

POSSIBLE DANGERS

OF

INDISCRIMINATE

READING.

JOHN C. HULLIVELL, D.D.

THE
DANGERS OF
INDISCRIMINATE
READING
BY
JOHN C. HULLIVELL, D.D.
OF
THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



ESTABLISHED



A.D. 1791.

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48 MILLER STREET.

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POSSIBLE DANGERS

OF

INDISCRIMINATE



READING

BY

JOHN S. PHILLIMORE, M.A.,

(PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW),

WITH

THE REPORT OF STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW PUBLIC
LIBRARY FOR 1902-1903, INCLUDING THE PROCEEDINGS
AT ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS
HELD ON 16th APRIL, 1903.



GLASGOW :

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1903.

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1903-1904

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STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Annual Meeting of Subscribers and others interested in Library Work was held in the Library Hall on Thursday, 16th April, 1903. In the absence of Lord Provost Primrose, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch, and among others present were—Dr. John Barlow (*Chairman of the Managing Committee*), A. W. Gray Buchanan, Dr. William G. Dun, J. Forbes Ferguson (*Hon. Secretary*), John A. Galbraith, Walter Mackintosh, Rev. John Maclean, D.D.; George Neilson, LL.D.; Hugh Reid (*Directors*); Professor J. S. Phillimore, James Baillie, F.T. Barrett (*City Librarian*), Miss Birrell, John E. Carlyle, John Cumming, Rev. John Edgar, Miss Fleming, John Forsyth (*Librarian, Athenæum*), Marr Grieve, John Hamilton, William Kerr, John King, George Kinnoch, William Kyle, John Lawrie, Miss M'Arthur, James Macdonald, J. M'Keague, Miss M'Queen (*Librarian, Pollokshaws Library*), Rev. A. Martin, Thomas Mason (*Librarian, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London*), George Roxburgh, William Simpson (*Librarian, Baillie's Institution*), Stuart Spence, Robert Stewart, P. Struthers, Hugh Walker, Miss Wingate, W. J. S. Paterson (*Librarian, Stirling's Library*), etc.

The CHAIRMAN said—I am very sorry to say, ladies and gentlemen, that the Lord Provost is, unfortunately, not able to be with us to take the chair as was intended. There is a letter from him which will show that there is some very important Corporation business that he could not succeed in getting past, and therefore he had at the last moment to write to say he could not come. So I have taken the chair in his absence. I ask Mr. Ferguson to read the letters of apology.

Mr. FERGUSON read letters of apology from the Lord Provost, Dr. Dickson, Messrs. William Jacks, LL.D.; John G. Ure, and John Wilson. He also read the Annual Report as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending 31st March, 1903, by the DIRECTORS OF STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY, to the Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, the Merchants' House of Glasgow, the Presbytery of Glasgow, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and to the Subscribers.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Library for the year 1902-1903.

Time Open.—The Library was open on 304 days during last year.

Reference Department.—In this department 18,363 volumes were issued for reading in the Library Hall, as compared with 19,510 volumes in 1901-1902, showing 1,147 of a decrease; 43,049 volumes of the publications of the Patent Office were consulted, as compared with 42,220 in 1901-1902, being an increase of 829 volumes. The total number of volumes issued in the Reference Department (including Patents) was 61,412, being a daily average of 202 volumes. In the previous year 61,730 volumes were issued, being a daily average of 204 volumes, showing a decrease of 2 volumes per day as compared with last year.

Lending Department.—58,314 volumes were issued in this department—36,036 books and 22,278 magazines—or a daily average of 192. Last year the issue was 35,519 books and 21,692 magazines, giving a total of 57,211, or a daily average of 189. This year there is an increase of 1,103 books and magazines in this department.

Both Departments.—The total number of volumes issued in both departments has been 119,726, as compared with 118,941 last year, being an increase of 785 volumes for this year.

Members.—The total number of members at 31st March, 1903, was 931, composed of 97 life, 8 congregational, 363 annual, 431 warehouse, and 32 six-monthly. The total membership during the preceding year was 953, showing a decrease this year of 22 members as compared with last year. Details of last year:—98 life, 8 congregational, 365 annual, 458 warehouse, and 24 six-monthly. The decrease of the number of Subscribers is almost entirely confined to the warehouse subscribers, there being only two of a decrease in the number of annual subscribers, and the loss from this source is altogether only £5 2s. 9d.

Books Added.—721 volumes and pamphlets were added to the Library by purchase and donation, and 132 volumes were replaced on account of being lost by subscribers or worn out. Many of the books added to the Library were of a technical nature and of greater value than the books usually obtained in a lending Library. The number of volumes replaced so as to meet the requirements of readers is much in excess of the usual number, being 58 volumes more than the number replaced in the previous year.

Binding.—During the year 528 volumes were rebound:

Catalogues.—There were 21 catalogues at 2s. 6d. and 112 supplements at 1s. sold during last year, and a sum of £8 4s. 6d. was realised from this source.

Printing and Stationery.—It will be observed from the statement of income and expenditure that a sum of £95 14s. 11d., being a much larger sum than usual, and about £60 more than in the previous year, was spent during last year under this head. This extra expenditure was caused by the fact that during the year a supplementary Catalogue was compiled and printed of the books added to the Library during the period from 1897 to 1902. The compilation of this supplementary Catalogue involved much extra labour on the part of the Librarian and his assistants, and was ably performed by them. 1,000 copies of it were printed, and in order to make it as serviceable as possible, the price of a copy was fixed at 1s., being considerably under cost price.

The Directors are pleased to report that during the year a suitable arrangement was made between the Corporation and the Library for providing accommodation for the publications of the Patent Office. The Governors of Baillie's Library are to vacate the premises leased by them from this Library at Whitsunday first, and these premises are to be used for the housing of the Patent publications. On the other hand, the Corporation have guaranteed an annual payment of at least £350 towards the funds of this Library, either from the Residue Grant or from some other source, while this arrangement shall remain in force. In this way ample accommodation will be provided for the publications of the Patent Office.

