Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Recd. } 1910. Enclosures / Spare copies

G.O., etc., Nos. 61, 62, 3rd February 1910.

N. P.

Connemara Public Library.

Directing that the — in Madras be brought and kept up to the standard described as first class by the Sub-Committee on Scientific Libraries in India, and stating that Ootacamund is not a suitable place for the establishment of a second class library.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from H. G. Stokes, Esq., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 10th September 1909.
No.—801.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, an extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice, held at Simla on the 10th May 1909, together with a copy of the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to deal with the question of maintaining scientific libraries in India.

2. I am to suggest, for the consideration of Governor in Council, that the recommendations of the Committee may be given effect to as far as practicable.

Enclosures.

(1)

Extract from the Proceedings of the (15*th*) *fifteenth meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice, held at Simla on the* 10*th May* 1909.

Resolution No. 4—*Considered.*—Report of Sub-Committee F regarding Scientific Libraries in India.

Resolved.—That the Board adopt the report of the Sub-Committee and forward it to Government with a recommendation that steps should be taken to establish libraries on the lines suggested or to subsidise existing libraries in order that, as regards scientific periodicals, they might be brought up to the standard suggested in the Sub-Committee's report.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

Fifteenth Meeting.

Report of Sub-Committee F. (*Scientific Libraries*).

A meeting of the members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Scientific Advice to deal with the question of maintaining scientific libraries in India was held at Calcutta on the 22nd of December 1908.

Present :

Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
Colonel S. G. Burrard, R.E., F.R.S.
Dr. G. T. Walker, F.R.S.
Mr. I. H. Burkill, M.A.
Dr. M. W. Travers, F.R.S.

2. The Chairman explained briefly that the Committee was appointed by the Board in consequence of a proposal submitted by himself and Dr. Travers, at the eleventh meeting held in December 1907. The attention of the Board was drawn to the fact that the rapid increase in the number of scientific institutions throughout the world was increasing the difficulty of obtaining back numbers of the more important series of scientific journals, and that, consequently, unless steps are taken to secure some of these for India, it will be impossible at a later date to establish efficient libraries for the requirements of research workers in science. The first step taken by the Committee was to issue a circular explaining the object of the enquiry, and

Object of the Committee.

enclosing a form for the submission of information regarding the libraries now existing at the principal centres. This form and a circular letter were sent to all institutions that seemed likely to include scientific libraries. A large number of replies have been received, and generally the authorities consulted have taken great care to supply very full information for the use of the Committee.

3. Dr. Travers submitted a summary of the results of the replies received from the various libraries, supplemented by observations made by himself in different parts of the country.

4. After a general discussion as to the kind of proposals that the Committee might reasonably consider, it was decided that, in view of the reforms now being rapidly undertaken by the Universities in India, it is unnecessary for the Committee to deal with the question of maintaining college-libraries, and it was thought also that Government Institutions dealing with special departments of science are fully alive to the importance of establishing good reference libraries. The Committee considered it would be unwise, and probably unnecessary, to offer detailed advice regarding such libraries. They merely wish to record their opinion that it is advisable for the financial authorities concerned to treat generously proposals for the increase of authoritative journals and reference text-books. The Committee accordingly wishes to restrict its recommendations to the maintenance of *general reference libraries* in each province.

College Libraries.

5. So far as they are able to judge from general knowledge of the kind of scientific work in progress and the probable development in the immediate future, the members of the Committee think that a general reference library of what may be described as a *first-class type* should be maintained in each of the following provinces :—(*a*) Bengal, (*b*) Bombay, (*c*) Burma, (*d*) Madras, (*e*) Punjab, and (*f*) the United Provinces.

"First-class" Reference Libraries.

6. For Bengal the Imperial Library at Calcutta has already reached a satisfactory degree of efficiency from the scientific point of view. The Madras Government also has shown a readiness to develop the Connemara Library in connection with the Museum at Madras; but no libraries that can be regarded as of first-class importance from the point of view of the science-worker have been developed in the other provinces.

Calcutta and Madras.

7. In these libraries of the so-called first-class type, the Committee thinks the journals named below should be maintained in all cases, regardless of the fact that some of these journals may also be found in special institutions and colleges in the same province or even in the same town. These journals are of a kind that the ordinary scientific student might wish to consult at any time, and cannot be regarded as sufficient alone for the purposes of the research worker, who will, generally, have access to some special institution. As nearly as possible the list has been prepared for students who have little or no knowledge of European languages other than English, but certain journals devoted entirely to the work of recording abstracts of published papers cannot be obtained except in German, and these are accordingly recommended. Other journals can be added as the authorities find they are required : the list given is regarded by the Committee as necessary at the start for all "first-class" libraries. It will be noticed that the Committee makes no recommendations regarding text-books, as any list of books prepared to-day would soon be out of date ; and it is assumed that the librarian himself will be able to increase the stock of text-books by the acquisition of recognised standard works and the new books noticed in the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Nature of "First-class" Libraries.

Journals that should be maintained in all General Reference Libraries of the so-called first-class type.

