CHAPTER VIII

COMPLEXITIES OF PERIODICALS

In the world of periodicals many complexities arise. These may be of the following types:

1. Change of title
2. Change of subtitle
3. Amalgamation
4. Splitting
5. Gap in publication
6. Other changes.

These complexities require serious attention. The investigator has noticed all the above types of complexities. They are discussed in this chapter.

Dr. Ranganathan mentioned all these changes as idiosyncracies of periodical publications. According to him "The vagaries of periodical publication from the point of view of its contents may be of two kinds - sudden and isolated vagaries and vagaries that are the result of a slow and imperceptible but continuous change."¹

(1) CHANGE OF TITLE

Change of title in a periodical is a very common phenomenon.² This is well known to librarians and bibliographers.

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because they have to face many problems due to such changes.

The following are the probable causes which result in the change of title.

(i) SCOPE OF PERIODICAL

(a) Widening of scope: If the scope of a periodical is widened, its title is likely to be changed. Some of the important periodicals whose titles were changed for this reason are described below:

The Bengal Cooperative Journal was started in 1915. During its career of three years' existence, it received wide appreciation from the public; so, from July, 1918, its scope was enlarged and the title was changed to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Cooperative Journal.

The Calcutta Journal of Natural History started publication in April, 1840. From Volume 11 the name was changed to Calcutta Journal of Natural History and Miscellany of the Arts and Sciences in India.

The Collegian was started in October, 1911. From October 1912 its title was changed to Collegian and Progress in India, because its scope was widened, and it started including articles dealing with literature, science, Indian philosophy and Indian history.

Indian and Eastern Railways started publication in 1927. In the beginning it published articles dealing with Railways only. From 1934, its scope was widened, and it included matters concerning other forms of transport also. So the name was changed to Indian Railways and Transport.

The Indian Engineer changed its name to Indian and Eastern Engineer in 1895. When this periodical made its appearance, its scope was limited, to a certain degree, to India and Burma only, but with the advancement of years, the circulation extended to other countries also; hence the title was changed.

The Indian Fowl Fancier's and Farmer's Journal was started in 1900. From 1904, its scope was widened by including Gardening in it also. So the name was changed to The Indian Fowl Fancier's Gardener's and Farmer's Journal.

The Indian Gardening made its appearance in 1897. From January 1900, a Planting Section was also added, so the name was changed to Indian Gardening and Planting.

Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases was started in 1935. Upto 1941 it discussed sexual diseases only. But from 1941, it started discussing diseases of skin also. So the name of the periodical was changed to Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases and Dermatology.

The Mysore Blue Book Journal was started in 1916. From 1924, its scope was widened, so the name of the journal was changed to The Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal.
(b) **Narrowing of scope**: Sometimes the scope of the periodical is narrowed down. This leads to a change in the title of the periodical.

*East Indian United Service Journal and Military Magazine* was started in 1833 at a time when the army was in a high state of excitement. From October 1835 its scope was narrowed and the title was reduced to *The East Indian United Service Journal*.

*Indo European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Chronicle* was started in July 1865. It published correspondence not only from India but from England, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany and the United States. For many years, the periodical justified its name and fulfilled its promise, but gradually it came to confine its regular correspondence to letters from Rome, Paris and Ireland. So, its scope was limited and the name was changed to *Catholic Herald of India*.

*The Journal of Literature and Science* was started in 1833. Later on it was confined to the region of Madras only. So, the name was changed to *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* in 1835.

*The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society* was started in 1915. But from 1943, it became the organ of the Bihar Research Society only. So the name was changed to *The Journal of the Bihar Research Society*.
(ii) CHANGE OF CHARACTER

Periodicals comprise a large world of annals, journals, bulletins etc. Each one of them has a character of its own. If a periodical changes its character, the title has to be changed.