It is, moreover, expected that this change will tell favourably on the issue both in the reference and lending departments. The accommodation for readers in the Library Hall will be greatly increased, and the Hall will present a much more attractive and comfortable appearance.

It is the painful duty of the Directors to record the death last year of Mr. Peter Johnstone, the esteemed Honorary Treasurer of the Library. He had held this office for seven years, and had rendered many valuable services to the Library, both as Treasurer and otherwise.

The Directors also deeply regret the fact that Dr. Dickson is about to remove from Glasgow and settle in Elgin, and has consequently ceased to be a Director of the Library. Dr. Dickson for the last eight years has been a most useful member of the Board of Directors, and has for some years occupied the post of Chairman of the Books Committee, where his wide knowledge of books was of great value.

The retiring Directors are Dr. J. O. Mitchell and Mr. John Wilson. Dr. Mitchell has asked to be relieved of the duties of a Director on account of long continued illness, and the Directors regret exceedingly to lose his very valuable aid in the conduct of the Library. He has been a Director and member of the Managing Committee for 15 years, and has all along taken great interest in the affairs of the Library. His help in the work has been constant and most valuable.

Dr. Napier has been appointed a Director by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in lieu of Dr. Dickson, and the Subscribers have now to appoint two Directors in lieu of Dr. Mitchell and the late Mr. Peter Johnstone.

A list of donations, with the names of the donors, will be found at the end of this Report, also a list of the more important books added during the year.

JOHN URE PRIMROSE,
President of Directors.

J. BARCLAY MURDOCH,
Vice-President.

JOHN BARLOW,
Chairman of Managing Committee.

J. FORBES FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

W. J. S. PATERSON, *Librarian.*

Dr. JOHN BARLOW, in moving the adoption of the Report, said—It is my duty to move the adoption of the Report of the Secretary and Treasurer of this Library. There are only one or two points on which I would desire to say a word or two. I think the important work during the past year has been the completion of the negotiations between this Library and the Corporation for the storage of the publications of the Patents Department. If those of you who do not visit this Library very often will just cast your eyes round this gallery, along this margin, and along the tables here, you will see volumes of this size (picking up a bulky volume and holding it in his hand). These are the publications of the Patents Department, and 250 of these volumes are added yearly. The time was sure to come, sooner or later, when fresh additional

accommodation would be required for them, the present condition of matters being unsatisfactory — the volumes interfering with the proper development of this Library. For three years the Directors have been negotiating with the Corporation, and for some time I am afraid this matter—the providing of larger and more suitable accommodation—became mixed up with the somewhat more difficult question of the amalgamation or the absorption of this Library in the general scheme of the Public Libraries of the City of Glasgow. It was the work of the Directors of this Library to keep these two questions separate, in view of the fact that they were essentially distinct questions. The question of additional accommodation for the Patents was the original question, and two years ago I said—“ It seems to be a question whether the Town Council will purchase or rent premises—taking the Patents under their own control and staffing the place, or whether they will continue to leave them under the control of Stirling’s Library. We, from our point of view, think we can provide them with ample accommodation at a cost less than that for which the Town Council could do it for themselves.” Well, our estimate of the cost was submitted finally to a meeting about six months ago. We offered to give the Corporation the room down below, which is at present occupied by Baillie’s Library—offered to give them the room for the storage of the publications of the Patent Office, and to staff the office, for the sum of at least £350 per annum. Up till this time we have been receiving £120 from the Corporation for the care of the Patents, and at first sight it may seem that we are making rather good terms with the Corporation in getting a yearly payment of £350. I would like it to be clearly known that that £350 represents simply out-of-pocket expenses on the part of this Library to house them and to staff them in the room down stairs. When this matter came up finally for the Town Council to adopt the Minutes of its Library Committee, an attempt was once more made to mix up these two essentially distinct questions, and our thanks are due to Lord Inverclyde, who for three years was one of our Directors, and Bailie Paton, who is at present one of the Directors of the Library, for clearing up and keeping apart these two questions. Having had something to do with the negotiations I am very glad indeed that the thing has come to an end, and that after the May term we shall get these huge volumes moved downstairs, and we shall have more room for the extension of our Library, and more accommodation for those who wish to consult books belonging to our Library. The financial statement is rather an interesting one. Mr. Ferguson did not give the details. I want to give you just one, because I am making an appeal for additional subscribers. Last year we received from subscribers £315, and we spent £310 on books. I think there is no other library in town—no private library—that can afford, with an income of £315, to spend £310 in connection with books. Readers of books will understand from that, that we are not running this as a money-making concern. The more subscribers we have, the more money we have to spend on the purchase of new books for the Library. I think those are the main points, Mr. Chairman. I cordially agree with the reference in the Report to the losses which this Library has sustained by the death of Mr. Johnstone, and also by the resignation of Dr. J. O. Mitchell. I have been a Director of the Library for quite a number of years now, and no one could attend the meetings and notice Dr. Mitchell at the meetings, without recognising that he was first and foremost a lover of books. The very way in which he handled any new volumes which had been

presented to the Library was sufficient to show that. We shall miss his presence very much. With these few words you will perhaps allow me to move the adoption of the Report. (Applause.)