Nature.
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.
Proceedings of the Royal Society for 30 years (The whole set costs only £12).
British Association Reports (set).
Chemical Soc. Journal (30 years).
Journ. of the Soc. Chem. Industry (set).
Chemical Trade Journal (current numbers).
Chemical Abstracts (published by the American Chem. Soc.).
Faraday Society Journal (set).
Philosophical Magazine (for 30 years).
Journal of Geology.
Geological Magazine.
Economic Geology.
Reports, etc., of the U. S. Geol. Survey.
Botanisches Centralblatt—a journal in three languages, English, French and German.
New Phytologist.
Quarterly Journ. of the Roy. Microscopical Soc.
Science Progress.
Engineering.
The Electrician.

Indian Journals.

Publications of the following Government Departments:
Indian Museum.
Meteorological.
Trigonometrical Survey.
Geological Survey.
Botanical Survey.
Agricultural Department.
Reporter on Economic Products.
Madras Museum.
Forest Department.

"First-class" Libraries in Bombay, United Provinces and Burma.

8. The Committee makes no recommendation as to the locality that might be most suitable for such first-class reference libraries in Bombay or the United Provinces. Possibly, in the Bombay Presidency, Bombay city itself has a balance of advantages over Poona. In the United Provinces, Lucknow and Allahabad have apparently about equal claims. In the Punjab, Lahore is obviously the most suitable centre, while in Burma a library of the kind indicated would be used to a great extent only at Rangoon.

"Second-class" Libraries.

9. In addition to the so-called first-class reference libraries, the Committee recommends that Government should undertake the maintenance of smaller scientific libraries in large towns like Ajmere, Cawnpore, Dacca, Jubbulpore, Mandalay, Nagpur, Ootacamund, Quetta, Shillong, Simla, etc. These libraries that might be distinguished as *second-class reference* libraries would not be sufficient for the requirements of the research student; but they would be of great value to many students who have left the Universities and taken up various positions in business concerns, and have otherwise no opportunities for keeping up their interests in the subjects studied at the Universities. In such libraries the following scientific journals might be maintained, and they might be supplemented by others according to the particular trades and industries developed in or within range of the large towns mentioned:—

List of journals suggested for so-called second-class Scientific Libraries.

Nature (current).
Scientific American (current).
Journal of the Chemical Society (for 30 years).
Journal of the Soc. of Chemical Industry (set).
Chemical Trade Journal (current).
Science Abstracts (set).
Geological Magazine.
British Medical Journal.
The Practitioner.
The Lancet.
Publications of the Geol. Surv. of India.
Agricultural and Provincial Reports.
Publications of the Forest Department.
Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.
Indian Engineering.

Prices of Publications.

10. For the assistance of Local Governments and governing bodies of local institutions, the following list of prices for the current Scientific journals and, as far as possible, for back numbers has been prepared to assist Local Governments and the governing bodies of local institutions in drawing up their estimates of costs:—

List of the more important Scientific Journals with prices of complete and short sets and the amounts of Annual Subscriptions.

Nature.—Volumes 1 to 76, £15. Per annum, £1–13–0.
Proceedings of the Royal Society.—Volumes 1 to 85, £20.
Philosophical Transactions.—Abstract up to 1800, remaining volumes complete to date, £120.
British Association Reports.—1831 to 1907, £12–12–0.

Publications of the Smithsonian Institution.—The back numbers are difficult to obtain. Current numbers presented by the Institution.

Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences.—Set (1835–1906), £46. Per annum, £1–16–0.

Berlin Academie.—Set of Sitzungberichte, £50; short set, 1860—1896, £16.
Vienna Academy.—Publications.
Amsterdam Academy.—Publications.