(a) Change from 'Annals' to 'Journal' and vice versa: Sometimes the change from annals to journals and from journals to annals is made. *Annals of Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Research Institute* was started in 1940. After completion of only one volume, the name was changed to *Journal of Sri Venkateshvara Oriental Institute*.

*Journal of Oriental Research of the University of Madras* was started in 1936. From volume 2, the name was changed to *Annals of the Oriental Research of the University of Madras*.

(b) Change from 'Bulletin' to 'Journal': The *Bulletin of the South Indian Medical Association* was changed to *The Journal of the South Indian Medicine*, in 1935.

*Bulletin of the Rama Varma Institute* was started in 1933. From 1945 the name was changed to *Journal of the Rama Varma Research Institute*.

(c) Change from 'Proceedings' to 'Journal': For periodicals published as official organs of learned societies and professional associations, the practice was to use the term 'Proceedings' in the titles to denote their character. 'Proceedings' mean something

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like an official record or account of the deliberations of a meeting. Some of the periodicals were started to fulfill this function. But, later on, for the benefit of other members, it started publication of articles also. The word 'Proceedings' was substituted by the word 'Journal'.

*Proceedings of the Indian Road Congress* started in 1934 was changed to *Journal of the Indian Roads Congress* in 1941.

*Proceedings of the United Service Institution of India*, started in 1871 was changed to *Journal of the United Service Institute of India* in 1879.*

(iii) CHANGE DUE TO NATURE OF PERIODICAL

Sometimes the nature of the periodical changes, so the change in the title becomes necessary.

*Central Board of Irrigation Quarterly Bulletin* was started in 1936. From 1944, the nature of the periodical changed. So the name was changed to *Central Board of Irrigation Abstracts*.

*The Prasnottara, being questions and answers on topics of interests to Theosophists* was started in 1881. It was the periodical only of question and answer type. From January 1904, the style of the periodical was changed. Learned articles on Theosophy began to be included in it. So from January 1904, the name changed to *Theosophy in India, News and Notes*.

(iv) CHANGE DUE TO SPONSORING BODY

A large number of title changes in periodicals are due to changes and alternations in the names of the sponsoring body

* The investigator could not ascertain the exact date of change inspite of the best efforts.
of periodicals. The name of the sponsoring body may form an important part of the title of a periodical. So any change in the name of the sponsoring body would naturally be reflected in the title of the periodical. 5

The name of the sponsoring body may affect the title of the periodical in three ways:

(a) Due to change in the name of the sponsoring body: In most of the periodicals the name of the sponsoring body is included in the name of the title. So when the name of the sponsoring body changes, it becomes necessary to bring about a change in the name of the periodical also.

*All India Hospital Assistants' Journal*, an organ of the Association was started in 1907. In 1910, the Association changed its name to All India Sub-Assistants' Association and then to All India Medical Licentiates' Association. With the change in the name of the Association the title of the periodical was changed to *Indian Medical Journal*.

*The Bulletin of the South Indian Medical Union* was started in 1929. It was the official organ of the South Indian Medical Union. In 1931 the name of the South Indian Medical Union was changed to South Indian Medical Association. Consequently, from June 1931, the name of the Bulletin was changed to *The Bulletin of the South Indian Medical Association*.

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The *Journal of the Darjeeling Natural History Society* was started in 1926. In 1940, the name of the Society was changed. So the name of the periodical was also changed to *Journal of the Bengal Natural History Society*.

The *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Club* was started in 1909. It was the official organ of the Indian Mathematical Club. The name of the Club was changed to *Indian Mathematical Society*. So, from January 1911, the name of the periodical was also changed to *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society*.

*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society* commenced its publication in 1911. In 1932, the name of the Society was changed to the *Panjab University Historical Society*. So, the name of the journal was changed to *Journal of the Panjab University Historical Society*.

(b) Due to addition of the name of the sponsoring body to the title: Sometimes a periodical is started by an Association, but the name of the sponsoring body is not included in the title of the periodical. After some time the sponsoring body thinks of adding its name to the title.

