

prove advantageous to have closet adjoining the reading-room for a wardrobe, for which a keeper might be hired with a small salary, or any one might obtain the use of this wardrobe, by the payment, in large towns, of one or two cents, every time, as is done, for instance in Paris.

The advantage of having the reading-room separated from the library is very great. The room can be made more agreeable if not united with the library, so that the readers will not be interrupted constantly by the noise of comers and goers.

There are very few persons who have not found that every mental labor becomes easier, where the body is placed in a comfortable position. To be uncomfortably seated before too low or too high, or shaking tables, with cold feet and facing the light, are the causes of very disagreeable distractions. On the other hand the mind becomes animated and prolific when the body is at ease. The addition of writing-desks to the usual tables would undoubtedly give great satisfaction to all visitors of the reading room.

In a public library, it is essentially necessary that the books and the officers employed should be separated from the visitors, by a railing (see the plan), which might be the continuation of a desk in the form of a semicircle, on which the latest publications might be placed for the inspection of members, just as they usually are now in large public libraries.

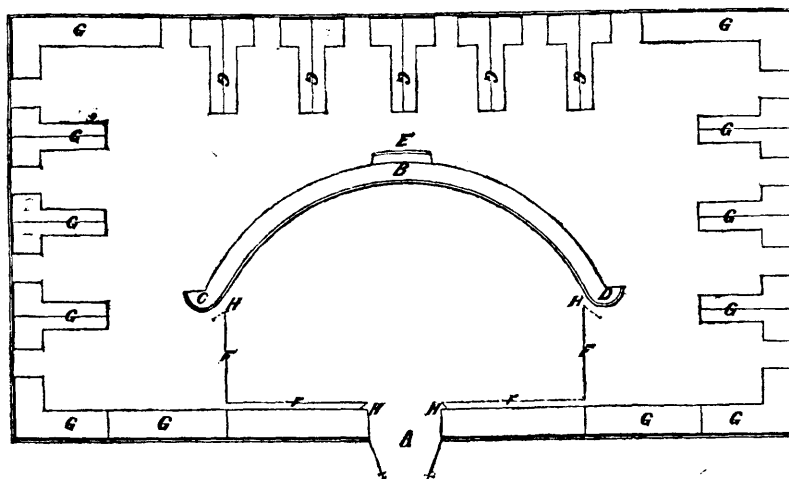
The height between the shelves depends of course on the size of the books, which are to be placed upon them.

The usual measure for folios is 16 by 18 inches.

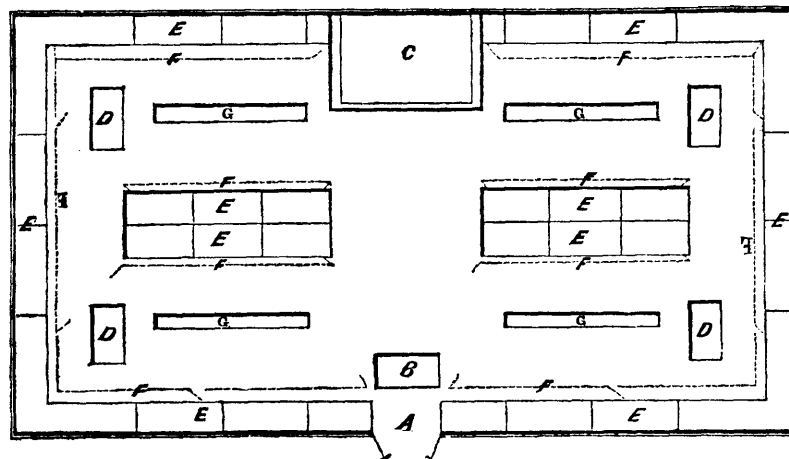
Quartos,	10 by 11	"
Octavos,	8	"
Duodecimos,	7	"

And then there will always be room enough to take the books out without rubbing them against the boards. The shelves should at least be 15 inches wide, to admit of a sufficient circulation of air.