Mr. WM. KERR seconded the adoption of the Report. He said—I think Dr. Barlow's observations are so complete that very little is left for me to say. I think his estimate is quite correct, that it would not be safe with £315 worth of subscribers that we should spend £310 on books, but I am hopeful that we might extend the membership of the Library. It is a valuable Library—indeed I might say it is an invaluable Library. I think the Report is a very satisfactory one, with the exception of the decrease in membership. As a reader for the last five-and-twenty years in this Library, I think there is nothing to equal it in Glasgow. We have a good selection, and it is very seldom you apply for a book and can't get it from these courteous young ladies behind. (Applause.) I join with what Dr. Barlow has said with reference to the death of one of your Directors. I think at the last meeting I was here we were mourning the loss of another Director from Hope Street, Mr. M'Corquodale; and I do not know that you could have had a warmer friend than Mr. Peter Johnstone in his desire to see this Library prosper. He had it in his heart, and he had it in his head, and his long experience in business in Glasgow enabled him to be a good friend to the Library with his special knowledge of financial matters and figures. I have had the pleasure of his acquaintance now for forty or fifty years. Mr. Johnstone was a great book lover. During the last few years of his life, after he had given up business, he devoted himself heart and soul to the interests of Stirling's Library. I quite endorse everything that has been said not only by Dr. Barlow, but in the reference to him in the Annual Report which has been read, and the adoption of which I beg to second. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said—You have heard it proposed and seconded that this Report be adopted. It has been usual for the Chairman to make some remarks upon the subject, but I have not thought over the matter, because it was only when I came into the hall that I was asked to take the chair in the Lord Provost's absence. I can only say I cordially agree with all Dr. Barlow said in moving the adoption of the Report and Mr. Kerr in seconding it. They have put certain parts of it pretty strongly, but no more strongly than is warranted, in favour of the Report. There is only one thing I might say in regard to what Mr. Kerr said about Mr. Peter Johnstone. He was a very good friend of my own as well as of the Library, and has been for many years. There is no man whose loss I feel more. He was a thoroughly worthy, honest man, and he certainly, from the time he assumed the treasurership of the Library, did his very best for it. Nothing has been said about the loss we are to sustain in the removal of Dr. Dickson from Glasgow. That is a loss I am sorry we are sustaining in another direction. Dr. Dickson is happily taking his health and strength with him, but he is to remove and settle in Elgin, and therefore won't be any longer a Director of the Library. He has done so much for us during the past eight years as Chairman of the Books Committee that I am sure we shall feel his loss very much. (Hear, hear.) Is it your pleasure that this Report be adopted? (Applause.)

The Report and financial statement were then passed.

Professor PHILLIMORE then gave an address on "Possible Dangers of Indiscriminate Reading." He said—You are accustomed, I believe, to listen on these occasions to some master of literary graces discoursing upon some subject of general interest: as I cannot offer you the pleasant alliance between research and stylistic skill which you enjoyed last year from Mr. H. G. Graham, it seemed possible that it might not be unsuitable to profess (or confess) a few simple speculations on a matter suggested by the occasion itself. Reading is a perennial topic, and in the whirl of contemporary thought everything is so soon forgotten that the repetition of commonplaces needs no more than a formal apology—even that is often omitted. Yet to hint to this audience that such a thing as abuse of reading may come about seems rather like preaching to a hospital meeting upon the possible blessings of disease. But your Institution so venerable, as antiquity goes in free libraries, may inspire reflections which apply more closely to its innumerable younger brothers than to itself. The historian of the nineteenth century will have to attempt a valuation of the enormous increase of free libraries. And the vast largesses of Mr. Carnegie in the last few years almost force us to anticipate the cool historian, and try to draft for ourselves a profit and loss account. Everybody will form his own opinion; but to put forth your own ideas, without rhetorical purpose, sometimes moves others to form their own. We all know the state of mind which says: "*Well, I never worked out my own opinion on this subject: but when I do, it won't be the same as his.*" To start people differing, is to start people thinking; and the greatest teacher of antiquity was the man who never sought to proselytize for any doctrine, but simply to clear away the obstacles which impeded the gravitation of thought towards its natural ends. Now if that suspect character the Candid Friend, or as perhaps we should rather dub him, the *Advocatus Diaboli*, were to come to a gathering of the admirers and supporters of free libraries and say, "Do you know what you are doing? Offering free drugs, broadcast, indiscriminately, without prescription or advice." Could we silence him? And by what arguments? A free library must supply books good and bad, solid and trivial; however sound and well-informed may be the judgment of its managers, the popular demand must be reckoned with; and in times when taste is corrupt the popular appetite spreads and inflames the corruption. The corresponding doctrine of the economists is not more true than that bad books drive out good. Of course in so far as a library is a library of reference, a repository of books of commercial or other utilitarian importance (in fact, so far as it contains all those categories of printed volumes to which Charles Lamb emphatically refused the sacred name of book) it is an unmixed blessing, but—spiritually considered—a small one. Where it answers to the craving for literature it becomes an instrument more potent, more far-reaching than press or stage or pulpit, for better or for worse. An instrument! it is an incalculable inexpressible engine which multitudes pry round, unprotected and unguided. I do not mean only the little street arab who reads his *penny dreadful* and is inspired to commence burglar or hooligan. Much subtler mischief may be wrought by much more dignified volumes. Do you remember some lines of Henry Vaughan, which he addresses to his books?

By sucking you the wise, like bees, do grow
 Healing and rich, though this they do most slow
 Because most choicely; for as great a store
 Have we of books, as bees of herbs, or more:
 And the great task, to try, then know, the good.
 To discern weeds, and judge of wholesome food
 Is a rare, scant performance: for man dies
 Oft ere 'tis done while the bee feeds and flies.

If the sage Silurist was bewildered by the great store of books 250 years ago, what must we be when the yearly increase is numbered by many hundreds? I suppose every man sometimes looks back over a few years of his life and reflects upon the powerful influences which he has drawn from books which fell into his hand by no design or desire of his own. The hazard of an eye wandering along a shelf has made him acquainted with something which has gone inextricably into the fabric of his mind and conscience. He seems to owe half his development to coincidences which he will call providential or fortuitous according to the form his credulity takes. For it is not merely the casual presence of a book, but its fitness to speak to the particular spiritual humour of an epoch or a date in his life. You know the so-called "omnivorous reader." Sometimes he reads everything because he has little power to extract nourishment from anything he reads: it is a form of literary indigestion; the symptoms are familiar enough—a craving for any printed page, the faculty of judgment swamped, the mind confused. Mr. Gladstone had a theory that it was necessary for mental health to observe a ratio between literary intake and output: if you have been reading a great deal you need to write in order to clear the mind. There is a great deal of truth in it, but one shudders to think if it were universally applied: to write something is all very well, but then we want to print something, to publish something. But probably the so-called "omnivorous" is better off than the so-called "desultory" reader. For there is many a book which, if corrected with another, is wholesome enough, but taken by itself is disastrous as the separation of the two halves of a seidlitz powder. It may take a man long years to find out what classes of books are his natural food, but once he knows he wastes his time no more, nor "gives his money for that which is not meat, and his labour for that which satisfieth not." But the desultory reader is a blind man browsing at random, lucky if he does not break his teeth upon a stone. And an idle reader in time makes idle writers, just as good writing postulates good reading. The idle reader creates the demand for the bad book. Not only the book which incites to crime and wrong—these are rare enough; but the book which leads to excitement by a short cut, which falsifies the truth of nature and man. After all, any book that occupies the mind without feeding it is *ipso facto* bad: it is so true, as a wit has said, that we hate a vacant mind and hate the trouble of thinking, and the mass of modern books are turned out in order to humour the first distaste without provoking the second. It is not so much the positively, actively bad book we suffer from, as the book which stealthily exploits our weaknesses—national weaknesses, for of course it pays in the lump. There are scores of books which seem to be written for the express purpose of indulging our propensity towards sentimentality, self-conceit, and silliness. Even our satirists have no indignation, no scourge: they agreeably scratch the back of our self-consciousness, and no one is a

