

dealing with professional education in 19 fields. Each field is discussed by a national officer, and 1515 accredited professional and technical schools are listed. Education for librarianship is reviewed by Anita M. Hostetter.

Attention should also be called to the first three chapters of the volume. Chapter I, by M. M. Chambers, is concerned with the overall problem of "Education in the United States," and considers such matters as federal policy toward education, the Office of Education, types of organizations and programs, philanthropic foundations and their relations to education, and associations of colleges and universities. John Dale Russell is the author of the second chapter, "The American College." In the section on the library, Dr. Russell uses figures of the Office of Education for 1939-40. These were the most recent available. As a result, the statements concerning the total book holdings and expenditures of college libraries are undoubtedly far below present figures. Other topics discussed by Dr. Russell are interlibrary loans and microphotography. In his comments on book collecting, he observes:

[Some libraries] are attempting to divide the responsibility for large-scale collecting within fields of common interest. Such a development, however, awaits a corresponding division of responsibility in the field of graduate instruction, and cannot proceed without it.

This is an admonition that librarians need to bear in mind in organizing cooperative acquisitions programs.

The third chapter, "The American University," by Donald H. Daugherty, includes much useful material for the university librarian. There is no attempt, however, to discuss the university library (reference is made to the comments of Dr. Russell). Tabular summaries of doctorates by institu-

tion and subject and by institution and year (1939-40 through 1945-46) bring up to date similar material found in the fourth edition of the volume.

Growth in the development of junior colleges is also exhibited in *American Junior Colleges*, by Jesse P. Bogue, who is executive secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges. The first edition of this work, issued in 1940, considered 494 accredited junior colleges. The 1948 edition includes material about 564 accredited institutions.

Part I of this volume contains discussions of types of junior colleges, development of the junior college movement, present status and trends of the junior college movement, and accreditation of junior colleges. Accreditation standards and practices, including both regional and state accrediting agencies, are also provided.

The information given regarding the library under each institution differs somewhat from that provided in *American Universities and Colleges*. Data concerning type of library space (separate building or otherwise), seating capacity, and number of full-time and part-time library staff are provided in addition to facts about collections, periodicals, budget, and volumes added 1946-47.

In both of these volumes, the librarian has sources of data regarding America's higher academic institutions which he can get at conveniently and easily. The discussions, the institutional exhibits, the standards, the classified lists of schools in the appendices of both volumes, the tabular presentation of curricula offered by junior colleges—these features, among others, render these volumes edited by Brumbaugh and Bogue exceptionally valuable reference guides for college and research libraries.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

Book Collecting

Taste and Technique in Book-Collecting; a Study of Recent Developments in Great Britain and the United States. By John Carter. New York, Bowker, 1948, xxiii, 203p. \$5.00.

If you relish good writing about books you will hasten to read this one, for it is

written with sense, grace and knowledge. It avoids the defects of many books about books of being condescendingly elementary or sentimentally overwritten. It is neither glibly technical nor chummily anecdotal, and might be called a sophisticated big brother to Storm and Peckham's *Invitation to Book Collecting*.

John Carter bases his book on the lectures which he gave in 1947 as Sandars Reader in Bibliography at Cambridge University. Founded in 1895, this annual series has been given by such bibliographical "greats" as Duff, Madan, Greg, Pollard, McKerrow, Morison, Keynes and Sadleir. Carter is the first member of the rare book trade to be appointed, and it is as a dealer that he approaches his assignment. "Book-Collecting means Book-Selling" is the simple truth from which he proceeds to examine the evolution of Anglo-American book collecting since its burgeoning in the late 17th century.

It is not unnatural that Cambridge-graduate Carter, who is managing director of Charles Scribners' Sons Ltd., London, councilor of the Bibliographical Society, and author of numerous bibliographical writings, should deliver lectures documented but not dull. They are typically English in their laconic style, which is not surprising when we recall the noncommittal title given by Carter and Pollard to their shattering *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets*. They are untypically English in that they do not sneer at American collectors; in fact, Carter is more critical of English indifference than of American aggressiveness.

The lectures first examine the history of English book collecting, from the desire for incunabula, fine bindings, and illuminations, to the rise of author-bibliographies, emphasis

on original condition and exploitation of the moderns. The great sales are analyzed, beginning with Britwell, Huth and Hoe, proceeding to Forman, Wakeman and Quinn, and culminating in the sale-to-end-sales, the opulent Kern.

Rhythms and cycles in reading and collecting are correlated, book collectors' clubs and societies are appraised, the role of British and American university libraries in rare book collecting is compared and criticized, all with an easy handling of sources not to be learned in graduate school.

Carter's closing chapters on "Rarity" and "Condition" are pure gold. I wish that the Antiquarian Booksellers Association would make them required reading for members, for it is true that buyers of rare books find a disconcerting lack of standards in the terminology and descriptions used by dealers.

Carter is critical of what he calls "herd collecting" and contemptuous of the slavish school of "list collectors" à la Newton, Merle Johnson, the Grolier "Hundred" and the Zamorano "Eighty." He pleads for personal taste and conviction as surer guides than fashion.

"For a man's handling of a book," Carter writes "is as instantly revealing to the experienced eye as his grasp on the reins of a horse." The English book trade may well be proud of spokesman John Carter.—*Lawrence Clark Powell, Library, University of California at Los Angeles.*

No Dissection Needed

The Microcard Foundation has called to my attention an error of fact in my article, "An Inexpensive Microprint Reader" in the January issue of *C.&R.L.* In the discussion of the relative merits of microcards and the Goebel method of microreproduction, I stated that, with the methods employed at the present time, the production of microcards requires the dissection of two copies of the publication to be processed, and that therefore it is necessarily limited to pamphlets and other expendable materials. The Microcard Foundation points out that the method of dissecting two copies for microcard production, as originally proposed by Fremont Rider, was discarded by the manufacturers almost as soon as actual microcarding was begun, and that all microcarding has been done from bound volumes, with the photographic process identical with that employed in microfilming, without dissection of, or damage to, the bound volumes.

Inasmuch as I encountered widespread misapprehension concerning this aspect of microcard production, the statement of the Microcard Foundation is to be welcomed.—*Werner B. Ellinger.*