

ted by the original compilers. The printing leaves little to be desired, and Professor Arber inserts the following characteristic note announcing a change of printer: "The new Types are all of the same series; and are certainly among the most beautiful founts to be found anywhere in the world. The new Paper has been made under the advice, and subject to the constant tests, of most eminent London Paper Experts and Chemical Analysts; and will last till the Day of Doom. The new Ink will keep its intense blackness as long as the Paper will last." This reprint is a necessity for every library of any size.

Coöperative cataloguing is coming to the front in England, as well as in Germany. Some time ago Mr. L. Stanley Jast outlined in an article contributed to the *Library* a plan for a Cataloguing Bureau for Public Libraries, and the January number contains a symposium of opinions on the subject by several librarians. All the writers are favorably disposed towards the scheme, though not many have any new suggestions to advance; to one writer, however, it has occurred "that the British Museum authorities might possibly be induced to issue catalogue slips by arrangement with libraries willing to subscribe towards the cost of such an undertaking"—a timely suggestion. It remains to be seen whether or not the Museum authorities are as ready to take the lead in this matter as the Librarian of Congress was when the project for a central cataloguing bureau was discussed by the American Library Association. Thanks to his leadership, coöperative cataloguing has in this country passed the experimental stage. The success of the undertaking here makes it reasonable to hope for success of similar plans in England and Germany, and we might yet behold international coöperation. Mr. Jast's proposition in St. Louis, that a common cataloguing code be prepared for English and American libraries, will now have to be carefully considered by the Advisory Committee on Cataloguing which was appointed some years ago by the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, and will necessitate a careful reconsideration of the advance edition of the new "A. L. A. Rules" which that committee issued two years ago. This has caused the chairman of that committee, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chief of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, to contribute to the February *Library Journal* a careful and scholarly article on "Rules for Corporate Entry." Previous discussions on this particular topic have been concerned with the question of right of existence of the corporate entry. The problem before Mr. Hanson's committee is whether corporate bodies should be entered under their names or under the place where they have their headquarters. Mr. Hanson's article ends with a plea for exceptions. "The real test," he says, "is not the ability to follow a given set of rules, but to know when and how to make exceptions to them"—which is true enough, though something should be said in favor of the ability to know when not to make exceptions.

In 'Les Grands Écrivains Scientifiques' of Gaston Laurent (Armand Colin & Cie.), along with much that is familiar to all, everybody will find something new to him with which he will be glad to

become acquainted, while some extracts there are which will be known to nobody, unless by accident. Notes accompanying the text, along with judicious geographical notices, go to compose a decidedly entertaining volume. We cannot make out exactly why these particular passages from these particular writers should have been selected, but it is easy to see that the reasons have been of the kind that usually prevail in France, where it never would do to allow the youth to suspect that any German could combine the characters of a man of science and a writer of distinction. So that accounts for the omission of Goethe. Nor will a strictly defined patriotism accord any hearing to Belgians, Swiss, Lombards, or Catalans. After appropriating a portion of the volume to foreigners—the English Harvey; Newton; and Darwin, the Italian Galileo, the Dutch Huygens, the German Kepler, and Leibniz (Copernicus being treated as a Pole, and Leibniz being chiefly a writer of French)—the rest is given over to eighteen authors pretty fairly distributed among the different provinces of France; but a volume at least as good as this might have been made up of extracts from strictly French scientific wits not here represented. We note an anecdote or two of Sainte-Beuve. The mathematician Bertrand reports that he always used to insist that the expression "Il est de nos amis" was bad grammar. Again: "Sainte-Beuve repoussait avec indignation cette maxime cynique que beaucoup d'honnêtes gens, comme s'ils se vantaient d'un devoir accompli, se disent fiers de pratiquer: 'Il faut toujours défendre ses amis.' Aïe! nos amis, partageons leurs chagrins; réjouissons-nous de leurs succès, mais ne les défendons que quand ils ont raison, ne leur accordons, même en public, que les louanges qu'ils ont méritées. La vérité est, comme la justice, le droit et le profit de tous: à qui, dans certains cas, se vante de l'oublier, il serait bien sévère de ne pas pardonner. Il n'est pas tolérable qu'on en fasse un mérite." That is a morality which needs to be combined with delicate judgment.