Swedish Academy.—Publications.
American Academy.—Publications.
American Journal of Science.—Set about £100, difficult to obtain. Per annum, £1–5–0.
Journal of Chemical Society.—Set of 92 volumes, £85. Short sets are easy to obtain and are cheap. Per annum, £2–2–0.
Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry.—Set of 25 volumes, £25. Short set at about £1 per volume. Per annum £1–16–0.
Chemical News.—Set from 1860, £27. Per annum, £1–0–6.
Berichte der Deutschen Geselleschaft.—Set (1868—1908), £40. Short sets cheap, probably 15*s.* a year. Per annum, £2–15–0.
Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie.—Set of 63 volumes, £40. Per annum, £3–8–0.
Chemisches Centralblatt.—Set (of 12 volumes), £27. Per annum, £2.
Liebig's Annalen.—Set (of 350 volumes), £165. Set from 1870, £105. Per annum, £1–5–0.
Faraday Society's Journal.—From 1903, £5. Per annum, £2.
American Chemical Journal.—Set (of 40 volumes), £48. Per annum, £1–2–6.
Chemical Abstracts.—Per annum, 24*s.*
Journal of the American Chemical Society.—Set (of 30 volumes), £40. Per annum, £1–5–0.
Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.—Per annum, 24*s.*
Annales de Chimie et de Physique.—Set (1789—1903), £230. From 1874, £50. Per annum, £1–11–6.
Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de Paris.—Set (1858—1906), £40. Per annum, £1–11–6.
Journal of Physical Chemistry.—Set (of 11 volumes), £11. Per annum, 18*s.* 6*d.*
Zeitschrift fur Anorganische Chemie.—Set (of 46 volumes), £22. Per annum, £2–14–0.
Electrochemische Zeitschrift.—Set about £15. Per annum, £1–4–0.
Zeitschrift fur angewandte Chemie. Set, £24. Per annum, £1–16–0.
Pharmaceutical Society's Journal.—Set (1841—1903), £15. Per annum, £1–1–0.
American Journal of Pharmacy.
The Chemical Trade Journal.—Per annum, 12*s.* 6*d.*
Agricultural Chemistry.
Jahresbericht fur Agriculture Chemie.
Philosophical Magazine.—Set (1832—1907), £130, very difficult to obtain. Set from 1870, £50. Per annum, £1–10–0.
Science Abstracts.—Set (of 15 volumes), £10. A and B, per annum, £1–10–0.
Annalen der Physik.—Set (1824—1906), £200 at least, very difficult to obtain. Set from 1870, £50. Per annum, £ 2–5–0.
Physical Review.
Journal de Physique.
Astrophysical Journal.
Physikalische Zeitschrift.—Set (9 volumes), £12. Per annum, £1–6–0.
Hoppes-Seiler's Zeitschrift fur Physiologie.—Set (55 volumes), £40. Per annum, £0–13–6.
Biochemisches Centralblatt.—Set (5 volumes), £10. Per annum, £2–2–0.
Biochemical Journal.—Set (2 volumes), £2. Per annum, £0–15–0.
Bio-Chemische Centralblatt.—Set (of 5 volumes), £10. Per annum, £2.
Centralblatt fur allegemeine Pathologie.
Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology.
Journal of Comparative Pathology.
Archives de Medicine Experimentale.
Annales de l'Institut Pasteur.
Virchow's Archives fur Pathologische Anatomie.
Jahresbericht uber die Fortschritte in der Lehre von den Pathogenen Microorganismen.
Proceedings of the Microscopical Society.
Journal of Physiologie et Pathologie Generale.
Archives de Parasitologie.
Journal of Applied Microscopy, etc.
Annales of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology.
Journal of Clinical Research.
Geological Magazine.—Set (of 45 volumes), £21–18–0.
Journal of Geology.—Set (of 16 volumes), £11–14–6.
Economic Geology.—Set (of 3 volumes), £2–6–4.
Neves Jahrbuck fur Min. Geol. und Pal.—Set (of volumes 105), £91–5–0.
Geologische Zentralblatt.—Short set (1901—1907), £16–2–6.
Quarterly Journal, Geological Society of London.—Set (of 64 volumes), £24.
Records, Geological Survey of India.—Set (of volumes 36), £4–16–0.

Memoirs, Geological Survey of India.—Set (of 37 volumes), £12-3-4.
Reports of the U. S. Geol. Survey.—Short set (1882—1906), £15.
Monographs of the U. S. Geol. Survey.—Short set (1882—1903), £19-10-0.
Bulletins of the U. S. Geol. Survey.—Short set (Nos. 1—302), £20.
Just's Botanisches Jahresbericht.—£50.
Botanisches Centralblatt.—£18.
Berichte d. Duetsche Bot. Gesellschaft.—£18.
Flora.—£100.
Journal of the Linnean Society, London.—£15.
Transactions of the Linnean Society, London.—£25.
Annals of Botany.—£34.
Engler's botanische Jahrbucher.—£46.
Annales du jardin botanique d. Buitenzorg.—£16.
Pringsheim's Jahrbucher fur wissensch. Botanik.—£90.
Societe Bot. de France, Bulletin.—£31.
Progressus Rei botanicae.—£3.
New Phytologist.
Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.
Annals & Magazine of Natural History.—£60.
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science.—£90.
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Soc.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London.
Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.
Zoological Record.
Zoologische Centralblatt.
Zoologisches Jahresbericht.
Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Zoologie.
Gegenbaur's Morphologische Jahrbuch.
American Naturalist.
Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum.
Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—Set (1847—1906), £30.
Journal of the Institution of Civil Engineers.—Set £30.
Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute.—Set (66 volumes), £30.
Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Set (of 24 volumes), £15.
Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—Short set (of 8—16, 18—25), £19.
Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
The Electrician.—Set (of 60 volumes), £35.
The Electrical Review.
Engineering and Mining Journal.
Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Electrotechnische Zeitschrift.—Set (of 28 volumes), £12.
Zeitschrift der vereines Deutscher Ingenieure.
Elektrotechnik und Machinenbau.
British Medical Journal.
Lancet.
Practitioner.
Journal of the American Medical Association.
Journal of Tropical Medicine.
Journal of Royal Army Medical Corps.
Quarterly Journal of Medicine.
Archiven fur Schiffs-und Tropen-Hygene.
Annales de l'Institut Pasteur.
Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur.
Deutsche Mediziner Wochenschrift.
Journal of Hygiene with Protozoal supplement
Koch's Zeitschrift fur Hygene.
Bulletin de la Societe de l'athologie Exotique.

Preservation of Books.

