subordinate indexes of Herculaneum, Naples, Palermo, Pompeii, and Syracuse) in roman type. Names beginning with Saint, San, Santa, etc., are indexed in strict alphabetical order.” This, incidentally, succeeds a supplementary index of artists where names are set out in caps and small caps.

As has been said in so many contexts, the whole question of typographical styling and setting of indexes is mainly one of common sense. Not only common sense applied to the solution of practical problems, but a common-sense approach in co-operation between author, indexer, publisher and printer. One example of this is to ensure that the printer concerned receives copy for setting in the form he prefers. Because printer A likes setting from typescript, double-spaced (one side of the paper, of course) this system may not suit printer B who prefers indexes on cards, one card for each item. The publisher should be in a position, knowing his supplier, to advise the author or indexer at the outset. This is the ideal, but it is far more frequent for the indexer to prepare his copy in the way he finds best, in the absence of instructions to the contrary from the author or publisher. The essence of typography is a together-ness in more senses than one, and it must never be forgotten that for it to intrude itself upon the notice of the reader merely shows it has failed in its purpose.

WANTED! AN INDEX . . .

Our attention has been drawn to Business History, a periodical published twice a year by the Liverpool University Press and containing excellent articles on business records and industrial history. Unfortunately the first two volumes have no title-pages, while the leaflet bearing the word “Index” consists merely of lists of articles and of reviews in alphabetical order by authors. This is deplorable in view of the nature of the journal, which is otherwise well-produced, and worthy of storage for reference purposes. Volume III, number I, contains an article on trade between England, Africa and the West Indies during the eighteenth century, which will not readily be revealed in the table of contents by the details “Merritt, J. E. The Triangular Trade”. This is followed by (a) an article on Peel, Williams & Co., of Manchester, containing numerous outstanding names and useful references; (b) an item on the American impact on British industry, 1895-1914, covering twenty pages full of potentially valuable information; (c) “Central banking between the wars”, a review article devoted mainly to Benjamin Strong; and (d) a list of business records in the Lancashire Record Office arranged alphabetically under localities, but worthy of index entries under trades, companies, etc.

Libraries might be encouraged to subscribe to Business History at 30s. per annum for two issues, if only it could subsequently be used for reference purposes. If there is no suitable person capable of indexing the journal among the editor, two assistant editors, the secretary, the seven editorial advisers, and two persons functioning on behalf of the Business Archives Council, we would gladly recommend an indexer, at the risk of poaching on the preserves of the numerous other advisers.