excellent libraries, and others are moving in the same direction. A principal called on me recently, and said he had subscriptions to the amount of $1,700 for his school library, and he wanted $2,000. I saw, in glancing over his list, that some of the most liberal men in his district had not been seen, and that he was likely to raise $3,000. Such subscriptions could not have been raised before public attention had been directed to the benefits of a systematic oversight and instruction in reading in the public schools.

Before starting the Saturday-morning classes at the Public Library, of which mention was made in my report, I consulted with the principals and teachers of the three high schools, and they very cordially approved of the plan, and promised me their support. The interest in these classes has been constantly increasing, and the results are seen in the large number of high-school pupils who frequent our reference
Having studied some subject of history, literature, or science, in their text-book, it is to them a genuine surprise to see the works on that same subject which we lay before them at these classes; and it impresses them, as nothing else could, as to the resources of the library and the help it will be to them in their education. A student can learn something of botany from his text-book; but in having two or three hundred volumes on the subject, many of these expensive and illustrated works, laid before him, with an explanation of their individual characteristics and merits, the special department of the science which each covers, and the best methods of studying them—his view widens, he gets some conception of what the literature of botany is, and is inspired to make use of these books in making special investigations for himself.

In my informal talks to the classes from the high schools, I have endeavored to instruct them in the methods of making the investigation of subjects independently of their teachers or any outside help, and to form habits of study which they will carry with them through life. Their real education, if they are to be educated persons, commences when they leave school, and when books take the place of living teachers. All their previous study has been simply a preparation for a wider and broader culture, which they must acquire for themselves by fixed and systematic habits of study, whatever their calling in life may be. There is no other education in the larger sense than self-education; and there is no other investment of human effort which pays so large a dividend of happiness to the individual and usefulness to the community as the systematic effort put forth in self-training. The educated man is immeasurably the superior of the uneducated man, not simply because he has acquired more knowledge, but chiefly because he knows how to acquire knowledge, how to investigate thoroughly any subject, and where to find what the most eminent writers have said upon it. The uneducated man knows not how to begin the investigation.

Whoever expects, therefore, to be a scholar, must cultivate the acquaintance of books, and learn how to make the best use of them, for they are the tools of his trade. This familiarity with books he cannot acquire in the schools, but may in a library; and the larger the library the better will be his opportunities. It cannot be taught by lectures or didactic instruction, but must be gained by the actual use and handling of books with the serious purpose of study and investigation. The purpose of these Saturday classes is: First, to show the resources of the library. We have laid before the class the books on a single topic only. We can show as many and as valuable books on a hundred other topics. After the exercise is over we take the class through the rooms and show the books which are not here on exhibition, and also the catalogues, and the methods on which we do our work. We hope in this way to impress upon the pupils of the high schools the value of the library, and its facilities for helping them in their education. Second, to give the class some instruction as to the best methods of using these books, and of investigating special subjects. We also extend the most cordial invitation to the class to make the freest use of all these privileges, and to come to us for advice or help whenever it is needed. Third, to give some special instruction on the topic of the day, and especially in connection with the books which are before them,—pointing out the relative merits of each, and how the subject may be best studied.

It has been my custom, after a familiar talk,—something in the line which has been sketched, but varied as occasion may require,—to take up some subject, perhaps the one which is the topic of the day, and show the method by which this, or any other subject, may be looked up, and the best information upon it found. The chief impression I have endeavored to make upon the minds of the pupils is to incite them to become familiar with the principal works of reference, and to cultivate a taste for books, and a facility in the independent and scholarly use of them. It is a satisfaction to feel that these efforts have not been in vain. I know of no pleasanter or more profitable duty in which a librarian can engage than work of this kind. The success which has attended the experiment in Chicago has been largely owing to the cordial support given it by the accomplished teachers of the high schools, who have accompanied their classes and addressed them on the special subjects of the day. These addresses have been scholarly and entertaining, and would be acceptable to any audience of
cultivated persons. Several of the principals of the grammar schools have brought their seventh and eighth grade pupils to the library, and have participated in exercises similar to those which have been described. Other principals have expressed their intention to do the same, and during the coming year all will have the opportunity to bring their higher classes. We have had many applications from citizens to attend these exercises; but our limited accommodations did not permit it. In the new library building, which we hope is in the near future, a spacious room will be assigned to this work, and it then may be extended to the public.

Wherever a scheme, having such a purpose in view, is put into successful operation, there will be no lack of public interest in sustaining a good library. It will be more effective in securing liberal appropriations than begging, scolding, or preaching. Some librarians complain of the want of public appreciation of their library and their work. If they will try this experiment they will have no further occasion for complaint, and will be surprised at the generous appropriations the library will receive. This work can be done most effectively in large libraries, but it can be well done in small libraries. Many communities have stock or subscription libraries which their managers would be very glad to turn over to the public if the public would consent to tax itself for their support. Let their librarians or managers quietly start such a work as this in cooperation with the teachers of the public schools, and there will soon be public libraries well supported in those communities.

Mr. Foster. — I have preferred in presenting my share of this discussion to wait until I had heard what was brought forward by my associates who have preceded me (Mr. Green and Mr. Poole). I have, therefore, noted down a few points in their accounts, and will endeavor not to tread upon their heels, nor to follow exactly the lines which I have followed in treating this subject elsewhere.

In the first place the library which I represent differs from that of Mr. Green in having been very much less adequately endowed, and from that of Mr. Poole in being in a very much smaller community. I shall aim to show that while the specific methods which appear in their accounts (the large number of copies of books furnished to schools at the same time, the lectures to pupils at the library, etc.) are exceedingly desirable if circumstances will admit of them, yet there are many features entirely feasible in a library with limited resources.

I will state that my first aim in entering on this work at Providence was to interest the teachers in it, and to make their acquaintance, so far as was possible. First, the masters of the schools, and through them the various subordinate teachers. Also to make the acquaintance of as many of the pupils themselves as possible, in order that the work might be as largely as practicable an individual one.

In the case of libraries so inadequately supplied with resources and apparatus, it is all the more necessary to make the most constant and vigilant and unremitting use of such as are available. Let every new teacher coming into the place be welcomed to the public library, and be made acquainted with its opportunities for usefulness. Let every parent, so far as possible, be brought to take an interest in the reading of his child. Let every instrumentality of newspaper, church, or debating society be turned to this common end.

Mr. Foster then touched briefly upon the features which have characterized the development of this cooperative work in Providence, mentioning the interesting fact, that here, as well as in other connections, the individuality of the various schools has been clearly manifest in the peculiar forms taken by this work in different schools. In one school, for instance, the cooperation has manifested itself more in the visiting of the library by the teachers with the pupils than in any other way. In another it has been chiefly manifested in the sending of pupils by their teachers for works on specific subjects. In another it has been manifested in a very striking specific plan of training in reading. (As these points have been explained elsewhere by Mr. Foster, the description is not reproduced here.)

Mr. Foster closed by drawing attention to the necessity for libraries generally, taking up

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1 See the report of Miss Hewins, in 1882, and of Miss Bean, in 1883. See, also, his paper before the Boston Conference, in 1879 (Library Journal, 4: 319-23); his two papers in Mr. Green's "Libraries and schools"; some of the chapters of his own "Libraries and readers"; and his five annual reports.
the most comprehensive schemes of co-operation which they may find practicable. As in physical science, the existence of a necessity for developing a certain function will in time secure the needed medium through which it is to be exercised, so in library economy the existence of the need for co-operation will develop the methods of co-operation. And in some cases the desire for more specifically intelligent use of the library may itself be found to create such use.

Remarks on the same subject were made by Mr. C. W. Merrill, and Mr. K. A. Linderfelt. Both related some curious experiences, and they agreed that the public libraries were daily becoming most important adjuncts to the educational forces of the country.

Mr. Green said that, so far as possible, it seemed to him best to try to interest teachers in the work of availing themselves of facilities offered by libraries, rather than to use compulsion, by working on them through superintendents and committee-men.

Mr. Green then called attention to some fine work which had been done by the librarian at Gloversville, New York, in making his library useful to schools, and moved that he be requested to describe the work done by him in the Library Journal. The motion was carried.

(The account is given at the end of these Proceedings, p. 135.)

On motion of Secretary Dewey it was voted to meet Friday, at 9 a.m., because of the large amount of unfinished business.

A recess was then taken until 8 p.m.

SIXTH SESSION.

(THURSDAY EVENING.)

The Association was called to order at 8 o'clock, in the Executive Committee-room of the Y. M. Library.

President Winsor presented his paper on the "Early cartographical history of America," with blackboard illustrations.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Mr. Dewey.—Before beginning my paper, it has occurred to me within a few minutes, that those present would be interested in an experiment we hope to try at Columbia. The plan was outlined in the annual report to the trustees, and they have referred it to a commit-

tee of seven, to report what can wisely be done. To save time I will read from the report, as extemporaneous my interest will lead me to use too much time for our crowded program. Let me warn you that I am reading the first rough draft; that we propose, not to do some specific thing, but to do what shall seem, after consultation, the wisest and most helpful thing to the library interest. We are committed to no special plan. We feel that something ought to be done, and wish to feel our way. We shall attempt at first less rather than more than is wanted, and increase our scope as experience proves the need of it. I submit the outline so much before we propose to begin work, to give more time for suggestions and consultation. I hope within three years we can start our first class, and that to our modest beginnings we shall add each year what proves to be needed.

In outline the instruction proposed might embrace the following particulars:—

1. Practical Bibliography proper: To teach what author and treatise is wanted.

2. Books: To teach what edition is best to buy or borrow, whenever there is a choice of editions.

3. Reading: To teach how to get from the book what is wanted, and no more, most quickly and most easily.

4. "Literary methods" (for want of a better name): To teach how to remember, record, classify, arrange, index, and in every way make most available for future use, what has been gotten from the books.

Without attempting any antiquarian or technical instruction, much can be done under "Bibliography," in giving a working knowledge of what reference books there are, their comparative merits in respect to given subjects, and how to use them to the best advantage. The average college student, not to say graduate, is ignorant of the greater part of the bibliographical apparatus which the skilled librarian has in hourly use to enable him to answer the thousand queries of the public. A little systematic instruction would so start our students in the right methods that for the rest

1 What follows is reprinted from the annual report of the Trustees of Columbia College.
of their lives all their work in libraries would
be more expeditiously accomplished and vastly
more efficient. In fact it is hardly an exaggera-
tion to say that now students often, if not
usually, spend half their time in the library in
finding out what they don’t want to know, and
the remaining half in getting confused notions
of what they do want to know.

In many cases, after knowing the author
and work wanted, there is room for large
choice in editions. This instruction is also
especially valuable as an aid in buying books,—
an item of no small importance to the average
college-bred man. Such questions as size of
type, leaded or solid composition, color and
quality of paper, binding material, method of
sewing, lacing in boards, head-bands, lettering,
illustrations, foot-notes, index, and all the
details which go to make up a perfect book,
have been studied and worked out to valuable
results, which can be cheaply and quickly im-
parted to the learner. As all of literary life is
based on books and reading, it is certainly a
wise investment to make of the little time
needed to acquire so much information on these
topics as is practically useful to an educated
reader, though he may not attempt to follow
out details valuable only to the printer, binder,
or publisher.

After choosing wisely author and edition, a
more important thing for practical training is
the best methods for use in reading. Some
men, by long years of experience and practice,
acquire the art of getting at the heart of a book
in one-fifth of the time taken by most readers;
and this not in a merely superficial way, but so
as to have juster ideas of the author’s meaning
than those who have spent the longer time.
Much of this art depends upon personal quick-
ness, but enough of it can be imparted to any
youth of ordinary ability to enable him to
start in life with books, aided by all the good
methods that have been developed in the expe-
rience of others.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all,
is the aid that may be given in preserving
readily for future use all the results of this
reading. This involves a great many little
details, which in the aggregate are important,
and concerning which all needed instruction
and suggestion may be conveyed in little time.
Note and scrap books, index rerums, card
catalogues, card indexes, and the hundreds of
appliances and methods that have proved of
use to people who have perfected their modes
of working with them, may be made quickly
familiar. As a rule all these schemes, as
started by college youth, break down after a few
years, and the material becomes like so much
"pi," in a printer’s office, worthless. But it is
equally true that, with proper guidance and
suggestions at the first, these could be made a
complete success. No one questions the im-
portance of such record and preservation, and
the fact of failure as a rule only emphasizes the
importance of giving proper instruction in
regard to them in the beginning.

It is not proposed that the plan any one man
has found best for himself shall be taught uni-
formly to all our students, ignoring the per-
sonal equation of each; but simply that the re-
results of all experience in these directions be
focalized and digested, and the results of each
laid fairly before the students, showing its
strong and weak points, and thus enabling
them to decide, at the outset of their literary
lives, in the light of the experience of others,
these many questions that they can now decide
as wisely only at the end of a life of costly and
dishardening experience of their own.

In the past few years the work of a librarian
has come to be regarded as a distinct profes-
sion, affording opportunities of usefulness in
the educational field inferior to no other, and
requiring superior abilities to discharge its
duties well. The librarian is ceasing to be a
mere jailer of the books, and is becoming an
aggressive force in his community. There is
a growing call for trained librarians, animated
by the modern library spirit. A rapidly in-
creasing number of competent men and women
are taking up the librarian’s occupation as a
life-work. Thoughtful observers say that pub-
lic opinion and individual motives and actions
are influenced now not so much by what is
uttered from the rostrum or the pulpit as by
what is read; that this reading can be shaped
and influenced chiefly and cheaply only through
the library, and, therefore, that the librarian
who is master of his profession is a most po-
tent factor for good.

In our colleges every professor and every
student, in whatever department, necessarily
bases most of his work on books, and is, there-
fore, largely dependent on the library.

Recognizing the importance of this new
profession, and the increasing number of those who wish to enter it, we are confronted by the fact that there is absolutely nowhere any provision for instruction in either the art or science of the librarian's business. Prominent library officials tell us that it is no uncommon occurrence for young men and women of good parts, and from whom the best work might fairly be expected, to seek in vain for any opportunity to fit themselves for this work. It is simply impossible for the large libraries to give special attention to the training of help for other institutions. Each employé must devote himself to the one part of the work that falls to his share, so that he can know little of the rest, except what he may learn by accidental and partial absorption of their methods. There is a constantly increasing demand for trained librarians and cataloguers, and there is no place where such can be trained. A limited number may be here and there found who have had certain experience in parts of library work, but few who have been systematically trained in any, and fewer still who have had such training in all. The few really great librarians have been mainly self-made, and have obtained their eminence by literally feeling their way through long years of darkness.

It is possible, in connection with a library like ours, already respectable in the number of its volumes, yearly growing and destined to be great, to supply this want at a cost trifling compared to its importance. No instruction in languages, literature, history, science, or art, now given in any of our various schools, need be duplicated for this purpose. No expensive apparatus is needed to accomplish it. The necessary library, in operation as a basis for study, is already provided, and other libraries in which to study and compare various systems of administration are at hand in the metropolis of the country as nowhere else.

[In saying this I do not raise the question of the merits of N.Y. libraries or methods. Sometimes it is more useful to study the things to avoid than those to imitate.]

The instruction and needed inspiration for the work can be given best by lectures by the recognized authorities in each special department of library work.

Inquiry among several leading members of the profession has uniformly shown great interest in the project of such a school, and a universal willingness to assist it in every way.

The course need not be greatly extended, as only the technical parts of the work would require treatment in it.

Such a school is called for, not only by the inexperienced who wish to enter upon library work, but by a growing number of those already engaged in it. Of the five thousand public librarians in the United States not a few would gladly embrace such an opportunity to bring themselves abreast of modern library thought and methods; and their employers would find it economy to grant them the necessary leave of absence to enable them to do so. If it be true, as is so often stated, that ten thousand volumes catalogued and administered in the best way are more practically useful than thirty thousand treated in an unintelligent or inefficient manner, then it is of the greatest importance to advance by every possible means the general standard of library work throughout the country. As those best qualified to judge, who have given the subject their attention, agree that such a school once established and properly conducted is sure to succeed, and as it is now practicable for us to assume the leadership in this department and to offer such instruction, the undersigned would respectfully recommend to the Trustees that they should take into serious consideration the expediency of opening here at an early day a school such as is above described.

A few copies of the above outline of plans, which it is hoped the Trustees of the College will adopt and put in operation in connection with our newly organized University Library, are reprinted by request, and will be mailed to any one specially interested.

Fitting up the new building, moving, and consolidating into one the five present libraries, classing closely on the shelves, and making Accession, Shelf, Author, and Subject catalogues, besides the usual work of the Reference, Loan, and Administration departments, will crowd our time at present. Should the Trustees approve, as is hoped, the Professorship of Bibliography and the School of Librarianship, though kept steadily in mind, must follow the above work. Meanwhile we wish suggestions, opinions, and criticisms of the plan. All such will have careful attention, and we earnestly ask the reader not to neglect or delay sending anything of interest. We
shall specially value notes on minute details, liable not to be sent because of their comparative unimportance. If each one interested, without waiting to accumulate matter and so forgetting all, will send promptly each idea or suggestion when it occurs, if only on a postcard, we shall have a mass of just such minute details as in the aggregate will contribute much to the complete success of the school, should the scheme, as we hope, receive the sanction of the Trustees.

In asking thus earnestly this coöperation we hardly overrate the importance of the proposed undertaking to the library interests of the entire country, in raising our work to the full rank of a regular profession, with its recognized courses of instruction, its certificates and degrees conferred by the University, and chiefly in providing for the new libraries opening almost daily, and for the old ones taking on new life, men and women trained in the best methods, and full of that potent influence which we call "the modern library spirit."

Mr. Smith. — I think there can be but one opinion in the minds of all present. We have all felt from our experience the want of systematic instruction in the best methods of performing the duties of librarians. Such instruction is very much wanted. I am sure I express the opinion of many, if not of all here, in saying that it is a desideratum; and I have confidence in the gentleman who is to undertake it.

A Voice. — "So say we all of us."

Mr. Dewey. — I think it would be well to appoint a committee, to report in the morning if found desirable, a resolution expressing the interest of this Association in the proposed experiment. As I said before, my object in bringing up this preface to my paper was to elicit as much criticism as possible, as your strictures on this outline will have great value, as we come to decide the details of our proposed school. I urge that all doubts and fears may be expressed with the utmost freedom.

Mr. Poole. — As Mr. Dewey has asked for suggestions and criticisms on his plan, I will say that I think he is in error in stating that there is now no institution in this country for educating librarians. I have the impression that there is an excellent one in Boston, known as the Boston Public Library; there is another in Boston, called the Boston Athenæum, and still another in the adjacent city of Cambridge, called the Harvard College Library. There are in different parts of the country still other institutions which are doing good work in this department of education. We are doing something in this line at the West,—in Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Peoria. In Chicago we have trained some assistants who, as skilful, practical bibliographers, will compare favorably with any in the land. In fact, I have entertained the idea that practical work in a library, based on a good previous education in the schools, was the only proper way to train good librarians. The information cannot be imparted by lectures; and who, that is competent, has the time to do the lecturing? Considerable experience in library work is necessary before the pupil will be able to appreciate oral instruction, or even understand the nomenclature and phraseology of our profession. New libraries are springing up all over the Western States, and librarians are appointed from the local candidates, who have had no library experience of any sort. Scarcely a day passes in which one or more of these tyros does not come to my library for information; and I am always glad to give them such help as I can—but how little they can take! They have the impression that they can learn in one day all they need to know. I have spent an hour in explaining the simplest details of library management, and then found, by putting some test question, that the person I had been trying to instruct had understood little or nothing of what I had been talking about. I usually tell these people frankly, at the start, that they will not understand the explanations I should make until they have had some practical experience in library work. If they will come to the library and work for a month, reading up in the meantime the theory of the subject, they will be in a condition to receive some oral instruction. Several persons have accepted this proposal, and have worked without pay in our regular corps of attendants. At the end of a month they have begun to appreciate how much there is to learn in order to be a competent librarian, and are put in a way of making some progress by themselves. There is no training-school for educating librarians like a well-managed library. There is a dearth at present of trained librarians, who, at moderate salaries, are willing to take charge of small libraries, and grow up with them. Of trained cataloguers there is a
still greater dearth. I am constantly receiving applications for them, and they are not to be found. The few persons in the country who follow this work as a specialty are constantly engaged. It is a duty, I think, which the larger libraries owe to the profession to attach to their cataloguing departments a corps of competent young persons to learn the art of cataloguing; for the work can be learned nowhere else than in a large library. The service they would render would be sufficient to pay for their instruction. We can scarcely blame the managers of libraries for appointing as their librarians persons who have had no experience in library work, when there are not trained librarians enough to supply the demand. We cannot blame them for not having their libraries catalogued, when there are not cataloguers enough to do the work. I do not wish to throw cold water upon the scheme—

Mr. Guy A. Brown.—It seems to me that the gentleman has thrown a whole pool.

(Laughter.)

Mr. Poole.—I am not throwing cold water upon Mr. Dewey's scheme; for I do not precisely understand what he intends to do, if anything, beyond what I have stated as desirable to be done, and what every large library ought to be doing. I have the impression, however, that his plan includes something more, such as giving systematic instruction by means of lectures to classes in bibliography, and making it a part of the curriculum in the optional course of studies in Columbia College. Imparted to us as information, it is certainly interesting; and if the scheme shall be put into operation and shall succeed, it will be a very great credit to its author. The scheme, however, at present, is only talked about,—it is in the air. This Association, with the little information it has, cannot be expected at this time to express any opinion as to the practicability of the scheme. When Mr. Dewey has put it in successful operation, and has educated some librarians, the Association will be the first to indorse his methods and commend them to the public.

Mr. Ward.—Is this education to be gratuitous?

Mr. Dewey.—As I said at first, this scheme is not elaborated. It would be two or three years before we begin. Probably there will be a moderate fee for instruction, as in the other departments of the university.

