

Reference, in its relation to literature, to bibliography, to subject-indexes and to systems of classification / by Archibald L. Clarke.

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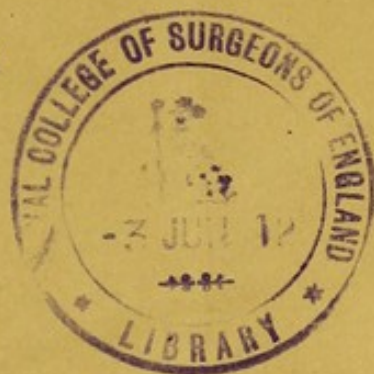
Reference

*In its Relation to Literature, to
Bibliography, to Subject-Indexes
and to Systems of Classification*

BY

ARCHIBALD L. CLARKE

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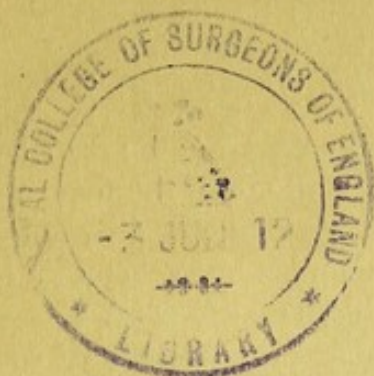
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REFERENCE, IN ITS RELATION TO LITERATURE, TO BIBLIOGRAPHY, TO SUBJECT-INDEXES, AND TO SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFICATION.¹

BY ARCHIBALD L. CLARKE.

Syllabus of Contents.

Part I.—Definition of Reference :—

Subject-matter of Reference.—Any thing, person, event, etc., dealt with in printed matter.

Agent of Reference.—What is said or predicated of the subject dealt with (a) in the full text, (b) in the sub-headings of indexes ; and in titles in subject and classified catalogues and bibliographies. Greater exactitude and accuracy in bibliography, a pressing need.

Signs of Reference.—Cross-references, page-references, paragraphs. Author's name and date. For classified catalogues, notation marks, decimal numbers, letters of alphabet alone or combined with numerals.

The Reference Library.—Definition. Uses and limitations. Suggestion for extension so as to be of general literary value.

Part II.—Illustrations of the application of the term "reference".

Part I.

LIKE a fair proportion of the words of our own and other languages, derivatives as well as roots, the term "reference" has attached to it a large number of meanings. Narrowed down, however, to bibliographical and literary significance, its definitions as given in the "Oxford Dictionary" are the following :—

(a) A direction to a book, passage, etc., where certain information may be found : an indication of the author, work, page to be consulted.

¹Thesis submitted for the Diploma of the Association.

(b) A mark or sign referring the reader to another part of a page or book, especially from the text to a note, or serving to indicate the part of a figure or diagram referred to.

The definition supplied by Webster's "New International Dictionary," though differently worded, is similar in idea :—

"That which refers or alludes to something, as, 'his poems contain many references to contemporary history'. A specific direction of the attention : a sign or direction referring to another passage or book."

The word, within the limitations thus assigned to it, is used to designate :—

- (i) The subject-matter of reference.
- (ii) The agent of reference.
- (iii) The sign of reference.

It is important, not only in literary but in bibliographical work, that these distinctions be clearly kept in mind. Where one word, in one out of its many meanings, has to do duty for more than one shade of that meaning, as here, the exact connotation is apt to be lost sight of.¹ The following remarks and examples in illustration are offered as an attempt to clear up any confusion in application of a term so common in use in the daily practice of both literary and library work. Each designation will be considered and discussed separately.

(i) *The Subject-matter of Reference.*—The consideration of this need not detain us long. In the widest sense, all expressions of knowledge, whether of persons or things, constitute subject-matter of reference. In greater detail, any concrete object, animate or inanimate—whether person, animal, body of men, institution, division of the earth, natural or artificial ; and again any abstraction (an event, virtue, vice, idea, fact, or opinion) (a) in the text of a book, (b) in the title of a book, (c) in the index to a book, or (d) in the catalogue of a whole library or the index to a whole general body of literature, or in (e) a bibliography.

Supposing the book to be a compendium of latest dis-

¹ "Reference" in its bibliographical and literary meaning is an appropriate example of metonymy. See Whately, "Elements of Logic," 1850 (Book III § 10), p. 124.

coveries in science, the question asked might be, "Is there any reference to Radium?" If such be the case, the careful critic or reviewer would search the index to it to see whether radium was similarly referred to there.