History repeats itself. In volume xix. of the series 'The Philippine Islands—1493-1898' (Cleveland: A. H. Clark Co.) there is reproduced in translation a "Memorial and Relation" about the Philippines, prepared for Philip III. by Hernando de los Rios Coronel, long procurator-general of the Philippine Islands, and published at Madrid in 1621. The second part of the memorial "treats of the importance of the Philippines and of the means for preserving them." The summary by the author of his various theses is worth quoting, both because it gives a fair idea of Spain's various aims in conquest, and because it has been parodied—quite unconsciously—many times since 1898. The reasons assigned for "the preservation and increase" of the islands in 1621 were:

"The first is the increase and extension of the holy gospel and the glory and honor of God, which is so incumbent upon your Majesty in the first place, because your Majesty has inherited from your blessed father and glorious ancestors this pious and holy zeal for spreading and extending the holy Catholic faith, by reason of which your Majesty enjoys the wealth of the Indies; in the second place, because it is so suitable to the greatness of your Majesty's sovereignty and your reputation. For to leave

this work when begun would be a great scandal before the world, and the occasion of much comment to all its nations—and especially to the heretics, who would say that your Majesty was influenced not by the glory of God, nor the preservation of the Indies, but by private interest, since where you had not that you allowed Christianity to perish.

"The second concerns the peace of your royal conscience, if you should not preserve those islands while possible.

"The third is for causes of state; for it would amount to giving your enemies arms and forces against your Majesty, and would encourage to the same enmity others who are envious of your Majesty's greatness. . . . [They] clearly recognize that, if they could possess that archipelago without opposition, it would be worth more to them than eight millions clear (as I will demonstrate to whosoever may, be curious or may desire to know it), through the profit which they can make on spices, drugs, and the trade with Great China, Japan, and the neighboring countries.

"The fourth is, because straightway the whole of Portuguese India would be lost. . . .

"The fifth is the knowledge (which is evident) of the immense wealth which lies in the Philippines, as I shall explain further in this treatise, and which hitherto has been unrecognized.

"The sixth would be the loss of the most convenient and important post which your Majesty holds in all his kingdoms, not only for the extension of the holy gospel in so many kingdoms of idol-worshippers who are capable of receiving it, but, as these are in the neighborhood of the Philippines, the hope, consequently, of enjoying the immense wealth which they possess through their trade and commerce."

#### HORACE WALPOLE'S LETTERS.

*The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Oxford.* Chronologically arranged, and edited with notes and indices by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. IX.-XII. 1774-1783. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: H. Frowde.

There is an historical, almost a dramatic, unity in volumes IX.-XII. of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of Walpole's letters, which, extending from May, 1774, to May, 1783, just overlap at the beginning and end what every contemporary must have considered one of the most calamitous, as it certainly was one of the most inglorious, periods of English history. Though too fond of his case to be an active patriot, Walpole was not indifferent to the misfortunes of his country, and the depression occasioned by the national reverses conspires with kindred motives to tinge this section of the correspondence with a melancholy not altogether unwelcome, as it reveals the heart within the apparently frivolous man of fashion and connoisseur in elegant trifles. Among contributory private circumstances may be enumerated advancing years, declining health, deaths of friends, constant worry from the affairs of his lunatic nephew and criticism and self-criticism for having allowed Chatterton to perish. He admits no fault on this score, yet evidently wishes that it had been otherwise. In fact, he had no reason for serious self-reproach—he had acted according to the best light he had; but if the light within a man be darkness, how great is that darkness! The fault, however, was Chatterton's, whose deception recoiled upon himself. Had he presented himself as the author of the Rowley poems, he would have had a strong case against his age if it had refused him recognition, but

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