Mr. Mann.—I have lived in Cambridge and Boston fourteen years, and have tried to learn all the details of library work in vain. I would be delighted to have the opportunity to question Mr. Dewey, Mr. Cutter, and others, each one hour, and pay for it. I feel that this is the opportunity wanted.

Mr. Whitney.—Perhaps we should have taken more readily the idea of this scheme if Mr. Dewey had begun at the other end: had his library finished, his assistants engaged, his scheme of instruction laid out, etc. It is an endless trouble to instruct volunteers one at a time. I have found it a weariness and a loss.

Mr. Homes.—How far advanced in education should persons be who should attend this school? I should think they ought to be graduates, at least, of a high school.

Mr. Dewey.—Any one, young or old, of sufficient intelligence to get good from the course ought to have the chance. We hope for educated candidates, especially the undergraduates of Columbia College. Some people of leisure in the city we hope will be drawn in. But all this is assuming that I have a detailed plan to submit. I only give an outline of a plan I may be able to submit next year or year after. What Mr. Whitney says of weariness and loss of time is true, and one of the reasons for our school.

Judge Chamberlain.—We are asked to express our opinion that there is a need of this school proposed at Columbia College, and that it would be useful. Useful to whom? I can't express an opinion at half an hour's notice. We are asked to express an opinion, but who knows? I do not. There may be two opinions whether this school will be so efficient as to induce librarians to take assistants thus educated.

Mr. Cutter.—While agreeing with Mr. Poole as to the excellence of libraries as schools of library economy, I think we can go one step farther.

I have trained many assistants at the Boston Athenæum; but I find one objection to considering our library as a training-school for the supply of other libraries. Young women have come to me with that idea,—of learning a profession, and then getting a place elsewhere; but the result has generally been that they stayed with me, and supplied the gaps caused in the ranks of the older workers by death and marriage; or, at most, that they went to the
BUFFALO CONFERENCE.

Boston Public Library. It is only of late years that we have fallen into the way of having a larger corps than we need, several of whom are usually away,—different ones at different times,—cataloguing libraries, private and public, making indexes, and the like.

Undoubtedly it is well that a librarian should have worked in a library; there are some things which he will never understand unless he has. But any one merely employed as assistant in a large library is likely to be assigned to one particular department, and to understand that only. And, even if his chief takes care that he shall have variety of work, he only learns the methods of one establishment; and as those are probably all determined upon before he goes there, he only learns them by rote, and, unless he is unusually philosophic, never thinks of the reasons for them. No one is thoroughly fit to have charge of a library who has not pursued some comparative study, and learned to reason about what he does.

This discussion reminds me of something that occurred lately in our town.

A young man in Winchester wished to become a civil engineer. When he left the High School he was advised by his uncle, who was himself a civil engineer in Buffalo, to come here and begin at the bottom of the profession, that is, as chainman, and gradually work up, if he could. He did so. At the end of a year his uncle said to him, "You know now what engineering is; you have become familiar with the practical details, and you have begun to find out how little you know and what you need to know. Now go to a professional school, and study the theory." There are men of both sorts among us,—those who have learned only by practising the profession, and those who have been taught in the schools; and I have always noticed that the regularly educated men get the best positions and the best salaries.

Mr. Merrill. — I have been surprised at the remarks of Messrs. Poole and Chamberlain. Lawyers said the same things twenty years ago against law schools. This objection was raised against professional schools for instructing in the management of machinery, and yet they are successful abroad and in this country. Dr. Billings will say the same is true in medicine. I should have been glad to have been told things I have had to learn by experience. Our teachers are taught in Normal schools; let us have librarians taught in a Library school.

Dr. Billings. — I can appreciate the feelings of Messrs. Poole and Chamberlain against calling on an association for an expression of opinion on a plan not yet worked out. I think less of lectures than of laboratory work. I do not think there is any short cut. I feel reluctant to give an indorsement when the course of instruction is not elaborated nor the plan laid out. Johns Hopkins University might ask for the same as well. I move the appointment of a committee to consider what resolution, if any, could be presented for action.

Mr. H. J. Carr, of Grand Rapids. — My stand-point is different from that of all others present. I have taken time to attend this Association for instruction and information, and I have always been repaid. If it were possible I am sure that I should like to attend a course of instruction in the proposed school of librarianship. I am by profession a skilled accountant. I have never had any instruction in a business college; but I would advise a young man to go to one. This training is more needed in library work than most others, and this proposed instruction would be a life-long benefit to any librarian.

Mr. Crunden. — In saying that this school is desirable, we are not called upon for anything further, as to qualifications for entrance, etc. This friction that we have had will produce a healthy reaction from the cold water.

Mr. Green. — This is not a new idea. The same thing was talked over on our way to England, and in repeated meetings among prominent librarians. It is desirable that some first-class institution should take up this matter. A school of apprenticeship is also needed in connection.

Mr. Dewey. — The laboratory is to be a central and essential part of the scheme,—thus giving Mr. Green's apprenticeship. We plan to have actual work done under the careful personal supervision of an expert who excels in explanation.

Dr. Billings' motion was seconded and carried.

The President named Messrs. Cutter, Chamberlain, Mann, Carr, and Merrill as the committee.

Mr. Dewey, on account of the time con-
sumed in the discussion, and the pressure of unfinished business, announced a meeting after adjournment, to inspect Mr. Larned's application of the Amherst or Dewey classification, and withdrew his paper from the program.

A recess was taken till Friday.

SEVENTH SESSION.
(FRIDAY MORNING.)

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Green, of the Committee on the Distribution of Public Documents, after reading a joint resolution passed by Congress last year, said that the committee had unanimously agreed to report that Congress be asked to pass the following resolution, instead of presenting the petition recommended in their first report on Tuesday morning:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that any State or territorial library, or any one of the libraries designated by a Senator or Representative, according to law, to receive sets of public documents, shall, on the payment of $25 to the public printer, before the beginning of a session of Congress, have sent to it by the said public printer a copy of every document, as soon as it is stitched, that Congress has ordered to be printed during the session.

The report was accepted, and the committee was instructed to present the request.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

Mr. Merrill, for the Committee on the Examination of Library Assistants, reported that the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That efficiency in library administration can best be obtained through the applications of the cardinal principles of an enlightened civil service, viz., the absolute exclusion of all political and personal influence; appointment for definitely-ascertained fitness, promotion for merit, and retention during good behavior; and

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, in large public libraries, subordinate employés should, so far as possible, be selected by competitive examination, followed by a probationary term.

Dr. Homes objected to the word "competitive," and moved that it be dropped.

Mr. Merrill. — I am sorry an attack is made on this word, which contains the gist of the resolution. Examinations not competitive amount to nothing anywhere. Without them favoritism will still be retained. We want the best-qualified persons for our assistants.

Judge Chamberlain remarked that the resolutions were clearly divisible. The first was against political influence and preference; the second in favor of competitive examination. He moved to amend by striking out all after "and that in the opinion."

This amendment was lost.

Dr. Homes renewed his amendment, which was also lost. The original resolution reported by the Committee was then passed.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The Secretary called the attention of the Association to the invitation from the Library Board of the city of Toronto to meet in that city next year, and asked for some action in reference to the same.

Mr. Bowker moved that the invitation be accepted, and that the Executive Committee be charged with inviting the visiting librarians from England to meet with us next year.

Mr. Merrill moved as an amendment that the selection of a place for holding the meeting next year be left to the Executive Committee, with full power.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion passed.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, the thanks of the Association were voted to the Toronto Library Board for their kind invitation, and it was referred to the Executive Committee for their favorable consideration.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, the invitations from St. Louis and New Haven were referred to the same committee.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Merrill, for the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Library Association are hereby tendered to Mr. James W. Ward and his associates on the Committee on Reception and Arrangements, and to Mr. J. N. Larned and his associates on
the Committee on Program, for their kind and successful efforts to render pleasant the visit of the members of the Association to Buffalo; to the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, and the Trustees of the Grosvenor Library, for very numerous courtesies of hospitality; to the Hebrew Young Men's Association, for the use of its hall; to Mr. Sherman S. Jewett and Mr. George Howard, for the beautiful trip down the Niagara river upon their steam yachts; to the Falconwood Club, for its generous hospitality; to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; the Society of Natural Sciences; the Buffalo Historical Society; the German Young Men's Association; the Catholic Institute, and the faculty of Canisius College, for courteous invitations to visit and inspect their valuable collections, and to the press of Buffalo, for its very complete reports of the proceedings of the Association.

Mr. Bowker presented, and Mr. Dewey seconded, the following resolutions, which were voted on separately, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the American Library Association records its thanks to Mr. W. F. Poole, alike for the magnificent service accomplished for libraries and scholarship in general by the completion of his Index, and for thus proving the possibility of the largest co-operative enterprises in the future; to Mr. W. I. Fletcher, for his admirable editorial administration of the practical details of the work during the five years of patient preparation, and to Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., for the excellence with which they have accomplished its publication; and

Resolved, That while commending this work to the support of librarians and students in general as a labor-saving tool, the A.L.A. particularly recommends its purchase by smaller libraries, as a key, not simply to such periodicals as they may have on their shelves, but also as a guide for individual readers to the material to be found elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Larned reported, for the Committee on Nominations, Messrs. Winsor, Dewey, Whitney, Cutter, and Green, Executive Committee. The report was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Edmands, this Executive Committee was unanimously elected.

Mr. Larned made an amendment in reference to the price of return tickets to the West, and the steps to be taken by members to obtain them, and distributed tickets for the afternoon's excursion to Niagara Falls.

Mr. Dewey.—The publishers and booksellers, Peter Paul & Bro., whose store on the street floor underneath this hall will repay a visit, because of its arrangements, have sent, with their compliments, copies of the "Guide to Niagara," to supply all our members.

Mr. Cutter moved, and Mr. Dewey seconded, that the Finance Committee invite Mr. Leypoldt to print the records of this meeting in the Library journal on the same conditions as last year. Voted unanimously.

Mr. Linderfelt moved that a full list of the members be printed with the report, with marks showing their status as active or associate members.

Mr. Mann moved as an amendment that the names of members who have resigned be omitted. The amendment was accepted and the motion passed, with instruction to the Secretary and Treasurer to drop from the list names of those more than two years in arrears.

RULES FOR CATALOGING, ETC.

Mr. Cutter made a verbal report for the Coöperation Committee on Catalog Rules.

On motion of Dr. Billings, the report was accepted, and the committee were instructed to print their rules in the Library journal.

(See p. 251.)

Mr. Dewey moved that the Coöperation Committee be requested to prepare and print in the Library journal a code of rules for the transliteration of titles from languages not using the Roman alphabet.

Mr. Nelson seconded the motion, and said that, in his own experience, he had found a great need of definite rules for transliteration; that a perplexing want of uniformity obtained in all cases that had come under his observation, and that he had requested the Secretary to bring this matter up, in the hope that a committee of this Association might, perhaps, with the coöperation of eminent authorities in this country and abroad, fix upon a series of
rules for transliteration, which would be recognized and adopted as the highest authority.

Mr. Bowker suggested that the committee be requested to add Mr. W. P. Garrison,\(^1\) of New York, to their number, a gentleman who had given a great deal of attention and study to this subject.

The motion was passed.

**SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.**

Mr. Cutter, for the committee on the proposed school for librarians at Columbia College, presented a majority report, agreed to by four of the members. He said: We were ordered to draft a resolution expressing the feelings of the Association in regard to the proposed school for librarians at Columbia College. It appeared in the discussion, last night, that a large part of the members of this meeting are warmly interested in the proposal, and hope much from it; but when it came to giving voice to this feeling the committee were divided. We all saw that we were not called upon to approve any plan, for none had been presented to us. We were also agreed that whatever plan might hereafter be adopted the result was uncertain, as we knew neither how many persons would avail themselves of it, nor what instructors could be found to teach them, nor how much could be taught in so new a branch of learning. This ignorance seemed to one member of the committee sufficient reason for saying nothing at all. To the other four, however, it was evident that we never can know any of these things till the experiment is tried, and they esteemed it in the highest degree fortunate that a body has been found which is willing to make the trial. It seemed to them that the best the Association can do is to greet this disposition with the assurance of its interest and approval, and therefore they recommend the adoption of the following resolution, in which, for the sake of the doubters, we have not committed the Association to any prophecies:

Resolved, That this Association desires to express its gratification that the trustees of Columbia College are considering the propriety

of giving instruction in library work, and hopes that the experiment may be tried.

Judge Chamberlain presented as his minority report the following:

Resolved, That this matter be referred to a committee to report more definitely at the next meeting of the Association.

He opposed the resolution as coming before the Association so late as to preclude examination, and objected to the Association sending out any unconsidered resolution. It would be like the trade dollar, of light weight. We ought not to pass a hasty utterance.

Mr. Green.—I think that Judge Chamberlain is mistaken in his views. Having come so recently into the management of a great library, and attended so few of our meetings, he has perhaps not learned that we are not forming judgments in regard to this matter hastily. I remember that the matter of trying to have facilities provided for training and educating persons wishing to become librarians was talked over at length by the gentlemen and ladies who went to the conference of librarians in London, in 1877. They held long conversations on shipboard regarding the subject, and it was generally considered very important that such facilities should be somewhere provided.

On our return I wrote to Professor Winsor, urging him to try to make use of the opportunities afforded by his connection with Harvard College to interest that great institution in undertaking such a work, and his connection with librarians to interest in the scheme the managers of libraries in Boston and its neighborhood, thus securing the means to seekers after information of getting at the experiences of librarians through lectures, etc., and practical training in libraries.

The matter now under consideration has been frequently discussed at meetings of this Association; if not publicly, certainly in the conversation of librarians attending them, and by librarians when they have met on other occasions than these meetings.

It is very desirable that there should be some such school as that the establishment of which is contemplated by Columbia College.

I am surprised to hear librarians say that instruction should be given exclusively in libraries.

Mr. Dewey, not long since, asked my opinion in regard to the establishment of courses of

\(^1\) It was found later that Mr. Michael Heilprin, not Mr. Garrison, was the author of the articles in the *Nation* to which Mr. Bowker alluded, and, by general consent, he was appointed in Mr. Garrison's place.
lectures at Columbia College. I answered that I thought it very important that such courses should be established somewhere, and asked him if it was not possible to combine with them a system of apprenticeship, so that actual library work might also be done by students in different libraries in or near New York city, or at a distance from the city.

There certainly can be no doubt that it would be of solid advantage to persons wishing to become librarians to have the opportunity of listening to the experiences of the best librarians, speaking on their specialties. It is better that their instruction should come from several rather than from one librarian, and that they should be protected from narrow views, which would follow instruction in a single library.

Columbia College, one of the great universities of the country, can certainly be trusted, if it undertakes to give instruction, to give good instruction.

Dr. Billings.—I don't see why we should limit this to Columbia College; why not make it a general declaration?

Mr. Harris, of Cornell University Library, thought that the resolutions should be made to cover other universities, and moved the adoption of the resolution for a fuller report next year.

Mr. Bowker.—It is the business of the librarian to educate the people.

The question of the adoption of the minority report was then put and lost.

Dr. Billings.—Have the trustees of Columbia College taken a preliminary step towards establishing such a school?

Mr. Smith.—They have already taken such a step.

Mr. Dewey.—That is the fact, and that is the reason why Columbia should be named, to the exclusion of other universities which have as yet signified no interest in establishing such a school.

In view of the totally unexpected and protracted discussion I may be pardoned a few personal remarks. Several speakers seem utterly to forget my first statement, that it was on the spur of the moment that I read, as a matter of interesting news, an outline which I had printed to send to members, so they might at leisure think over the subject and send in suggestions that would help to elaborate the plan; that all was in a formative stage, and that we wanted to do simply what might be needed. These speakers assume that a plan is submitted for the endorsement of this Association; that we had a fixed plan, which there was no time to examine and pass upon at this meeting. I never dreamed of anything of the sort. I hope we may have something more definite at another meeting, when all this discussion will be in order. A committee could secure and tabulate opinions, and perhaps suggest in outline the course of instruction. We at Columbia wish to do the most useful thing, and this Association can help us to find out what is most needed.

As to the "cold water," its effect is wholly tonic. When I proposed, in 1876, to organize this Association, and to found the Library Journal, I was assured, by the same element that question the school idea to-day, that there was no room for either; they were not needed except in my very excellent theory of their usefulness, and could not be sustained. But the Library Journal is in its eighth volume, and has done much good, and the A.L.A.'s influence and usefulness are growing each year. I have not the slightest doubt that the experience will be repeated with the Library School. I recall an incident at our first meeting in Philadelphia, which amused me so much that I noted the exact words. A leading librarian came up with cordiality, and said, "Well, Dewey, if you wasn't very good-natured you would kick me for the way I threw cold water on this conference idea. Isn't it a glorious success?" And to-day, as I look at the chief hydraulic factor in this discussion, I can say of the episode in 1876, "Thou art the man."

For the unexpectedly cordial words and promises of support so many of you have extended me during these meetings, excursions, and social hours, thus early in the new enterprise, I am very grateful. They give me new courage to work out the idea.

The majority report was then adopted, with only one dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, seconded by Mr. Dewey, the president was directed to appoint a committee to take into consideration during the year all projects and schemes for the education of librarians, and to report in detail at our next meeting.

OFFICERS.

Mr. J. N. Larned, of the nominating com-
mittee, reported in favor of the re-election of the following officers as a nucleus for the executive committee: Justin Winsor, Harvard University; Melvil Dewey, Columbia College; James L. Whitney, Boston Public Library; S. S. Green, Worcester Free Library; C. A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum. Mr. Green suggested that some western men be put on the committee; but the report was adopted, and the gentlemen named duly elected.

SWEDISH LIBRARIES.

The President stated that for want of time the paper on "Two Swedish Libraries," by Miss Mary A. Browne, would be read by title, and printed in the Proceedings. (The paper was subsequently lost in sending from Buffalo to Boston to be printed.)

STATE LIBRARIES.

Mr. Guy A. Brown, of the State Library, Nebraska, read his paper on "State Libraries, their Management and Support." (See p. 245.)

Mr. Brown prefaced his paper by saying that looking at the proceedings of the Association in the past, as reported in the columns of the Library Journal, and seeing so much learning there displayed, it had seemed to him as if it would take considerable courage for western people to appear before the Association, and somewhat of the spirit of a Spartan hero to address its members upon any subject; but since arriving here, with other representatives from Nebraska, and hearing some one gravely inquiring about the locality of the "State of Omaha," and how many days' stage journey it took to come from there; and reflecting also upon the fact that within the last three months the State library at Lincoln had received from one of the learned departments at Washington a package addressed "Territorial Library, Omaha, Nebraska Territory," he had changed his opinion. And now that Mr. Cutter had kindly placed this State as "93," in his system, he thought they were no more than ordinary mortals with similar hobbies, foibles, and what not, with a disposition to talk around a point and not at it, and that in the library world, and among librarians, human nature was the same as elsewhere.1

Mr. C. C. Soule, of Boston.—This Association of earnest workers has had an admirable effect upon the library methods of America, but there is a vast amount of work yet to do. There is one class of large libraries—perhaps the most important in the United States—upon which your influence has hardly been felt, that is, the State libraries. Every State and territory has at least one library, often two or three. Sums amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars are spent annually in buying books for them. In many States there are practically no other libraries. Although their law departments are usually prominent, they include all classes of books. They have a large field of usefulness. In the older States, where libraries abound, they should be storehouses of information for the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of the government. In new communities, and in the States where there are few libraries, they might furnish, also, the means of developing scholarship, and science, and literature. Everywhere they should be reservoirs of local literature and local history, both in its materials and its results. Their accumulations of books should be thoroughly classified and catalogued. Their purchases should be intelligent and systematic. Their librarians should be men of ability, trained or apt to the duties of their position, competent to guide the growth of their libraries wisely, and to bring them into useful relations with the other libraries of the State.

Such should be the State library and the State librarian. What are they in reality? As a rule, the libraries are more or less complete collections of law-books, vast useless stacks of public documents, and fragmentary scraps of general literature. There is often lack of system in arrangement, lack of thoroughness in cataloguing, lack of intelligence in utilizing the books. The librarians are either burdened with the duties of other offices, which they hold at the same time, or they are public pensioners, who are

1 Note by Mr. Brown, made at Lincoln, Oct. 23, 1883. — "To the members of the A. L. A.: Pity me! I have just received a note from Mr. Cutter, in which he says, 'I sent you a letter yesterday, and very appropriately (considering how you began your paper) addressed it to Omaha.'"
good custodians and good exhibitors of the books, but nothing more. The few exceptions — those State librarians who bring to their duties fidelity, energy, and brains — know better than any one else the lack of interest among many of their brethren in other States. There are enough good librarians, in these positions, if they could be brought together for conference and methodical work, to leaven the whole body. There is good material, moreover, among the State librarians, who are now librarians merely in name, being without the influence of example or the stimulus of professional feeling. They only need quickening. Some one must do missionary work among them. Cannot this Association undertake it? Can we not send out a special invitation next year to the State librarians? If the subjects that interest them are in part different from those which interest town and city and college libraries, cannot some plan of section work be devised, which would assign specialties to groups, and matters of general interest to meetings of the whole Association?

There is a field here for telling work. By such an effort you may reach, year by year, a widening circle of State librarians. Starting with those who are already doing good work, you can awaken, through the whole body, sympathy with the system and enthusiasm which are ennobling your occupation into one of the learned professions. Your interest may suggest to Governors and Legislatures the need of selecting librarians as carefully as they select judges. You may help to make the State libraries centres of intelligence and educa-

tion in new and unliterary communities. You can try to bring these great libraries into some useful relation with each other, and with the libraries around them, and can especially aid them in collecting and arranging the bulky raw material of American history.

With these worthy ends in view, I would urge that an effort be made to bring the State librarians to future meetings of this Association.

**FINAL PAPERS.**

Mr. R. R. Bowker read his paper on the work of the librarian of the 19th century, and what the librarian of the 20th century will have to do, first read by him at Cambridge, England. (See p. 247.)