Again, reference to a particular thing, event, or person, in the title of a book, is the determining agent of its position under a certain class in a classified library or under a particular subject in the dictionary-catalogue. If some one is looking up a particular fact or opinion he believes to have been mentioned, say in "Macaulay's Essays" or "Froude's History," he will turn to see whether the A.L.A. Index to General Literature contains, as it probably will be found to do, some subject-heading relating to the information he is in search of. In this way we are led to examine

(ii) *The Agent of Reference.*—(a) *Books.*—This is the statement in full or in brief of the fact or opinion referred to; or an account relating to some particular person or event (the word "event" being taken to include actions or occurrences of all kinds). The following quotation illustrates this:—

"Assent is with him accordingly a distinct and substantive act of the mind, which carries its own validity quite apart from the reasons which have led to it. It is this, or it is nothing. To make it dependent upon what is gone before, or the *degrees of evidence* before the mind, is to confound it with Inference; and if it is nothing more than this, 'the sooner we get rid of the word in philosophy, the better'. Assent and Inference are, or may be, each of them, the acceptance of a proposition, but the special characteristic of Inference is that it is conditional, and the special characteristic of Assent is that it is unconditional. 'Inference is always inference; even if demonstrative it is still conditional; it establishes an incontrovertible conclusion on the condition of incontrovertible premisses. To the conclusion thus drawn Assent gives its absolute recognition.'"¹

The subject-matter of reference is, primarily, and as indicated by the title, that of Assent; the agent of reference, the

¹ Newman (J. H.). "An Essay in aid of a Grammar of Assent" (review). "Edinb. Review," 1870, CXXXII, p. 398.

review. But the subject-matter of the passage quoted is "Inference," and the passage discussing "Inference" is the agent or instrument of reference. An acquaintanceship with this passage could not be in the possession of the ordinary reader, but no doubt his search in any good index to collections of essays would reveal the word "Inference" as a subject-heading, and "Nature of" and "Relation to assent" as sub-headings—these words reflecting, in brief, what I have termed "the agent of reference".

The conclusion to be drawn, so far, is that if we "look up" the name of any person or thing in any work likely to contain such, whether treatise, dictionary, or encyclopædia, we may take it for granted that something is predicated of the subject-matter of reference, in other words, *that it is discussed or at least defined there.*

The agent of reference, therefore, is contained *in full* in the text and *in brief* in the sub-headings of indexes of books, also in schedules and historical or municipal calendars and in preambles of parliamentary bills.

(b) *Dictionaries.*—As regards the "agent of reference" in dictionaries, the length or brevity of the literary matter it represents must be in proportion to the nature of the "dictionary". Sometimes the term "dictionary" is used as a synonym for "encyclopædia," and in this case much or little may be said, according to what is known of, or according to the importance of, the subject-word. As regards dictionaries of language, it is common knowledge that abbreviations or compendiums such as "Nuttall's" do little more than give what may be termed "everyday" meanings, whereas exhaustive compilations such as the "Oxford Dictionary" discuss the meanings to the widest extent possible—save when a word is a mere derivative or has only one signification.

(c) *Library Catalogues.*—We now pass on to that development of the "agency of reference" which is more closely concerned with library work.

It seems extraordinary that the principle of subject-indexing should never have been applied to books collectively, as distinguished from their individual contents, till a comparatively recent date. It is too well known to need

mention that the practice of making indexes to the contents of individual books was understood from the time of the Middle Ages, and that examples of it, crude though they may be, extend back to the sixteenth century.¹ But Robert Watt was the first to attempt, systematically and successfully as he did, the great task of compiling a subject-index to his catalogue of British and other books.² Under the subject-headings Watt quoted the titles but did not give the authors' names; he used signs to refer to the author entries in the first two volumes. The titles under the subject-headings are nevertheless useful agents of reference. Much later on in the century important subject-indexes to the contents of libraries were published, among which may be mentioned that appended to the "Catalogue of the London Library" of 1865, the subject-index to Crestadoro's "Catalogue of the Manchester Free Library" (1864), and that of the "Catalogue of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Library," 3 vols., 1879 (Vols. I, II, Authors; III, Subjects).³

In all these and in catalogues of much later date (e.g. "Catalogue of the Library of the Carlton Club," 1901; "Gray's Inn Library Catalogue," 1906), the subject-heading is followed by sub-headings taken from the title (*agent of reference in brief*), followed by the author's name and date (*sign of reference* to the full author entry). The effect of this is to make the sub-headings in some instances prolix and in others involved.

The complete or nearly complete entry of titles under authors' names under the subject-headings has now become a regular feature in most modern catalogues, whether manuscript or printed. The "Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office" is a world-renowned example; the "Subject Catalogue of Books added to the British Museum," an illustrative subject-heading of which ("London")

¹ Wheatley (H. B.). "How to Make an Index," 1902, p. 14.

² Watt (Robert). "Bibliotheca Britannica, or, a General Index to British and Foreign Literature." In two parts: Authors and Subjects, 2 vols. in 4. 4to, Edinburgh, 1824.

³ In the article on "Libraries" in the 9th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1882, Vol. XIV, p. 539, this subject-index (Roy. Med. Chir. Soc. Library) is specially noted as a "very complete specimen".

is given later on, is not only a guide to the British Museum Library but to literature generally; and the same may be said of the recently published subject-catalogue of the London Library. The titles as arranged in these catalogues beneath the main and subordinate subject-headings show at a glance what there is to be found on each particular topic, and thus become true agents of reference in brief in the manner I have indicated.¹

(d) *Classified Catalogues*.—Of course, in catalogues where the titles are grouped under subjects, classified according to the system of classification used, the reference-maker must pursue his researches on a different system; he must be acquainted with the branch of knowledge he is investigating and its logically allied subdivisions. He has the advantage, however, of finding his literature altogether, the titles, here generally given in full, becoming the agent of reference. All classified catalogues should, however, be followed, or much better still, be preceded by a good index of brief subject-headings, for search among groups of classed entries is a hard task to the uninitiated. On the other hand, subject-catalogues, like that of the Surgeon-General's Library, the British Museum, and the London Library, are most valuable in the way of saving double-reference—except of course in those cases where cross-references are made under one to another subject-heading.