11. The Committee recommends the Board to draw special attention to the importance of spending a large proportion of the money available for the *preservation* of reference works. A most noticeable feature in connection with the libraries that exist in the various towns in India is the imperfect care bestowed on valuable books, both with regard to their storage and the conditions under which they are borrowed by local authorities. Strict rules for borrowing books should be rigidly enforced, and every possible means adopted to prevent sets of journals being spoiled by the loss of individual volumes. Unless some system is adopted to keep library catalogues up to date, and unless the officials responsible insist on receipts being deposited in correct form by borrowers, gaps will soon appear in the series of journals.

12. Although the importance of preserving the books themselves appears to be obvious, it is evident that in India there is a general negligence regarding this point: in many cases almirahs are provided which are far from airtight or dust-proof; they are often insufficiently insulated, and thus exposed to damp from walls or floors, while the efforts to keep out insects are often of a spasmodic kind and generally imperfect. The Committee wishes to call special attention to the great importance of these points, as temporary neglect of the rules either regarding the system of lending books or of preserving them may lead to irreparable damage.

T. H. Holland,
Director, Geological Survey of India, and Chairman, Sub-Committee F.

Members
S. G. Burrard,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.
Gilbert T. Walker,
Director-General of Observatories.
I. Henry Burkill,
Superintendent, Industrial Section, Indian Museum.
Morris W. Travers,
Director of the Indian Institute of Science.

II

Memorandum No. 1726-1, Educational, dated 28th October 1909.

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Scientific Advice is referred to the Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, who is requested to state which of the periodicals mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report are now taken in by the library and what would be the additional cost, over and above the present allotment for the purpose, of bringing the library up to the standard described as "first class" by the Committee and of keeping it up to such standard.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on the suggestions of the Committee and especially to report as to the desirability of forming a "second class" library at Ootacamund.

(By Order.)

C. A. Souter,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, } with report.
,, Director of Public Instruction, }

III

Letter—from J. R. Henderson, Esq., M.B.C.M., F.L.S., Acting Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 27th November 1909.
No.—290 C.L.

With reference to Memorandum No. 1726-1, Educational, dated 28th October 1909, on the report of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Scientific Advice regarding the maintenance of Scientific Libraries in India, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Of the journals mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Sub-Committee's report, the following are now taken in by either the Connemara Public Library or the University Library:—

(i) Nature (complete from the beginning).

(ii) International Catalogue of Scientific Literature (complete from the beginning).

(iii) Proceedings of the Royal Society—Series B—Biological Sciences (complete from the beginning—supplied gratis).

(iv) British Association Reports (complete set).

(v) Chemical Society's Journal (complete set).

(vi) Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (from 1908).

(vii) Philosophical Magazine (available from the beginning with the exception of the issues for the years 1887 to 1907).

(viii) Botanisches Centralblatt (from 1908).

(ix) Quaterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society (from current volume).

(x) Science Progress (from 1908).

(xi) All the Indian publications mentioned by the Sub-Committee.

3. The following additional periodicals or parts of periodicals are required in order to bring the combined Connemara and University Libraries to the standard described as " first class " by the Sub-Committee :—

(i) Proceedings of the Royal Society—A series—Mathematical and Physical Sciences, from Vol. 80, No. 537 (the issues down to Vol. 80, No. 536—published in February 1908—are available having been supplied by the Society gratis)—annual subscription about £1.

(ii) Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry—Vols. I to XXVI—price £1-16*s.* per volume.

(iii) Chemical Trade Journal (from the beginning of the current volume) —annual subscription 12*s.* 6*d.*

(iv) Chemical Abstracts (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription £1-4*s.*

(v) Faraday Society's Journal (from 1903)—annual subscription £2.

(vi) Philosophical Magazine (from 1887 to 1907—Fifth series, Vol. 23, to Sixth series, Vol. 14)—cost about £32.

(vii) Journal of Geology (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription about £6.

(viii) Geological Magazine (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription 18*s.*

(ix) Economic Geology (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription about £6-10*s.*

(x) Memoirs, reports, monographs and bulletins of the United States Geological Survey—

(*a*) Sets recommended by the Sub-Committee—cost about £70.

(*b*) Current issues as published—cost not known, but may be roughly estimated at about £5 *per annum.*

(xi) New Phytologist (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription 9*s.*

(xii) Engineering (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription about £1-10*s.*

(xiii) Electrician (from the beginning of the current volume)—annual subscription about £1-10*s.*

4. I am not aware that a separate allotment has been made for the purchase of periodicals for the Connemara Public Library, the amount being apparently merged in the grant for the purchase of periodicals under 32. Miscellaneous in the Civil Budget Estimates. From the figures furnished in the annual statement of periodicals and Messrs. Baker & Co.'s half-yearly invoices, which are circulated by the Superintendent of Stationery, I find that the annual cost of the Indian and foreign periodicals supplied by the Government to the Connemara Public Library is Rs. 1,600 approximately. The approximate additional cost over and above the present allotment which will be rendered necessary by the supply of the periodicals and parts of periodicals referred to in the previous paragraph is a lump sum of Rs. 2,400 (for the purchase of old sets) and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 400 (on account of subscriptions).