Mr. Edmands explained, by the aid of the black-board, the system of numbering congressional documents in his library. (See p. 250.)

Mr. Foster read his report on aids to readers. (See p. 233.)

Mr. Cutter. — I desired to call upon Mr. Soldan to give some statement as to his "Purchasing Union", but there is not time. The Coöperation Committee will consider it, and report in the Library journal.

Mr. Dewey gave, by request, a five-minute description of the new Columbia College library buildings.

The Association adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock.
APPENDIX I.—THE WORK AT GLOVERSVILLE.

BY A. L. PECK, LIBRARIAN.

In compliance with the request of the A. L. A., at its conference held in Buffalo, N.Y., August 14–17, 1883, I submit herewith a brief account of the manner in which the Levi Parsons Library of Gloversville and Kingston, N.Y., endeavors to fill its mission.

This institution opened on January 3, 1881, with 3,980 volumes, and contains at present 5,594.

The public is invited to the free reading-room by placards placed in prominent places, shops, and hotels.

Monthly reports are published in the village papers, showing the amount and character of the reading.

An annual discourse on reading and the use of libraries is given at the different churches by the pastors.

Special privilege cards, entitling the holder to more than the usual number of books, are issued to professional readers.

Library cards at reduced rates are offered to clubs, and the formation of library clubs is solicited in churches and factories.

Employers are invited to aid such clubs by subscribing for cards for their employés.

And the library endeavors to aid the public schools in the following manner:

In primary departments: Teachers read to their scholars such library books as are adapted to their ages.

In intermediate departments: A weekly lesson is given on topics independent of school-work. These topics are selected by the teacher and worked up in the library by the scholars.

The teachers bring to school those reference and other books which furnish the desired information, and show how index, dictionary, and cyclopædia are used.

Brief reports on books read by the scholars are required in place of compositions. The books for these reports are selected or approved by the teacher or the librarian.

In the grammar and high school: Pupils are required to give, once a week, the information on the subject in hand gained at the library.

Each term, at least one composition, containing a brief synopsis of a book read during that time, is written, and the pupils are encouraged to express an opinion with regard to the style and character of the book.

In the study of English and American literature the student is brought into direct contact with the works of the author, and is required to read selections and to memorize extracts from the best writers; the class having free access through its teacher to the books of the library.

A monthly lesson on current events is given, and the scholars are required to render an account of their reading of newspapers and periodicals.

The librarian visits each department of the school at least once a month, talks to the scholars on a topic of their own selection, calls their attention to those books in which additional interesting information may be found, and invites the scholars to frequent the reading-room and library.

Classes of children visit the library accompanied by their teacher, to see valuable illustrated books and engravings. At these visits a topic is suggested by the teacher, and the manner in which information on the subject may be gained from books contained in the library is shown and explained by the librarian, with especial attention to the proper use of reference-books and catalogues.

The following figures taken from the annual and monthly reports of the library will show some of the results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Readers</th>
<th>No. of Reference-books consulted</th>
<th>History and Biography</th>
<th>Travel and Adventure</th>
<th>Prose, Fiction, and Juvenile</th>
<th>Total No. of Books delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 3, 1881, to June 15, 1881</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>10,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16, 1881, to June 15, 1882</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>12,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16, 1883, to June 15, 1883</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>17,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of October, 1883 . . .</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>17,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II.—COMPENDIOUS CATALOGUING-RULES FOR THE AUTHOR-CATALOGUE OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.¹

TITLE.

1. The title is to be an exact transcript from the title-page, not amended, translated, or in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential, may be omitted—omissions to be indicated by a group of three dots (...); but the name of an author or editor, if it occur on the title-page in the same form as in the heading, may be omitted if no ambiguity be occasioned hereby; and forenames which are given in full in the heading may be represented by initials in the entry of the title. The typography and punctuation of the title need not be strictly adhered to. All anonymous works of which the author is known are to have the abbreviation “anon.” added in square brackets.

2. The titles of works especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with all practicable exactness.

3. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, societies, noted events, and periods; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, etc., from which they are derived; and to the first word of every quoted title of a work.

4. In other languages the use of capitals is to follow the local practice.

5. In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

VOLUMES, PLACE, DATE, SIZE, ETC.

6. Other particulars are to be given after the title, in the following order:—

(1) The edition as specified on the title-page.

(2) The number of volumes, if more than one.

(3) The place of publication—followed by the place of printing, when different from that of publication—in brackets. In the case of books of the 15th and 16th centuries, or of special value or rarity, the names of the publisher and printer are to be added after the above entries, respectively.

(4) The date as given on the title-page, in Arabic figures.

LANGUAGE OF TITLE AND IMPRINT.

7. Title and imprint entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, but additions are to be in English, enclosed in brackets.

CONTENTS AND NOTES.

8. Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient.

9. Notes, explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, are to be added when necessary.

HEADINGS AND CROSS-REFERENCES.

Books are to be entered:—

10. Under the surnames of authors, when stated on the title-page or otherwise certainly known, followed by the forename and other necessary prefixes in round brackets.

11. When only the initials or pseudonym of an author occur in the book, it is also to be regarded for the purpose of headings as anonymous; and a cross-reference is to be made from the initials or pseudonym to the first heading, the last initial being placed first, followed by the others in round brackets.

12. Under the pseudonyms of the writers, unless the book be already entered under two headings, in which case a cross-reference is to be made from the pseudonym to the first heading.

13. Under the names of editors of collections, and under the catch-titles of such collections; the parts are to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under their own headings.

14. Under the names of countries, cities, societies, etc., which cause them to be published.

15. Under the chief word or words of the titles of periodicals.

16. Under the chief subject-word or words of the titles of anonymous works, with a cross-

¹ As these rules have never been printed in this country, they are given here as an appendix to the report of the Cooperation Committee. It may be noted that some of the directions belong to the subject rather than the author or title catalogue.
reference, where advisable, from any other noticeable word or catch-title. If the name of a writer occur in a work, but not on the title-page, the work is also to be regarded for the purpose of headings as anonymous.

17. Commentaries with the text, editions of the text, and translations, are to be entered (1) under the heading of the original work, and (2) under the name of the commentator, editor, or translator; commentaries without the text are to be entered under the same two headings, the second being placed first.

18. Editions of the entire Bible, with or without the Apocrypha, are to be entered under the word Bible; editions of parts of the Bible comprising more than one book under the words Testament (Old), Apocrypha, Testament (New), or lesser divisions, such as Pentateuch, Historical books, Hagiography, Prophets, Gospels, Paul the apostle, Epistles (General).

19. The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words.

20. The sacred books of other religions are to be entered under the names by which they are generally known.

21. Service and prayer books of the Church of England are to be entered under the names by which they are commonly known, such as Prayer (Book of Common), Baptism (Order of), Communion (Holy), etc.; those of the Church of Rome in like manner under Missal, Breviary, Hours, etc., with a sub-heading of the use. Service-books of other religious communities are to be entered under the head of Liturgies, with a sub-heading of the religious community.

22. Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with at least sufficient cross-reference.

N.B. Separate musical compositions, accompanied by words, are to be entered under the names of the authors and translators of the words (unless these are taken from the Bible or a public-service book) as well as under those of the authors and editors of the music.

23. Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface-writers, if they do not occur in the title-page, may be added in brackets, a further heading or cross-reference being made when necessary.

24. In the case of an academical thesis the praeses is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the respondent or defender.

25. Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the title-page. Reports of Crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

26. Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the compiler; also, as circumstances require, under the names of one or more of the institutions or persons now or formerly owning the collection, and, where desirable, under the name of the collection itself.

27. Noblemen are to be entered under the title, except when the family-name is better known; a cross-reference from the one to the other being made in every case.

28. Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or ruling princes, are to be entered under their surnames; their current and highest subsequent title to be added.

29. All persons generally known by a fore-name are to be so entered, the English form being preferred in the case of ruling princes, popes, Oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

30. Married women and other persons who have changed their names are to be put under the last well-known name, with a cross-reference from other authorized names.

31. In the headings of titles the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; but authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names may be entered under those names, a cross-reference being made from the vernacular form.

32. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix or prefixes are to be recorded under the first prefix, and surnames in other languages under the word following the last prefix,—except that French names beginning with de or d' are to be entered under the word following de or d'.

33. English compound surnames, not connected by a hyphen, are to be entered under the last part of the names; foreign ones, with or without hyphens, under the entire compound name, cross-references being given in all instances.

34. When an author has been known by more than one name, references are to be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.
35. A society is to be entered under the leading word or words of its corporate name, with cross-reference from any other name by which it is well known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. A dash ordinarily indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title, but following a number it signifies continuation.

37. Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the forenames are given, they are to precede fuller entries with the same initials. Dashes or asterisks in names and titles are to precede letters of the alphabet.

38. Me and Mc, and the prefixes s., st., ste., m., mme., mlle., messrs., mr., mrs., dr., are to be arranged as if written in full, Mac, sanctus, sainte, monsieur, madame, mademoiselle, messieurs, mister, mistress, doctor.

39. The works of an author, and other books capable of similar treatment, are to be arranged in the following order, an index or conspectus of the entire article being prefixed when expedient:

(1) General cross-references.
(2) Collections of all the works of the author in the original language, whether including or excluding fragments, and whether with or without translations or commentaries.
   (a) Dated editions in chronological order.
   (b) Editions without date and without conjecturally supplied date; but if known to be of the 15th century they are to precede the dated editions.

But new editions of a work by the same editor are to succeed the first entry of the edition.

(3) Translations without the text, of collected works, in alphabetical order of languages, cross-references being inserted in this series to all editions which contain the original text as well as a translation. Polyglot editions are to precede all others.

(4) Commentaries, without the text, on collected works, in chronological order. Scholia are to precede all other commentaries.

(5) Selections from collected works.
(6) Collections of two or more works of the author, in alphabetical order of the general title of the collection; or, if there be none, of the first work of the collection. In special cases entries which would in strictness fall under this division may be placed in the succeeding paragraph, with a cross-reference.

(7) Separate works, or entire parts of a separate work, in chronological order of the first issues of the works; in any difficult cases an alphabetical or other special arrangement is to be made.

(8) Fragments of the author; but when a work exists only in fragments it may be entered under preceding paragraphs.

(9) (a) Lexicons, (b) Indexes and concordances.
(10) Dissertations, treatises, imitations, etc., which do not fall under preceding heads, in chronological order.
(11) Biographies.
(12) Bibliographies.

N.B. The principles of arrangement in the preceding paragraphs are to be used, where applicable, in other articles.

40. Biographies are to be entered under the subjects of them, as well as under the writers.

41. The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet, except that, in general, I and U before a vowel are to be arranged as J and V, and J and V before a consonant as I and U, with such cross-references as may be necessary.

42. Headings composed of more than one separate word are not to be regarded for purposes of arrangement as a single word.

43. Names of places are to precede similar names of persons.

44. Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

45. The German ä, ö, ü, are to be arranged as if written out in full, ae, oe, ue.

46. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but Roman figures may be used after the names of ruling princes and popes, or to designate the number of a volume or chapter.
when followed by a page [or division] number in Arabic figures.

47. Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same or similar name.

48. Prefixes and titles indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading when they are part of the usual designation of the writers, or occur on the title-page.

49. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are more than one and the fact is not mentioned in the title-page.

50. Word-books, grammars, and alphabets are to be entered under the names of the languages to which they relate, as well as under the names of their compilers and editors — except that, where a word-book relates to two languages, or dialects, of which one is modern literary English, no separate entry needs be made in respect of the latter.

51. Long and important articles are to have an index prefixed, and sub-headings may be added to the main heading in the same line, for convenience of reference.

52. Among the abbreviations allowable in ordinary entries are: *afterw.* (afterwards); *anon.* (anonymous); *Aufl.* (Auflage); *Ausg.* (Ausgabe); *Bd., Bde.* (Band, Bände); *ed., éd.* (edition, edited, etc.); *fasc.* (fasciculus, etc.); *fol.* (folio); *foll.* (folios, followed, following); *herausg.* (herausgegeben); *illustr.* (illustrated); *Lief.* (Lieferung); *p., pp.* (page, pages); *pseud.* (pseudonym, pseudonymous); *publ.* (published); *repr.* (reprint, reprinted); *sign.* (signature); *tom.* (tomus, tome); *tr.* (translated, translation, traduit, etc.); *vol.* (volume, volumen); also, *bp., prof., rev.*; and in an imprint *n. d.* (no date), *n. pl.* (no place).

53. The general rule regulating the use of brackets is that round brackets include notes derived from the work itself, while square brackets include notes of which the matter or form is independent of the work.

54. Single sermons are to have a note of the text added.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON,
*Librarian.*

Oct., 1882.
LIST OF PERSONS PRESENT.

Owing to the neglect of many who were present to sign the roll, their names are not included in the following list. The editor has supplied the omissions, so far as was possible, from other sources. When a library is mentioned in connection with any one's name, he is the librarian, unless otherwise designated.

Harriet A. Adams, Somerville (Mass.) P.L.
Jessie Allan, Omaha (Neb.) P.L.
Ja. Bain, Jr., Toronto P.L.
Emma J. Bean, cataloger, Andover (Mass.) Theol. Sem. L.
Mary A. Bean, Brookline (Mass.) P.L.
I. L. Beardsley, Cleveland (O.) P.L.
J. S. Billings, U. S. Surgeon General's Office.
W. S. Bisceo, Columbia Coll. L, N.Y.
Guy A. Brown, Lincoln (Neb.) State L.
Martha A. Bullard, Auburn (N.Y.) Seymour L.
R. R. Bowker, Editorial Rooms, Harper Bros., N.Y.
Mellen Chamberlain, Boston (Mass.) P.L.
F. W. Christler, N.Y., bookseller.
Emily A. Clark, 217 Eagle st., Buffalo, N.Y.
Emery Cleaves, with Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., 17 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.
F. M. Crudgen, St. Louis (Mo.) Pub. Sch. L.
C: A. Cutter, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.
Melvil Dewey, Columbia College L, Mad. ave. & 49th st., N.Y.
Miss Sarah F. Earle, Asst., Worcester (Mass.) Free P.L.
W: I. Fletcher, Asst. Watkinson L., Hartford, Conn.
W: E. Foster, Providence (R.I.) P.L.
S: S. Green, Worcester (Mass.) Free P.L.
Reuben A. Guild, Brown Univ., Prov. (R.I.)
John Hallam, Chairman, Toronto P.L.
Mary C. Harbaugh, Assistant Ln., State L., Columbus (O.)
G. W: Harris, Asst., Cornell University L., Ithaca, N.Y.
Frank P. Hill, Lowell (Mass.) City L.
W. J. Hills, Bridgeport (Conn.) P.L.
H: A. Homes, N.Y. State L., Albany, N.Y.
W. Hutchinson, Dominion L., Ottawa, Can.
Wm. Ives, Young Men's L., Buffalo, N.Y.
F: Jackson, ex-Supt., Newton (Mass.) Free P.L.
H. J. Kerling, Thornton L., Winnipeg (Manitoba.)
J. N. Larned, Young Men's L., Buffalo, N.Y.
K: A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee (Wis.) P.L.
G: T. Little, Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, Me.
B. Pickman Mann, U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
Grace Mason, Lincoln (Neb.) State L.
Chester W. Merrill, Cincinnati (O.) P.L.
Louise Moore, 243 Elk st., Buffalo, N.Y.
Ezekiel W. Mundy, Syracuse (N.Y.) Central L.
C: Alex. Nelson, Astor L, N.Y., Brooklyn (N.Y.)
A. L. Peck, Levi Parsons L., Gloversville, N.Y.
W. T. Peoples, Merc. L., New York City.
W: F. Poole, Chicago (Ill.) P.L.
Mrs. W. F. Poole.
Miss Mary Poole.
N. S. Rosenau, Hebrew Y.M.A., Buffalo, N.Y.
Miss Mary E. Sargent, Middlesex Mechanics' L., Lowell, Mass.
J. C. Sickley, Po'keepsie City L.
Medora J. Simpson, Chelsea (Mass.) P.L.
Eva Smith, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
H. E. J. Smith, Germantown, Phil., Pa.
Lloyd P. Smith, Library Co. of Philadelphia.
Fred. J. Soldan, Peoria (Ill.) P.L.
C: C. Soule, Publisher, Boston, 37 Court st.
Miss Lucy Stevens, Toledo (O.) P.L.
G. N. Stowits, Buffalo, N.Y.
Edith Wallbridge, Springfield (Ill.) State L.
Jas. W. Ward, Grosvenor L, Buffalo, N.Y.
Theresa H. West, Deputy, Milwaukee (Wis.) P.L.
R. C. Woodward, Springfield (O.) P.L.
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Miss Lucy Stevens . . Librarian Toledo (Ohio) Public Library.
Addison Van Name . . Librarian Yale College, New Haven, Ct.
A. E. Whitaker . . Librarian San Francisco Mercantile Library.

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Shelf-Classification . . F: B. Perkins.
Cataloging . . . S. B. Noyes.
Aids and Guides . . W: E. Foster.
Reading of the Young . . Miss Mary A. Bean.
Fiction . . . Mellen Chamberlain.
General Interests . . Justin Winsor.

---

Committees on the Annual Meeting, 1883.

Reception and Arrangements.

James W. Ward,
T: Kean,
D. H. McMillen,
J: H. Cowing,
J. N. Larned,
E: B. Smith,
F. M. Hollister,
H: A. Richmond,
P: Paul,
J. Jewett,
W. S. Bissell,
E. T. Evans,
E: S. Wheeler.

Program.

J. N. Larned,
C: A. Cutter,
J. W. Ward.
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Vol. 8. No. 11.

November, 1883.

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HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston, Mass.
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Vol. 8. NOVEMBER, 1883. No. 11.

C: A. CUTTER, General Editor.
F: LEYPOLDT, Managing Editor.

Communications for the Journal, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.

European matter may be sent to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to The Library Journal, 31 & 32 Park Row (P. O. Box 943), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

The Editors are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications, nor for the style of spelling, capitalization, etc., in articles whose authors request adherence to their own style.

We regret very much the delay in the issue of the Conference number of the Library journal, which also caused the delay of the present issue. It is not an easy matter to get together the papers and the remarks of so many persons scattered all over the country. The mere sending out proofs to the authors consumes a considerable amount of time. But the chief difficulty in the present instance lay in the list of books with changed titles which the Buffalo Meeting ordered to be printed. Mr. Whitney's list was already long, but to complete it has cost him an amount of labor which may not be understood even by catalogers; for this is not simple cataloging with the books before one. The different editions have to be compared, and in a number of cases the comparison could not be made till one of the editions was procured, sometimes even from England.

Perhaps our readers may be more disposed to pardon our lateness if we remind them that the Transactions of the Library Association of the United Kingdom have always required an even longer period for printing, usually, if we remember rightly, as much as nine months, and lately even more, for the proceedings of the London meeting in 1881 and the Cambridge meeting in 1882 are not yet issued, although the matter is announced as "nearly all in type."

As a matter of editorial management, however, it has been decided hereafter to proceed with the regular issues of the journal, and to issue the conference number, under date of the month, when actually ready for publication.

The American librarians are hopelessly practical, it must be acknowledged. They do not indulge in any lofty flights. They are pedestrians whom the shoe pinches, and they come to the conventions to discuss how they can be better shod. Every convention has shown the same characteristics. Last year our English friends called our attention to this defect, as they esteem it, which we had ourselves already vaguely perceived and perhaps not regarded altogether as an evil. This year the Program Committee made an effort, but in vain, to obtain some papers of an "antiquarian" character. One writer who might have gratified them must needs be out of the country and could not come; another was ill and prayed them to have him excused; another had bought him many rare books and must, of course, stay and view them, and he did not even pray them to have him excused. After all the Committee's efforts only one paper of this character was obtained—Mr. Winsor's on the "Contribution of American libraries to the early cartographical history of America"—and that having been delivered extemporized and illustrated by numerous engravings that were beyond the power of the Association to reproduce, cannot appear in the Proceedings, and we shall get no credit from it. The disease is plainly beyond cure; we may as well resign ourselves to our fate, and do the best we can in the way for which nature apparently designs us, attending to present needs and leaving the past for the librarian of the future; this shall be in our country "the work of the librarian of the nineteenth century for the librarian of the twentieth."
CLASSIFICATION OF THEOLOGY.

It is difficult, in the absence of well-defined principles of classification, to criticise the numerous schemes which have been made public, in this country, during the last few years. Many, by their professedly utilitarian character, defy criticism, which would apply to scientific work. Where the author can reply that his system is the best practical one for his library, however much one may doubt it as a matter of fact, there is nothing farther to be said. Several, however, are of a more scientific character, and less local in color. It is the treatment of theology in these which has suggested this article.

It will be agreed that a scientific system should embody that which may fairly be considered as already worked out, with whatever contributions the author may be able to make toward an ultimate system. The bibliographer is even less free than the theoretical classifier to reject, for the sake of some a priori principle, or local utility, what is generally agreed on as the proper sequence and division of classes. His object is to make accessible the apparatus of each subject to the user. To this end he must embody what is agreed upon and well known, by such users, unless he has something to offer which he considers to have some inherent, rather than casual or artificial advantage. That is, if an established order and relation of study or investigation is to be rejected, it should be made evident that there is substituted something which is more worthy to become universal.

When Brunet adopted the system of Martin, on the ground of its universality and its practical adaptation to libraries, he was right in principle, and perhaps in fact. When, in 1865, he retained this system in its treatment of theology, he was wrong in thinking it either universal or the most practical. A better, if not an ultimate, system for the classification of theology had already gained a wide acceptance, and this, today, can fairly claim universality, at least for its leading features.

Since the beginning of the 18th (and we may almost say the 16th) century, and especially in Germany, there has been a continual activity in the definition and classification of the different branches of theological science. It has been done largely with reference to the students of theology in the universities, and has thus been carried on with an eminently practical as well as scientific purpose. It has finally taken the form and name of the modern "Theological Encylopedia."