*The Indian Medical World* was started in 1930. It was the official organ of the Indian Medical Association. From August 1931, the name of the Society was attached with the title of the periodical, and the name was changed to *The Journal of the Indian Medical Association*.

Another periodical *Red Cross* was started in 1927. From 1943, the name was changed to *The Journal of the Indian*.
Red Cross Society.

(c) Due to deletion of the name of the sponsoring body

Sometimes the name of the sponsoring body is omitted from the title of a periodical.

Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee, as the name indicates, was the official organ of the Indian Central Jute Committee. The periodical was started in April 1941. From 1947, the name of the sponsoring body was omitted from the title and the periodical was simply named as Jute Bulletin.

(v) PERIODICALS TAKEN OVER BY A SOCIETY OR AN ASSOCIATION

Sometimes a periodical is started by an individual, but, later on, it is taken over by a Society or an Association, whose name is added to the title of the periodical. Some of the examples of this type are described below:

The Dawn was started in March 1897. The Dawn Society undertook the publication of this periodical from September 1904. So, the name of the periodical was changed to The Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine.

The Indian Dental Journal was started by Dr. R. Ahmed in 1925 for the advancement of Dental Science and Art in India. From Volume XVII, the Journal became the official organ of the All India Dental Association. So, its name was changed to The Journal of the All India Dental Association.

The Journal of the Indian Botany was launched as a private venture in Madras in September 1919. It was the property
of a private individual Mr. TRD Bell, the then Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay. In 1920, the Indian Botanical Society came into existence. In 1922, it decided to take over the periodical. So the periodical became the official organ of the Society and consequently, its name was changed to The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, from 1923.

Another periodical, entitled Paludism was started in 1910 by S.P. James. In 1912, it became the official quarterly organ of the Indian Research Fund Association. So, the title of the periodical was changed to The Indian Journal of Medical Research.

(vi) REMOVAL OF A WORD FROM THE TITLE

Sometimes a word is removed from the title. Indian Information Series was started in 1936. From January, 1940, the word 'Series' was removed and the name simply became Indian Information.

(vii)(a) ADDITION OF PERIODICITY STATEMENT TO TITLE

Sometimes the change in the title is made because of the addition of periodicity statement to the title. Journal of the Indian Institute of Science, started in 1914, changed to Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science in 1938.

(b) OMISSION OF PERIODICITY STATEMENT FROM THE TITLE

In some of the periodicals, the periodicity statement is given in the title itself. Due to one reason or the other, the periodicity statement is omitted from the title later on.
Quarterly Journal of the Indian Chemical Society was started in 1924. From Volume 5, the word Quarterly was omitted and it was simply Journal of the Indian Chemical Society.

The Quarterly Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society was started in 1926. From Volume 4, the name was changed to Journal of The Andhra Historical Research Society.

(viii) CHANGE IN NAME BECAUSE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW EDITOR

Sometimes the name of the periodical is changed to satisfy the whim of the Editor. Gleanings in Science was started in 1829 by Captain J.D. Herbert. This periodical was received by the public with great enthusiasm and was highly beneficial for the society. But Captain Herbert was appointed Astronomer to His Majesty, the King of Oudh in 1830, and Mr. James Prinsep, who had been associated with him in the undertaking, instead of dropping the work, proposed to change its name and call it The Journal of the Asiatic Society.

(ix) CHANGE IN NAME BECAUSE A PERIODICAL WITH A SIMILAR NAME ALREADY EXISTED

The Indian Law Magazine was started in 1878. After issuing one number only, the name of the periodical was changed to The Indian Law Journal because a periodical with the same name was already being published from Calcutta.
Another complexity in the domain of periodical publications is change of subtitle. The following are some of these complexities:

(a) ADDITION OF SUBTITLE

In some of the periodicals, when they are started, there is no subtitle. After some time the subtitle is added. Some of the periodicals in which subtitle was added are described below:

The Auxiliary Missionary Herald was started in 1822. From January 1829 the name was changed to The Missionary Herald relating to the proceedings of the Calcutta Baptist Missionary Society with brief notices of the operations of other benevolent associations.

