

cause, if that gentleman be at all equal to his task, he knows the books and their places perfectly well. M. Van de Weyer's opinion is expressed in these words, "The librarians who seem to underrate the value of catalogues, want to make themselves personally indispensable." With respect to the catalogue, as well as to the arrangement of a library, every error is a great danger, which cannot be avoided except by having a sufficient number of clerks to take up every book as soon as it arrives at the library, and by employing sufficient space to place the books suitably from the commencement, when they may actually become a sort of classed catalogue in themselves. Every acquisition should be collated, numbered, and entered in the registry of arrivals, and be stamped with the name of the library on the title and on several other pages; the use of the register is to shew the rate of additions, their prices, the circumstances under which they were received, and their state; it also forms a check upon the librarian, by shewing the date of entry in the catalogue. When stamped, the librarian has to indicate the number, class, division, and section, title and author's name, on the blank form prescribed in the catalogue, and to place it among its companions. The act of giving a location appears to be the great source of trouble to librarians; when placed to the satisfaction of the official, he has to mark, on the inside of the book and on the form, the notation of its position in the library; it is then ready for delivery to the readers, who of course cannot get it until it is entered in the catalogue or catalogues. There are many ways of conducting this part of the librarian's business, but if the book be stamped within three days of its arrival, and in as many weeks be entered in the catalogue, the librarian should be considered to work well; in some cases three months is not too much for a decision on a difficult book. The system of carbonic ink, or manifold writing, offers many advantages by abolishing the delay and errors arising from a large staff of clerks. It enables a librarian, who understands, and will do, his duty, the opportunity of making as many sorts of catalogues as he pleases. He has,

1st. A registry according to numbers, which shews the date of the arrival and stamping of every book, its price, donor or seller, state, class, division and section, position in library, and date of entry in catalogue.

2nd. An inventory, called a hand catalogue or press catalogue, according to the position of the book in the library, which will shew at every survey whether any book be missing, and if so, whether it is to be found in the registry of arrivals. This, and perhaps the preceding one, should be kept in duplicate at the Town Hall.

3rd. An alphabetical catalogue by names of authors.

4th. An index of anonymous works, and of the many different subjects of which some account is to be found in the library.

5th. An alphabetical catalogue by titles of subjects.

6th. A classed catalogue, with observations upon the books, as to price, rarity, printers, binding, contents, value, &c.

In these four last, the same book may be entered many times, and the catalogues may be very voluminous; but the essential feature of the establishment of a library, public or private, large or small, *i.e.* the saving of time to the reader, is more certainly accomplished: in such catalogues, a judicious librarian will even insert the popular names of books.

The fourth catalogue is mentioned particularly as being suggested by that in the catalogue of the library of the London Institution, of which the "Introductory Preface" contains some good remarks on the importance of classed catalogues. It is not without deference to this and the other systems of classification, that Brunet has been taken above as a model; but one recommendation of it has great weight, namely, that it is a work which is sure to be in every large library, whereas there is no certainty of finding the works of the authors of more than *thirty other systems*. Such was the number examined by the Royal Dublin Society (a trouble how rarely likely to be taken!) which adopted an alphabetical catalogue by names of authors and popular titles, with a classified index at the end, for a library of more than 10,000 volumes.

In the only published volume of the new printed catalogue of the library of printed books in the British Museum up to 1839 (fol. London, 1841), the ninety-one rules, approved by the trustees, are given at full length. Audiffredi's commencement of the catalogue of the Casanate library at Rome, is quoted by M. Panizzi with approbation. Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* is an example of the catalogue alphabetically arranged by titles of subjects; it may be said, that nearly all classed catalogues ultimately resolve themselves into catalogues by names of authors.

The want of accurate catalogues is stated by M. Guizot to be one of the chief causes of the losses in the lending libraries of France; and this danger is obviated in the United States by the course adopted in nearly all the libraries containing more than 1,000 volumes, of having a printed catalogue. The New York State library publishes a catalogue every five years and a supplement annually. Whether it be reprinted every five or ten years, a printed catalogue is a desideratum which may easily be obtained for the largest libraries in the world; and if the library be well managed, although the publication of the catalogue

may be attended with some expense at first (if such publication has been delayed too long), yet the formation of the catalogue need not be costly.