After a century of tentative efforts, in which great progress was made in definition, in the fixing of terms, and some little in classification, this last question was reduced to a direct issue between the principle involved in the threefold philosophical system of Schleiermacher (1811), and that of the fourfold, exegetico-historical system of Hagenbach (Encyclopädie, Lpz., 1832, 10, Aufl. 1880). The former divides: (1) Speculative, (2) Historical, (3) Practical. The latter has: (1) Exegetical, (2) Historical, (3) Systematic, (4) Practical. The present prevailing fourfold idea originated with Planck (1794), and was adopted, with greater or less variation, by many before Hagenbach, but it was fixed by his work, and has become inseparably connected with his name. With few exceptions, the modern systems can be analyzed into these two.

For some years the contest continued, the Roman Catholic theologians inclining slightly to the threefold, and the Protestants to the fourfold, Hagenbach's text-book and idea rapidly gaining ground, until it is almost universal.

J. F. Räbiger (Zur theor. Encykll., Breslau, 1882, p. 73) considers "that the whole historical development of theology leads to the fourfold division of the theological system," but thinks we cannot hope for unanimity in the sequence of these divisions, except as the strict historical principle gains prevalence. The latest systems on the threefold basis (Holmann, 1879; Rothe, 1881; and Grimm, in Zschr. f. wiss. Theol., 1882, p. 1), unite two or more of the four divisions in one, yet retain the discrimination, so that the question becomes, as applied to the arrangement of books, merely one of sequence. Here Grimm, who is the latest and most logical, coincides with the order of the fourfold division, which is agreed by the later Encyclopedists (Räbiger, 1850; Hagenbach, rev. Kautzch, 1880; Zöckler, 1883) to be: Exegetical, Historical, Systematic, and Practical. Apart, then, from the mere question of universal prevalence, there is essential external harmony among the specialists.

If we leave the theory and examine as to the practical adoption of the one or the other, we find the fourfold division everywhere in use. Hagenbach is used in almost all the universities. In the selection of the "gangbarste Lehrbüchern" for the "Examinatorium u. d. theol. Disciplinen, Lpz., 1878-80," his is the encyclopaedia chosen. Kurtz accepts the order and practically the names of the divisions in his Church History. Van Oosterzee (Chr. Dogmatics, N. Y., Scribner, p. 9), C. F. Schmid (N. T. Theol., Edinb., Clark, 1870, p. i, 2), and Dornier (Glaubenslehre, B. i, s. 6–8), evidently accept both order and division. Franck (Syst. d. christ. Gewiss., i, s. 29) unites the first two, but has the same order. It is the division followed in Hinrich's "Verzeichniss," and "Repertorium," in the Bibliotheca Theologica (hrsg. v. Ruprecht, Göttingen), and modified, more or less, according to the needs of the case, by almost all the antiquarian booksellers; cf. Schneider, Merkel, Otto, Kirchhof and Weigand, Harrassowitz, Beck, and Westermann.

In the usage of American theologians we find an equal harmony, where there is any recognition at all of encyclopedic treatment. The single direct reference on the subject which we have (McClintock, ed. Short, Hurst (Bibliotheca Theologica, 1853), Prof. Briggs (Presb. R. v. 3, 1882, p. 522), accept the fourfold division in full, as do the editors of the Presbyterian Review, in their "Reviews of theological lit
erature,’ the officers of the Hartford Theological Seminary, in their published program of studies (cf. Catalogue, 1882–83, p. 14), the Centenary Biblical Institute of Baltimore (Catalogue, p. 10), and the Boston University (Catalogue p. 87, 88). Prof. A. A. Hodge (Outlines of Theol., p. 17), omitting Historical Theology and re-defining the others, furnishes a slight variation from the current of opinion, but one not likely to find acceptance, unless with the speculative theologian, and which would probably be rejected now by the author himself.

The application of the fourfold idea to the arrangement of libraries is exemplified in at least three of our theological seminaries—Andover, Union, and Hartford—and probably in many more. In two at least (Union and Hartford), the idea is carried out to a considerable degree of refinement.

This division, then, answers the test of universal acceptance. The trained theologian and the general reader alike find themselves at home in a library arranged according to this system. It would seem, therefore, as if its use should be insisted on. If, however, one should choose to make these the divisions of “Revealed Theology,” and prefix a class of “Natural Theology,” there would be little objection. For most it would, probably, be safer not to discriminate here.

The arrangement of the sub-classes is less settled than that of the main divisions, though many points have been worked out to a point of common acceptance. We may ‘say, for example, that the divisions of Systematic Theology are: (1) Apologetics, (2) Dogmatics, (3) Ethics, (4) Polemics, (5) Irenics.

In the main, it is agreed under which of the main divisions a given subject should come, though there are some exceptions, as in the case of “Biblical Theology,” which Prof. Briggs and others place in Exegetical, while it more properly belongs under Historical Theology. The number of such disputed points is, however, limited.

Besides the arrangement of subjects, the modern science of ‘Theological Encyclopedia’ has done valuable services in defining the nature and contents of the various subjects and fixing a commonly recognized name to them. Here, perhaps, we can profit as much as anywhere. Apologetics and Homiletics are terms already in familiar general use. Such terms as Dogmatics, Ethics, Catechetics, Liturgics, Canonic, Hermeneutics, Pastoral Theology, Biblical Philology, Biblical Archaeology, etc., etc., ought equally to be employed.

The fault of American classifiers, so far as they show traces of encyclopaedic influence, seems to have been in drawing from the systems of the booksellers, adapted rather for the sale of their particular stock than for general investigation, in preference to the more careful and consistent systems. There are traces of the influence in almost all the later American systems, but they are so disarranged, or interspersed with unscientific terminology, as to tantalize the student, who fancies he sees how easily their painstaking efforts might have been made more practical for his use, and for the establishment of a uniform usage in this country.

Every librarian cannot go into an exhaustive study of the literature of the classification of every subject. This must be left to specialists, while he contents himself with applying the best results. It is not meant that the theological specialists have reached the end of their labors. Great progress is hoped for still. They have, however, done a great deal already, and their results can profitably be embodied. Of course, the more extensively one can study the literature of the subject, the better, but those whose time and opportunities are limited will not be far out of the way in taking Hagenbach (to. Aufl. 1880), at least as the basis of their system. McClintock’s methodology will afford many hints, but should hardly be followed implicitly.

E. C. Richardson.

Library Economy and History.

Testimonials in favor of the candidature of Mr. Graeme Mercer Adam, for the position of Librarian of the Free Public Library, Toronto, Toronto, March, 1883. 15 p. O.


Contains a very full statement of the daily, weekly, and monthly routine duties of each member of the staff.


Mr. Michael H. Simpson gave $18,500, with which, and other gifts amounting to $4006, an addition was made to the library building.


From the Mém. d’archéol. pub. par l’Ecole Française de Rome.


Contents:—A plea for the best books; On the buying and owning of books; On reading; On fiction (with a list of a hundred best novels); On the library and its furniture; On bookbinding; On the making of scrap-books; On diaries and family records; On the lending and marking of
books; Hints here and there. Appendix contains a list of authors whose works should be found in the home library, based upon Leypoldt’s ‘Books of all time.’


Cornell University Library was described by Mr. C. A. Nelson (signing N. A. B.) in the Eng. Post, N. Y., Sept. 13.

Prof. Jevons’ Rationale of free public libraries, originally published in the Contemporay, March, 1881, and reprinted in the Eclectic, is included (pp. 28–52) in his ‘Methods of social reform,’ L. and N. Y., Macmillan, 1873, 8°.

Abstracts and extracts.

Providence P. L. (Added 1881, circulation 8075 in library, 82,519 at home.) ‘Surpassed in size by the public libraries of 13 New England cities and towns smaller than itself.’ ‘A public library of 21,000 in a population of 110,000 is a singular anomaly.’

‘The readers have been divided in about the usual proportions between those who use the library for recreation simply and those who consult it for specific matter of value in connection with lines of study or reading. So long as the library is constantly receiving a mass of new readers who naturally begin with fiction and is inadequately provided with the means of helping them to higher reading, the percentage of fiction read will not be materially reduced. But the belief seems to be well founded, as is indicated in more than one of the letters from citizens printed in the appendix, that the work of the library is itself ‘developing a taste for reading that can but be beneficial.’ To quote from another, ‘There is no considerable class of our people who are not to-day directly benefited by it. The professional men and scholars of our city, merchants and manufacturers, the large class of mechanics employed in establishments requiring skilled labor, the young people of both sexes, especially the children in our schools, are largely benefited already.’

‘Several points are made very clear by these letters, some of them written in answer to inquiries of the librarian, though by no means all. First, that almost ‘any library’ open to the public can hardly fail to become a valued, and almost an essential feature of ‘every progressive community.’ Second, that this library has so fully attained the measure of usefulness possible within its limited resources that its service is regarded as ‘inestimable,’ and that, as compared with other libraries, it is regarded as pre-eminently successful in ‘its plan, its spirit, and its aim.’ Third, that the deficiencies and inadequacy of its resources are sensibly felt by these several classes of readers; that the journalist does not find ‘all that one would have a right to expect to find in such a public library;’ that the director of skilled workmen feels the lack of that which will serve the purposes of ‘apprentices in our industrial establishments;’ that the intelligent teacher finds with regret that the investigations of the student are checked ‘by the limitations of the library.’ Fourth, that the possibility of curtailing or withdrawing the benefits of the library would not be willingly consented to; that ‘it would be a real calamity were the library abandoned;’ that the ‘loss could not be made good by the substitution of any other agencies;’ and that ‘to abolish the library would (in the case of schools) be to sever an important auxiliary in their growth;’ that the ‘efficiency’ of the schools ‘would be lessened, their progress retarded, their possibilities would never be realized,’ that it is ‘just as indispensable to the mental health of a city as are its public parks, water supply, and sewers to its physical health.’”

Springfield (Mass.) P. L. (Added 1345; total 47,045; issue 44,197.) ‘J. B. Mulloy, formerly of this city, has placed on deposit in the Library, a large collection of rare and curious old books, principally classical and theological, which were purchased in Peru, and which probably belonged to some old Spanish monastery.”

Bibliography.


Contains advice to the compilers of medical bibliografes which might profitably be pondered by any bibliografer.

Campbell, C. A. Bibliography of Major André. (In Magazine of Amer. hist., Jan. 1882, p. 61–72.)

La bibliographie des écrits dont Henri v. [le comte de Chambord] a été l’objet. (Pages 260–276 of Polybiblion, Sept. 1883.) From 1820 to 1839. To be continued.

A bibliography of Chaucer. (Pages 288–290 of Literary world, Sept. 8.)

Clouard, M. Bibliographie des œuvres d’Alfred de Musset et des ouvrages, gravures, et vignettes qui s’y rapportent. Paris, Rouquette, 1883. 24+100 p. 8°. (320 copies.)


The 1st ed., pub. more than 50 years ago, contained 617 nos.; the first ed. by Waitz 2512 nos.; the present ed., 3753.

Hardy, A. S. Courses of reading on special subjects: Mathematics. (In The critic, July 28, Aug. 11.)


RIVIERE, E., s. 7. Essai de bibliog. malgache ou catal. des ouvrages écrites sur Madagascar ou en langue madécasse. (In Polybibliyon, v. 18, p. 159-163.)


Arranged by subject, subarranged chronologically.


S. has also issued a 16° "Dante" (nos. 42, 43 of the Manuali Hoepli), of which 16 p. contain Letteratura biografica, 35 p. are Cenni bibliografici.


Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has devoted a great deal of time recently to the preparation of a bibliog. of electricity, with a view to facilitate the labors of scientific investigators. He has gathered at his house in Washington the titles of 40,000 books, pamphlets, and short articles on electricity.

Mr. J. P. Edmond, a learned bookbinder of Aberdeen, is making a bibliog. of the works issued in that city.


H. H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, brother of the Khedive, is printing a bibliog. of printed books, manuscripts, periodical literature, etc., relating to the antiquities, history, and political and social life of Egypt, from the earliest times to the present date. The work will be extensive, and a certain number of copies will be set apart for public libraries and private persons.

The Index Society has undertaken a Bibliography and guide to educational literature.

Gustav May is to publish a bibliog. of the electricsciences in Hartleben's Elektrische Bibliothek, Vienna.

MM. Gabriel Monod and Em. Molinier are preparing a bibliog. of the sources of French history.

Catalogs.


Very carefully made by Mr. A. Tyler.

Nardiucci. [A report in Italian on the utility of a general catalogue of printed books in all Italian libraries.]


See the notice of this in Mr. Noyes' annual report.


The existing building was opened in 1841, and in November of that year a special committee was appointed to superintend the formation of a club library. The advice of the librarian of the House of Commons and of Mr. Panizzi was obtained; and Mr. Francis Place, an energetic reformer in Westminster, drew up a plan, approved by Panizzi, and afterward adopted, for indexing its parliamentary papers. Books and pamphlets were readily given by the members, and subscriptions of from £5 to £100 were paid with alacrity. Alphabetical and subject-catalogues in ms., on a system recommended by Panizzi, have been kept in the library for many years, but the present is the first printed Catalogue of its contents. The description of the books occupies over 550 pages; and there are, in addition, two short lists of the subjects of the pamphlets which are the property of the library, and of the names of their authors. The volume concludes with a classified index of forty pages. The noble room overlooking the gardens at the back of Pall Mall, in which most of the volumes are housed, is familiar by sight to London visitors with friends in the clubland of Liberalism. The collection contains the best works of reference, a comprehensive selection of British topographical books, and a large number of volumes in foreign languages. A handsome grant for the purchase of new works is voted from the corporate funds every year, and many of the members readily respond to the appeal of the committee for presents.—Acad., Sept. 8.


4802 author titles (for 1926 v. and 3885 pm.); 12,361 subject titles, 48,977 references to periodicals.

The Cornell Univ. "Library" for July contains References for the history of Western N. Y. and a continuation of Works on mathematics.
British Museum. The first volume of the Catalogue of English books issued before the year 1640 has been printed, and the whole work, it is believed, will be completed during the current year.

The Y. M. C. A. of Berwick, Pa., A. G. Kimberley, librarian, has begun the issue in a Berwick newspaper of a bulletin intended to give lists of books on current topics, as Tonquin, Volcanoes, Java, Ireland, like Mr. Foster’s Monthly lists, but less elaborate.

Full Names.

S: Moore Shute (A manual of Anglo-Saxon for beginners); L: Adam Engel (Contributions to the archeology of the District of Columbia); C: Bunker Dahlgren (Historic mines of Mexico); W: H Babcock (Lord Stirling’s stand); M: Smith Lockwood (Hand-book of ceramic art); D: Montgomery Nesbit (Silos and ensilage).—D. H.

Consul Willshire Butterfield (Washington-Crawford letters); Mrs: C: Heathon, born Mary Margaret Keymer (Concise history of music, etc.).—T. H. W.

S: Tracy Browne (First cruise of the Montauk); P: Stephen Chase (Organization and service of battery F); C: Penrose Keith (The provincial councillors of Pennsylvania); Alfred Thayer Mahan (The Gulf and inland waters); C: H: Parkhurst (Incidents of service with the 11th regiment Rhode Island volunteers); Giles Badger Stebbins (The American protectionist’s manual); Edwin Munroe Bacon (King’s dictionary of Boston); S: Whitaker Pennypacker (Historical and biographical sketches); Francis Marion Crawford (Mr. Isaacs); Joshua Melancthon Addeman (Reminiscences of two years with the colored troops); C: Greene Bush (Our choir).

Indexes.


Brantôme’s “Oeuvres complètes, new ed., 11th volume, edited for the Société de l’Histoire de France by M. Lud. Lalanne, consists of a most elaborate and valuable “Table des matières” (pp. 395), the first which has ever been compiled of Brantôme’s works.

Mr. Griswold announces as in press an index to the Revue des Deux Mondes, beginning with September, 1870. Should it meet with a favorable reception, the volumes for 1848-70 will subsequently be treated in the same way, as will also the Revue germanique and Revue contemporaine.

The Index Society is the subject of an article by Mr. Ashbee in Le livre for July. He enumerates the contents of the 11 volumes published since 1879.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

A collection of sundry publications in relation to the attack ... upon the ... General Armstrong ... commanded by S. C. Reid ... at the island of Foyal ... N. Y. ... 1833. On a fly-leaf of one copy is this inscription, apparently in the hand of the author, “Mrs. Reid respectfully presents this her little collection to Mr. Taney—1833—18,” pp. 55. Sabin, 14391, gives number of pages as 46, owing to a misprint on the last page which he did not observe. “Mrs. Reid” is doubtless the wife of Capt. Reid, and “Mr. Taney” the man who was afterward the chief justice.—J. Edmands.

His second campaign, published anonymously by J. R. Osgood & Co., is said to be by Maurice Thompson, who is also reported to be the author of “The Tallahassee girl.”

A. Stein.—As I have myself been led into error by reason of several German authors using this pseudonym, it may be worth while to explain “A. Stein,” pure and simple, is Margarethe Wilff (the index of pseudonyms in Bornmüller’s Schriftsteller-Lexikon to the contrary), an author of numerous books for children. “Adam Stein” is Robert Springer, a prolific writer in various classes of literature (see Bornmüller’s Schriftsteller-Lexikon or Brümmer’s Deutsches Dichter-Lexikon). “Armin Stein” (Kayser’s Bücher-Lexicon, 1871-76, prints it wrongly “Arnim” Stein) is H. Nietzsche, author, among other things, of Deutsche Geschichte- und Lebensbilder, now in progress, one of which is “Count Erbach,” lately translated into English. Kayser’s Bücher-Lexicon for 1859-64 and 1865-70 includes under Adam Stein a number of books really written by Margarethe Wilff, viz., all those published by Winckelmann u. Söhne in Berlin.—K. A: Linterfelt.

C. G. David—“A positivist primer.” By C. G. David. N. Y., 1871,” is by D. Goodman Croy.—D. H.

Eusebius a S. Justo.—Quéréard had said that this was the ps. of Fr. Lanoiou vel Joan. Durell. Tamizey de Larroque (Polybiblion, Sept, p. 252) shows that it was certainly Durel (not Durell).


Modjeska.—In the Critic of Aug. 25 is a letter in which Madame Modjeska disclaims any connection with the poem recently published over her name in the Denver Tribune.


All of the following are taken from The Library of Cornell Univ., for July, to which they
were sent in response to the request for information:

Abolition a sedition, by a northern man, is ascribed to Calvin Colton.

Bonaparte, a poem, is entered in the Boston Public Library under Dr. Keith, d. 1807.—A. E. Hutchins.

Hints to my countrymen, by an American, is put under Theodore Sedgwick (1781-1839) in the Library of Congress catalogue on the authority of Sabin.—T. Solberg. Allibone also credits Sedgwick with the authorship of this book.

Humors of Utopia I have ascertained to be by Ezekiel Sanford.—S. B. Noyes.

Life of Elisha Tyson is by John S. Tyson, a son of the subject.—J. W. M. Lee.

Ontwa was written by Gen. Henry Whiting, as I was told a good while ago by Gen Cass, who knew him well.—F. B. Perkins. In the Library of Congress catalogue Ontwa is ascribed to James Lawson, but no authority is given; Mr. Lawson's biography would lead one to believe he is the author.—T. Solberg. Sabin and Allibone, however, consider Henry Whiting the author.

Original poems, by a citizen of Baltimore, is by Richard H. Townsend.—J. W. M. Lee.

Abridged de l'histoire de Pétrarque (Vaulcuse, 1879, 8°) is by Théodore Pierre, the author of the Guide de l'étranger la fontaine de Vaulcuse.'

Vaulcuse et ses alentours, par un touriste, en mémoire du cinquantième centenaire de Pétrarque (Carpentras, 1874), is ascribed to the Abbé J. M. J. Constantin, the author of "Histoire de la Roque-sur-Pernes" (Carpentras, 1822).

G. Hipp is the pseudonym of Hippolyte Guillebert, the editor of "Vaulcuse: sonneta inédits de A. de Gagnaud, J. B. Gaut, G. Hipp ... recueillis à l'occasion de la fête de Pétrarque." (Aix, 1874.)

For the information which follows acknowledgment is due, says the "Library," to M. Barrès, Director of the Bibliothèque et Musée d'Ingouiemt, Carpentras, Vaulcuse, France:

Les amours de Pétrarque et de la belle Laure—Histoire avignnoise (Avignon, 1874), signed A. Ach (d'E.) is by A. Achard d'Entraigues.

The poem entitled Abridged de la vie et des amours de Pétrarque et de Laure, by an amateur vaulcusiens, is attributed to M. de Vigne, secrétaire de la chambre apostolique, by M. Requin.

Vaulcuse, Pétrarque, et Laure, par le curé actuel de Vaulcuse (1864), is by J. F. André, who is also the author of several brochures published under the pseudonym L. de Bondaloni.

A. de Gagnaud in "Vaulcuse : sonnets inédits," etc., is the pseudonym of L. de Berluc-Perussis.

Literature for the Young.

EDITED BY MISS C. M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN OF HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.


"There is nothing in the old tales of history or romance more exciting, more beautiful, or that appeals more to the heart and the imagination than that battle in the Valley of Roncevaux. Mr. Baldwin has gathered the story of Roland from the old poets. As they recast it and adapted it to the tastes of their audiences, so he has done. His preface and notes give the history of the tale."—Boston Advertiser.


CHURCH, REV. Alfred J. Heroes and kings: stories from the Greek. N. Y., Scribner & Welford. S. 60 c.

Stories from Homer and Herodotus, with Apollonius Rhodius' version of the voyage of the "Argo."