The scheme of classification recently issued by the Library of Congress, Class S, Agriculture—Plant and Animal Industry, followed by a concise index of subjects, is a good example of its kind. It is, as published, only a scheme without the titles, and so far a useful hand-list and guide to all who wish to arrange similar libraries on such lines.

(e) *Indexes to Literature*.—Although not strictly concerned with libraries *ad hoc*, the "A.L.A. Index to General Litera-

¹ A very interesting account of the London Library's subject-catalogue was given at the Exeter Meeting of the Library Association by Mr. H. R. Tedder, Secretary and Librarian of the Athenæum, London. See Tedder (H. R.). "The New Subject-index of the London Library." *LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD*, 1909, XI, pp. 476-8.

ture"¹ supplies a working guide of inestimable value to the user of any large reference library. The subject entries, relating as they do to almost every fact and opinion treated of by leading writers past and present comprised in the purview of the index, possess as their brief agent of reference, the short sub-headings. In the example appended at the end the subject-matter of reference will be seen to be "Progress". The first set of authors are assumed to deal with progress generally. The subsequent authors deal with progress under some special aspect, Progress, *age of*, Progress and *poverty*, Progress, *need of*. The words italicized become the brief agent of reference, and the authors' names, brief titles, etc., which follow are the *signs of reference*, as will be shown subsequently.

The well-known "Poole's Index" is compiled on very much the same principle.

(f) *Bibliographies and Lists of References to a Subject*.—The advantage of the complete or nearly complete setting out of titles under subject-headings in subject and classified catalogues has already been pointed out. So long as these books are rightly grouped their titles prove true and reliable agents of reference. They may not be a complete set of books on a particular subject or comprehended within a given class, but at least they accurately reflect whatever the library contains on that subject or within that class. These lists thus become definite bibliographies.

But now let us view the question of bibliography from another standpoint. Save for the intensely practical person who is so sure of himself that he feels an appeal to authority needless so far as he is concerned, or for the author who is really "first in the field" and has found his search for corroborative experience negative, most writers of monographs in all branches of knowledge, either give references in footnotes or append a "bibliography" to their contributions, or they sometimes do both. Placing the bibliography at the end, however, constitutes the form most in fashion at the present day, though it was in use before the middle of the last cen-

¹ Fletcher (W. I.). "Index to General Literature" (issued by the Publishing Board of the A.L.A.). 4to, Boston and New York, 1901.

ture. This method is adopted by editors, as I believe, to save the extra expense in printing which the footnote system obviously entails. Now so long as there are numerals in the text acting as reference signs to corresponding numerals affixed to the references as they come in the bibliography, well and good, as each statement in the text to which such reference sign is affixed is a voucher for the value of the authority quoted at the end. But a large number of writers are never so careful as to take that amount of pains. Some quote names in the text and give no references at all. Others do worse, their error consisting in giving a list of authors, frequently omitting the titles of their papers, stating only the names of the journals in which those papers occur, and more often enough the names of journals in which they do *not* occur. And even supposing the reference to be the right one, the omission of one of the three following essentials—date, page, and volume, is a common occurrence; the omission of two of those requisites, though hard to credit, is by no means unknown. When books, not journals are quoted, the titles are often incomplete, but whether complete or the reverse, they are often innocent of date or of the page on which the fact or opinion quoted occurs. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that many writers never examine their authorities at all, and that they quote them from second-hand sources.

In a past generation when theological literature was as prolific, *ceteris paribus*, as that of science at the present day, the above-noted defects in the quotation of authorities did not escape the notice of Archbishop Whately. In his dissertation on "Fallacies" contained in the "Elements of Logic,"¹ the following acute observations occur: they apply almost word for word to the slipshod so-called bibliography of the present day: "One of the many contrivances employed for this purpose" (Literature of Apologetics) "is what may be called the 'Fallacy of references'; which is particularly common in popular theological works. It is of course a circumstance which adds great weight to any assertion, that it shall

¹ Whately (Richard, D.D., *Abp. of Dublin*). "Elements of Logic," 1850. Book III, "Of Fallacies," p. 137.

seem to be supported by many passages of Scripture, or of the Fathers and other ancient writers, whose works are not in many people's hands. Now when a writer can find few or none of these, that distinctly and decidedly favour his opinion, he may at least find many which may be conceived capable of being so understood, or which, in some way or another, remotely relate to the subject; but if these texts were inserted at length, it would be at once perceived how little they bear on the question; the usual artifice therefore is to give merely *references* to them, trusting that nineteen out of twenty readers will never take the trouble of turning to the passages, but, taking for granted that they afford, each, some degree of confirmation to what is maintained, will be overawed by seeing every assertion supported as they suppose by five or six Scripture texts, as many from the Fathers, etc."

