

er's blurp, book jacket, binders' title, nor the half-title contain the word, Horus.

This "Guide" is a must acquisition for the reference shelf of every college and research library.—*Thomas P. Fleming, Columbia University.*

Medical Bibliographers

The Great Medical Bibliographers: A Study in Humanism. By John F. Fulton. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1951. xv, 107p., 37 figs. \$4.00.

As the Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography for 1950, Dr. John F. Fulton, Sterling Professor of the History of Medicine at Yale University, delivered three informative lectures on medical bibliography. These lectures, cleverly written and fully documented have now been printed in an attractive format by the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The first lecture deals with the origin of bibliography under the influence of Bishop Johann Trithem. The first real medical bibliographer was Symphorien Champier with his *De medicinae claris scriptoribus* (Lyon, 1506). The outstanding medical bibliographer of the sixteenth century was Conrad Gesner whose *Bibliotheca universalis* (Zurich, 1545) contains an immense alphabetical listing of authors with abstracts of their publications, both printed and manuscript. With Gesner the science of bibliographical description was born.

The second lecture on the seventeenth and eighteenth century covers a period in which Dr. Fulton is particularly interested. His accounts of the first medical book sales and the first book sellers' catalogs with bibliographical descriptions are particularly intriguing. Due attention is given to the outstanding bibliographer, Albrecht von Haller (1708-1777), and the great bio-bibliographers, Eloy and Atkinson.

The third lecture covers the expanding field of medical subject indexes and the contributions of Ploucquet, Forbes and Callisen. John Shaw Billings and the great *Index Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library* (now the Armed Forces Medical Library) are given well justified appreciation. The medical-bibliographical works of Choulant, Osler, and Geoffrey Keynes are treated with some length. The volume contains five appendices: 1) The

various editions, extracts and supplements of Gesner's *Bibliotheca*, 2) A list of early medical book sales, 3) Descriptions of the various Haller bibliographical publications. 4) A list of the works of Johann Ludwig Choulant, and 5) A full description of the twenty-two personal bibliographies compiled by Geoffrey Keynes. There is a special section of thirty-seven figures illustrating the various outstanding items discussed.

Here is another example of how the rich resources of libraries can be put to work in the hands of a skillful scholar. Dr. Fulton is fortunate in having available the rich collections of Arnold Klebs (1870-1943), Harvey Cushing (1869-1939), in addition to those of the Yale Medical Library and his own outstanding collection.

Medical bibliographers throughout the centuries have been leaders in the bibliographical field, and this publication should be present in every library concerning itself with bibliography and the broader field of documentation.—*Thomas P. Fleming, Columbia University.*

Library Literature

Library Literature. 1949-1951. Edited by Dorothy Ethelyn Cole. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1952. 862p. (Service basis).

Librarians have come to know that if they want to find bibliographical citations to literature relating to problems in their field they consult *Library Literature*. The current cumulation covers the years 1949 through 1951. Miss Cole, the editor, has made an effort to include foreign publications for the war years. Also, it is intended to fill in as many gaps for foreign publications as possible in future issues.

The present indexing includes 120 periodicals, as compared to 97 in the 1946-48 volume. As in past issues, it also includes a "Check-list of Professional Publications." Miss Cole notes that the library school theses indexed have greatly increased, a result of the thesis requirement for the master's degree in library schools which have changed from the bachelor's degree. Cooperation from library schools is essential for *Library Literature* to be complete in this respect, and one is somewhat disturbed to find such Columbia omissions as the essays by Budington, Bump, Martignoni, Schein, Stickle, Stripling, and

Thurlow (see "Graduate Theses Accepted by Library Schools in the United States, 1950-1951—Supplement," *Library Quarterly* 22:36-37, January, 1952), and the essay by Malcolm (George Peabody) listed in the *Library Quarterly* 20:296, October, 1950. There may be others, as no effort was made to check all items.

Material relating to college and research libraries may be estimated as abundant when one realizes that 12 pages of entries are needed for "College and university librarians" and "College and university libraries" and its various subdivisions. Many more references of special interest are included under such headings as Acquisitions, Bibliographical control, Bibliography, Cooperation, Photographic reproduction and projection, Reference books, Research and the library, and Research materials.—*Maurice F. Tauber, Columbia University.*

Management Terms

The Management Dictionary; Standardization of Definitions and Concepts of the Terminology in the Field of Personnel Management. By A. E. Benn. New York, Exposition Press, 1952. 376p. \$7.50.

It is fairly easy for a reviewer to pick out faults in a compilation of this sort, especially a pioneer reference book in its field. One can criticize the omission by the *Management Dictionary* of a definition for cost accounting (one of the 14 topics specifically mentioned as being within the scope of the book). Then there is an elaborate, inconsistent system of indirect entries, using DEPARTMENTAL RANKING, ORDER OF MERIT and ORGANIZATION, COMMUNIST-ACTION; but GUARANTEED ON-TRIAL RATE and 100 PER CENT PREMIUM PLAN. There are numerous cross references, but one looking under COMMUNIST-ACTION ORGANIZATION; RATE, GUARANTEED ON-TRIAL; or PREMIUM PLAN, 100 PER CENT would not find any guide. The compiler's penchants for listing abbreviations twice, with and without the periods (as ALA, A.L.A.) and for the expression "and so forth" are annoying.

However the essential criteria in judging a dictionary are the proper choice of words and phrases to be included and the accuracy and

clarity of the definitions. To insure excellence in these endeavors, the compiler analyzed statistically over 50,000 possible concepts; definitions were compiled from 8600 current (1945-) sources, including some 3300 periodicals, 2600 newspapers, 1400 pamphlets, 1200 monographs and 100 speeches. Only those concepts defined similarly at least five times were retained. Thus the method of compiling items and defining them seems unusually valid.

The definitions should be correct as far as they go, though in that for the LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT not too much light is cast on the provisions:

"Federal legislation, enacted June 23, 1947, which amends the National labor relations act of 1935; it deals with labor and management relations affecting interstate commerce. Abbreviated L.M.R.A. Syn.: Taft-Hartley law."

This characteristic is neither rare nor, on the other hand, typical.

The dictionary can be improved, and a possible future second edition should be more satisfactory. It provides definitions of words and phrases, with their synonyms and antonyms, and explanations of symbols and formulas, brought together for the first time in one alphabetic list. For its accuracy and convenience, it is recommended to business, industrial engineering, labor and personnel management libraries.—*Robert Scott, Engineering Library, Columbia University.*

Marginal Punched Cards

Marginal Punched Cards. By Howard F. McGraw. Washington, D.C., The Scarecrow Press, 1952. 218p. \$4.50.

Many librarians shy away from articles containing statistics set forth with highly technical explanations that only practising experts can appreciate. They are apt to treat similarly the descriptions of punched card routines that have been appearing the last few years in regard to the bibliographic control of the literature of scientific and technical subjects. The relatively small number of articles on library applications of punched card systems has shown a conscious effort on the part of the writers to use terms familiar to any librarian with an ordinary knowledge of mathematics, but Dr. McGraw takes the extra precaution of warning readers on page 61 of his book:

(Librarians who have had no experience with