"Realistic books of sailor life are not frequent in later literature. The best of all these books was Dana's 'Two years before the mast,' and it had a permanent interest for readers. Dr. Robert B. Dixon has contributed another volume to the same class of literature in 'Fore and aft,' a story of actual sea life, in which he records his reminiscences of fourteen months spent upon a voyage. The book is really a novelty, and it will be interesting to compare it with Mr. Dana's work, as it illustrates the experience of another generation."—Boston Gazette.


Picture of Western boy and girl life thirty or forty years ago. As good as Egglesston's books for older readers.

HALLOCK, C. The sportsman's gazetteer and general guide. Rev., enl., and brought down to date by the author. N. Y., Orange Judd Co. D. $3.

HELMANN, B. Mutiny on board the ship "Lender." N. Y., Crowell. D. $1.50.


"In 'Among the lakes' we have three hearty, healthy boys—Piney and 'Kyle' of the country, 'Bill' of the city, alike in their boyhood, but with strongly marked individual characters. There are no villains, no mysteries, and no sudden acquisition of wealth. Mr. Stoddard never preaches, never moralizes, and never sentimentalizes—three negative qualities always praiseworthy in writers of juvenile books. But the lessons of the book are none the less effective because they are not obtruded on the reader's attention."—Good Literature.

Notes and Suggestions.

Books for Children.—Books which children can read should be put on the lower shelves of the bookcase, so that the children may be tempted to take them down for themselves and have a try at their contents. These books within a child's reach need not be "juvenile," and, indeed, had better not be. They ought to be travels and biographies, brightly written and full of pictures. Especially should the file of Harper's magazine or The Century stand where the young ones may readily get at it. On the other hand, books which the children should not handle should not be within reach of their hands. Lead not the little ones into temptation. Lock up your Rabelais, and perhaps even your Fielding, where the little fingers may not happen on them. Put the Elizabethan dramatists and the comic writers of the Restoration where no Paul Pry, Jr., or his sister may chance to spy them. Out of sight, out of mind.—"Arthur Penn" (J. Brander Matthews), Home library.

Girls' Reading.—The same woman who is conscientiously careful of the school companionship of her daughter of twelve or fourteen years, is apparently criminally indifferent to the character of her associates in the world of books. She will watch what boy carries her girl's books home from school, but forgets to look below the cover of the novel that same daughter has brought back from the circulating library, stopping there for it on the way home. ... We do not allow a baby to eat what will make it ill, or the older child to play all the afternoon with wet shoes on; why encourage the girl of older growth, but immature mind, to feed on trash? It need not be bad trash, though much of it is; it is sufficient that it is entirely unennobling, sensational twaddle, which if grown women chose to read, would possibly do them mentally no more harm than an occasional indulgence to repletion in some highly seasoned entrée would injure a sound stomach; but for the girl whose opinions are being formed, whose habits of thought and literary judgment are being cultivated, whose mental and moral powers are growing and crystallizing, it is absolutely destructive. ... When we hear, as we have heard, Sir Walter Scott pronounced dry and stupid by the girl who has never read him, we cannot but think the mother is at fault who permits her child to select for herself from the circulating library those stories of which the titles attract her restless fancy. ... It is only thoughtless neglect or criminal indifference when mothers suffer their young daughters to besmirch their fair minds with silly stories of questionable experience, or to superinduce mental indigestion by indulgence in literary food unfit for youthful assimilation.—Harper's Bazar.

Old South Lectures for Young People.—The course consists of eight, by numerous well-known scholars and writers, some of whom, like Messrs. E. E. Hale and G. M. Towle, and Mrs. A. M. Diaz, have already learned how to approach the youthful mind, and others, like Messrs. John Fiske, G. Stanley Hall, and J. K. Hosmer, will have no difficulty in adapting themselves to it. Mr. Edwin D. Mead began with "Governor Bradford and Governor Winthrop," and other topics have been "Plymouth," "Concord," "The town meeting," "Franklin," "How to study American history," "The year 1777," and "History in the Boston streets." Connected with this scheme is the printing of "Old South leaflets," as, with reference to the opening lecture, Cotton Mather's "Life of Bradford," from the "Magna Libra."—Nation.

Pendennis for Boys.—The New York Sun having been asked to recommend a book for a boy to "help to form his character and make a man of him," suggests Thackeray's "Mr. Brown's letters to his nephew," and adds "an even better book for a boy is Thackeray's 'Pendennis.' That is pretty sure to interest him unless his taste in fiction has been altogether corrupted by the reading of vile and trashy novels and 'juveniles.' In the first place, he gets in Thackeray a delightfully pure and charming literary style. Its reading is of itself a good education in English. And another glorious book serves the same purpose. We mean Oliver Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' You cannot go wrong in giving that to a boy. It is sweet like new-mown hay. In 'Pendennis,' too, along with a gentle cynicism and a keen knowledge of the world, there is a celebration of the best, the tenderest, and the most sterling qualities of manhood, which make it an admirable book for a lad whose moral standards ought to be kept high, and who should have set before him the noblest and the most elevated ideals. A boy who reads 'Pendennis' not merely as a task, but as a delight, and who does not hurry over it as over a dime novel, but studies it and thinks over it, will always keep the memory of the book vivid. He will never forget its tone, and, alas! he may look in vain for a literary style so deliciously pure in the current literature he reads during all his life thereafter, no matter how long it may be."

Wholesome Fiction.—Unless a young reader has become thoroughly contaminated by long soaking in the foul waters of low fiction, his taste can be improved. The bad stories are cheap and fiery. Give him good stories, as cheap and better, fuller of meat, stronger in tone, and in the main as interesting, and there is hope that in time he will give up the "Pirate's Bride" for Mayne Reid, Marryat, and Cooper. But it is hopeless to attempt to wean him from his blood-and-thunder taken by a diet of milk-and-water Sunday-school stories. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the ordinary "Sunday-school story" is not as pernicious and demoralizing in one way as the fiery trash tale is in another. It is, in fact, the two classes who have been fed on these two diets—the feeble and the fiery—who have most need of a strong and sustaining fare of wholesome fiction.—"Arthur Penn" (J. Brander Matthews), Home library.
Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely purchased for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


ALEXANDER, Mrs. [pseud. for Mrs. A. F. Hector]. The executor: a novel. N. Y., Holt. (Leisure hour ser.) $1. —Same (Leisure moment ser.) pap. 35 c.

A charming story of English middle class life: told with ample details and with the aid of much bright conversation. The character sketching is excellent throughout." —Publishers weekly.


The scenes are laid in and near a farm in the Lehigh Valley, Pa.

"Mr. Benedict's style is bright, fluent, and on the whole attractively fresh. The book is full of conversation, brisk, and pointed." —Athenaeum.


Charmingly written. Prof. Palmer, who was killed recently—murdered for plunder in the great Egyptian desert—after having successfully accomplished an important and secret mission intrusted to him by the English government in connection with the late war in Egypt, was one of the greatest living Orientalists." —Publishers weekly.

"Whoever reads this biography will find in it both amusement and inspiration to an unusual degree." —Eternity.


"The Biddle family is an old Phila. family that has figured in the annals of Pennsylvania for many generations. It has been especially distinguished for its services in the navy. Letters from Burr, Wilkinson, and Truxtun are appended that have never before appeared in print. The work appears just as it was written, with no attempt at embellishment. Its style is natural, simple, and easy." —Publishers weekly.

"Since 'Alexander Graydon's 'Memoirs,' we have had nothing so interesting, or so valuable as a picture of life in Pennsylvania in the period from 1760 to 1815, this." —American.


A story of artist and literary life in New York.

"The story has no more foundation to stand upon than a humming-top; but being pretty well spun it whirs briskly on its course, keeping itself up by sheer force of rotation." —American.

CONFLICT in nature and life: a study of antagonism in the constitution of things; for the elucidation of the problem of good and evil, and the reconciliation of optimism and pessimism. N. Y., Appleton. D. $2.

"The book is to a great extent a catena made up from the writings of the great masters of the modern agnostic school, with comments, criticisms, explanations, and modifications by the author. His treatment of these selections is mostly intelligent, always clear, and sometimes clever, but is never very profound. There are in the book many good thoughts and happy suggestions; and for a person who knows how to read an unsafe book the reading of this may prove not unprofitable." —American.


"With this work a new series is introduced, which will describe in a popular style, but with historical accuracy, the careers of such states as have exerted any marked influence in the shaping of the national government, or have illustrated in a noteworthy degree any peculiar political principles."

"The author, through his mind the Virginians appear as they were and have always remained—a peculiar people, almost a distinct nation in their intense self-centralization. But there is no false glamour thrown upon them by Mr. Cook. They are very ordinary heroes for the most part, stopping to quarrel over local points whenever their terror of the Indian abates, loving old England with fanatical kindness, but kicking vigorously against her unpopular governors. ... He has used his material with wonderful carefulness, and withal so poetically, that the general effect is pleasingly dramatic. ... Readers who feel that they have already seen a surfeit of American colonial history will find their appetites reviving by contact with this delightfully written book." —Boston Transcript.


"The stories have been taken down from the lips of humble people in Bengal, generally from old women accustomed to tell them to preceding generations of Indian children. They have a tropical splendor and are in every sense typical fairy stories. Now and then we have a hint of the 'Arabian Nights,' but oftener the resemblance to stories from the 'Mahabharata' is striking." —N. Y. Times.


These journals form the permanent record of one of the most thrilling episodes of Arctic exploration, and may be assigned a place on the same shelf with Dr. Kane's vivid narrative and the thrilling story of the Austrian expedition to Franz-Josef Land. ... De Long as he is revealed in these unpretentious diaries is one of the most inspiring types of character the U. S. Navy has yet produced." —N. Y. Tribune.


A model of good taste and intelligence. The story is told with a brevity to which lucidity is not sacrificed. The book will be found most useful, and should be placed in every school library." —Boston Advertiser.

ELY, R. T.: French and German socialism in modern times. N. Y., Harper. S. 75 c.

"One of the most useful books to the student of the social forces of to-day. An unpretentious little book, but content with the results of a great deal of research, expressed in the most compendious and accurate form. One of its chief merits is its frequent references to the literature of the subject." —Examiner.


EDWARDS, Miss M. Betham. Pearla; or, the world after an island: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q. pap., 20 c.


"Aims to give a few suggestions to visitors among the poor, and to lead all such visitors to attend the conferences which are held weekly in almost every large city of our large cities. Mrs. Fields speaks as one in authority, having been for years an earnest worker in Boston in the system of organized charities." —Publishers' weekly.
“The same hopeful, patient, winning ardor that one finds in the writings of Octavia Hill, or Florence Nightingale, or Edward Denison.”—American.

GEHRING, F. Mozart. N. Y., Scribner & Wellsford. S. (Great musicians.) $1.

“Covers the subject adequately, in a dry and painstaking way.”—N. Y. Tribune.

GELCHRISt, Mrs. Anne. Mary Lamb. Bost., New York, Ticknor. S. (Famous wog until) $1.

“Skilful editorship. Presents comparatively few pages of original matter, most of it being apt and wisely selected extracts from the letters and other writings of Mary and her brother Charles, so carefully and tastefully combined as to make a pleasant biography.”—N. Y. Tribune.

“One of the very best of [the series], if not the best, that has appeared.”—Boston Transcript.


“The first volume of a new series to be known as Romans choisis—popular stories in French suitable for schools, and issued at a much lower price than the French editions.”

GRÉVILLE, Henry [pseud. for Mme. Alice Durand]. Guy’s marriage; or, the shadow of a sin; tr. by Mary Neal Sherwood. Phil., Peterson. sq. S., $1; pap., 75 c.

“The subject is the duty of a wife to a neglectful and recreant husband.”

“While greatly inferior to Dosia,” it is still a very good novel, rather sombre and introspective perhaps, but a close and finished study of character.”—Good Literature.

HALLOCK, C. The sportsman’s gazetteer and general guide. Enl. ed., brought down to date. N. Y., Orange Judd Co. $3.

“A glossary and a directory to the principal game resorts of the country. One of the completest manuals for the sportsman ever issued in this country.”—Boston Sat. ev. gazette.


“The scene is laid in Delaware, a section not often given over to the romantic, and there are some creditable attempts in the delineation of types of character; some negro sketches are especially well done.—American.


“The Carquinez woods are painted with a vigorous and graphic pen, and so far as the physical scenery goes, there is nothing to be desired. Unfortunately, ‘though every prospect pleases,’ yet in this book, at least, it is quite true that ‘only man is vile.’ ... Mr. Bret Harte used to mingle some ideal element with his pictures of life, which prevented the vulgar interests, and vulgar passions, of his Californian miners from appearing to be mere blots on the grand scenery of the forest, the cañon, and the mountain. But that ideal element has vanished, and it is with some impatience that we find the great landscape disfigured by so much vulgar slang, and still more vulgar vice.”—Spec. tator.


“An exultation in physical force, a peculiar mysticism and symbolism, a fantastic imagination and vivid description, startling coincidences, exaggerated language, and extravagant incident, all of these will be found in full measure. ‘Fortune’s fool’ is full of strong situations, but it lacks resonance, and isolated moral probability; ‘Fortune’s fool’ violates all probability of incident.”—Athenæum.

HOPKINS, Mark. The scriptural idea of man. N. Y., Scribner’s Sons. D. $1.

“Dr. Hopkins is decidedly conservative in his opinions on the relations of religion and science.”—Good Literature.


“A singularly interesting biography and one quite free from over-praise.”—Bost. Advertiser.


“In ‘A Modern Instance’ Mr. Howells drew vulgar characters for a set purpose; and he did it in a masterly manner. In ‘A Woman’s Reason’ he deals with the most amiable and attractive men and women and the purest springs of action, and his art is as firm as in the other book and much more agreeable.”—N. Y. Tribune.

Has the merit of improving steadily in interest from the beginning until nearly the close. ... Mr. Howells has never sketched with a finer or more delicate hand the character of a young girl than when he attempted that of Helen Harkness.”—N. Y. Times.


“A compilation from English newspapers and criticisms culled from the writings of the most famous dramatic critics.”

JACKSON, Rev. G. A. The post-nicene Greek fathers. N. Y., Appleton. S. (Early Christ. liter. primers.) 60 c.


Froude, in the Contemporary review, introduced his notice of “a Life of Luther,” by Prof. Köstlin, with these words: “At last we have a life of Luther which deserves the name.’’... The notice of the above work, points out that the volume Froude describes is only a meagre epitome of the real Köstlin’s ‘Luther;’ that the German epitome, however, was a model of a popular book; that Dr. Morris has prepared his translation from this epitome: that errors of carelessness and inaccurate bristle upon every page of his translation; that for the illustrations and reproductions of the original have been substituted inferior ones; that the English text is in a mangled form in which it now lies before English readers, cannot fail to rouse a new and intelligent interest in the reformer.”

KÖSTLIN, Julius. Life of Luther. From the German. N. Y., Scribner’s Sons. O. $2.50.

Authorized translation of Köstlin’s epitome, with illustrations from authentic sources.


“The scene is laid in Scotland, and the descriptions of scenery are very beautiful. MacDonald’s favorite religious speculations are made very telling in the simple language put into the mouths of his principal characters. The notice of the above work, points out that the volume Froude describes is only a meagre epitome of the real Köstlin’s ‘Luther;’ that the German epitome, however, was a model of a popular book; that Dr. Morris has prepared his translation from this epitome: that errors of carelessness and inaccurate bristle upon every page of his translation; that for the illustrations and reproductions of the original have been substituted inferior ones; that the English text is in a mangled form in which it now lies before English readers, cannot fail to rouse a new and intelligent interest in the reformer.”


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“The story is sad and very painful one.”

NEWPORT aquarelle (A). Bost, Roberts. D. $1.50.

The aim of the story is to depict the vivid frivolities of this most frivolous of summer resorts, and to hold up to scorn the absurdity of American Anglo-maniacs who run after everything English without delay or discrimination.”—The Dial.

“Apparently the work of an untrained and unaccustomed writer, and as such creditable.”—N. Y. Tribune.


“No one knows society better than the author of ‘Pica
dilly.’ Few men know better of the things, not only of Belgravia, but of America and other countries; and he has had personal experience of politics, diplomacy, and finance, while he has made acquaintance with men of the world of all sorts.”—Saturday review.

The critics have accused her, and perhaps not unjustly, of a lack of sympathy, like the insensible Richter, and of an unnecessary harshness toward his faults." — Publishers' weekly.


"A sequel to 'The greatest heiress in England.'" — Parker.


"Captain Parker's story is delightfully told. He is absolutely without art; he lays bare his opinions and feelings with the utmost frankness. It is clear that he is a thorough officer, a keen observer, and an impartial narrator; with a quick sense of fun, a kindly temper, and an irrepressible flow of animal spirits. ... As a whole, the book has a sterling value, in the interest not only of truth, but of good feeling." — Nation.


"Chiefly remarkable for the well-drawn portrait of an eccentric philanthropist." — N. Y. Tribune.


"Morbid and unhealthy." — Good literature.


"Theologians will have no difficulty in pointing out weak and unphilosophical fancies in this story, but few will deny that it is inspired by a pure, delicate, and wholesome feeling, and that its general tendency is elevating and religious." — N. Y. Tribune.


"No plot, no real character, no real interest." — American.


Based on Köslin's extensive work.

Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich. The invisible lodge ; from the German by C. T. Brooks. N. Y., Holt. S. $1. Same, pap. 30 c.

"A translation of 'Die unsichtbare Loge,' the romance published in 1793 which turned the scales of public opinion in revolution. Like all of Richter's writings, the story, a very simple one, is secondary to the satirical, sentimental, and philosophical remarks." — Publishers' weekly.


"Mr. Rockstro, one of the most useful and industrious contributors to Grove's 'Dictionary of music,' has aimed at nothing higher than a brief, correct and readable life, less diffuse than Schoelcher's, but also somewhat less minute. His principal merit is the correction of the errors of his predecessors." — N. Y. Tribune.

ROE, E: P. His sombre rivals. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. D. $1.50.

"The scenes are laid chiefly in connection with the late Civil War. The incidents are sketched without any measure of acrimony, and one object of the volume is to draw the North and the South nearer to each other. — N. Y. Observer.

"The 'Sombre rivals' of the hero are pain, scepticism, and death. The extremes of happiness and of suffering are in their strong, loving life, are well portrayed; and the spirit of the book is thoroughly pure and elevated." — Bost. Advertiser.


"There are many crudities and juvenilities, and there is no plot to speak of. ... But the real, if not the sole attraction of this story is the English girl with French blood in her veins, with its title to it." — Spectator.


Cont. "Realistic schools of painting," dealing with the works of D. G. Rossetti and W. Holman Hunt, and "Mythic schools of painting" (E. Burne-Jones and G. F. Watts).


"Well written and complete." — Boston Advertiser.

"Neither James Monroe nor Andrew Jackson, nor even John Quincy Adams, native Americans as they were, had so important and durable an influence on the development of our institutions and the trend of political opinion in the United States as this emigrant from Geneva." — M. W. Hazlittine.

SUMNER, W: Graham. What social classes owe to each other. N. Y., Harper. S. 60 c.

"With the fine touch of a scientific expert the author lays bare the weakness and idiosyncrasies of much that is urged in the name of philanthropy and humanity and reform, and asserts, upon American and rational principles, the right of the rich to be rich, or, in other words, the right of every man to reap all the legitimate and honorable rewards of his abilities and opportunities."

"There is no page which is not weighty with meaning." — Bost. Commonwealth.


Sketches describing out-of-the-way corners of Italian scenery, obscure phases of Italian life, and little known periods in Italian history and literature.

In none of his volumes is he so happy as in this collection of shorter pieces of travel, for in none is he so much at ease, and nowhere else does his smooth and very discursive style find more appropriate matter." — N. Y. Times.


"There are very few books in English on the art of acting, and most of them are good for nothing. It is therefore with great pleasure that we welcome these translations from the French." — Nation.

TOFELIUS, Z: Times of battle and of rest ; tr. from the original Swedish. Chict., Jansen, McClurg & Co. S. (The surgeon's stories) $1.25.


"Since Mr. Trevelyam told the story of his uncle's life there has been published in England no more genuine or more interesting record of a literary career than that unfolded in these volumes." — Saturday review.


"Sketches suggested by the Mediterranean and its many interesting ports. Carthage, Tunis, Constantinople and life in the harem, Athens, and Smyrna are the principal themes, with reminiscences of Napoleon and Byron; they are written by the wife of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of 'The fair God' and 'Ben Hur,' now U. S. Minister at Constantinople." — Publishers' weekly.

"Pretty and poetical things about places rather than about people, and poured forth with a freshness and feminine gaiety of heart that is exhilarating." — N. Y. Tribune.


A gloomy story of ignorance and superstition in an old German village.
Notes and Queries.

Paste.—In my recipe (L. j., 8: 55), two tablespoonfuls of sugar was printed instead of tea-spoonfuls. If any one has followed the recipe as given and inwardly despises my judgment, let him try again and save my reputation.

K. A. Lindenfelt.

E. H. Palmer.—It may save your readers and some booksellers trouble if you will state that in the edition of the Life of E. H. Palmer which bears the name of E. P. Dutton & Co., English print, the "List of Palmer's Works," constituting the 3d appendix, "was left out purposely." So those who require a perfect copy of the book must get the proper English edition.


Where is it?—"Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin." 1 vol. 4º., Berlin, 1819-29. [Cf. Scudder's catalog. nos. 2202, 2222.]

My friend, Prof. B., has tried in vain to find this vol. in Boston, Cambridge, and New York. Can any one tell where there is a copy? The "Beschäftigungen," "Schriften," "Magazin," etc., are easily found, but not the "Verhandlungen."

W. I. F.

General Notes.

Olivet College has received $10,000 given to the library fund by Mrs. L. E. Tuttle, of Guilford, Conn., in memory of her son.

The Indiana University library was burnt July 12 with other buildings. The fire was set by lightning travelling along a telephone wire.

Minneapolis is to have a library building, modelled after that at Pittsfield, Mass., together with a generous endowment from Mr. G. Morrisson.