VICTORIA, AS A QUEEN, A WIFE, AND A MOTHER.

The following passages are from a sketch of Queen Victoria, written by Mrs. S. J. Hale, for the *Woman's Record*. The interesting view in which the Mother of the Queen appears will be readily appreciated; a noble woman truly, to whose wisdom and fidelity the virtues of Victoria are a lasting tribute of honour:—

Victoria, the reigning Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819. Her father was Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., and her mother was Victoria Maria Louisa daughter of the Duke of Sax-Cobourg. Left a widow when her delicate infant was about eight months old, the Duchess of Kent devoted herself to the great purpose of training her daughter to be worthy of the crown which it seemed probable that she might wear. Queen Victoria is, therefore, the exponent of female nature rightly cultivated for the highest station a mortal can inherit by birth. The means by which this instruction was perfected, and the results to humanity, are studies for the statesman, philosopher, and Christian.

In our brief sketch we shall only allude to some of the small circumstances, yet really great events, because influencing a mind that was to have a vast influence on other minds. The ordering and training of Queen Victoria was entirely the work of her wise-hearted mother, and chiefly accomplished by female agencies. That her education was of the highest and most perfect order for her station, there are ample proofs; it has given to the greatest monarchy in the world, the best sovereign the world contains; the best of her royal line; the best, morally speaking, that ever sat on England's throne. More than this, Victoria was trained to perform all her duties; she is an accomplished lady, as perfect in her feminine, as in her queenly character; a dutiful daughter; a loving wife; a watchful mother; a kind mistress; a generous benefactor; an exemplary Christian. There are no startling contrasts; no weak inconsistencies in her conduct. Such uniform adherence to the right and proper, under circumstances where selfish propensities are so often stimulated and so easily gratified, must be the result of the conscientious principle early and unceasingly cultivated. In this lies the germ of all moral goodness, and the element of all true greatness. From conscientiousness, enlightened by the Divine precepts, are educated the virtues of obedience, temperance, truth, justice, mercy, prudence, fidelity, benevolence and self-control, while the sweet feelings of love, hope, and faith, whose union and exaltation form the crowning grace of piety, owe the best and holiest charm to the same principle of right. Let us see how the teachings of a mother could thus lead her child in the way of righteousness, whose end is always happiness. Before the birth of this precious child, the Duchess of Kent had shown—in the previous circumstances of her life, and particularly, in the personal sacrifices and risks she endured, when, leaving her own home in Germany, she hastened to England, so that her offspring might be British born—her deep devotion to duty, and that innate wisdom which has guided her through every task and trial. The Duchess of Kent nursed her infant at her own bosom; always attended on the bathing and dressing; and as soon as the little girl could sit alone, she was placed at a small table beside her mother's at her meals, yet never indulged in any except the prescribed simple kind of food. Thus were the sentiments of obedience, temperance and self-control early inculcated and brought into daily exercise.

The Duke of Kent died in debt for money borrowed of his friends. The Duchess instructed the little princess concerning these debts, and encouraged her to lay aside portions of money which might have been expended in the purchase of toys, as a fund to pay these demands against her deceased father. Thus were awakened and cultivated those noble virtues, justice, fortitude, fidelity, prudence, with that filial devotion which is the germ of patriotism. And thus throughout all the arrangements during the first seven years, the order, the simplicity, the conscientiousness of the teacher were moulding the ductile and impressible mind and heart of the pupil to follow after wisdom and to do the right. Love, in her mother's form, was ever round the little princess; the councils and examples of that faithful monitor, like an inspiration, served to lift up the young soul to have hopes in God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Well was it that the Duke of Kent left his wife sole guardian over his child. The Duchess could arrange the whole manner of Victoria's education and superintend it. She did do this. From the day of her husband's death till Victoria was proclaimed Queen, the Duchess of Kent never separated herself from her daughter. They slept in the same apartment; the first lessons were given by maternal lips, and when careful teachers were employed, still the mother was present, sharing the amusements and encouraging the exercises and innocent gaiety of the child. Thus was Victoria trained. Her intellectual education was as thorough as her physical and moral. From her