of the tables and lists contained therein are of utmost importance. The Table of Leading Current Legal Periodicals found on page 243 and following is very helpful in that it gives the price and place of publication of the listed periodicals, but the tables found in the appendices do not appear to be satisfactory. No criticism is made of the selection of tables, but rather of the contents of those included. The writer, in examining the list of reports of the courts of Ohio, found in Appendix III on pages 411-412, discovered several errors and omissions.

Similar errors and omissions were found in the lists of the reports of New York and Illinois, the only others checked. If these three lists give a true indication of the accuracy of the appendices of this book, caution must be exercised in using the material contained therein.

Any new book in the field covered by this treatise must inevitably be compared to Professor Hicks' classic work. Beardsley's book is not so comprehensive as that of Hicks, and the tables and lists of materials are not so numerous or complete, but it does seem to be more workable as a text for a compact course in the use of law books. As a manual for librarians Professor Hicks' work is superior.

Forrest Drummond*

BOOKS RECEIVED


Ohio Decisions are listed as having 22 volumes, covering the period 1894-1913, when in fact there are 31 volumes covering the period 1894-1920. Ohio Nisi Prius (New Series) which contains 32 volumes covering the period 1903-1934, is shown as having 18 volumes covering the period 1903-1916. Ohio Law Reporter, containing 40 volumes covering the period 1924-1934, is omitted, as are the following miscellaneous reports: Ohio Law Abstract, Iddings Term Reports, Dayton Reports, Hosea's Reports, Goebel's Reports, and Weekly Law Bulletin.

Frederick C. Hicks, Materials and Methods of Legal Research with Bibliographical Manual (2d ed., 1933).

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