IV

Letter—from A. G. Bourne, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 2nd December 1909.
No.—Ref. on C. 7655.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your Memorandum No. 1726-1, dated 28th October 1909, on the question of maintaining scientific libraries in India, I have the honour to state that the proposals in so far as they affect the Connemara Library appear eminently suitable.

The rapidly increasing difficulty of procuring back numbers of the more important scientific journals owing to the growing increase in the number of scientific institutions in various parts of the world is most certainly a reason for procuring and housing several sets in this country.

It might be a very serious matter if 20 or 30 years hence this literature was not procurable in the country. Any particular set may, in spite of the greatest care, be mutilated or destroyed and by that time be irreplaceable.

2. I doubt whether Ootacamund is suitably included in the list of places for second-class scientific libraries.

It should be easily possible for responsible persons to secure anything wanted for research, during vacations for instance, from Madras.

It is I think the duty of the State to provide some fairly complete libraries but every individual would have his own opinion as to what was needed in a small library.—" The practitioner " would be useless if one wanted a volume of " Flora ".

Order—No. 61, Educational, dated 3rd February 1910.

The Government accept generally the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Scientific Libraries in India and direct that the Connemara Public Library in Madras be brought and kept up to the standard described as first class by the sub-committee.

2. The Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that Ootacamund is not a suitable place for the establishment of a second-class library. The question of establishing such a library in the Madras Presidency will be dropped for the present.

3. The Superintendent of Stationery will be requested to arrange to supply the Connemara Public Library with the additional periodicals and parts of periodicals mentioned in paragraph 3 of Mr. Henderson's letter No. 290 C.L., dated 27th November 1909.

(True Extract.)

L. M. Wynch,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library.
,, Superintendent of Stationery.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the Financial Department.

Endorsement—No. 62, Educational, dated 3rd February 1910.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department, with reference to their letter No. 801, Education, dated 10th September 1909.

L. M. Wynch,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 61-62, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Maintenance of scientific libraries in India.*]

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Education), dated 10th September 1909, *No.* 801.

Circulated in original for information to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Members.

W. FRANCIS.—17-9-09.
A. L[AWLEY].—23-9-09.
M. H[AMMICK].—25-9-09.
J. N. A[TKINSON]—27-9-09.

The Government of India forward an extract from the Proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice, held at Simla on the 10th May last, together with a copy of the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by that Board to deal with the question of maintaining scientific libraries in India and they suggest that the recommendations of the Committee may be given effect to as far as practicable.

2 The Committee deals with the question of maintaining general reference libraries in India and recommends that a general reference library of what may be described as a *first class type* and one or two *second class* libraries should be maintained in each Province. As regards the Madras Presidency, the Committee thinks that a library of the *first class* should be maintained in Madras and one of the *second class* in Ootacamund.

3. The Connemara Public Library in Madras, the Committee thinks, may be regarded as a first-class library. The Committee recommends that the following scientific journals should be maintained in it, regardless of the fact that some of the journals may also be found in special institutions and colleges in Madras :—

Nature.
International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.
Proceedings of the Royal Society for 30 years (The whole set costs only £12).
British Association Reports (set).
Chemical Society Journal (30 years).
Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (set).
Chemical Trade Journal (current numbers).
Chemical Abstracts (published by the American Chemical Society).
Faraday Society Journal (set).
Philosophical Magazine (for 30 years).
Journal of Geology.
Geological Magazine.
Economic Geology.
Reports, etc., of the U.S. Geological Survey.
Botanisches Centralblatt—a Journal in three languages, English, French and German.
New Phytologist.
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society
Science Progress.
Engineering.
The Electrician.

Indian Journals.

Publications of the following Government Departments :—
Indian Museum.
Meteorological.
Trigonometrical Survey.
Geological Survey.
Botanical Survey.
Agricultural Department.
Reporter on Economic Products.
Madras Museum.
Forest Department.

4. All these journals are regarded by the Committee as necessary at the start for all first-class libraries ; but other journals may be added as they are required. The Committee makes no recommendation regarding text-books, as such recommendations would speedily be out of date, but assumes that the librarian himself will be able to increase the stock of books by the acquisition of recognised standard works and the new books noticed in the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

5. In the *second class* library, which the Committee considers that the Government should undertake to maintain at Ootacamund, the Committee recommends that the following scientific journals might be maintained, and that these might be supplemented by others according to the particular trades and industries developed in or within the range of Ootacamund :—

Nature (current).
Scientific American (current).
Journal of the Chemical Society (for 30 years).
Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (set).
Chemical Trade Journal (current).
Science Abstracts (set).
Geological Magazine.
British Medical Journal.
The Practitioner.
The Lancet.
Publications of the Geological Survey of India.
Agricultural and Provincial reports.
Publications of the Forest Department.
Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.
Indian Engineering.

6. The Committee states that the second-class libraries would not be sufficient for the requirements of the research student ; but that they would be of great value to many students who have left the Universities and taken up various positions in business concerns and have otherwise no opportunities for keeping up their interest in the subject studied at the Universities.