It must not be supposed, however, that unsound quotation of authorities and incorrect bibliography are universal; on the contrary there are editors and contributors who carry correct reference making to the length of a fine art, greatly to the benefit of their readers it need hardly be said. One or two brief practical considerations emerge from this discussion. For a short list of authors "*bibliography*"¹—a word of so many applications—seems rather a pretentious term, especially when the list is only a selected one. It is nevertheless correct however short the list may be, if it represents all the known writings on a particular subject. "*References*" on the other hand is the best term to use for a selected list of authorities to whom the writer specially alludes in his essay or monograph. When a writer makes a thorough endeavour to collect all known writings, often running to, say, a couple of hundred references, it is best to prefix some distinguishing sign, such as an asterisk, to all those presumably relating to his subject that he has been unable to consult. Lastly, it must be remembered that in many cases the titles alone are insufficient

¹ The definition given in the "*Oxford Dictionary*" in the sense under present consideration is "A list of books of a particular author, printer, or country; of those dealing with any particular theme; the literature of a subject".

to indicate the subject: this is especially the case in the literature of a great discovery.

(iii) *The Sign of Reference*.—The most obvious "sign" is the cross-reference "See" or "See also"¹ made from one passage or paragraph to another in a book, and from one entry to another in a list, an index, a directory, and a subject or author-catalogue. In classified catalogues cross-references do not, as a rule, appear.² There is yet another application of their use, namely, within the text of books themselves, especially those of a technical or scientific character: in bibliographical works, too, reference is made from the name of the subject of one "life" to another: numbers of such instances occur in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and in the "Dictionary of National Biography". The use of cross-references has been dealt with by myself³ and others at sufficient length elsewhere so that detailed comment here becomes unnecessary—the essentials in their use being (1) the observation of the distinction between "See" and "See also": examples in illustration of this will be found under the quotation of the subject-heading "London," at the end; (2) reference from the general to the special, and under certain circumstances vice versa; (3) the avoidance of "blind" cross-references; (4) when possible, grouping cross-references at the commencement of the subject-heading.

In indexes the sign of reference from the index itself to the text is the page, sometimes the page and column, and sometimes the paragraph. In the overwhelming majority of books the page reference is in use, in a smaller number the paragraph—the latter for the reason that numbering the paragraph, though an increasing, is not a very well-known practice. The simplest rule with regard to the choice of employment of the two signs appears to be this: when the page is generally exceeded in length by the numbered paragraph, use the

¹ The new "London Library Subject-catalogue" uses the words "Refer to," instead of "See also".

² They are, however, used in the Library of Congress's Classification (Class S. Agriculture—Plant and Animal Industry), e.g. *Animal Culture*, SF. Cf. QL. Zoology, HD. 9410-9441 Packing Industries, Live Stock: *Economic Zoology*, see SB. 801-815.

³ Clarke (A. L.). "Manual of Practical Indexing," 1905, pars. 40-45, 110.

page reference : when the page is long and closely printed and there are as a rule more than one paragraph to a page, use the paragraph.

Turning to particular instances of the sign of reference the divisions into chapter and verse in the Bible is so universally known¹ that the phrase "chapter and verse" has passed into current speech, and this is the sign of reference in what is at once the simplest yet most laborious index in the world, namely, "Cruden's Concordance". If a Bill or an Act of Parliament be indexed or referred to, the reference sign will be chapter and clause. Minutes of Evidence in Parliamentary Reports and Reports of Royal Commissions are referred to in the index by means of the question-number; By-Laws, Rules, and Standing Orders by that of chapter or section and sometimes by line. In the earlier form of subject-index to author-catalogues, in which the titles are not set out in full under the subject-headings but the author's name and date of publication are alone given, this name and date constitute the reference sign to the fuller information under author. Where the titles are given in full, or in substance, with perhaps the omission of the imprint no sign of reference is needed. The method adopted by Robert Watt in the "Bibliotheca Britannica," when referring from the subject to the author-catalogue was to employ the page and alphabetical section in the columns as a guide to any particular author's work. In the American Library Association's Index to General Literature, there is a subject-heading, "Progress," considered under the aspect of "False and True". The *sign of reference* to this is the author and brief title, "Kennedy, J. P., Occasional Addresses, 273". In "Poole's Index" the reference sign is upon the same principle—the author and abbreviated title of journal with volume and page where his communication occurs.

Allusion has been made to the grouping of references at the end of an article—this course being adopted, I have already surmised, as a more methodical process, calculated

¹ For comment upon the literary value of the division of the chapters of the Bible into verses, see Prof. G. Saintsbury's "History of Elizabethan Literature," 1911, p. 216.

to lower the expense of printing. The signs of reference throughout the text are to the numbered references on the list at the end of the article, which may be a complete bibliography—so far as known—or a selection of the more important contributions to the subject of the author's article.

