mittee reported the purchase from John Speer, of Lawrence, of thirteen volumes of the United States Pacific Survey. These volumes cost \$50. This was the first addition to the library by purchase. In 1873, the expenditures were \$220.30 for books of reference.

Such deliberation did not produce a library. The inconvenience to the members of the faculty from the lack of library facilities is vividly represented in Chancellor Fraser's report of the Department of Mental and Moral Philosophy, dated 1873. He says:

"The books needed by the students are at present furnished out of my private library. Other professors in the institution likewise give to their students the use of books which are not to be found in the very limited and defective library belonging to the University. Without an adequate supply of good books, bearing on the subjects of text books, the student cannot be trained to habits and methods of critical literary and philosophical research. Narrowness, superficiality and dogmatism are almost sure to be results of the method of instruction that limits the student's knowledge of a subject to the contents of a single book. In common with the other members of the Faculty, I feel that my instructions are narrowed in their range and impaired in their usefulness from lack of books by the best authors on the subjects taught in my department. A library is as essential to thorough instruction in literature and philosophy as apparatus is to the laboratory work in chemistry and physics."

Chancellor Snow, in his inaugural address,

characterized this period, the first six years in the history of the University, as the "high school period, with some premonitions of an approaching collegiate character." But this high school was not as well supplied with a library as are at present many of the high schools throughout Kansas. It was a discouraging state of affairs, but perseverance and untiring efforts were finally successful. Those who were interested in the welfare of the University saw their hopes and plans begin to take material shape. In 1873, the Faculty and Regents asked for \$3,000 for books. The Legislature, while not granting the request, made what was for the time a large appropriation. One thousand and five hundred dollars was to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books. This is an important epoch in the history of the library, for it was the first decided effort made towards the accumulation of books otherwise than by gift.

Prof. Byron C. Smith reported as librarian in 1874 that there were less than one thousand volumes. But from that time the growth of the library was more apparent. Sums of money, though small, were regularly expended, so that the long-derided nucleus was enabled to develop. From 1875 to 1889, with the exception of four