Another periodical named Education was started in 1922. From Volume VII, the subtitle a monthly magazine devoted to Indian education, pedagogics and teacher's movements was added.

The Hindustan Review and Kayastha Samachar was started in 1900. From 1933, the subtitle a record and critical survey of Indian affairs was added.

Medical Digest was started in 1933. From Volume VI, the subtitle the only monthly journal of medicine and surgery including medico-legal and political subjects was added.

Another periodical named Philosophical Quarterly was started in 1925. From Volume II, the subtitle an organ of the Indian Institute of Philosophy and the Indian Philosophical Congress...
Rural India was started in July 1926. From Volume I, the subtitle a monthly periodical devoted to the discussion of all topics of rural interest was added.

(b) EXPANSION OF SUBTITLE

In some of the periodicals the subtitle is further expanded to explain its scope.

The Arya: a monthly journal devoted to Aryan Philosophy, Art, Literature, Science and Religion as well as to western modern philosophy was started in 1882. From Volume II, the subtitle was further expanded to "a monthly journal devoted to Aryan Philosophy, Art, Science, Literature and Religion embracing the views and opinions of the modern Aryans on social, religious and scientific subjects."

The Calcutta Magazine: a journal of literature, politics, science and the arts was started in 1873. From 1877, the subtitle was further expanded by the addition of the words "embracing topics of the day, sketches of eastern life, biographical and historical notes, essays, miscellaneous notices, poetry and serial tales."

The Indian Library Journal: a quarterly magazine was started in 1924. From February 1935, the subtitle was further expanded as "an illustrated monthly magazine expounding the various phases of library science and the library movement in India."
(c) SHORTENING OF SUBTITLE

Sometimes the subtitle of the periodical is shortened also.

The Calcutta Law Journal: reports of cases decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Appeals from India and by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, started in 1905, was changed simply to The Calcutta Law Journal, short notes of cases, articles and other matters.

Indian Education: a monthly record for India, Burma and Ceylon was started in 1902. From Volume II, the subtitle, was changed simply to "a monthly record".

(d) OMISSION OF SUBTITLE

Sometimes the subtitle is completely omitted from the title.

The Indian Bee Journal: a monthly journal devoted to the interests of bee-keepers was started in 1939. From Volume II, No. 11 and 12 (1940), the subtitle was completely omitted from the title and periodicity changed to bimonthly.

(e) CHANGE OF SUBTITLE DUE TO WIDENING OF SCOPE

Sometimes the scope of the periodical is widened and this is reflected in the subtitle of the periodical.

Antiseptic: a monthly medical journal was started in 1904. Later on its scope was widened, and, from June 1944, the subtitle was changed to "a monthly journal of medicine and surgery".
The *Brahmavadian*: a fortnightly religious and philosophical journal was started in 1895. Due to broadening of scope, its subtitle was changed from Volume XVI (1911) to "the monthly magazine of religion, philosophy and allied subjects".

*Bombay Radio Times*: a journal devoted to popularising wireless in India was started in 1933. From Volume III, No. 2, its scope was widened, on account of including films also, to "a journal devoted to popularising wireless and the film in India."

*The Orient*: an Anglo Indian monthly magazine was started in 1881. From August 1885, its subtitle was changed to Magazine of politics, literature, science and art because of enlargement of its scope.

(f) **ADDITION OF SPONSORING BODY TO THE SUBTITLE**

Sometimes the subtitle is replaced by the name of the sponsoring body. *The Teacher's Journal*: a journal of education, culture and industry was started in 1922. From 1926 the subtitle was omitted and the name of the Association was added. Thus, the name of the journal became *The Teacher's Journal (Organ of the All Bengal Teachers' Association)*.