The Bibliothèque Nationale has received from the late M. E. Fleury a bequest of 17,000 engravings and drawings illustrating the history and antiquities of the department of the Aisne.

Rev. A. L. Green's widow has presented to the public the valuable theological library collected by her husband, which is especially rich in books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of the Jews in England.

The Wigan Reference Library has been lately described by the librarian in a series of articles in The Wigan Observer. It is an excellent plan thus to call the attention of the public by a little gossip about the chief books.

March, the little town in Ayrshire which was so long associated with the name of Burns, was not able to boast of possessing a copy of his poems in its public library until within a few months. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher succeeds as librarian of Amherst College Mr. Biscoe, who has gone to assist Mr. Dewey in the Columbia College Libraries. Frank B. Gay, formerly of the Hartford Library, takes the place in the Watkinson Library left vacant by the resignation of W. I. Fletcher.

Drs. O. Hartwig, librarian of the University Library, Halle, and K. Schulze, librarian of the Reichsgerichtsbibliothek, Leipzig, will issue at the beginning of next year a monthly periodical, which will treat matters concerning libraries. The title of it will be Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, and it will be published by the Leipzig firm of Otto Harrassowitz.

Dartmouth College.—The Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, has offered $30,000 for the erection of a chapel conditional upon the obtaining of $60,000 before January next for the erection of a fire-proof library for the college. The lately deceased wife of Mr. Rollins was the author of "New England bygones" under the pseudonym of E. H. Arr.

The British Museum celebrated the fourth centenary of Luther's birth by turning out the bibliographical rarities from the show-cases in the Grenville Library and substituting books, engravings, models and autographs, manuscripts, etc., illustrating the life of the reformer, and there has been a lively controversy about it in the Athenæum (Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 13, 20) between Messrs. Karl Pearson, who complains that many important Luther documents were not exhibited, and that there are blunders in the catalogue, and H. Stevens and H. Jenner, who defend the Museum. K. Pearson replies in Ath., Oct. 27, and H. Jenner and H. Stevens rejoin in Ath., Nov. 3, p. 367, 368. There is an article on the exhibition in the Bibliographer for Oct., p. 126-132.

The Yonkers Free Reading-room was for 15 years an attractive place for the factory hands. For lack of pecuniary aid it died out last May. A short time ago S. Shethar, a wealthy hat manufacturer, bought a house on Palisade Avenue, fitted it up in elegant style and will in a few days open it as a free reading-room and circulating library for women who have to support themselves, of whom there are many hundreds in the place. While Mr. Shethar has furnished the building, Miss M. Butler, daughter of W. Allen Butler, provides the means of carrying the library on. Miss M. B. Daniels is the Superintendant, and has charge at present of a temporary reading-room near by. Recently the Yonkers Free Reading-room was reopened. Some time after it was closed, in May, Mr. S. J. Tilden determined to reopen the room, but could make no satisfactory arrangements for so doing. While he was looking for a suitable room Mr. E. A. Nichols, President of the Eickemeyer Hat-blocking Machine Company, who owns the building, reopened the room himself. In addition to these literary facilities, the two Roman Catholic churches have each a reading-room for those of their own creed, and have recently opened another in Getty Square for those of any creed.

A very valuable historical work which should be kept in every library on account of its convenience for reference, and the vigor of its delineations of the great historic epochs.

RED-LETTER DAYS ABROAD. By JOHN L. STODDARD, author of "The Stoddard Lectures," etc. One fine octavo volume, with 130 beautiful illustrations. Magnificently bound, with full gilt edges and bevelled boards. In box. Price in cloth, $5; in calf or antique morocco, $10.

The thousands of persons who have listened with rapt attention to Stoddard's admirable lectures on European travel, will be glad to hear that the choicest of these vivid descriptions, and the most interesting European experiences of the author, have been crystallized into a beautiful holiday volume, sumptuous in all respects, and well adapted for a perennial joy to all travellers, past or prospective, or all who find interest in reading of the architectural and historical wonders of the Old World. The engravings have been made with the utmost care, in the best style of art, and accurately and artistically reproduce the scenes that Mr. Stoddard describes. They represent with great vividness and beauty many of the most picturesque and remarkable localities in Spain, the Tyrol, and the imperial cities of Russia, and form a fitting complement to the descriptive matter, which is in Mr. Stoddard's happiest manner.

NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS; Myths and Legends of the Old Plantation. By Joel CHANDLER HARRIS, author of "Uncle Remus: His Songs and Sayings," "At Teague Poteet's," etc. One volume, 16mo, illustrated, $2.

"Brer Rabbit" becomes the hero of a new set of adventures, more exciting than his others; and Church and Beard have illustrated them with a series of full-page pictures, rich in piquancy and quaintness. This is the latest of Harris's inimitable books of Southern life, legends, and dialect, which have met with such extraordinarily large sales.

VAGABONDIA. By MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. One volume, 12mo, $1.50.

A very charming novel by the author of "Esmeralda," and "Through One Administration."

MISS HOWARD'S NEW NOVEL.

GUENN: A Wave on the Breton Coast. One vol., 12mo. Illustrated. $1.75.

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In looking over the discussion on Mr. Poole's suggested index of essays we have been somewhat surprised to find no one pointing out that all which he advocates has been already done in the catalogs of the Boston Athenæum, Brooklyn Library, and Peabody Institute. Probably hardly a single work which would come within the scope of his plan fails to be included in one or the other of those catalogs, unless indeed it has been published since they were. Mr. Griswold's plan is more extensive, as it includes French and German authors; yet even Mr. Griswold's plan does not go beyond the practice of the Peabody Institute and the Boston Athenæum. But his scheme is not now in question, since, owing to an almost incomprehensible want of appreciation on the part of American librarians, it has not met with sufficient encouragement to be continued. To return to the index proposed at Buffalo. We have not pointed out that it has been anticipated with any desire of discouraging its preparation. Two of the catalogs mentioned contain a great deal of other matter. They are too bulky; the Athenæum is (and we suppose the Peabody will be) too costly to be in many private libraries. Moreover, one of them does not embrace the latest essay literature. A not too large volume, therefore, which shall contain only this and nothing more, and shall be continued by annual or biennial supplements, is a desideratum. But we have called attention to the overlooked fact that much of the work had been performed in order to suggest a method of preparing the new index. Why give out to the over-worked collaborators volumes of essays which have been indexed two or three times already? Why not use what has been done? Set copyists of intelligence to work looking through the three catalogs named and any others that would be serviceable and extracting whatever comes within the scope of the new index. The mere writing will be the same; but the brainwork, the reading of essays to see what they are about, and the classification, will all be saved. At the same time let other workers be indexing the volumes that do not appear in any catalog. We venture to say that they would not be found very numerous, especially if the manuscript supplement of the Athenæum and the manuscript catalog of Harvard College library were included in the list of sources.

Mr. Koopman's plan described in another column, does not perform quite all that it promises,—to mark a million with three characters,—inasmuch as underlining a character is equivalent to writing a fourth character; but it is nevertheless ingenious. It is of course practicable, but we have some doubts whether the advantage of using few characters is not counter-balanced by the difficulty of remembering which kind of character comes first. One must not only remember that but be perfectly familiar with it, to arrange the books in their proper order and to find them again. Library assistants to be sure
can be trained to use the notation; but could the great public, sometimes stupid, usually indifferent, and always averse to any mental effort. If it cannot, then the notation will not do for libraries like the proprietary, mercantile, and college where the public or a portion of the public are admitted to the shelves. And even in other libraries there may be some difficulty in getting the borrowers to copy exactly on their call-cards the capitals and small capitals and lower case and to remember always to "underline the odd alphabet." Imagine a careless person calling for bFG or mXR. If he is not only careless but irascible, what will be the result? However, Mr. Dewey is trying the experiment, with a somewhat less confusing notation, and theoretical doubts may be dispelled by practical success.

THE LIBRARY HANDBOOK.
PROSPECTUS OF THE EDITORS.

The production of this book has been frequently urged upon the editors since they have been actively engaged in library-inquiries, and especially in connection with their duties as officers of the Library Association. In 1878 they issued a circular, to which, in consequence of the then undeveloped interest in library-work, they received less in the way of response than had been anticipated. The subject was however kept before their minds, and a considerable body of statistical and other facts was gradually accumulated. In 1881 they were intrusted with the responsible task of preparing the article "Libraries" for the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britan-
nica, for which purpose about 3000 copies of a carefully-prepared series of questions in English, French and German were addressed by them to all the largest and best-known libraries in the world. To a very considerable proportion of these circulars the fullest and most satisfactory answers were received. Of the information thus collected but a small proportion could be utilized in the pages of the Encyclopædia, owing to the narrow limits of space which could be allotted to the writers. The editors immediately upon the publication of the article, were strongly urged by many of the leading members of the association, and by others, to expand it into a separate volume, a suggestion the editors still hope to carry out, and to develop the historical and practical portion at no distant date. With regard to the statistical and descriptive portion, they felt that such information should be recent and be kept continually under revision, conditions which would probably be found impracticable in a work embracing the whole scope of libraries and librarianship. They decided, therefore, to issue the latter division separately, with the hope that, if the volume be favorably received, it may be possible to make it a yearly publication. So much progress has now been made in preparing the work for the press that the editors think the time has come for a definite announcement. It was hoped that the volume might have been issued simultaneously with the Liverpool meeting of the Library Association, but under any circumstances it may be confidently expected shortly afterward.

The Library handbook will contain: 1. An introduction, comprising a brief sketch of library-management, including the selection of books, library-buildings and appliances, classification and shelf arrangement, catalogues and cataloguing, binding, etc. ; and a selected list, with notes, of the most useful works of reference for librarians and bibliographers. 2. A condensed account of all the existing libraries in the United Kingdom of any importance, with practical and personal information. 3. A similar account of the chief libraries of other countries, especially the United States, the British Colonies, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. 4. Various appendices will contain matter of value to librarians, bibliographers and book lovers.

The volume will be issued at the lowest possible price, in order to bring it within the reach of the users as well as the managers of libraries.*

The editors will be glad to be favored with any suggestions from you for the improvement of the work.

Henry R. Tedder,
Late Hon. Secretary of the Library Association
(1877-81) and Librarian of the Athenæum
Club, Pall Mall, S. W.

Ernest C. Thomas,
Hon. Secretary of the Library Association, (from
1878) and Late Librarian of the Oxford Union
Society.

LIBRARIES AND DISEASE.

An English medical journal calls attention to the danger of the communication of disease through books, especially of the entertaining class, which are likely to be read by persons suffering from catching diseases. It tells us that the organic particles that carry the infection may be as dangerous weeks or months after they found lodging in the unsuspected pages of the book as when they left the sick-room. It is only necessary for a susceptible person to open the volume for the evil to be done. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, whooping-coughs, bronchitis, consumption, perhaps—any disease in which the lungs or the skin is giving out poisonous exhalations—may be transmitted more certainly and more widely by books than in any other way. It is a discouraging picture—a pendant to those which the Lancet paints from time to time, in which we see the thorough adulteration of everything which we eat. When combined with the chances of catching typhoid fever in the country during our vacations, and being poisoned by sewer-gas in the city during the winter, with the rapidly diminishing number of unpolluted water-supplies, with the gradual but certain filling up of the atmosphere by dust and

* Subscriptions will be received at the New York office of the Library Journal.
smoke, it affords a ready answer to Mallock’s question whether life is worth living, by showing that, to any well-informed person, life is becoming impossible. As to this newly-discovered danger, it will be advisable for cautious persons to read no book which is not accompanied by a medical certificate that it has never been read by any person having, or having had, an infectious or contagious disease. A surer way still will be to imitate the practice of the clubs in regard to fresh packs of cards, and never read a book after it has been read by anyone else. In the mean time, it may be a comfort to timorous persons to know that in great public libraries whose books circulate without restriction everywhere, when the smallpox has been raging, it has never been communicated to the attendants by books, nor, so far as is known, to any of the other borrowers.

—C. A. C. in The Nation.

A correspondent of Health writes: "I have a family at present suffering from scarlet fever who contracted it from the reading of books from a public library. They themselves are further infecting the same books by continuing to read them while desquamation (or peeling off of the skin) is going on. Could the committees of public libraries not recommend that fever nurses should inform them when their books have been used? Unless they adopt some method of preventing this ever-recurring source of disease, they may rest assured that their usual patrons will forsake them."

A LIBRARY IN RUINS.

The City Library is the collection of books that has been gradually accumulating ever since the foundation of the city, and that is now shelved in the City Hall, over the police station. The room is in the utmost disorder. It has come to be, to a greater or less extent, a lounging-place for idle men. The ceiling is foul, stained, and broken. The walls are dirty, pencil-marked, and pasted over with newspaper clippings, a picture from a police paper, and odd bits of dirty paper. The worn-out, tattered oilcloth looks as if it has not been cleaned since the room was first used as a library, which is said to have been in 1847. A heap of broken glass rests against a bookcase, and a pile of brooms, maps, brushes, and pails rests in one corner, beside a wash-stand, whose boarded side is falling to pieces. The bankrupt city of Elizabeth contains no public room in any such condition.

But the valuable collection of books is worse off. These are stored in great cases built against the walls and in other lofty closets standing one on either side of the chamber. These cases have white frames and varnished and glazed doors. The white painted wood of the drawers under these cases seems never to have been cleaned. They are filthy with dirt. The glass in the doors is so dusty and dirt-begrimed that through some of them it is impossible to read the titles of the volumes. At the bottom of the lowest line of panes dirt has been settling and accumulating for years, and it thickly coats the glass, and lies an eighth of an inch thick on the bottom shelves. Impatient and reckless citizens or custodians have deliberately pulled the locked doors open rather than stop to unlock them, and the bolts are, in two of them, actually split out of the wood. The doors of the topmost closets have been left open for months, perhaps years, and the dust has had free access to the shelves. The shabby pieces of white writing-paper tacked on the shelves and bearing the titles of each separate department of the collection are stained and torn. Election ballots are pasted on one of the frames. On the odds and ends of old-fashioned furniture, and on the floor, are great piles of books, dust-covered and in ragged wrappers, giving the room the appearance of an Ann Street paper dealer's store, or the lumber-room in a book collector's garret.

But while all this can be remedied with dusters, paint, or soap and water, the books can never be made presentable. The dust, neglect, and violent usage from which they have suffered for years have left them, in the main, so many wrecks. They compose a battered, worn, moth-and-dust-eaten array of tatters and dirt.

Yesterday, when The Sun reporter went in there, as any citizen is at liberty to do, and as lawyers do every day, to look over the State laws and city ordinances of the past, he found a policeman loafing in a chair in one corner and a group of idle-looking men looking over the costly and once beautiful collection of prints of the monuments of Paris and Nineveh which form a rare series in the collection. He found that the librarian is Thomas Dorsey and his assistant is John Drout. They were not chosen for their fitness for their duties.

In the division of patronage each Alderman has the appointment of some man to some of the regular positions, and the posts of librarian and assistant librarian fall in the general list. The men who get these places are thus repaid for political and party services. Each gets $800 a year. The only librarian in twenty years who was by training capable of intelligently discharging the duties of the place, according to an old and well-posted politician, was Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, who went out at the end of a year. Sometimes, when an Alderman is re-elected, his henchman in the library remains a second year.

The library contains a very great deal of rubbish in the form of broken sets of books and odds and ends of municipal records of other cities. It contains many very valuable volumes, however, besides those that have been mentioned—the complete records of the old Volunteer Fire Department, a full set, with the exception of two volumes, of the city directories, and a complete set of the famous Corporation Manuals being among these. How many valuable books have disappeared from its shelves will never be known, though it is said that there are some now in another public collection. A lot of medals sent by Pope Pius IX. and the costly sword with its jewelled scabbard that Gen. Paez
presented to the city were stolen from that room some years ago. Fortunately the most valuable part of the collection—the early manuscript records of the city from the times of the Dutch until after the termination of the English rule—are locked up in a number of huge safes in an adjoining room, and the keys to these are in the possession of the Clerk of the Common Council.—N. Y. Sun.

LIBRARY LECTURES.
BY A. W. W. DALE, TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

May I call attention to Sir James Picton's suggestion at the Liverpool Congress that lectures should be established in connection with our public free libraries? Any librarian who is also engaged in educational work can testify how much service can be rendered to inexperienced students by suggesting authors and a plan of study. Without some such guidance many hesitate to attack an unfamiliar subject, deterred by the mass of literature and their inability to make a selection. Others who make the venture sacrifice precious time, and too often abandon the effort in weariness and disgust, although their difficulties might have been removed by a few words of judicious counsel. To render assistance of this kind is the primary function of such lectures as Sir James Picton recommends, not so much to attract readers as to guide them. They will be most efficient when least formal; and if the aim of the lecture is to enable his audience to teach themselves, systematic discourse should always be followed by free conversation. This plan has been adopted by the lecturers of the University Extension scheme and in more than one town the managers of the public libraries declare that an unprecedented demand for books of the nobler class has been produced by their influence. People are willing to read the very best literature, if only they are set in the right way. Work of this kind, it is clear, cannot be left to the library assistant; it does not fall within the range of their duties, and would demand faculties of a different order. We cannot look to the librarian-in-chief. In the larger public institutions his strength is already taxed up to the limits of endurance, and in any case one man could not undertake such a task without aid. The work can only be done effectively by those who possess the charm of living interest inseparable from personal familiarity with a favorite study. A discourse worked up for the occasion is dreary and cold as a house newly built and newly furnished, not yet transformed into a home. But there must be many men in every town willing and able to render such service. The roughness of political life revolt[s] some over-sensitive natures; a touch of cynicism keeps others from the work of social reform. Here they can plead no such excuse. The sacrifice would be small—an hour, perhaps, out of the week—and the enterprise might reward them with experience unattainable in the barren seclusion of the study.—London Times.

Library Economy and History.

GREENE, C. S. In a great library [verses]. (In Overland monthly, Oct., p. 352.)

LIBRARIANS. (In The Standard, Bridgeport, Conn., July 18.) 4 col.


"Mr. Milne handles his statistics with great skill and force, so as to show that the advantages of the act has been mainly enjoyed by the industrial classes and that they are chiefly interested in the adoption of them. He contrasts the working of the acts with that of mechanics' institutions. . . . Excellent and practical address."—Monthly notes.


The double no. 6, 7 contains an account of the method of distributing the statutes, which appears to be quite as irrational and ill-adapted to attain its true objects, although it has just been revised by a committee, as our own distribution of public documents.

There is also an amusing article on library statistics, calling attention again to some inaccurate statements in the Bibliographur ("Bibliothèque National over half a million," etc.), which the editor of that periodical had, luckily for himself, attempted to defend.

The no. 8, 9 contains the Report of the Council, from which it appears that the membership is still increasing, being now 350. There is also a circular from Mr. Eizak Pitman offering 650 volumes "to the free librarians of Great Britain and Ireland at the rate of 50 volumes to each."

The PLYMOUTH (Eng.) Free P. L. has issued an official statement of the operations and advantages of various departments, for extensive circulation through the outlying districts of the town to reach many who do not at present use the library. A form of application for a borrower's ticket is printed on the back, in order that the awakened interest may find no difficulties in its way.


SIBBALD, A. T. Public libraries. (In Time, Nov.)

Mr. E. Edwards is engaged on a new edition of his "Memoirs of libraries." The new issue
will be in three volumes, instead of the two of the original edition. It will be printed exclusively for subscribers, and will be sold only by the author (Sea-View, Niton, Isle of Wight) and by the printer. Each volume is so arranged as to be a book complete in itself; i.e., it embraces a strictly definite section of the general subject, and is furnished with a special title-page, expressive of that section only, as well as with a general title-page, common to the three. Vol. i. it is hoped, may be ready for issue in June, 1884—Auk.

We notice that a civil-list annuity of eighty pounds sterling has been awarded to Mr. Edward Edwards, who was the first librarian of the Manchester Free Library.

SAN FRANCISCO FREE P. L. (Added 9, 019; total 47, 126; issued 198, 765; used inside 12, 134.)

"Roughly speaking, the natural life of an actively used popular library book is not much more than two years." "Fiction read, 60 per cent. For the future, it is proposed not to replace the books of a certain number of the more sensational novel-writers, and not to buy their new ones if any appear."...

"For purchases the sums allotted by the city government are quite inadequate. Such small allowances for the principal object of the library cripple the usefulness of the institution, place it in a false position toward the public, and render its immediate managers liable to be blamed for disappointments and dissatisfaction which are not their fault. We have constant applications for new and useful books which we are unable to supply for want of funds. No library which responds to the public demand with such frequent refusals can continue at its proper standard of popularity or usefulness. . . . The present tendency of the best public librarians in the country is to co-operate systematically with the public schools. Friends of education would gladly assist. At present, however, the Chief Librarian of this library is obliged to do about all that is done in cataloguing new books, re-cataloguing old ones, and preparing and copying lists of all kinds, besides some other details. The time and strength expended in this way ought to be better employed."

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EDMUNDS, J: Reading notes on Luther. From the Mercantile Library Bulletin. Phila., 1883. 18 p. S.


HART, C: H: Bibliog. Websteriana; publica-
tions occasioned by the death of Daniel Web-
ster. n.p., n.d. 4 p. l. O.


JACOBS, Joseph. The Jewish question. 1875-83; bibliog. hand-list. (In Trübner's lit. record, 4: 69-72.)

III nos. carry the alphabet to Br. The char-
acter of the works is indicated by initials. A: Anti-Semitic, P: Pro-Semitic, C: Conversionist.


PERIN, C: Recherches bibliog. sur le départe-
ment de l'Aisne; catalogue et table de livres, chartes, lettres-patentes, édits, arrêts, lois, biographies, notices, et documents imprimés concernant le département. 3e partie. Soissons, imp. Fossé-d'Arcosse fils 1883. 7+555 p. 8°.