penny the better for their wit and observation. But, you will say, there is criticism, there are the reviews to guide the general reader. Ah, here is the blackest point in the whole business: we may complain to-day, as Matthew Arnold complained 30 years ago, of the bankruptcy of criticism in Britain. We are such a strange mixture of individual infallibility and sheepishness: we cling to the sacred right of private misjudgment—none of us will really allow in his heart of hearts that a trained critic is a better judge of a novel than he is; and yet we go on with the antiquated, foolish, and dishonest system of anonymous reviewing; and the most influential weight of criticism is drawn from the religious press, whose judgment is necessarily warped by alien considerations. How much second-rate stuff owes its diffusion and renown to the trumpets of the religious press! Not that the professional literary journals are worthy of trust: the publishers' circulars and the so-called critical review, there is often little enough to choose between them. Many dozen books are mentioned every week which deserve nothing but silence, and when a masterpiece does appear it is likely enough that official criticism will wait a generation to discover it. Edward Fitzgerald had no fame in his lifetime. Look at an even more flagrant instance. There was published, three or four years ago, a novel by an author well supplied with connections in the London literary world. The whole press pealed with acclamation; the whole family of reviews from the grandmother downwards hailed it as an epoch-making work of genius: ten or twenty thousand copies were sold. After a month or two a cool deliberate article in one of the quarterlies issued single-handed and quietly killed the book. If I were to mention the book or the author, I doubt not one out of five of this representative audience of reading persons would remember either. Where was the office of criticism? In truth, we live in a literary anarchy where your best chance of getting a fair estimate of a new book is in the columns of one or two of the great provincial dailies. And the worst of all is, as the Hebrew prophet said in his bitterness, not only that the prophets prophesy falsely, prophesy smooth things, but that "my people love to have it so." Let me quote you a few words from a great French writer not many years dead: "The public is made up of groups who clamour—

I want to be consoled.
 I want to be amused.
 I want to be saddened.
 I want to feel sentimental.
 I want to dream.
 I want to laugh.
 I want a strong excitement.
 I want to weep.
 I want to meditate."

Only a few elect spirits come to an author and say, "I want something good, something beautiful: let the form be what you please, according to your temperament." If he had been an Englishman he would have added: "I want my sect glorified at the expense of my neighbour. I want to feel smug. I want my native district to be filled with tourists, etc., etc." He is speaking as a novelist. These elect few should be the critics, but where are they? But the cup is not yet full. A new terror has appeared. Nowadays if a critic says a play is a bad play the author gets damages at law. His right of imposing on the public has been violated: the British jury is to decide our

critical questions. I wish the poor long-suffering public could sue authors and critics for breach of warranty and neglect of proper care in their business. However, this is one more circumstance which helps to subject us, unguarded and unprepared, to influences dramatic or literary which may be immensely deleterious—or may not. I have wearied you long enough with this jeremiad. Let us try and sum up the position. That free libraries are a blessing few people will deny: that they are a panacea, sovereign against all the vices of blindness, ignorance, ill-judgment, I believe to be a hardly less erroneous opinion, and a more directly mischievous one. The open dispensary is not in itself a physician. The mere combination of printers' ink and paper is not a magical charm against any evils. And we might invert Milton's famous sentence and say, "Almost as well send a man to keep company with rogues and charlatans and corrupters as turn him loose upon the sea of books without compass or pilot." Free libraries are on the whole perhaps the greatest remedy for ignorance that we have: what we do need is the corrective to the remedy, lest the very remedy itself, by assuming superstitious esteem, prove a new disease. Give us criticism—criticism in a worthy sense—criticism even as it exists in France; something to embrace and co-ordinate and distinguish the ever growing mass of printed stuff; something that it is at least competent to label the bottles and classify them. For now it is as though one went into the dispensary and asked, "What is that stuff? and could get no answer but something like this: "I don't know; but the critic says it is of a greenish colour and not too highly flavoured; and a great many have been asking for it. It seems effervescent." And where is criticism to come from? Well, I build great hopes on the English literature school in the Universities: it is a school of recent growth, but if it fails to spread the power to distinguish good from bad, shoddy from sound, and to purge and refine the fashion, then it will belie the fairest expectations. This for one. But, secondly, a much graver desideratum: that the public should recognise the critic when we've got him, and pay heed to his guidance. In certain departments we seem to be desperately and impenitently enslaved to the doctrine of happy-go-lucky. In a commercial matter, in a practical matter we admit the expert's existence, we even defer to his authority. We do not go to the cheap-Jack at the street corner except for toys—and books. Yet here is an art or craft like another, to be learned and taught, cultivated and developed. We indulge the quack in religion, but in literature we almost canonize him. Every one of us feels it a diminution of his independent rights as a citizen if he listens to the decisions of a trained and equipped expert in the business of books. I believe we overrate the privilege of self-deception, the right to waste our time and corrupt our taste. Not least because at the same time the fountains of production become vitiated. One of the cleverest living writers of English gives it as his opinion that it is idle to speculate upon English becoming the dominant language of the world in the future, because the level of literature produced is lowering and the degradation of the language itself in rapid progress. If it is so the reader is ultimately to blame. Ask for shoddy, and there are hundreds of hands ready to manufacture it for you. But there is little encouragement to the sound literary workman, who needs not only to possess his soul in patience but keep his body alive. The answer lies with the reader: the free libraries have multiplied him enormously. They have confronted him with treasures, but blindfolded. You remember the old story of the man who was allowed

by the king to bring away from his treasury as much as he could carry on him. He put on his biggest top-boots, and came out with them crammed with gold, likewise his pockets and his mouth, and his head powdered with gold dust: "He looked," says the old chronicler, "like anything in the world rather than a man." That is how I figure the reader who comes into a great library like this. If only we could be sure that he had light enough to see and not sprinkle his head with sand for gold dust and fill his pockets with pebbles instead of nuggets! If only we could enlarge his pockets and help him into his biggest top-boots! The more he gathered the less we need be afraid of his coming out "looking like anything in the world but a man."