The reference signs from the index of subjects accompanying a classified catalogue simply consist in the particular shelf notation employed. Any division under Dewey's system will be referred to by decimal numbers from the index—the more special the subject the larger will the number of decimal figures be. The notation used in the Quinn-Brown Adjustable Classification is a combination of letter and number (e.g. Aberdeen, F 928 ; Africa, F 88). The system of classification employed in the Library of Congress, Washington, is somewhat similar. Under Class S are comprised "Agriculture—Plant and Animal Industry". If "Apple" be looked up in the index the reference-sign is the notation-mark SB 363 ; "Butter, adulteration of," has the sign SF 267. The marks used in Cutter's Expansive Scheme are combinations of letters (e.g. Engineering, Hydraulic, SL : Heraldry, FV). The same letters denote quite different classes in these various systems. Their use is supposed to be mnemonic—that is of the nature of an aid to the memory. The bibliographer who has to make use of all three systems is likely to suffer from some confusion in understanding. The promotion of some uniformity of notation in the systems of classification using letters is therefore highly desirable. Dewey's system, in which figures alone are used, stands by itself. The intense amount of care needed in the transcription of these notation-marks can only be realized by those who have to employ them. Classified collections of references to literature not in one particular library but collected together for the use of bibliographers and others, are not grouped under mnemonic notation-marks—in the "Index Medicus," for example, published by the Carnegie Institute, Washington, there are two indexes published annually to the classified bibliographies which come out month by month : authors are referred to by page only ; subjects by author and page.

The Reference Library.—No commentary of this kind would

be complete without a brief allusion to reference libraries, which have a connexion more or less with the subject of the foregoing remarks. Of course we all understand what a reference library means, namely, a depository of books which are always in, and *always available when wanted*; a place to which you may go in search of information and come away satisfied. If any think that this definition describes what is literally the truth, their expectations will fail to be realized. In the best of libraries there will always be some publication wanting to that importunate inquirer who is satisfied with every other library save the one you serve and the one he happens at the time to be visiting. There is another point: reference-makers sometimes seem quite to forget that other persons may happen to be using the book they want. Every "library management" endeavours to procure duplicates, as far as possible, of the most-used treatises, textbooks, encyclopædias, and directories. All such publications, however, either have a habit of going out of date or else they are annual publications, which comes to the same thing so far as expenditure is concerned. Therefore visitors who come to "look up" something should always be prepared for the possible though not very probable chance of being kept waiting.

The term "reference library" does not, in meaning, cover the whole extent of the use of such institutions. Libraries from which no books are issued at all, such as the British Museum, and others from which the issue is quite restricted, like the Guildhall Library, are, as is well known, resorts for prolonged and serious study. In certain instances, it must happen, in the nature of things, that the wants of two readers may clash, and that unless there is a duplicate copy, the second man has to wait. This must especially apply, at times, to that hive of literary industry, the British Museum Library. What is needed in London is the establishment, or rather the evolvment of a few "minor" or "lesser lights" in the way of reference libraries, so as to relieve the British Museum to a certain extent, on the principle of "devolution".¹

¹ I am aware of the great value attaching to many reference libraries owing to the assiduous work of librarians in making "local" collections, but this appeal is from the standpoint of general literature.

Many rate-supported libraries subscribe, for instance, to magazines, journals, and periodicals which they never bind upon completion of a volume, but sell the back numbers. Many such periodicals contain articles of real literary value, the contents of which are indexed in Poole's and the A.L.A. Index, and constitute the "subject-matter" and "agent of reference" upon which I have dwelt in the earlier part of this essay. I know that the question of space is an important one—but it is a question that should be taken into consideration during the time of planning and building. The claims upon libraries as instruments of recreation are great, but greater still are the claims for their use in the way of instruction and research.

Part II.

The following extracts from library catalogues and subject-indexes, etc., are given in order to illustrate the applications of the term "reference," which it may be here convenient to recapitulate:—

I. *Subject-matter of Reference*.—Any person or topic to which allusion is made.

II. *Agent of Reference*.—(a) *in full*. The printed matter discussing that subject; (b) *in brief*. The sub-headings to a subject-entry in an index to a book or in a library subject-catalogue; also, the titles of the books themselves.

III. *The Sign of Reference*.—Page or paragraph reference in a book index. Author's name and date in a subject-index to an author-catalogue where the titles are not repeated under subject. Notation-mark (letter or numeral, or both) in an index to a classified catalogue.

The extracts are not transcribed in full in all cases; only a selected list of authors are entered under the subject-headings—this is especially so with regard to the example taken from the British Museum Subject-index, which as printed is very long.

I. From "Catalogue of Library of Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Vol. III (Subjects). 8vo, London, 1879."

MICROSCOPE:

Construction, Description, and use:

Borellus, 1656; Sturmius, 1676; Quekett, 1848; Hogg, 1854
Carpenter, 1856-68.

Journals on. (See Catalogue of Journals.)

- Micrographic Dictionary. Griffith, 1854.
Analysis by. Baker, 1753; Pritchard, 1845.
(Dioptric.) Heller, 1856.
Prism for Microscopic Illuminations. Highley, 1869.
Use of Photography in Microscopic Investigations. Gerlach, 1863.
Observations in Natural History with. Leeuwenhoek, 1722 ;
Schwann, 1847.
Application to Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. Leeuwen-
hoek, 1708 ; Lieberkühn, 1782 ; Edwards (Milne), 1823 ; Har-
ley, G., 1866.
Application to Practical Medicine. Bennett, J. H., 1841 ; Beale,
L. S., 1854-67.