Publishers' trade-list annual, 1883; embracing the latest catalogues of publishers and manufacturers; a reprint of the Pub. weekly record of books, July 8, 1882-June 30, 1883; complete index; also the Amer. educational cata-
logue for 1883. 11th year. N. Y., F. Ley-
poldt, Sept., 1883. 11 cm. thick. l. O. $1.

RIVIÈRE, le R. P: Bibliog. malgache.

There is a note on this by the Comte de Marsy in Polybiblion, oct., p. 340, 341.

A "Turgenieff" bibliografty is given in the Literary world, Sept. 22, p. 304, 305.

Dr. A. C. Peale has included a bibliografty in his Report on the thermal springs of the Yellowstone National Park, reprinted from Dr. Hayden's 12th annual report (for 1878).

Dr. Johannes Müller announces "Die wis-
senschaftlichen Vereine und Gesellschaften Deutschlands im 19n Jahrh. Bibliographie." It is to be published in about 6 parts at 6 marks and will be completed during 1884.

Mr. James D Brown, assistant librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, is preparing a biographical dictionary of musicians, to be published in the course of next year. Particular atten-
tion will be given to the biographies of living musicians, nearly the whole of which will be based on information furnished directly from the subjects of the articles. A special feature of the work will be an appendix, the "Bibliography of English Writings on Music."
Catalogue of books in the library of ——. N. Y., R. G. Hutchinson. 120 pp. Sm. 4°.

This is a very convenient volume intended for cataloguing a private library containing about 2000 works, allowing only one entry to a work. The pages, which are alphabetically indexed at the side like a ledger, are divided into sections with the following entries over them: Title, author, publisher and date of publication, no. of volumes, size, style of binding, remarks, and a column not designated but which might very properly have been devoted to price. For any who love their books and would like to preserve some memorial of them, a history and a description as it were, this book will prove very acceptable.

Cornell Univ. Library. Special lists, no. 1:
Mathematics. Ithaca, N. Y., 1883, 92 p. l. O.
Reprinted from the "Library."

Garnett, R: The printing of the British Museum catalogue, a paper read at the Cambridge Meeting of the L. A. U. K., Sept. 5, 1882. (Not published.) 16 p. O.

Gives a history of the printing from 1834, and a description of the present operation. There are now in the catalogue about 3 millions of titles, and the shelving at command for catalogues is full. Printing will enable the same space to contain 18 million titles. The printed volumes had cost (in 1882) about £110 each; but it was expected that one sixth of this cost could be saved by certain changes. Mr. Garnett says: "We are content with a single revise and deliberately prefer systematic energy to minute accuracy." In a letter dated, Nov. 9, Mr. Garnett writes, "By Midsummer next we hope to have published the whole of A except Academies and Aristotle, the latter part from Virgil to the end of the alphabet, and several odd volumes."


Small caps are used for authors, lower case for titles, italic caps for subjects and classes. A clear and unusually long explanation of the method is prefixed by Mr. Archer, who is an enthusiastic believer in the dictionary system. It is to be feared that a certain portion of the public will not have the patience to read the 9 pages of explanation. Perhaps it would have been well to prefix a brief synopsis of the main points; there are cases where it is necessary to have a little door for the kitten as well as a large door for the cat.

Leiden Université. Catalogue des livres chinois qui se trouvent dans la bibliothèque; [par le prof. G. Schlegel]. Leide, E. J. Brill, 1883. 27 p. l. O.


Dictionary. Includes references to portions of books as well as to distinct works. By the librarian, Mr. D. O’Donovan.

The Mason Science College of Birmingham has printed a catalog of 6000 v. of its periodicals and journals and transactions of scientific societies.

The new "Condensed rules for an author and title catalog" of the Coopération Committee have been printed separately and can be procured of the chairman, C. A. Cutter, by sending a 3 ct. postage stamp.


The Boston P. L. Bulletin, autumn no., continues Benjamin Franklin and American local history (to Buffalo), and gives an Index to the notices about books and reading, and to the special book lists found in the catalogues of the B. P. L. and other libraries and also in periodicals, and an index (1½ p.) to the British sessional papers of 1881.

Indexes.


Griswold, W. M. Table alphabétique générale des matières et des noms des auteurs cont. dans les t. 193-268, de la Revue des Deux Mondes et 1-21 de la Nouvelle revue. Bangor, Q. P. Index, 1883. 25 p. O.

Hitherto, with one exception, Mr. Griswold has been in competition, actual or prospective, with other American indexes. Here, however, he has all the field to himself. The matter in the Revue des Deux Mondes and the Nouvelle revue is so important that no doubt all the libraries who have sets of those periodicals, and that is, we suppose, all the larger libraries, will get this. Even that, however, will not give him many customers, and we hope, though we hardly expect, that the work will find some market abroad.

I have just received the "Index of obituary notices for 1881," and the first name I saw on opening the book at p. 49, was "Helmholtz (Herrman Ludwig Ferdinand), Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg" (sic!), which post he left years ago. That this great man could have died so all of a sudden, and only the Telegraphique jour. and through it the J. S. know of it, seems to me to be remarkable enough to deserve being announced to the rest of the world in the Library journal. K. A: Linderfelt.
The bitter cry of outcast London is by the Rev. W. C. Preston.—Ath.

Black Abbey.—Last week, in noticing In the West Countrie, our reviewer of novels described the author as "Mrs." instead of "Miss" Cromelin. The correction of the mistake gives us the opportunity of stating that Miss May Cromelin is the author of Black Abbey, A jewel of a girl, and Orange Lily (all published anonymously), as well as of that Christmas story of last year, Brotun Eyes, which no reader of it is likely to forget.—Acad., Nov. 3.

His second campaign.—Mr. Maurice Thompson is reported among the booksellers as the writer.

History of John de Castro and his brother Bat, commonly called old Crab, 1817 or 1818, was by G: Colman the younger. A second ed. was styled merely "Brother Bat."—E: C. Hamley in Notes and q., 6 s., 8 : 339.

Huit jours à Lourdes, Paris, Bray et Retaux, 1883, 64 p., 16°, is by J: Vaudon.

Memories of seventy years, by one of a literary family, London, Griffith and Farran, 1883, is by Mrs. Anna Letitia Le Breton.

Mr. Jacobs.—There is a rumor linking the name of Prof. H. A. Beers, of Yale College, with the authorship.

Modern Manicheism, Labour's Utopia, and other poems. London, J: W. Parker, 1857.—"I believe the name of the author was W. T. Thornton."—W: H. Peet in Notes and q., 6 s., 8 : 339.


John Strathesk ps. of J: Tod in "Bits from Blinkbonny."


Louis Barnaval.—The volume of poems edited by De Kay and called the poems of Louis Barnaval are said to have been written by a former resident of Tensas Parish, La., an ex-Confederate soldier, and are dedicated to a sister of Louis Barnaval, of Tensas Parish. I wrote to my friend Judge Steele, of Tensas Parish, inquiring if there was such a family in his parish. He replied: "I have inquired of a dozen of our oldest citizens, and find that they have no knowledge of any such person [as Louis Barnaval] in this State, and they say there was no one by the name of Barnaval from Tensas in the army." The Nation pointed out some time ago that there was nothing Southern in the poems, and that probably De Kay was himself the author.—Chester W. Merrill.

Notes and Queries.

The Brother of Proteus.—It is difficult to see the object of giving a book several different titles, unless it be to punish librarians, cataloguers, book clerks, and others who have to keep track of them. A little work recently issued by the Putnams bears upon its side the title "Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad and Its Allied Lands;" upon its back, "Northern Pacific Railroad;" upon its title-page, "The Great Northwest, a Guide-Book and Itinerary," etc.; and in its publishers' advertisements, "The Tourist's Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad." Of course the book is quite likely to find its way into catalogues under each of the four titles, creating a most irritating confusion.

—Exchange.

Government Publications.—Messrs. James Anglim & Co., 1424 F St., Washington, D. C., have issued under date of Oct. and Nov., 1883, Nos. 1, 2, of a "Monthly bulletin of the publications of the United States Government." They announce that they will "endeavor to furnish in this Bulletin a complete list of the latest publications of the Government, together with such data as may be obtained of works ordered for publication, and those in course of preparation." They "hope to issue it monthly, and will mail it, without charge, to all dealers, bookbuyers, and librarians who will send them their addresses. The first number of the Bulletin contains a "List of publications of U. S. Government, from January 1 to October 1, 1883."

S: S. Green, Chairman of the Public Document Committee of the American Library Association.

[The Publishers' weekly since 1882 has been publishing quarterly lists of the publications of the U. S., compiled by George W. Boehmer.—Ed.]

Numbering.—Allow me to submit a scheme for numbering a million volumes with only three characters. This can be done if we start with a base of 100. Such a base is furnished by taking two alphabets of 25 letters each, say common type, with capitals and small letters, and heavy-faced type with both "cases." These can be distinguished in writing by underscoring the odd alphabet. This system gives 100 general divisions, 100 subdivisions under each of these, and 100 still finer subdivisions under each of the former subdivisions—all with only three letters. Four letters will number 100,000,000 volumes. This system can be applied directly to Dewey's decimal classification; and other classifications can be made to fit it by paring or padding. The system seems to me both simple and practicable.

H. L. Koopman, Library of Cornell University.

[Mr. Dewey has had a similar idea and is now using at Columbia College Libraries a notation with a base of 100, of which and its success he will no doubt in due time give an account in the Journal.—Ed.]
Literature for the Young.

Edited by Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian of Hartford Library Association.

Notes and suggestions, from various sources, on reading and the best use of books, are to be included in this department.

**Butterworth, Hezckiah.** Zigzag journeys in northern lands; the Rhine to the Arctic. Bost., Estes & Lauriat. O. bds., $1.50; cl., $2.25.

Mr. Butterworth's fifth volume of 'Zigzag Journeys' is a collection of ghost stories, German legends, and short sketches of noted men and places in northern Europe. The preceding volumes of this series have been very popular. The present one is fully illustrated, but is less pleasing than its predecessors, and the verses about 'the queer old lady who went to college' are unsuitable for young people and an injury to the book."—*Boston Advertiser.*


"It describes first in-door games, then out-of-door games, passing to collections, sewing, all sorts of mimic fabrications, work in wax and leather, shells, mosses, wood, etc. It describes light gardening and kitchen work, the rearing of birds, poultry, bees and the like, and is altogether an expansion and modernization of what was for the time successfully attempted in Lydia Maria Child's 'Girl's Own Book.'"—Independent.

**Chamney, Lizzie W.** Three Vassar girls in England; ill. by 'Champ' and other artists. Bost., Estes & Lauriat. O. bds., $1.50; cl., $2.

"A girl's book about young women who visit England and stay at the country houses of respectable titled people. The idea seems to be to break down the prejudices of Americans against English people, and vice versâ."—New York Times.

**Chronicle (The) of the Cid;** ed., with an introduction and appendix, by R. Markham, and ill. with upward of fifty designs by H. W. McVickar and Alfred Brennan. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. O. 3.

"In no case do the legends succeed better in illuminating the nature of a powerful and interesting character than in that of the Cid. So far as the legends are quite consistent with the character, they add to the attraction of history, and consequently to its usefulness."—*Boston Advertiser.*


**Evtinge, Margaret.** The ball of the vegetables and other stories in prose and verse. N. Y., Harper. O. 2.

"Bright, charming, and generally merry."—Nation.

**Finley, Martha.** Elsie's new relations: what they did, and how they fared at Ion; a sequel to 'Grandmother Elsie.' N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. O. (Elsie ser.) $1.25.

Like the other books of the series, a compound of cant, twaddle, mawkishness and descriptions of fabulous wealth. The marriage of a girl of fifteen is alone enough to condemn the book and its predecessor.—*Ed.*

**French, Harry W.** Our boys in China. Bost., Lee & Shepard. sq. O. cl., $2.50; bds., $1.75.

"Scott and Paul Clayton are not English lads who wear chimney-pot hats at twelve, and ruffled cuffs and knickerbockers on Sunday, but are real American boys. They talk good language without a resemblance whatever to Peck's bad boy, or the creature with a 'diary,' and yet are full of fun, life, and spirits. They keep their eyes open, and have a jolly time. The author knows a good deal about India; and, though perhaps only a tourist in China, is free from blunders, and tells us about the Chinese in a light and easy yet jolly way."—Critic.

**Greer, E.** The bear-warriors of Yezo, and the island of Karafuto (Saghalin); or, the adventures of the Jewett family and their friend Oto Nambo. Bost., Lee & Shepard. O. bds., $1.75; cl., $2.50.

"Mr. Greer's long residence in Japan has made him a thorough master of his subject, and enabled him to write understandingly and authoritatively regarding the scenes and characters he has chosen to illustrate. The volume has nearly two hundred engravings, all of them after drawings by Japanese artists."—Boston Gazette.

**Hale, Miss Susan, and Hale, Rev. E. E.** A family flight through Spain. Bost., Lothrop. il. O. $2.50.


"It is safe to say that there will be no more interesting book for boys published this year in attractive book-form. It is a careful revisal and enlargement of a series of papers that appeared originally in the *St. Nicholas Magazine,* embodying a realistic relation of the author's three years in the army during the Secession war."—Boston Gazette.

**Kirkland, E. S.** Speech and manners for home and school. Chic., Jansen, McClurg & Co. S. 1.

"Many common errors of speech are brought to light and dwelt upon forcibly, and many defects in manners, more especially those which children are apt to show, are clearly pointed out. The necessity of habit in order to speak correctly, and of unselfish consideration for others in order to act courteously, are strongly insisted on. Good suggestions are made with reference to composition and letter-writing. The book is an admirable one for mothers to read aloud to their children."—Nation.


"Colonel Knox's humor is not visibly restrained by his inability to draw upon his own experience. The little library which he has created with so much pains-taking ranks among the most instructive of the juvenile publications of late years, as among the most entertaining. There is very little art in the composition; the literary style is certainly not a model; the woodcuts have too frequently determined what the text should be, instead of vice versâ; and still the event he shows that the writer had a mission, and that he knew how to recommend himself to the young. He has had a host of imitators, but hardly any rival."—Nation.

**Ladd, Horatio O.** History of the war with Mexico. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. D. (Minor wars of the United States.) $1.25.

"The origin of the Mexican war is excellently told, and thorough justice done to those noble whig statesmen who refused all sympathy with a movement solely in the interest of the slave power. The subsequent history of the campaigns is clear, interesting, and accurate."—Boston Advertiser.

**Longfellow, H. W.** Courtship of Miles Standish, arranged in seven scenes for parlor theatricals and school exhibitions. Bost.,
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. S. (Riverside lit. ser., no. 3.) pap., 15 c.


Mr. Markham has simply sought to work up from well-known materials a connected and readable story of the period of which he treats. He has not fallen into the ancient error of overestimating Philip's greatness, nor has he been quite as unjust to the Plymouth men as it usually has been the fashion of modern writers to be. On the whole, for a person who likes such a book as this, it is a book which might have been a great deal worse. — Congregationalist.

Nelson, Julia. Two years at Hillsboro'. Phil., Lippincott. D. $1.25

Full of the tricks of ill-breeding school-girls, who use such choice English as "Like I do," and "Well, if I ain't just glad to see you." One of the girls has "a proud, high-breasted and aristocratic head." "Her dress of bronze and gold silk was made in the latest fashion, with bows, plumes, and flounces innumerable. Bracelets clasped the amethysts encircled her wrists, a costly necklace hung round her neck, diamonds sparkled in her ears and on her fingers, but it was all worn with that ease and unconsciousness that did not make her look vulgarly overdressed or "shoddy."" — Ed.

Pyle, H., ed. Merry adventures of Robin Hood. N. Y., C. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"Mr. Pyle has done full justice to his subject, and his labor has evidently been one of love. Both his text and illustrations are marked by a quaintness, freshness, and individuality wonderfully winning to the story he has to tell. His style is clear and simple, and while he uses obsolete forms he never falls into affectation or sacrifices meaning to mannerism."—American.


"Most of the stories woven into the narrative are spirited and well told; but the personal adventures of the 'Club' are a little noteworthy, and are recounted in a style which is at once coarse and insane. The literary defects of the book, joined with a considerable inaccuracy, do not help the proof the author proposed to give, that 'our plan of getting an education is the correct one.'"—Nation.

Taylor, Jane and Ann. Little Ann, and other poems; ill. by Kate Greenaway. N. Y., Routledge. O. bds., $2.


"Full of charming things for young readers—stories which give play to the imagination without over-stimulating it."—Christian Union.

TO JACOB ABBOTT.

Dear charmer of a thousand happy hours,
My earliest guide into those blessed ways
Wherein I have delighted all my days,
Sweeter to me than laggard August showers
To thirsty fields it wass, to hear thee tell
Of happy Rollo, and of Jonas wise,
And Lucy with her meek upwelling eyes,
And all that happed to dearest Mary Bell.
Now thou art gone, so long the children's friend!
But, master, I seem at thy door
To hear a sound which there I heard before,
When Danish Hans that way did softly wend—
A sound of children making merriest din
Of welcome, as the old man entered in.

JOHN W. CHADWICK.
which was printed the alphabet, both in capitals and small text, the vowels, and a few simple combinations, such as ab, eh, ib, ob, ha, be, bi, bo, bu, etc., and the Lord’s Prayer. This was laid on a flat piece of board with a roughly-shaped handle, and covered with a thin plate of horn, fastened to the board by copper tacks driven through an edging of thin copper. It therefore would stand a vast amount of rough usage before it would be destroyed—a fact of great importance in elementary education.—Social life in the reign of Queen Anne.—Ashton.

INFLUENCE OF LIBRARIANS.—I am not myself altogether sure of the wisdom of teaching everybody to read; but might be otherwise persuaded if here, as in Norway, every town had its public library. “While in many districts the peasants annually contribute a dollar toward a collection of books, which, under the care of a priest, are lent out to all comers.” I observe that the word “priest” has of late become more than ever offensive to the popular English mind, and pause only to say that in whatever capacity or authority, the essential function of a public librarian must in every decent and rational country be educational and consist in the choosing, for the public, books authoritatively or essentially true, free from vain speculation or evil suggestion and in noble history or cheerful fancy, to the utmost entertaining.—John Ruskin.

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOL.—The newspapers can be used to very great advantage by an intelligent, wide-awake teacher of history, geography, reading, and other subjects, but there is always an important “if,” on which such advantage is conditioned. This “if” means the teacher’s discretion and discrimination. It would never do to let the pupils take the newspaper entire, or any item or article in it entire; but the matter, whatever it may be, must first have passed the critical scrutiny of the teacher. We can imagine nothing more injurious or confusing than to train the pupil to accept as absolute truth, or even as a fair statement, the average assertions of the newspaper. A teacher may use newspapers as an auxiliary, but their service to him must be simply a suggestive service, nothing more.—School journal.

RICHTER’S DESIGNS.—I hope that in many English households there may be found already—I trust some day there may be found wherever there are children who can enjoy them, and especially in country village schools—the three series of designs by Ludwig Richter, in illustration of the Lord’s Prayer, of the Sunday, and of the Seasons. Perfect as types of easy line drawing, exquisite in ornamental composition, and refined to the utmost in ideal grace, they represent all that is simplest, purest, and happiest in human life, all that is most strengthening and comforting in nature and religion. They are enough in themselves to show that whatever its errors, whatever its backslidings, this century of ours has in its heart understood and fostered more than any former one, the joys of family affection and of household piety.—John Ruskin, Art of England.

Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely prescribed for the general reader. The binding, unless otherwise expressed, is generally understood to be in cloth.


ALDRICH, T: Bailey. Mercedes and later lyrics. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. O. $1.25. "Merceder, excepting its brevity, has all the elements of a successful stage-play. The 'later lyrics' have all more or less of that exquisite beauty of form and sentiment and fancy which the public recognizes as the stamp of Mr. Aldrich’s workmanship. "—Boston Traveler.


ARIUS, the Libyan: an idyl of the primitive church. N. Y., Appleton. D. $1.50. "An historical novel by an unknown author, based upon real and imaginary incidents in the life of the author of the Arian heresy of the fourth century, and portraying the life and character of the primitive Christians with great force and vividness of imagination, if not always with a strict adherence to historical fact."—Harper’s Magazine.


The Mahâhârâta and the Râmâyâna, from which Mr. Arnold makes these translations, are called "two colossal, two unparalleled epic poems in the sacred language of India," containing "almost all the history of ancient India, so far as it can be recovered, together with such inestimable details of its political, social and religious life, that the ancient Hindu world really stands epitomized in them." The N. Y. Tribune says, "Mr. Arnold has clothed these charming and tender episodes in a verse whose smooth and graceful flow accords most happily with his subject."


"Mr. Ashenhurst, being head-master of the textile department of Bradford Technical College, is an unexceptional authority on the principles of design applicable to textile fabrics."—Atheneum.


"Deals with a highly interesting period of European history, and one which is very little known—the struggle of the great towns against the feudal lords, and the equally bitter struggle of the townsman among themselves. . . Mr. Ashley tells his story simply, but though his style is clear enough, the book is occasionally obscure by reason of confused arrangement and want of division. We cannot review the wood because of the trees."—Saturday Review.


Bost., Soule & Bugbee. net, $5.50; hf. cf., net, $6.50.

Bardeen, C. W. Verbal pitfalls: a manual of 1500 words commonly misused; with 3000 references and quotations and the ruling of the dictionaries. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen. 223 p. S. 75 c.


A list of authorities on the struggle of five nations, for Oregon is prefixed to the work.

"Told with great clearness and particularity."— _N. Y. Sun._


"American readers who desire to revel amid crimes and debauchery will find an abundant feast in 'Fedora.'"— _Chic. Inter-Ocean._


"An English story of country-life in the outskirts of London, at the beginning of the present century." _Author._


"Illustrations with descriptive text of the most remarkable and picturesque architectural specimens, both ancient and modern, to be found in Great Britain." _Author._


"Subjects which have been periodically and laboriously written upon have not been exhaustively reconsidered by our author; but his impressions, always distinguished by a fine intelligence, are given in graceful outline, and he rarely fails to point out some feature hitherto disregarded."