Perhaps the most conveniently arranged and latest built library on the Continent of Europe, at present, is the Librairie de St. G  n  vieue at Paris. The Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, Abbot of the Gen  fains, enlarged the library, which is that of the old Abbey of St. G  n  vieue, considerably by his donations. Situated near the theological,



a comfortable position. To be uncomfortable or too high, or shaking tables,



The structure itself is well deserving of a more detailed description. The whole of the groundfloor is divided by the large and beautiful

medical, and law colleges, it has been enriched by works auxiliary to the study of the students, who in large numbers inhabit the neighbourhood. It contains about 230,000 printed volumes, and 3,000 manuscripts, of which a well arranged ticket catalogue (*i. e.*, the titles of the books written on slips of paper, and put in an alphabetical order) exists. The library is open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and from 6 to 10 P.M., except Sundays and holidays; it is lighted with gas, proceeding from pipes in the shape of chandeliers fixed on the tables. In winter the whole building is heated by furnaces in the cellars.

entrance and staircase, on one side of which there is the room for the preservation and use of the manuscripts, illustrated works, engravings, rare books and typographical curiosities, which are all kept in cases with glass doors; on the other side several smaller rooms occupy the remainder of the floor. Ascending the spacious and commodious staircase, which is ornamented with the statues of the heroes of French literature, we arrive at the first floor which is reserved entirely for the large saloon comprising the library and reading room. The design annexed may perhaps supply an idea of the interior arrangements.

A. Entrance.

B. Seat of the Overseer, who does not allow a person to go out with a book, without a written permission.

C. Desk of the employ  s de r  s  rche (those who refer to the catalogues), the Librarian and his first assistant. The latter directs the visitors to the different departments, superintended by his colleagues, who are seated at their desks at

D. And who have to give out the books asked for.

E. Book-shelves, which are not accessible because of the railing F, which runs around all the walls and uprights. G. Table.

In this library, books are not allowed to go out but in cases of necessity, and then the person who takes them has to give a receipt, returned to him when the volumes are brought back.

The further prosecution of the preceding ideas of the structure of the building for a library, according to the claims of our times, ought of course to be left to practical architects.

WHAT A SCOTCHMAN MAY BECOME.—At a meeting held in Edinburgh recently, to obtain political "justice for Scotland," Sir A. Alison, the historian, related the following anecdote:—

"Gentlemen, one very curious thing occurred to show how Scotchmen do rise all the world over, and with this anecdote I will conclude. Marshal Keith had the command of the Austrian army, which long combated the Turkish forces on the Danube, under the Grand Vizier, and after a long and bloody combat, the two generals came to a conference together. The Grand Vizier came mounted on a camel with all the pomp of eastern magnificence. The Scotch Marshall Keith, from the neighborhood of Turriff in Aberdeenshire, at the head of the Austrian troops, had a long conference, and, after the conference, the Turkish Grand Vizier said to Marshal Keith that he would like to speak a few words in private to him in his tent, and he begged that no one should accompany him. Marshal Keith accordingly went in, and the moment they entered, and when the conference in the tent was closed, the Grand Vizier threw off his turban, tore off his beard, and running to Marshal Keith said, 'Ou, Johnnie, foo's a' wi' ye, man.' (Loud laughter.) And he then discovered that the Grand Vizier of

Turkey was an old school companion of his own, who had disappeared thirty years before from a parish school near Methlic. (Laughter.)—*London paper.*

SORROW AND RESIGNATION.—The very things which touch us the most sensibly, are those which we should be the most reluctant to forget. The noble mansion is most distinguished by the beautiful images which it retains of beings past away; and so is the noble mind. The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close around us, detached from our tenacity of life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows. When the clasping of hands so lately linked, hath ceased; when youth, and comeliness, and pleasantries are departed,—

Who would desire to spend the following day
Among the extinguished lamps, the faded wreaths,
The dust and desolation left behind?

But whether we desire or not, we must submit. He who hath appointed our days, hath placed their contents within them, and our efforts can neither cast them out nor change their quality.—*Ibid.*