7. *Connemara Public Library.*—As regards the maintenance in this library of the scientific journals recommended by the Committee, the Superintendent, Government Museum, may, it is submitted, be furnished with a copy of the Committee's report for information and guidance.

8. *A Library in Ootacamund.*—With regard to the question of the Government's undertaking to maintain a *second-class* library in Ootacamund, it is for consideration whether a new library should be established by Government or whether the Nilgiri library may be aided by a grant so as to enable it to maintain the scientific journals recommended by the Committee. The Nilgiri Library is not a public library ; it is a private one and is open to members and subscribers only. The library is managed by a Committee consisting of a President and twelve members, one of whom is appointed by the Government. If the Nilgiri Library is to be aided with

Page 2 of letter to the Government of India, No. 832, Educational, dated 19th December 1906.

Page 6 of G.O., R. No. 202–3, Educational, dated 6th May 1907.

a grant to maintain the scientific journals recommended by the Committee, it is for consideration whether it may be made a condition of aid that the library should be open to the public.

T.K.—6-10-09.

The Nilgiri Library was established in 1859. In G.O., No. 598, Public, dated 24th April 1860, sanction was accorded for the grant of an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from Government to the library. The allowance commenced from the 1st of June 1860, and amounted up to close of 1874 to Rs. 17,500. Besides this allowance, the site on which the library stands was given by Government free of rent, and books and publications were supplied gratis. In G.O., No. 23, Public, dated 8th January 1875, the Government decided, that having regard to the liberality with which the library "the private property of the subscribers" had been treated for so many years, no further charge on the public was admissible and ordered the discontinuance of the monthly allowance of Rs. 100. The Government still continue to nominate one of the members of the committee of the library. Attention is solicited to paragraphs 2 to 8 of the office note on pages 3 and 4 of the notes to the printed collection of papers regarding the library which gives a brief resumé of the previous correspondence on this subject.

Vide pages 2 and 3 of the collection put up.

G.O., No. 23, Public, dated 8th January 1875, on page 3 of the collection put up.

Page 3 of the collections.

2. The Government do not seem to have any control over the library and it is not known whether the committee will agree to convert it into a public library and undertake to maintain the scientific journals referred to in consideration of a grant from Government. The Collector of the Nilgiris may perhaps be asked to ascertain the views of the committee of the library on the point. If the committee does not agree to the above proposal, then the Government may consider the question of establishing a library of their own at Ootacamund. Perhaps it would be more appropriate to establish a *second-class* library at Coimbatore, which is likely to become a centre of scientific research, in consequence of the establishment therein of the Agricultural College and Research Institute and Forest College.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—7-10-09.

The report of the sub-committee may be sent to the Superintendent of the Connemara Library who may be asked to state whether he requires any allotment to carry out the proposals therein.

2. As to the second-class library, Ootacamund would not seem the most suitable place for it. The resident population is too small and probably not interested to a very great extent in scientific literature. It might be a good thing to have a good scientific library attached to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. Revenue might consider this matter. Probably Madras is the only town in the Presidency where a scientific library would be widely consulted.

C. A. Souter—7-10-09.

Please put up papers showing the Financial and other relations of the Connemara Library and Government. I suppose the Superintendent has the sole right of deciding, at present, what books and periodicals it shall buy. What funds has he for this special purpose ?

W. Francis—8-10-09.

The Connemara Public Library is a Government institution and is maintained by Government. The Superintendent, Government Museum, is also Principal Librarian and is paid an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for doing the duties of Librarian. Provision is made in the Civil Budget Estimate for the cost of the establishment and other maintenance

Vide paragraph 3 of India's Despatch to Secretary of State, dated 6th January 1897 and Secretary of State's Despatch No. 35, Revenue, dated 18th February 1897, pages 10 and 11 of G.O., No. 255, Educational, dated 1st May 1897.

charges of the library under the head 26-D. Scientific, etc., Departments, Provincial Museums. There is a provision of Rs. 2,000 in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1909-1910, for the purchase of books for the library. The Principal Librarian has the sole right to decide what books and periodicals shall be purchased for the library—*Cf.* G.O., No. 236, Financial, dated 17th June 1909.

Page 178 of the Civil Budget Estimate.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—11-10-09.

C. A. Souter—12-10-09.

The first question seems to be whether there is necessity to have more libraries than the Connemara Library. Submitted that, difficulties in connection with the subsidizing of the Nilgiri Library apart, Ootacamund is not the sort of place where a scientific library would stand any chance of being useful, there being in that place none, or few, of the "students who have left the Universities and taken up various positions in business concerns" who are alluded to in paragraph 9 of the sub-committee's report.

Coimbatore will doubtless get together a library of agricultural books in course of time, but it does not seem likely that books on other science would be in any great demand there. Nor does there seem to be any other place in the Presidency where such demand will be found.

Submitted therefore that it will be enough to do something to bring the Connemara Library up to the standard set out. The Superintendent of the Museum and Principal Librarian is usually likely to be more interested in natural history and physiology than in chemistry, engineering and physics, but Government can hardly set themselves to scrutinize his annual purchases to see that the former subjects are not unduly favoured at the expense of the latter.