(g) **CHANGE OF SUBTITLE DUE TO THE ADDITION OF PERIODICITY STATEMENT IN THE SUBTITLE**

Sometimes the subtitle is changed because of the addition of periodicity statement in the subtitle.

The periodical *Indian linguistics: bulletin of the Linguistic Society* made its appearance in 1931. From Volume VIII
it was decided to indicate periodicity in the subtitle. So, the subtitle was changed to "a quarterly bulletin of the Linguistic Society of India".

Another periodical, named Indian Thought: a journal devoted to Sanskrit literature was started in January 1907. From Volume II, the subtitle was changed to "A quarterly devoted to Sanskrit literature."

(h) OMISSION OF PERIODICITY STATEMENT FROM SUBTITLE

Sometimes the periodicity statement is omitted from the subtitle. The Indian Medical Gazette: a monthly record of medicine etc., was started in January 1866. From 1885, the word "monthly" was omitted from the subtitle.

(i) CHANGE IN SUBTITLE BECAUSE OF CHANGE IN PERIODICITY

Sometimes with the change in periodicity, the change in the subtitle becomes necessary.

English Opinion on India: a monthly magazine containing select extracts from English newspapers on Indian subjects was started in 1887. From October 1892, the periodicity changed, which was reflected in the subtitle as "a bi-monthly magazine containing select extracts from English newspapers on Indian subjects."

The Indian Agriculturist: a monthly journal of Indian agriculture, mineralogy and statistics was started in 1876. From January 1884, the periodicity was changed to weekly, so the subtitle became a weekly journal of Indian agriculture, mineralogy
In August 1894, the periodicity again changed to monthly; likewise the subtitle was also changed.

*Indian Veterinary Journal*: a quarterly journal of Veterinary medicine was started in 1924. From July 1939, the word quarterly was replaced by "bimonthly".

(3) **AMALGAMATION**

A complexity of another type is amalgamation, which is important phenomenon in the periodical publications.

Dr. Renganathan in his classified catalogue code has enumerated four types of amalgamation. 6

(a) Amalgamation of two or more periodical publications under the title of one of the amalgamated publications and the numbering of the volumes continued in its original sequence.

(b) Amalgamation of two or more periodical publications under the title of one of the amalgamated publications, but with change in sequence of volume numbers.

(c) Amalgamation of two or more periodical publications under a new title, with its class number the same as that of one of the publications amalgamated.

(d) Amalgamation of two or more periodical publications under a new title and with its class number different from that of any of them.

A periodical named *All India Hospital Assistants' Journal* was started in 1907. It was changed to the *Indian Medical Journal*. In 1909 the Agra Medical Club was amalgamated with the All India Sub-assistants' Association, and the *Agra Medical Club Journal* was also amalgamated with the *Indian Medical Journal*.

The *Hahnemannian Gleanings* was started by Profulla Chandra in 1930. From September 1938, it amalgamated in itself *Indian Homoeopathic Reporter*.

The *Indian Electrical, Mechanical and Textile News* was started in 1903. From November 1908, *Indian Motor News* was amalgamated with it.

The *Indian Textile Journal* was founded by Sorabji M. Rutnagur in 1890. From January 1902, it amalgamated in itself the *Indian import and export trades journal*. In October 1931, it also amalgamated *Indian industries and power*.

The *Journal of the Institution of Engineer* was started in 1921. From Volume XIX, it amalgamated in it the *Transactions of the local centres*.

(4) **SPLITTING**

Splitting also takes place in periodicals. This is also a type of complexity which affects the routine of the library. It may be of the following types:

(a) **SPLITTING OF A PERIODICAL, EACH WITH A NEW NAME**

In this case of splitting, the old name is not borne by any of the periodicals. The new periodicals start with new
The Agricultural Journal of India was started in January, 1906. It completed 25 volumes regularly. From 1931 it split up into three independent periodicals, and every one of them had a new name:

(i) Agriculture and Livestock in India;
(ii) The Indian Journal of Agricultural Science; and

Another periodical The Library Bulletin was started in 1942. Upto July 1946, it published 5 volumes (incomplete). Then there was a gap in the publication of the periodical, till it was restarted under the name Aogla, in 1949 (Annals, Bulletin and Granthaleya) of the Indian Library Association.