The titles are not set out in regular bibliographical fashion. The sub-headings act as "agents of reference in brief," and the authors' names and dates act as reference-signs to the entries in the author-catalogue. The arrangement of sub-headings is on the alphabetic-classed system (working from general descriptions to special applications).

II. From "Catalogue of the London Library (Classified Index). La. 8vo, London, 1865."

ENGLAND, Church of :

History and antiquities :

Beda, Butler, Cardwell, Carwithen, Church, Churton, Collier,
Cressy, Dodd, etc.

In Colonies :

Anderson, Colonial, Hawkins.

British and Anglo-Saxon :

Alford, Beda, Lingard, Smith, Stillingfleet, Thackeray, Wil-
liams.

Reformation :

Blunt, Bradford, Burnet, Chester, Cobbett, etc.

After the Reformation :

Hunter, Palin, Stoughton.

Westminster Assembly of Divines :

Hetherington.

Councils and Convocations, Canons, etc. :

Atterbury, Cardwell, Hody, Kennett, Lathbury, etc.

Ecclesiastical Revenues, Statistics :

Bacon, Cave, Ecclesiastical, Le Neve.

Ordinations :

Courayer, Hodgson, Walcot.

Consecration of Bishops :

Bishop, Kiorning.

ENGLAND, Church of (*contd.*) :

Fasts, Festivals, etc. :

Neale, Nelson.

Queen Anne's Bounty :

Hodgson.

Pluralities, Defence of :

Wharton.

Works on its position, condition, vindication, etc. :

Allies, Biber, Bingham, etc.

Sects, differing from :

Boone, Census.

Non-jurors :

Lathbury.

See Articles, Canon Law, Catechism, Christianity, Church, Dissenters, Liturgy.

This subject-heading (which by the way is more correctly placed under "Church of England" in the new subject-catalogue of the London Library) is taken as a representative entry. The index is printed at the end of the author-catalogue and is of use for referring back to the authors but of no value as a bibliographical guide *per se*. The authors' names are the reference-signs, but they are without dates, which retards reference if the entries under one writer's name run to any length. It is a little difficult to see upon what system the sub-headings are arranged—but the main idea appears to have been upon the lines of (1) History, (2) Constitution, (3) Customs and Institutions.

III. From "Subject-catalogue of the London Library, compiled by Hagberg Wright, LL.D., Librarian. 8vo, London, 1911."

CONDUCT :

Adams (W. H. D.). Plain living, 1880.

Aikin (J.). Letters from father to son, 2 v., 1794-1803.

Arnold (F.). Three-cornered essays, 1882.

— Turning-points, 2 v., 1873, 1882.

Bell (Mrs. H.). Minor moralist, 1903.

Braithwait (R.). English gentlemen, etc., 1641.

Buchan (P.). Eglinton tournament, etc., gentleman unmasked, 1840.

Cantaclaro, Curso de gram. parda, 1865.

Cardano (G.). Præcept. ad filios (16 c.) [*in h.* De propria vita, 1654, Op. tl., 1663].

Chamberlain (T.). Select letters (16-18 c.), n.d.

CONDUCT (*contd.*) :

Chapone (H.). Improvement of mind, 1829.

Chesterfield (E. of). Letters, var. ed.

Cobbett (W.). Advice to the young, 1837, 1887.

— Twelve sermons, 1828.

Refer to Character ; Children ; Christianity (Personal) ; Duty ; Ethics ; Etiquette ; Family Life ; Habit ; Humility ; Hypocrisy ; Justice ; Kings ; Morals and Morality ; Obedience ; Self-culture ; Success.

DEVONSHIRE.

Antiquities :

Devonshire Assoc. Rep., etc., 1881-90.

Rogers (W. H. H.). Ant. effigies and mon. sculpture, 1877.

Western Antiquity : refer to : England, Antiquities.

Bibliography :

Davidson (J.). Bibl. D. and Suppl., 1852.

Biographical Collections :

Baring-Gould (S.). Characters, etc., 1908.

Directories and Guide Books :

Baddeley and Ward. North Devon, 1882.

Black (publ.). Guide to Devon, 1883.

Kelly. Directory (Devon), 1889.

Tourist's Guide. Devon, S., Worth, 1880.

History and Topography :

Baring-Gould. Bk. of West, vl. D., 1899.

Baring-Gould. D., Characters and Events, 1908.

Beauties of England, v. 4, 1803, and others.

Natural History :

Dixon (C.). Bird Life, 1899.

D'Urban and Mathew. Birds, 1895.

Gosse (P. H.). Naturalist's Rambles on Coast, 1853.

Shapter (T.). Climate of S. of Devon, 1862.

Symonds (W. S.). Records of Rocks, 1872.

Woodward (H. B.) and W. A. E. Ussher. Geol. Sidmouth, 1906.

Refer to Natural History.

Travels :

Chanter (C.). Ferny Combes, 1856.

