

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