Rev. Dr. MACLEAN said—The duty which I have now to discharge has turned out to be a very pleasant one. One might have some misgivings as to this at the outset. I confess that when I myself heard of the subject and brought it into relationship with the lecturer, I asked myself the question, "How could the lecturer know anything about his subject?"—a man supposed to have devoted his whole time to Æschylus and Sophocles—how could he know anything about light, indiscriminate, or desultory reading? I asked myself the question, "How could he know anything of the evils of that of which he was to speak to us?" But I suppose he must have learned it by observation. (Laughter.) There are two ways of learning—by one's own experience, and by the observation of others. I fear our young friends with whom he associates up at the University might have given him a hint as to many of these evils. (Laughter.) But I must say that the address to which we have listened now has been a most apt and a most able one. We have had the privilege of listening to a great many addresses here, but no more apt or able have I listened to. (Applause.) He has pointed out to us plainly the evils, and he has hinted at the remedy. It is only a pity that the hints which he threw out could not be carried into execution. The sooner they are carried into execution the better. Public libraries are of great benefit, but they are capable of becoming a great evil. If we had a proper committee to select the books for our libraries these useless and ephemeral books, with which the market is now flooded, would have no admittance. We should leave the readers to buy them for themselves, and I fear that the market would not be so satisfactory for those who produce them as it is now. (Applause.) I am sure we are all indebted to the learned Professor for the excellent address he has given us, and I hope that it will meet with acceptance elsewhere in the printed form, and that people will read it and think over it, for a more suggestive bit of reading I cannot imagine. I have not come across for a long time a bit of reading I would consider more useful and more suggestive to the general, and, I might even say, the professional readers as well. I have to ask you to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the learned Professor for his lecture. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—It is hardly necessary for me to put it to the meeting except as a mere matter of form, and I am sure I express the feelings of all when I convey the thanks of all who have heard him to Professor Phillimore for his most interesting and incisive address. (Applause.)

Professor PHILLIMORE, replying to the vote of thanks, said—Let me thank you for the very kind way in which you have received this vote and for the kind terms in which Dr. Maclean has proposed it. I was better qualified for this subject than he thought. (Laughter.) One of the chief men of letters

in Scotland, Mr. Andrew Lang, emitted the opinion not very long ago that there were only two classes of men in Scotland who didn't read at all, and they were university professors and cabmen. (Laughter.) But he only meant that we didn't read Mr. Andrew Lang's own books. (More laughter.) Failing a cabman to address you on this occasion I am very much complimented by being invited to do so, and very much obliged by the way you have received it. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Walter Mackintosh, seconded by Dr. George Neilson, Mr. John Wilson was re-elected a Director, and Mr. James Macdonald, writer, Glasgow, and Mr. Charles Alexander Small, Linwood, Bruce Road, Pollokshields, were elected Directors, in place of Dr. J. O. Mitchell and the late Mr. Peter Johnstone.

The CHAIRMAN—It is usual on this occasion to give an opportunity to any of the audience to make remarks on any subject passed in review, or anything that they wish to say that bears upon the Library. I would be happy to hear if there is anything to bring forward.

There was no response to the Chairman's invitation to make remarks, but Mr. Ferguson rose and pointed out that Mr. Mason, a late Librarian, was present with them. I am sure, he proceeded, we are all glad to see him here, and I am going to ask him to say a few words. I am sure we have followed him in his course of public usefulness in London, and have been pleased that he has got on so well. He has done a great deal of good to this Library. (Applause.)

Mr. MASON said—I was really asked to propose a vote of thanks to you, Mr. Chairman. I have very great pleasure indeed in doing so as to an old friend, and I cannot tell you how pleasant it is for me to be here. I have often thought that I would like to attend one of your annual meetings, and I arrived in Glasgow this morning without knowing that this was the day of your meeting. I am glad that this Library has gone on so well. I felt when I came here that I would be glad to see many faces that I used to see, and also that I would be reminded of a good many that are not here. I learned from your remarks, Mr. Chairman, of the death of my old friend, Mr. Peter Johnstone, and one could go on counting others. He did good work for this Library in the days that are past. But we must look to the people here, and it is a great pleasure to me to see you in the chair. I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to give a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—I have to thank you for your attendance on this occasion, and to say that that concludes the business of the meeting.

Immediately after the Public Meeting a meeting of Directors was held, at which Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch was re-elected Vice-President; Mr. J. Forbes Ferguson, Hon. Secretary; and Mr. Walter Mackintosh was appointed Hon. Treasurer.

The following Directors were appointed a Managing Committee:—Dr. John Barlow, A. W. Gray Buchanan, Dr. William G. Dun, John A. Galbraith, Rev. John Maclean, D.D., J. Barclay Murdoch, George Neilson, LL.D., Councillor Walter Paton, Charles A. Small, John Wilson, the Secretary and Treasurer (*members ex officio*), Dr. Barlow, Chairman.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIBRARY,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1903.

INCOME.