How many of the periodicals in paragraph 7 of the report and of the books in paragraph 9 are already in the library is not known. If the above is accepted, the Librarian may be asked to say and also to report what extra allowance would be required to bring, and keep, the library up to the standard which the sub-committee lay down.

W. Francis—14-10-09.

The advantage of Ootacamund is that in the hot weather a considerable number of students come here — and scientific men, Travers and Rudolf included.

The value of the magazines mentioned do not seem to be very much. The whole sets would cost something, but that would be capital outlay non-recurring—the annual charge would apparently not be more than £12—say Rs. 180—*plus* the cost of text-books.

If we got them we should either have to make them over to the Nilgiri library on condition that they allowed their use free to the public, or we should have to start a library of our own in connection with the Government office.

I do not think the notion of a small scientific library at Ootacamund is a bad one. It would be of little use at Coimbatore where visitors will not be frequent.

As to the Connemara Library the Librarian may be sent the report and asked how many of these books he has and what the cost of making up the library in the way suggested would be. The Connemara Library buys all kinds of books and I have often thought that the selection of books should not be left to the head of the Museum alone as at present. I should think he should be assisted say by a small committee, *e.g.*, the Science Professors at the Presidency College, the head of the Engineering College and say the Professor of History at the Presidency College.

I think perhaps the best plan will be to refer the paper to the Connemara Library with the request for information I refer to above—and also to show the paper to the Director of Public Instruction for his remarks especially as to what he would suggest as to the formation of a library at Ootacamund. Dr. Bourne will probably have some ideas on the subject.

M. H[ammick]—18-10-09.

Draft please.

W. Francis—20-10-09.

Draft submitted for approval.

T.K.—21-10-09.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—21-10-09.

C. A. Souter—26-10-09.

Approved.

W. Francis—27-10-09.

[Memo. No. 1726-1, Educational, dated 28th October 1909.]

From the Superintendent, Government Museum, dated 27th November 1909, No. 290-C. L.

Remind Director of Public Instruction please.

K.R.—2-12-09.

C.A.S.—2-12-09.

Submitted that this may lie over till the reply from the Director of Public Instruction is received.

T.K.—1-12-09.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—2-12-09

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 2nd December 1909, R. C. No. 7655.

In reply to memorandum No. 1 26-1, dated 28th October 1909, the Superintendent, Government Museum, states that of the journals mentioned in paragraph 7 of the Sub-Committee's report the following are now taken in by either the Connemara Public Library or the University Library:—

(i) Nature (complete from the beginning).

(ii) International Catalogue of Scientific Literature (complete from the beginning).

(iii) Proceedings of the Royal Society—Series B—Biological Sciences (complete from the beginning—supplied gratis).

(iv) British Association Reports (complete set).

(v) Chemical Society's Journal (complete set).

(vi) Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (from 1908).

(vii) Philosophical Magazine (available from the beginning with the exception of the issues for the years 1887 to 1907).

(viii) Botanisches Centralblatt (from 1908).

(ix) Quarterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society (from current volume).

(x) Science Progress (from 1908).

(xi) All the Indian publications mentioned by the Sub-Committee.

2. For purchasing the remaining periodicals and parts of periodicals referred to by the Sub Committee, the Superintendent states that a recurring expenditure of Rs. 400 per annum and a lump sum of Rs. 2,400 respectively will be required. The cost of the periodicals at present supplied to the Connemara Public Library approximates Rs. 1,600 annually.

3. The Director of Public Instruction states that the proposals of the Scientific Libraries Committee so far as they affect the Connemara Public Library are eminently suitable and he strongly recommends the proposal to procure the back numbers of the more important scientific journals.

4. As regards the proposal to establish a second-class library at Ootacamund, Dr. Bourne doubts whether Ootacamund is a suitable place for the purpose. He considers that it should be possible for responsible persons in Ootacamund to secure anything wanted from Madras.

A | 5. It is for consideration whether the Superintendent, Government Museum, may be authorised to subscribe for the remaining periodicals recommended by the Libraries Committee and to procure the back numbers of the important scientific journals. It has also to be decided whether a second-class library is to be established in this Presidency and, if so, where.

T.K.—24-12-09.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—24-12-09.

I submit that Dr. Bourne's view may be accepted. It seems doubtful whether a library in Ootacamund will be much used. Orders may issue as at **A**.

C. A. Souter—3-1-10.

The principal Librarian of the Connemara Library asks for Rs. 2,400 for the purchase of back numbers of scientific journals recommended by the Libraries Committee and Rs. 400 annually for subscriptions to journals not at present taken in.

These proposals may, I submit, be approved.

As regards Ootacamund, Dr. Bourne is not in favour of starting a second-class library there and the need for it does not appear to be very great. The number of visitors who would be likely to make use of such a library is very small and this proposal might, I think, be dropped at any rate for the present.

L. M. Wynch—5-1-10

Very well, pass orders accordingly please.

M. H[ammick]—6-1-10.

Please draft.

L. M. Wynch—7-1-10.

A draft is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be sent to the Financial Department for acceptance of paragraph 5.

