

ious effect on the leather bindings of many of the books. The new lighting system was described in "The Star" on July 6, 1914 as being the very latest, adapted specially for libraries, and operating on the same principle as the Carnegie Library at Fulham, London, which was considered to be a model institution. By the end of 1914 also, the classification of the Library, by the Dewey Decimal System, had been completed. Author catalogues for the whole of the stock and stock lists, and card catalogues of fiction titles were also compiled during the year. A fine year's work was completed with the opening of a new reading room and library for children who were thus provided with spacious and attractive quarters.

The Library continued to progress, and, in the Librarian's report in 1916,⁽¹³⁾ he stated that another development had been completed. Each day, about two hundred volumes of the best examples of literature - notably travel, history, biography, sociology, and some of the most reliable literature dealing with the Great War - were placed upon a large table. They proved so great an attraction to subscribers that the circulation of the non-fiction works was greatly increased. In October of the following year, an additional section of the population was provided for, when the Library received a consignment of books for the blind, in Braille and Moon raised types, from the Jubilee Institute in Auckland.⁽¹⁴⁾

Following the lead of the Literary Association of Great Britain, the Board of Governors decided, in 1918, to establish a Technical

13. *ibid* 1916, p.32.

14. L.T. October 10, 1917.