To Rents of Property, - - - - -		£367 10 0
" Subscriptions:—		
75 New Members' Subscriptions, @ 10s. 6d., -	£39 7 6	
108 Do. do. do., @ 5s. 3d., -	28 7 0	
288 Renewed do., @ 10s. 6d., -	151 4 0	
323 Do. do., @ 5s. 3d., -	84 15 9	
32 Six-Monthly, do., @ 7s. 6d., -	12 0 0	
826 Subscriptions, - - - - -	315 14 3	
" Amount received for Sale of Old Magazines, - - - - -	7 2 9	
" Do. do., 21 Catalogues @ 2s. 6d., - - - - -	2 12 6	
" Do. do., 112 Supplements @ 1s., - - - - -	5 12 0	
" Do. for Books Lost and Replaced by Subscribers, - - - - -	1 7 0½	
* Received from Corporation a portion of the Residue Grant, - - - - -	350 0 0	
" Do. do. for Carriage of Patents, - - - - -	13 2 6	
" Interest on Loan with Corporation, - - - - -	2 10 6	
" Interest on Bank Account, - - - - -	5 2 9	
" Miscellaneous, - - - - -	0 9 2	
		£1,071 3 5½

EXPENDITURE.

By Books and Magazines, - - - - -	£223 4 10
" Binding, - - - - -	85 19 8
" Gas and Electric Light, - - - - -	24 2 8
" Taxes, - - - - -	36 6 0
" Coal and Firewood, - - - - -	9 11 6
" Furnishings and Repairs, - - - - -	30 0 3
" Printing and Stationery, - - - - -	95 14 11
" Advertising and Postage, - - - - -	15 9 10
" Carriage of Patents from London and America, - - - - -	13 8 0
" Salaries, - - - - -	327 8 0
" Cleaning, - - - - -	29 0 0
" Insurance Premiums, - - - - -	51 8 0
" Interest on Loan from Corporation of £1,500 at 4%, - - - - -	60 0 0
" Miscellaneous, - - - - -	20 8 11½
	£1,022 2 7½

CASH ACCOUNT.

To Cash in hand at 1st April, 1902, - - - - -	£15 5 9
" Balance in Bank Do., - - - - -	424 15 6
" Income in foregoing statement, - - - - -	1,071 3 5½
By Expenditure in foregoing Statement, - - - - -	£1,022 2 7½
" Amount on Loan with Corporation, - - - - -	300 0 0
" Balance in Bank at 31st March, 1903, - - - - -	180 2 8
" Cash in hand Do., - - - - -	8 19 5
	£1,511 4 8½
	£1,511 4 8½

* £120 of this sum is received for taking charge of the Patents for the year.

We have compared the above financial statement with the vouchers, and found the same to be correct.

GEORGE DICKSON.
WALTER MACKINTOSH.

DONATIONS.

- AIRD & COGHILL, Messrs.:—Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, Programmes.
- AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE:—Free Trade Almanac, 1903.
- AMERICAN GOVERNMENT:—Specifications of Patents of the United States, 1902.
- ANDERSON, JOHN:—Catalogue of Early Belfast Printed Books, 1694 to 1830.
- ANDERSON, MISS N. M.:—The Recrudescence of Leprosy, by William Tebb. A Century of Vaccination, by W. S. Tebb.
- AUSTRALIA, WESTERN, AGENT GENERAL FOR:—Review of Reviews for Australia, Feb., 1901. Victoria Public Library, W.A., Catalogue of Books, parts 1-2.
- BELFAST LINEN HALL LIBRARY, *per* Librarian:—Supplementary Catalogue of Books added in 1901.
- BOARD OF TRADE, COMMISSIONERS OF:—Trade Marks Journal, 1902.
- BROOKLYN, PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY, *per* Committee:—Co-operative Bulletin, vol. i., Nos. 4-8.
- BROWN, J. T. T. (the Author):—Huchown of the Awle Ryale and his Poems, examined in the Light of Recent Criticism.
- BROWNLEE, JOHN, M.D.:—Glasgow Fever and Smallpox Hospital Report, 1901-02.
- BRYCE, GEORGE, LL.D. (the Author):—Canadian Loyalty.
- BUCHANAN, A. W. GRAY (the Author):—Old Glasgow Exhibition, 1894, Notes and Indexes.
- CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, *per* Manager:—A Holiday in Scotland. Rambles by Rail, Road, Loch, and River. Tourists' Guide, 1902.
- CAMPBELL, J. M'NAUGHT:—Glasgow Post Office Guide, 1902.
- CAMPBELL, Rev. W. (the Author):—Notes of a visit to the Taichu Prefecture of Formosa.
- CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, *per* H. M. Murray:—Labour Gazette.
- CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE:—Record, 1902-03.
- CHEMISTRY, INSTITUTE OF, *per* Secretary:—Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, proceedings, 1901-02. Register of Fellows, Associates and Students, 1902-03.
- CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.:—Summer Tours by Sea, 1902.
- COBDEN CLUB, *per* Secretary:—How to Increase the Public Revenue. Memorandum by the Committee of the Cobden Club. Report and List of Members, 1901. American Progress and British Commerce, by Harold Cox. Free Trade and British Commerce, by Lord Avebury. Does Trade follow the Flag? by Lord Farrer. Benefits of Free Trade, by Albert Spicer. Canadian Preferential Tariff, by Harold Cox. Shipping Subsidies, by Sir Spencer Walpole. The Bread Tax. Income Tax or Bread Tax, by Harold Cox. Brussels Convention. British and American Shipping. Brussels Convention and Free Trade, by Earl Spencer, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
- COLONIAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL:—Proceedings, vol. 33, 1901-02.