King (R. J.). Sketches, 1874.

Snell (F. J.). Blackmore Country, 1906.

Refer to :

Alwington.

Axe, River.

Barnstaple.

Buckfastleigh.

Budleigh.

Dartmoor.

DEVONSHIRE (*contd.*):

Dawlish.
 England.
 English Dialects.
 Exeter (etc. etc.).

These two extracts from the subject-headings *Conduct* and *Devonshire* short though they are, sufficiently illustrate the great value of the new subject-catalogue of the London Library as a bibliographical guide. The sub-headings are all in alphabetical order, and the authors' names similarly so. In a library devoted to science it is decidedly advisable to place the authors under subject in chronological order, but in a general library such an arrangement need not be insisted on. The titles are contracted, presumably owing to exigencies of space and to keep the volume within small compass, but together with the sub-headings they form useful brief agents of reference.

IV. From "Subject-index of the Modern Works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905. Edited by G. K. Fortescue, LL.D., Keeper of the Printed Books. 8vo, London, 1906."

LONDON (General History and Topography):

Arnold-Forster (H.). *Our Great City*, pp. 276, 1903, 8°. "Our Empire Series."

History at various periods:

Benham (W.) and Welch (C.). *Mediaeval London*, pp. 81. Lond. 1901, 8°.

Art Galleries and Exhibitions. See Exhibitions.

Building Laws of London. See Building, Law.

Cabs. See below, Locomotion.

Church of England and other Religious Bodies:

Smith (R. M.). *Religious Life of London*, pp. 518. Lond. 1904.

Churches:

Hunt (V. B.). *The Story of Westminster Abbey*, pp. 356. Lond. 1902, 8°.

City; Corporation and Livery Companies:

Ditchfield (P. H.). *The City Companies of London*, pp. 354, 1904, 4°.

Clubs. See Clubs.

County Council. See below, Local Government.

Diocese. See also above, Church of England, Churches.

Tarn (A. W.). *Thirteen centuries of the See of London*, pp. 39, 1904, 8°.

LONDON (*contd.*):

Directories. For Directories of London and the Suburbs, see under the Heading DIRECTORIES in the General Catalogue and in the Catalogue of books in the Reading-room.

Docks. See Ports and Harbours.

Drainage. See below, Sanitation.

Environs. See below, Suburbs.

Exhibitions and Art Galleries. See Exhibitions.

Fogs. See Fog.

Hospitals. See Hospitals.

Housing. See below, Poor.

Inns of Court. See Law, profession of, Great Britain and Ireland.

Inquisitions. See below, Parish Registers.

Livery Companies. See above, City.

Local Government (outside the City):

London. *County Council*. Minutes of Proceedings, Annual Accounts, Estimates, and Statistics. Lond. 1899, fol.

Ghewy (A. B.). *Real Municipal Government for London*, pp. 22. Lond. 1899, 8°.

Locomotion:

Leighton (J.). *Tubular Transit for London*, pp. 16, 1902, 8°.

Parishes; Buildings; Streets:

West and South West:

Shephard (J. E.). *The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall*, pp. 415, 1902, 8°.

West and East Central:

Wheatley (H. B.). *Gerrard Street and its neighbourhood*, pp. 35. Lond. 1904, 8°.

Price (F. G. H.). *Signs of Old Lombard Street*, pp. 207. Lond. 1902, 8°.

North and West:

Mann (E. A.). *Brooke House, Hackney*, pp. 41, 1904,

East:

Besant (Sir W.). *East London*, pp. 358. Lond. 1901, 8°.

South:

Mould (R. W.). *Southwark Men of Mark, past and present*, pp. 72. Lond. 1905, 8°.

Parish Registers and Inquisitions:

Phillimore (W. P. W.). *Calendar of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Middlesex and London, 1485-1645*, pp. 54. Lond. 1890, 8°.

Saint Vedast, Foster Lane, Parish of. Registers of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and of St. Michael-le-Quern, etc. Lond. 1902, 8°.

Harleian Society. Publications of the Harleian Society Registers, vol. 29.

LONDON (*contd.*):

Poor; Working Classes; Housing. See also Charities; Pauperism
Poor-laws.

Booth (Right Hon. C.). *Life and Labour of the People in London*, 17 vols., 1902-3, 8°.

Rates and Taxes. See England, Trade and Finance.

Sanitation and Drainage. See also Drainage, Hygiene, and Sanitation.

Jenson (G. J. C.). *By-laws as to House-drainage, etc., made by the London County Council*, pp. 139. Lond. 1901, 8°.

Suburbs:

Black (A. & C.). *Around London*. *Black's Guide to the environs*. Edited by A. R. H. Moncrieff, pp. 248. Lond. 1903, 8°.

Theatres. See Drama, Great Britain and Ireland.

Tower of London:

Dixon (W. H.). *Her Majesty's Tower*, 2 vols. Lond. 1901, 8°.

University of:

Allchin (W. H.). *An Account of the Reconstruction of the University of London*. Lond. 1905, 8°.

