Divisions - continued

| Low shall F | 800 | I TERATURE | 900 | HISTORY |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Catalog my | 810 | American | 910 | Geography and travels |
| Library? | 820 | English | 920 | Biography |
| | 830 | German | 930 | Ancient history |
| | 840 | French | 940 | Europe |
| | 850 | Italian | 950 | Asia |
| | 860 | Spanish | 960 | Africa |
| | 870 | Latin | 970 | North America |
| | 880 | Greek | 98o " | South America |
| | 890 | Minor languages | 990 | Oceanica and Polar Regions |

This classification will cover most of the books in any library up to a few thousand volumes. Where a closer classification is needed, each of these 100 Divisions is again divided into ten sections, and the process is repeated as often as necessary.

Each book is numbered according to the group in which it falls, and all the books are arranged on the shelves in simple numerical order. Since each group or subject has a definite number, the books on any subject must stand together. Thus 510 means Class 5 (Natural Science), Division 10 (Mathematics), and every book on Mathematics is numbered 510. The tables show the logical order in which subjects follow one another.

One great advantage of this plan is that each class may be subdivided to any degree desired without reference to the others. A library that has made a specialty of Botany, for instance, may classify its books on that subject with the greatest minuteness, and yet carry the rest of its classification no further than the first subdivision.