- DECEASED SEAMEN RETURNS reported to the Registrar General, 1902.
- DICKSON, GEORGE, M.D. :—Socrates and Christ, by R. M. Wenley. Cardinal Beaton, by John Herkless. Memoir of Henry Bradshaw, by G. W. Prothero.
- ENDLE, CHARLES J., & Co. :—The Philatelic Almanac, 1902.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF, *per* Secretary :—Transactions, vol. 45, 1901-02.
- FERGUSON, JOHN, M.A., LL.D. :—Joannes Matthaeus and his Tract. "De Rerum Inventoribus."
- GEMMELL, MATTHEW :—Le Meunier d'Angibault, par George Sand. Au Coin du Feu, par Emile Souvestre. Picciola, par X. B. Saintine. La Marquise de Parabère, La Jolie Bohémienne, La Marquise Sanglante, par Comtesse Dash. La Princesse Flora, Les Trois Mousquetaires, Le Trou de l'Enfer, par Alexandre Dumas père, Tristan le Roux, par Alexandre Dumas fils. Treatise on Algebra, by James Bryce.
- GLASGOW ANDERSON'S COLLEGE, *per* Secretary :—Medical School Calendar, 1902-03.
- GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *per* Secretary :—Transactions, vol. 4, part 2. Report, 1900-01.
- GLASGOW ATHENÆUM, *per* Secretary :—Calendar, 1902-03. Report, 1901-02.
- GLASGOW BAILLIE'S INSTITUTION, *per* William Simpson, Librarian :—Supplementary Catalogue, 1898-1903.
- GLASGOW CORPORATION GALLERIES, *per* James Paton :—Museums and Galleries Report, 1901.
- GLASGOW CORPORATION LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, *per* F. T. Barrett, City Librarian :—Catalogue of Gorbals District Library and Juvenile Section.
- GLASGOW CORPORATION TRAMWAYS, *per* John Young :—Revenue and Expenditure, 1901-02.
- GLASGOW DISTRICT OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, *per* L. Fargie :—Foresters' Miscellany, 1901-02. Quarterly Report, 1902.
- GLASGOW MERCHANTS' HOUSE, *per* Dean of Guild :—Merchants' House Constitution, Regulations, etc., 1902-03.
- GLASGOW NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, *per* Secretary :—Transactions, vol. 6, part 2, 1900-01.
- GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *per* Secretary :—Proceedings, vol. 33. 1901-02.
- GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY, *per* Dr. Thomas :—Report, 1901.
- GLASGOW ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE, *per* Secretary :—Calendar, 1902-03.
- GLASGOW SANITARY DEPARTMENT :—Report on Smallpox, 1900-02, by Dr. A. K. Chalmers. Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1901-02. Report, 1901.
- GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD, *per* Secretary :—Report of Progress in providing New Public Schools, 1902. Report on School Work, 1901. Report on School Attendance.
- GLASGOW DISTRICT OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, A.U., *per* District Secretary :—Shepherds' Magazine, vol. 20.
- GLASGOW AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY *per* Manager :—Summer Tours.
- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY, *per* W. Innes Addison :—Prize Lists of the University 1777-78 to 1832-33.
- GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, *per* Secretary :—Calendar, 1902-03. Report, 1901-02.
- GREEN, S. S. (the Author) :—Reminiscences of John Fiske.
- HARDINGHAM, G. G. M. (the Author) :—An Improved Mode of Procedure for the Grant of Letters Patent.
- HIGGIE, MESSRS., & Co. :—Bute County Directory, 1902-03. A. B. C. Introduction to the Health, Profit and Pleasure Resorts of Bonnie Scotland.
- HILL, W. H. (the Author) :—Records of an old Glasgow Family.
- INDIA OFFICE, *per* Secretary :—Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government.

ISLE OF MAN, OFFICIAL BOARD OF ADVERTISING, *per* Secretary:—Official Guide, 1902.

JOHNSONS, MESSRS:—Hints to Inventors Desirous of Obtaining Letters Patent for their Inventions.

KAY, ARTHUR (the Author):—The Corporation of Glasgow as Owners of Shops, Warehouses, and Tenements.

LAYTON, MESSRS. CHARLES AND EDWIN:—The Insurance Register.

LIBRARIES, Annual Reports from the following:—Ashton-under-Lyne; Aston Manor; Ayr; Barrow-in-Furness; Belfast; Birmingham; Blackburn; Bolton; Bootle; Buxton; Cardiff; Cork; Dundee; Glasgow (Baillie's Institution); Hove; Leeds; Leicester; Lincoln; London:—Battersea, Bishopsgate, Finsbury, Hammersmith, Shoreditch, Wandsworth, Westminster; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Oxford (Bodleian); Peoria, Illinois; Plymouth; Richmond; St. Louis (Mercantile); Salford; South Shields; Sydney, N.S.W.; Tokyo, Japan (Imperial Library); Toronto; Tyne-mouth; West Bromwich; West Ham; Whitehaven; Wimbledon; Worcester, Mass; York.

LUCAS, L. A., M.A. (the Author):—Twenty Epigrams.

M'CALL, JAMES:—Glasgow Veterinary College Prospectus, 1903-04.

M'VAIL, J. C., M.D. (the Compiler):—County Council of Dumbarton Report, 1901. County Council of Stirling Report, 1901.

MANCHESTER PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES, *per* Librarian:—Quarterly Record, v. 6.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* Librarian:—Victoria Patents and Patentees, vol. 27-28. Indexes for the Years, 1892-93.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, *per* Secretary:—Transactions, 1902-03.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY STATE LIBRARY, *per* Librarian:—College Department, Report, 1900. State Library Report, 1899-1900.

NICOL, J. (City Chamberlain):—Addresses of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone when installed Honorary Burgess of the City and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

PEACOCK, W. O.:—Amalgamated Association of Pressmen, Report, 1902.

PROPRIETORS OR PUBLISHERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

Aeronautical Journal.
Aspirant.
Association Review.
Bulwark.
Caledonian Railway Time Tables.
Canadian Gazette.
Charity Organisation Review.
Civil Service Competitor.
Colliery Guardian.
Daily Record and Mail.
Drapers' Record.
Engineer and Iron Trades' Advertiser
Glasgow Advertiser and Property Circular.
Glasgow and South-Western Railway Time Tables.
Glasgow Evening Citizen.
Glasgow Evening News.
Glasgow Evening Times.
Glasgow Herald.
Glasgow Weekly Citizen.
Glasgow Weekly Mail.
Good Templar.
Great Northern Railway Time Tables.
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Journal.
Ladies' League Gazette.
Leaves of Healing.
Liberty Review.
London, Seaside and Country.
London Stock Market Report.
Mariner.
Motor-Car World.
Murray's Time Tables.
Musical Herald.
National Guardian.
New Church Magazine.
North British Railway Time Tables.
North-Eastern Railway Time Tables.
Positivist Review.
Property.
Scottish Critic.
Scottish Cyclist.
Scottish Electrician.
Scottish Farmer.
Scottish Referee.
Temperance Leader.
Textile Mercury.
Textile Recorder.
Tool and Machinery Register.