(b) SPLITTING OF A PERIODICAL, ONE STARTING WITH A NEW NAME

This is the case where one of the periodicals retains the old name, while the other is started with a new name.

Indian Mathematical Society Journal was started in 1909. In order to enlarge the activities of the Society, it was decided to issue two quarterlies in place of the Journal, roughly corresponding to part I and II. One of them was issued under the title The Mathematics Student.

The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal started publication in 1832. From 1867 it was split partially, and the splinter was named Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of
Bengal (monthly), with the Journal and Volume and numbering continuing.

(c) SPLITTING BUT RETAINING THE OLD NAME

This is the case where the periodical splits up but retains the old name with individualizing element.

Journal of Osmania University was started in 1933. From 1939 it was bifurcated into two, viz., Journal of the Osmania University (Science Faculty) and Journal of the Osmania University (Faculties of Theology and the Arts).

(5) GAP IN PUBLICATION

Yet another complexity with regard to periodicals is a gap during the course of publication. The periodical is suspended for some time and is restrated. In some cases the restart is without any change, whereas, in others, there is a change of title, or fresh Volume numbering.

A periodical named Dacca University Studies was started in November 1935. Upto January, 1944, only 6 Volumes were published. Then there was a gap till the 7th Volume came out in 1951.

A periodical on Library Science named The Indian Library Journal was started in July, 1924. Upto January 1926, only four numbers were issued which constituted one Volume. Then there was a gap till the publication of the second Volume in December, 1928.
Indian Philosophical Review was started in 1917. There was no issue after April 1919 till December 1919 due to scarcity of paper.

The Indian Textile Journal was started in 1890. There was no issue of the periodical from February 1918 to December 1918, because of the difficulty of exporting machinery from England to India in the later stages of the World War and the scarcity of suitable paper.

The Insurance Review completed 17 Volumes successfully upto 1942. Then there was a gap till the publication of the 19th Volume in 1946.

Journal of Oriental Research published seven volumes upto 1943. Then there was a gap till Volume VIII came out in 1950.

The Journal of the Greater India Society completed 13 volumes in December, 1946. Then there was a gap till the publication of Volume XVI in 1955.

The Madras Medical Journal, started in 1918* was issued regularly. The first series of the periodical was discontinued after 1941. After a lapse of about nine years, it was again issued in 1950 under a new series.

(6) OTHER CHANGES

Besides the above changes, the investigator has noted some other changes which take place during the course of periodical publications.

* The investigator could not ascertain the exact date.
Sometimes a periodical is published regularly and suddenly it is issued under a new series. In some cases after every ten years, series changes and variously named as first series, second series and so on.

In some cases there is irregularity in Volume Numbering. After a gap of two years, new Volume numbering starts; while in other cases, the numbering of Volume is also counted for the gap years.

There is also change in the size of the publication. At one time the size of the periodical is reduced, while at another time it is increased.

Sometimes, instead of the usual 12 Numbers in a Volume, there are only 8 Numbers. It is generally done to complete the Volume in one calendar year.

WHY CHANGES?

Periodicals are at the mercy of their publishers or editorial boards. Changes are made sometimes to satisfy the ego of a newly appointed editor of a periodical or when a new publisher undertakes the publication. However, sometimes the change in title is made just to increase the subscription. All the changes cannot be considered unjustified. Sometimes it becomes absolutely necessary.
EFFECT OF CHANGES ON LIBRARY ROUTINES

Cataloguer is supposed to prepare separate main entry for every significant change. If there is change in the title or call number, the cards get scattered. In that case cross reference entries are made.

Changes whether justified or unjustified, entail heavy expenditure for libraries.