— _Chicago Tribune._


"Admirably adapted for readers and students who desire to know the results of the most recent investigation and the best modern scholarship in the field of biblical study."


"In this novel 'intrigue is carried to the last step but one. It is a feverish, unwholesome book, with a smirking bow to propriety.'"— _Atlantic Monthly._


"Aims to show Americans how to practise a new and attractive economy in connection with their tables."

Bunce, O. B., comp. Fair words about fair women; gathered from the poets by O. B. Bunce. N. Y., Appleton. ii. O. $3.

"A very charming volume, in which is included every form in which admiration or respect for women has been expressed or inspired."— _N. Y. Times._


"First published in _Peterson's magazine_ (1875) under the title of 'Dorothea,' and afterward in book form as 'Dolly' in 1877. 'Vagabondia,' the title originally intended for it, applies to a portion of London life, whose members are impecunious authors, artists, and professional people generally." _Author._


The author is assistant curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass.


_Contents:_—The responsibilities of unbelief, by V. Lee; Agnostic morality, by Frances Power Cobbe; Natural religion, by E. Gurney; The suppression of poisonous opinions, by Leslie Stephen; Modern miracles, by E. S. Shuckburgh.


_Contents:_—The philosophy of the beautiful, by J: Stuart Blackie; Hellenism in South Kensington, by H. D. Traill; The beginning of art, by S. Lane Poole; The ancient, mediaval and modern stage; The impressionists, by F. Wedmore; Wagner and Wagnerism, by E. Gurney.


Fourteen essays reprinted from the _Theological and Puntightly reviews, Fraser's and Macmillan's magazines_, etc.

"Her paper on 'Darwinism in Morals' is an answer to the hypothesis as propounded by Mr. Darwin of the evolution of conscience from purely animal instincts, a doctrine which she regards as fatal to all true morality."— _N. Y. Tribune._

Cobbett, W: The English grammar of W: Cobbett; revised and annot. by A. Ayres. N. Y., Appleton. S. $1.

"The most readable grammar ever written."

Conkling, Howard. Mexico and the Mexicanans; or, notes of travel in the winter and spring of 1883. N. Y., Taintor Bros., Merrill & Co. D. $1.50.


"A careful, critical study of her life and work."— _Boston Advertiser._


"Neither part is much longer than one of the more important articles of a cyclopedia, but each is so well digested and so tersely presented that it gives nearly all the ordinary reader would care for. Each is also the work of a thoroughly competent hand."— _Nation._


DIDEROT, D. The paradox of acting; tr., with annotations, by W. H. Pollock; preface by H. Irving, N. Y., Scribner & Welford. O. $1.25. "Mr. Irving's preface is no more piece of complimentary work. It is thoroughly thought out and thoroughly well written. As a criticism upon acting it is infinitely better than Diderot's treatise, which is what its author calls it, and no more, a paradox."—Spectator.


Foster, D: The scientific angler. N. Y., Orange Judd Co. il. D. $1.50. Mr. Foster combined to a rare degree the art of catching fish and of telling how to do it. The copious foot-notes by Mr. Harris, of the American Angler, are both interesting and profitable."—N. Y. Eve. Post.


GILMAN, Arthur. A history of the American people. Bost., Lothrop, il. O. $2.50. "The author has had an opportunity to make use of the great additions that have been made within a few years to our knowledge of the past. He tells his story with creditable accuracy and enthusiasm."—Bost. Advertiser.

GILMOUR, Rev. JA Among the Mongols. N. Y., Am. Tract Soc. il. D. $1.50. "Home life, manners and customs, occupations, modes of thought, superstitions and religious beliefs of the Mongol tribes."—Preface. The 18th chapter contains a clear, detailed account of Buddhism to-day.

GLADDEN, Washington. The Christian league of Connecticut. D. cl., 75 c.; pap., 50 c. "A Congregational minister calls upon his brethren of all denominations to combine their forces, and with united counsel and labor organize themselves to solve effectually the questions of mission work, relief of the poor, temperance reform, etc., assigning certain parts of the work to certain workers, and all meeting on common ground, to do all they can in a tolerant Christian spirit."—

GOETHE, J. W. von. The wisdom of Goethe; with a list of citations prepared especially for this edition, with references to the text of the more important works by J. Stuart Blackie. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. S. $1.25. "The extracts are simply delightful."—British Quarterly review.


Gray, J: Chipman. Restraints on the alienation of property. Bost., Soule & Bugbee, 1883. O., net, $2.50; sh., net, $3. "An essay on the history and present condition of the law governing restraints on the transfer of property, both voluntary and involuntary."—


HALE, E. E. Seven Spanish cities, and the way to them. Bost., Roberts. S. $1.25. "If it does not tell us a great deal that is new about Spain, it has very much this effect in presenting the peculiarities of the Spanish people, and the picturesque features of their land in a new light."—N. Y. Telegraph.

Hale, Horatio, M. D., ed. The Iroquois book of rites. Phil., D. G. Brinton. O. (Lib. of aboriginal Amer. lit.) $3. "Comprises the speeches, songs, and other ceremonies when a deceased chief was lamented and his successor installed in office; also gives the fundamental laws of the League."—Phil. Telegraph.


"Her new novel is one to take its place with the best American fiction, as a representation of the life and time and country it deals with. The value of the book is in its pictures of [Old] Virginia life and thought."—Critic.


"Represents the only form of literature which appeals to every one, young and ignorant and educated. Shows that we have living in our country by the side of our civilization the thrill of the remote and savage races. The book is important to the ethnologist as it is delightful to children."—Bost. Advertiser.

HARRIS, S., D. D. The philosophical basis of theism: an examination of the personality of man to ascertain his capacity to know and serve God, and the validity of the principles underlying the defence of theism. N. Y., Scribner's Sons. O. $3.50.


"Mr. Hazard has condensed into a brief space the fruits of a lifetime of serious and original thinking. He writes for thoughtful men who are willing to take trouble with their reading. ... Draws the conclusion that man's moral nature is to be uplifted by lofty ideals."—American Nation.


An inductive treatise in geography.


"For an historical novel it is written with unusual grace and spirit. The book may well be added to the short list we have for school-room use, of good illustrations of the Revolutionary war."—N.Y. Evening Post.


"Miss Howard's work improves. 'Guenn' derives a special interest from the unfamiliar society with which it deals. The scene is a Breton fishing village near Quimper, visited in the season by a small colony of artists."—N. Y. Tribune.

JEFFERIES, R: The story of my heart: my autobiography. Bost., Roberts. S. 75 c.

"It is not a love story, but a confession of his passionate longing for more spiritual life than the world has given him. ... It is full of eloquent passages, but it is vague, and it stirs restless thoughts without offering any satisfaction."—Bost. Advertising Journal.

"It is not an autobiography, but the wearsome repetition of unhealthy musings and imaginations."—Good Literature.


"We recommend Miss Jewett's stories to foreign, particularly English, readers, for a true picture of New England pastoral life."—Critic.


KIRBY, W F. European butterflies and moths; with 61 colored plates; based upon Berge's "Schmetterlingsbuch." N. Y., Cassell. Q. $1.50.

LAMBERT, C. and S. The voyage of "The Wanderer;" from the journals of C. and S. Lambert; ed. by Gerald Young, il. by R. T. Pritchett and others. N. Y., Macmillan. col. pl. and maps. O. $7.50.

"The record of this delightful trip is simply told in journal form. The log of the 'Wanderer' contains a good deal of interesting matter about Chili and the South American lands, which her owner evidently knows well."—St. James's Gazette.


Cruel romance, with what seems an effort to adapt the method of Mr. Wilkie Collins to the condition of American life."—Academy.


"The work will be popular; it is attractive in appearance and notably interesting in its contents, and, with its ample representation of contemporary poetry and its selections from stores that are little known, it embraces a great deal of valuable matter not readily found elsewhere. Mr. Stoddard enriches these volumes, as he did the others, with appropriate and appreciative introductions. The responsibility for the selection of the pieces is entirely Mr. Linton's."—N. Y. Tribune.

MANSON, G. J. Work for women. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. bds. 60 c.

Papers on Industrial designing; Short-hand writing; Typography; Feather-cutting; Photography; Professional nursing; Proof-readers, compositors and bookbinders; The drama—lecturers and readers; Book-agents; Dress-making, millinery; Teaching, etc. Aim to give all such information connected with these employments that a woman would naturally ask seeking a means for earning a living. "Too brief, but as far as it goes excellent."—American Me. YENELL, Willfrid, ed. Some modern artists and their work. N. Y., Cassell. il. Q. $5.

Illustrated papers that appeared in the earlier volumes of the Magazine of art, on English artists and their works.

MITCHELL, Lucy M. A history of ancient sculpture. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co. il. 8vo. $12.50.

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A Bolívar library was founded in Paris, on the hundredth anniversary of Bolívar's birthday. It is to contain works of every sort relating to or published in Latin America. It has already 400 volumes and 40 newspapers issued in various Latino-American states.

Charles H. Brainard, formerly of this city, is moving in the matter of a free public library in Washington. He hopes to gain the assistance of Mr. Corcoran in the matter. The large number of New Englanders and other Northerners now in Washington would give support to such an institution there.

At the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, a project has been entertained of covering the Cour d'honneur with a glass roof, to cost a million francs. The constant readers in the manuscript room have protested against the change, which by cutting off a large part of the light of their room will render the deciphering of MSS., which is never easy, almost impossible.

The death, on the 19th of Oct., is recorded of Mr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., the first Chief Librarian of the Bristol Free Libraries. He was the author of the "Life of Sebastian Cabot," published in 1869, and joint author with Mr. John Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library, of "Bristol past and present." Mr. Taylor is a candidate for the vacant post of City Librarian of Bristol.

Mr. Winsor delivered an address on the opening of the new library building of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Dec. 12, to an audience of 2500 people, many of them brought by special train from Detroit. There were also addresses by the Chairman of the Building Committee, the President of the University, and the Librarian. It is noteworthy as one of the few occasions—we are not sure that it is not the first occasion—in which librarians have taken a leading part in the dedication of a library building.

An association of native Hindu scholars, called the Datarya Bharat Karyalya, has for several years been publishing, for gratuitous distribution to Sanskritists, learned societies, etc., translations of leading Sanskrit works. At present an English translation of the Mahá-Bhárata is publishing, primarily for gratuitous distribution. The manager and publisher of the association, Babu Protoba Chandra Roy, has requested me to send him a list of the literary and other societies in America interested in Sanskrit literature, to which copies of his publication may be sent. I shall be pleased, therefore, if any reader of the Nation having a knowledge of any such society will send me its name and address for transmission to India.

Wm. Emmette Coleman.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. — Nation.

The Mitchell Library, Glasgow, calls attention to the issue of its second million of volumes, which was completed on the Ist of September in 808 working days. The first million, issued when there were of course fewer books and fewer readers, occupied 982 working days. We hope libraries will not take to running races in circulation, or to making issues against time—so many million volumes in so many hundred days. The public would become as tired of it as they became of walking matches. It is very remarkable that this million volumes consists in so small a degree of fiction, only 7.73 per cent, while history and biography are 21.77, arts and sciences 20.12, and miscellaneous literature 28.31. The latter, to be sure, must include considerable fiction in a periodical form. The proportion, however, still remains unusual.— Nation.

The library has received for its Poet's corner 2250 v. from Mr. Alexander Gardyne, a Scotch resident in London. About one half of these are new to the library, comprising many interesting examples of early Glasgow and provincial presses, and a few broadsides and chap-books of special rarity. There is also included in the gift the commonplace book of Mrs. Riddell, the friend of Burns. Nearly the whole are enriched with manuscript notes, by Mr. Gardyne himself, concerning the author or probable author of what appears as anonymous, while in the true spirit of a discriminating and intelligent collector he has inserted in many of the books some newspaper cutting having a close relation to the contents of the book, ballad, or pamphlet, with here and there an extra portrait or other drawing.

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The Association will convene at 10 o'clock in the Executive Committee Room of the Young Men's Library, corner Main and Eagle Sts., where it will be welcomed by the President of the Young Men's Association, Mr. Edward B. Smith.

Opening Address of the President, Justin Winsor, *Librarian of Harvard University*, which will include his report for the year on General Library Interests.

Report of the Secretary, Melvil Dewey, *Chief Librarian of Columbia College*.


AFTERNOON.

Members are invited to visit the several Libraries of the city, and other places of interest, among which the following may be named:

**Young Men's Library**, corner Main and Eagle Sts.
**Grosvenor Library**, corner Washington St. and Broadway.
**Young Men's Christian Association**, Library and Rooms, corner Mohawk and Pearl Sts.
**German Young Men's Association**, Library and Music Hall, corner Main and Edward Sts.
**Buffalo Catholic Institute Library**, corner Main and Chippewa Sts.
**Law Library**, City and County Hall.
**Buffalo Historical Society**, corner Main and Court Sts.
**Society of Natural Sciences**, Library and Museum, corner Main and Eagle Sts.
**Academy of Fine Arts**, corner Eagle and Franklin Sts.

EVENING.

Informal discussion of suggestions towards the project of a cooperative general index to the standard English literature of criticism, biography, history and social science.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th.

MORNING.

Paper on "Plans for supplements to the 'Index to periodical literature.'" Wm. F. Poole, *Librarian Chicago Public Library*.
Paper on "The arrangement of the States (of the United States) and their notation in a system of library classification." C. A. Cutter, *Librarian Boston Athenæum*. 
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Excursion down the Niagara River, and reception at the Falconwood Club House, on Grand Island.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th.

FORENOON.


Report on The reading of the young. Miss Mary A. Bean, Librarian Brookline Public Library.

Paper on “The usefulness of libraries in small towns.” Miss Theresa H. West, Deputy Librarian Milwaukee Public Library.

AFTERNOON.

Reports and discussion on the Coöperation of public libraries and public schools; a Symposium, in which S. S. Green, Worcester Public Library, W. F. Poole, Chicago Public Library, W. E. Foster, Providence Public Library, C. W. Merrill, Cincinnati Public Library, K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee Public Library, and others will take part.

EVENING.

Remarks on “The contribution of American libraries to the early cartographical history of America,” with blackboard illustrations. Justin Winsor, Librarian Harvard University.


FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.

FORENOON.

Report on Aids to readers. W. E. Foster, Librarian Providence Public Library.


Paper on “Two Swedish libraries.” Miss Mary A. Browne.

Closing business of the Convention.

AFTERNOON.

Excursion to Niagara Falls.

For members who wish to remain at Niagara Falls a few days reduced hotel rates have been secured, as follows: International Hotel, $3 per day; Spencer House, $2.50.
HOTEL.

During their stay in Buffalo, members are recommended to make their headquarters at the Genesee House, corner Main and Genesee Streets, where they are offered a reduction of rate from $4 to $3 per day.

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The only railroad arrangements which it has been found practicable to make are the following:—

Members coming from Chicago or intermediate points, over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, can purchase return tickets at Buffalo for one-third the regular fare.

Tickets from New York to Buffalo and return, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, can be procured by members for $11.55, on remitting (by draft or P. O. money order) to J. N. Larned, Y. M. Library, Buffalo.

Trains on the D. L. & W. Railway leave Jersey City at 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., arriving at Buffalo respectively at 11 p.m. and 11 a.m.

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Councillors.


COMMITTEES ON THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1883.


Programme.—J. N. LARNED, C. A. CUTTER, J. W. WARD.
THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at
the Free Public Library, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 11th of
September next, and three following days. The chair will be
taken by our President, Sir James Picton, F.S.A., Chairman
of the Liverpool Free Public Libraries Committee.

Reports will be laid before the Meeting by the Council and by the
Committees appointed to prepare Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules of
the Association and to consider the question of Size Notation. It is proposed
to pay special attention to the subject of Classification. Papers will be read
on various questions relating to Library Administration and Bibliography.

The Council will be glad to receive offers of papers, intimation of which
should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary as early as possible. The papers
themselves must be submitted for approval by the Council not later than
the 31st of August.

The Local Committee at Liverpool propose to hold an Exhibition of
Objects and Appliances illustrating the Working Arrangements, &c., of Libraries in all their departments, and the Council as well as the Local
Committee invite your kind co-operation in making the Exhibition as complete and useful as possible. Exhibits will be required not later than September 4th. Further particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Secs. to
the Local Committee (Mr. P. Cowell and Mr. W. J. Stewart), Free Public
Library, Liverpool.

The Council will be glad to be favoured with the earliest convenient notice of your intention to attend this Meeting, and you will then be kept
duly informed of the local and other arrangements. If you are not already a
member of the Association, I may inform you that you can be proposed at
the Liverpool Meeting for immediate election. The subscription for the year
(10s. 6d.) will entitle you to a copy of the Annual Transactions and all the
privileges of membership.

Yours very faithfully,

ERNEST C. THOMAS,
(Late Librarian of the Oxford Union Society)
Hon. Sec.
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT LIVERPOOL, AT THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1883.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

First Day.

First Sitting, Tuesday Morning, September 11th, at 9.45 for 10.

The Chair will be taken by the President, Sir James Picton, F.S.A., Chairman of the Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Committee, Liverpool.

The Council will propose for immediate election any non-librarian who may have been unable to comply with the prescribed rule as to one month's previous nomination.

President's Address.

Report of the Council; with the Treasurer's and Auditors' Report. Resolutions to adopt the Reports.

The Rise and Growth of Public Libraries in America; by Mr. T. E. Stephens, member of the Liverpool Library, Museum, and Arts Committee.

Origin and History of some Liverpool Libraries; by Mr. Peter Cowell, librarian of the Free Public Library, Liverpool.

(Interval from 12.30 to 1.)
First Day—continued.

Second Sitting, Tuesday Afternoon, at 1.


Founders of Libraries: James Lenox; by Mr. Henry Stevens.

[At 3 p.m. an excursion will be made to Knowsley Hall to inspect the Library, &c., by permission of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby.
At 8 p.m. a Reception and Soirée will be held by the Library, Museum, and Arts Committee in the Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.]

Second Day.

Third Sitting, Wednesday Morning, at 9.45.

Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire; by Chancellor R. C. Christie.

Functions and Operations of the Free Library System; by Mr. John Lovell.

Report on Illustrations to Cataloguing Rules.

(Interval from 12.30 to 1.)

Fourth Sitting, Wednesday Afternoon, at 1.

Library Pests; by Mr. Samuel Smith, librarian of the Public Library and Hastings Museum, Worcester.

Free Library Buildings, their Arrangement and Fittings; by Mr. William Henman, A.R.I.B.A.

[At 3 p.m. there will be an excursion on the River Mersey to inspect the Docks, &c. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have kindly placed their steamer “Vigilant” at the service of the Association.
Dinner in the Adelphi Hotel at 6.45 to the Members of the Association by the Local Committee.]
**Third Day.**

*Fifth Sitting, Thursday Morning, at 9.45.*

**Starved Free Libraries;** by Mr. W. R. Credland, sub-librarian of the Central Free Library, Manchester.

**A Proposed System of Differential Rating for Free Libraries;** by Mr. Thomas Formby, sub-librarian of the Free Public Library, Liverpool.

*Discussion.*

**Technical Literature and Free Public Libraries;** by Mr. John Southward.

(Interval from 12.30 to 1.)

*Sixth Sitting, Thursday Afternoon, at 1.*

**Early Laws and Regulations concerning Books;** by Mr. Cornelius Walford.

**Report on Size-Notation.**

[At 3 visits will be paid to various Local Libraries, Buildings, Works, &c., of which due notice will be given. A party of forty members will visit Haigh Hall, Wigan, by invitation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, to inspect the Library, &c. His Worship the Mayor of Liverpool has issued invitations to a Dinner at the Town Hall at 6.45 p.m.]

---

**Fourth Day.**

*Seventh Sitting, Friday Morning, 9.45.*

**Q: An Experiment in Bibliology;** by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas.

**Election of Officers.**

**Motions: and other Private Business.**

[At 3 p.m. visits will be paid to various local places of interest, of which due notice will be given. A second party of forty members will visit Haigh Hall, at the invitation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.]

The Meetings will be held in the Lecture Theatre of the Free Public Library, William Brown Street.

An Exhibition of Plain and Ornamental Bookbindings, Plans of Library Buildings, and various Objects illustrating the Working and Management of Libraries, will be on view during the meeting in the Upper Library, adjoining the Lecture Theatre.
Members are particularly requested to register their names with the Secretaries as early as possible, and to obtain from Mr. Cowell on the morning of the Meeting, or the evening before, the local ticket of membership, which will contain a small map, together with information on various matters connected with the Meeting, and on places which will be thrown open for the pleasure and convenience of members.

Communications on local matters may be addressed to Mr. Peter Cowell.

Letters for the Hon. Secretary may be addressed after Saturday, September 8th, to Liverpool.

ERNEST C. THOMAS,
13, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Dear Sir,

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the Free Public Library, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 11th of September next, and three following days. The chair will be taken by our President, Sir James Picton, F.S.A., Chairman of the Liverpool Free Public Libraries Committee.

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Yours very faithfully,

Ernest C. Thomas,
(Late Librarian of the Oxford Union Society,)  
Hon. Sec.
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LIBRARY JOURNAL, V. 8. JAN.-DEC., 1883.

The superior figures tell the exact place on the page, the first figure which column, the second how far down in ninths. 120 means page 120, first column, one-ninth from top to bottom.

The colon after an initial of a given name, means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, e.g., A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; C: Charlotte; E: Elizabeth; F: Fanny; G: Grace; H: Helen; J: Jane; K: Katharine, Kate; L: Louisa; M: Mary; S: Sarah.

By the use of few capitals, proper names and capitalized words are made more prominent.

By free use of abbreviations, mostly self-explanatory, more references are given in the same space. The apostrophe to mark omission of letters in abbreviations is disregarded as unnecessary.

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