T.K.—8-1-10.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—8-1-10.

C. A. Souter—10-1-10.

Financial Department.

Financial Department.

It is proposed to ask the Superintendent of Stationery to arrange for the supply to the Connemara Public Library of certain periodicals. This will involve an initial charge of about Rs. 2,800 * in 1910-1911 and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 400 in subsequent years.

	Rs.
* Purchase of old sets	2,400
Subscriptions for 1910-1911 ..	400
Total ..	2,800

2. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in Financial.

3. The expenditure is debitable to the head "32. Miscellaneous—Subscriptions to Periodicals". The Accountant-General may, it is submitted, be asked to raise the provision of Rs. 36,000 under this minor head in the budget estimate for 1910-1911 by Rs. 3,000. An un-official note to the Accountant-General is submitted for approval.

Page 195, Civil Budget Estimate.

V. Gopalakrishnan—13-1-10.

This expenditure is practically obligatory and is being incurred under the recommendations of the Government of India. I think the course suggested above may be followed. It will mean of course that, when effect is being given to the Finance Committee's accepted recommendations as regards the distribution of "Unallotted," the provision for some other item will have to be cut down by this amount; but such reduction will, in any case, be necessary, because there is little doubt, when the Board's second report as regards Land Revenue is received, that there will be material reduction on the receipts side necessitating corresponding reduction under expenditure, unless of course we go to India and ask for further expenditure from balances.

Government of India (Home) letter, No. 801, dated 10th September 1909.

I should not call it absolutely obligatory.
W. S. Meyer.

But we have already taken into account large reductions under Land Revenue.
W. S. Meyer.

This is out of the question. We should not draw more than 20 lakhs from balances in a single year.
W. S. Meyer.

I submit therefore the Accountant-General may be informed as suggested in the office-note.

C. Reilly—13-1-10.

I think the best course will be to include this charge under "Unallotted" for the present. With half the Finance Committee officials and the Chairman's casting vote, we can count on carrying it through.

W. S. Meyer—15-1-10.

I agree. I don't anticipate opposition.

J. N. A[tkinson]—16-1-10.

The item has been included in Part V of the Draft Financial Statement containing the provisional allocation of "unallotted" expenditure.

2. The case may be returned to the Educational Department with the request that the issue of the order may be held over until the result of the deliberations of the "Finance Committee" is known.

V. Gopalakrishnan—19-1-10.

C. Reilly—20-1-10.

To the Educational Department.

Educational Department.

Submitted to the Secretary for perusal. The file may lie over until the 28th instant, which is the latest date for the submission to Government by the Finance Committee of its report on the Draft Financial Statement, and may thereafter be sent back to the Financial Department.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—22-1-10.

C. A. Souter—22-1-10.

L. M. Wynch—24-1-10.

The file may now be sent to the Financial Department.

T.K.—28-1-10.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—28-1-10.

C. A. Souter—28-1-10.

Financial Department.

Financial Department.

Submitted that the Educational Department may be informed that, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, the Accountant-General has been instructed to include in the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate a provision of Rs. 3,000 in the budget for 1910–1911 for the purchase of scientific journals for the Connemara Public Library.

V. Gopalakrishnan—29–1–10.

C. Reilly—31–1–10.

To the Educational Department.

Educational Department.

The draft, which has been accepted by the Financial Department, may now issue.

K. Rangaswami Aiyangar—2–2–10.

Yes.

C. A. Souter—2–2–10.

[G.O., Nos. 61–62, Educational, dated 3rd February 1910.]

[E. & D. — 76. 2,500–25–2–08.

Educational DEPARTMENT.

11

10

Read again G.O., No. ....., dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 190 .

Read also:–

C. No. 1726, From the Govt of M., No. 801, dated 11–9 1909.

" " 2187, " " S. G. M., " 290, " 27–11 1909.

" " 2214, " " D.P.I., " 7655, " 2–12–1909.

ORDER. No. 61, dated 3–2–1910.

P.S.

Dft 2

not for E.J.

The Govt accept generally the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Scientific Libraries in India and direct that the Connemara Public Library in Madras be brought and kept up to the standard described as first class by the sub-committee.

2. The Govt. agree with the D.P.I. that Ootacamund is not a suitable place for the establishment of a second-class library. The question of establishing such a

[E. & L. 77]
500—15-8-09

library in the Madras Presidency will be dropped for the present.

3. The Supdt of Stationery will be requested to arrange to supply the Connemara Public Library with the additional periodicals and parts of periodicals mentioned in para 3 of Mrs. Henderson's letter no. 290 C.L. dated 27th nov. 1909.

T.R.
8-1-10

Col
Col

L.W.P
24/1/10

End - 62 dated 3-2-10
No.

Desp
18/2/10

Copy to the Govt of India, Home Department with reference to their letter No. 801 Education, dated 10th September 1909.

No.
8.1.10

Col
Col

L.W.P
24/1/10

To
The Principal Librarian Connemara Public Library
-- Supdt of stationery
-- A.G.
-- D.P.I.
Copy to the Fin. Dept.

Desp
18/2/10

[E. & L. 89]

500—15-3-09

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