Proprietors, etc.—*Continued.*
Vegetarian Messenger.
Weekly Leader.
Young Oxford.

QUEENSLAND PATENT OFFICE, *per* Registrar:—Report of the Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

SAMUEL, JOHN S.:—British Association, Glasgow Meeting, 1901. Historical Narrative of Local Arrangements.

SHAW, A. CAPEL (the Author):—Birmingham Free Libraries.

SINCLAIR, ARCHIBALD:—A Course of Gaelic Grammar, by Duncan Reid.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:—Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1900-02. 2 vols.

STEVEN, J. LINDSAY, M.D.:—Presentation to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of the Portrait of Alexander Duncan, B.A., LL.D.

STEVENSON, J. V. (Chief Constable):—Glasgow Police Returns, 1901.

STUBBS PUBLISHING Co., LTD.:—Stubbs' Directory, 1902.

TASMANIA, AGENT GENERAL FOR:—Handbook of Tasmania, 1899. Progress of the Mineral Industry of Tasmania, 1901-02.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* Librarian:—List of Books, Pamphlets, and Magazine Articles on the Subject of Temperance, in the Toronto Public Library.

TOWN AND COUNTY DIRECTORIES, LTD.:—Glasgow and Lanark Trades' Directory, accompanied with a Gazetteer of Scotland.

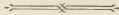
VOLTA BUREAU, WASHINGTON:—International Reports of Schools for the Deaf. Statistics of Speech-Teaching in American Schools for the Deaf, 1901.

WILSON, J. T., M.D. (the Compiler):—County Council of Lanark Report, 1901.

ANONYMOUS:—God the Beautiful, an Artist's Creed, by E. P. B.



LIST OF SOME OF THE BOOKS ADDED DURING THE YEAR, 1902-03.



* Those with an Asterisk prefixed are for Reference only.

Abbott (G. F.)	A Tour in Macedonia. 1903.	C 6916	
Abbott (J. H. M.)	Tommy Cornstalk: Account of the less Notable Features of the South African War, from the Point of View of the Australian Ranks. 1902.	C 5072	
*Addison (W. Innes) ed.	Prize Lists of the University of Glasgow from 1777-78 to 1832-33. 1902.	SM 16447	
Africa, South.	On the Heels of De Wet, by the Intelligence Officer. 1902.	C 5231	
*Annual Register.	1901.	M 12701	
Anstey (F.)	A Bayard from Bengal. 1902.	K 2543	
Archbutt (Leonard) and Deeley (R. Mountford)	Lubrication and Lubricants. 1900	D 17173	
Atherton (Gertrude)	The Conqueror. 1902.	K 105	
Austin (Alfred)	Haunts of Ancient Peace. 1902.	M 1395	
B	Bagot (Richard)	Donna Diana. 1902.	K 1274
—	The Just and the Unjust. 1901.	K 1275	
—	A Roman Mystery. 1900.	K 1273	
Bailey (H. C.)	Karl of Erbacha; a Tale of Lichtenstein and Solgau. 1903.	K 103	
*Baker (Ernest A.)	A Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction, British and American. 1903.	M 1393	
Baldry (A. Lys)	Modern Mural Decoration. 1902.	E 20320	
Banks (Elizabeth L.)	The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl. 1902.	B 2215	
Banks (Nancy H.)	Oldfield; a Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. 1902.	K 775	
Barnett (Edith A.)	The Fetish of the Family. 1902.	K 944	
Barrie (J. M.)	The Little White Bird. 1902.	K 319	
Barry (William)	The Papal Monarchy from St. Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. (590-1303). 1902. (<i>Story of the Nations</i>).	C 21401	
Becke (Louis)	Breachley, Black Sheep. 1902.	K 446	
—	The Strange Adventure of James Shervinton, and other Stories.	K 848	
Beeching (Rev. H. C.)	Religio Laici. 1902.	A 3203	
Begbie (Harold)	Adventures of Sir John Sparrow, Bart. 1902.	K 937	
Bell (J. J.)	Wee Macgregor. 1903.	K 948	
Bell (Louis)	Electric Power Transmission. 1901.	D 17210	
Belloc (H.)	The Path to Rome. 1902.	C 3656	
Bennett (Arnold)	Anna of the Five Towns. 1902.	K457	
Benson (E. F.)	The Book of Months. 1903.	M 1397	
Besant (Sir Walter)	A Five Years' Tryst, and other Stories. 1902.	K 750	
—	No other Way. 1902.	K 852	

Bindloss (Harold)	The Concession-Hunters.	1902.	.. .. .	K 856
Birrell (Augustine)	William Hazlitt.	1902.	(<i>Eng. Men of Letters</i>) ..	B 6917
Blaine (Robert Gordon)	Hydraulic Machinery; with an Introduction to Hydraulics.	1897.	.. .. .	D 17208
Boddington (Helen)	The Awakening.	1902.	.. .. .	K 841
Boyd (Mary S.)	With Clipped Wings.	1902.	.. .. .	K 942
Brooke (Stopford A.)	The Poetry of Robert Browning.	1902.	.. .. .	M 1534
— Tennyson.		1898.	.. .. .	M 1536
Brookfield (Charles H. E.)	Random Reminiscences.	1902.	.. .. .	B 2503
Brown (J. T. T.)	Huchown of the Awle Ryale and his Poems, examined in the Light of Recent Criticism.	1902.	.. .. .	M 1151
Brownell (C. L.)	The Heart of Japan.	1902.	.. .. .	C 6823
*Buchanan (A. W. Gray)]	Old Glasgow Exhibition, 1894, Catalogue: Notes and Indexes.	1903.	MS 22876
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Byrde (Margaretta)	The Searchers.	1902.	K 842

Cable (George)	Bylow Hill.	1902.	K 864
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— Work and Adventure in New Guinea.			C 7044
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Crockett (Rev. W. S.)	The Scott Country.	1902.	SC 14785
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