This is the most detailed type of subject-index to books that I know of published in this country. Everything is done to facilitate its use by that reader who wants to consult not what one man has written on many things, but what many men have written on the one particular thing he is in search of. It is useful both out of the Museum Library as well as inside it. The number of volumes, pages to a volume, and size are given, also the press-marks (not here quoted). Users in the provinces who have access to the subject-index (of which there are now three separate issues, 1881-1900, 1901-5, 1905-10) are thus enabled to apply in advance for their books before visiting the Museum Library. The sub-headings and titles make up the brief agents of reference to the contents of the books.

V. From "Fletcher, W. I., *Index to General Literature*. Issued by the Publishing Board of the A.L.A. 4to, Boston and New York, 1900."

PROGRESS:

D. W. Thompson, *Afternoon lec.*, 3: 18; Balfour, A. J., *Ess.* 241; Dixon, T., *Liv. prob.* 129; Hare, *Guesses*, 2: 27; Harrison, F., *Choice of books*, 121; Mackenzie, *Soc. Philos.* 296; Phillips, *Wend.*, Sp. 70.

PROGRESS :

- Age of. Williams, A. M., *Stud. Folk*, 127.
 and poverty. McClelland, J., *Soc. Sci.* 149.
 and war. L. G. Jones, *Factors Am. civiliz.* 85.
 by Christianity. Brownson, *Works*, 12 : 182.
 Christian vs. Naturalistic doctrine of, S. Harris, *Boston Lectures*,
 70 : 9.
 False and true. Kennedy, J. P., *Occasional Addresses*, 273.
 Froude on. Warner, C. D., *Relations of lit.* 169.
 Human. Woodbury, L. *Writings*, 3 : 75.
 — Law of. Sumner, *Works*, 2 : 89.
 A Law of. Manning, J. M., *Sermon*, 66.
 Modern, Economic causes of. S. N. Patten, *Nat. Educ. Assoc.*
 92 : 415.
 Moral and Educational. Woods, R. A., *Eng. Soc. mov.* 227.
 Natural and Christian Law of. G. P. Magoun, *Boston Lectures*,
 72 : 1.
 Need of. Farrar, *Soc. and p. day quest.* 368.
 of culture. Emerson, *Lett. and soc. aims*, 195.
 of mankind. Talfourd, *Crit. Writ.*
 — Necessity, reality, and province of. Bancroft, G.
Miscel. 481.
 Shibboleth of. Lilly, W. S., *Shibboleths*, 1.
 The World's new phases. Wilde, Lady, *Soc. Studies*, 154.

Although closely connected with library use, and forming the author's and journalist's repertorium, the "A.L.A. Index" and "Poole's Index" differ totally from the detailed subject-catalogue of a library or from the subject-entries in a dictionary catalogue. In one of the examples above quoted, *Progress* is the subject-matter, "*false and true*" the *brief agent of reference* to the *full agent of reference*, namely, the *passage of the essay* on Progress. And, lastly, the abbreviated title, Kennedy, J. P., *Occasional Addresses*, 273 (that is, *short title and page reference*), is the *sign of reference* to the information. At the end of the "A.L.A. Index" a list of authors and books is given in full, so as to enable consultants to clear up any possible misconception as to the meaning of the signs of reference.

VI. From "Library of Congress. Classification, Class S, Agriculture—Plant and Animal Industry. La. 8vo, Washington, 1911."

(1) *Classified Catalogue* :

- SB. General Plant Culture and Horticulture : Vegetables.
 Cf. HD. 9220-9235.

SB. General Plant Culture and Horticulture : Vegetables.

320 Periodicals. Societies. Collections.

General Culture.

321 American.

322 English.

323 Other.

Culture of individual vegetables.

325 Asparagus.

327 Beans. cf. SB 203-5.

329 Beets (except Sugar Beets). For Mangelwurzel, see
SB 211.

331 Cabbage.

333 Cauliflower.

335 Celery.

337 Cucumber.

339 Melons.

341 Onions.

353 Peas. cf. SB 203-5 (etc. etc.).

(2) *Index :*

Maize, SB 191.

Mange, SF 963.

Mangelwurzel, SB 211.

Mango, SB 379.

Manure, S 655.

Maple Sugar, SB 239.

Marketing, S 571.

Butter, SF 269.

Farm Produce, SB 131.

Flowers, SB 443.

Fruit, SB 360.

Milk, SF 261.

Marl as fertilizer, S 643.

Maté, SB 279.

Materia Medica, Veterinary, SF 915.

Meadows, SB 199.

Medicinal Plants, SB 293-5.

Melons, SB 339. (etc. etc.).

The foregoing extracts illustrate (a) the nature of the system of classification used in the Library of Congress, (b) the kind of index affixed to the classified tables. Besides its use in the library for which it is primarily intended this system can be taken as a model upon which to arrange similar collections in other libraries, or a library belonging to an agricultural college or society. Although cross-references are not supposed to be necessary in a system of classifica-

tion, it will be noticed that they are here freely used. Like most indexes to classified systems, this index has brief entries ; the agents of reference are the titles themselves as arranged under classes and subdivisions. The signs of reference in the index are the letters and numbers (e.g. SB 211), the use of which has already been explained.

