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"Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy"

Yale Review, New Haven, 1914. iii., 251-71.

An earlier typed draft, with corrections, "Lecture at the Oxford Univ. Extension, Aug 15, 1907," is with the MS. of "The Library of R.B." in No. 7650.

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[References on margin are to vol. & page of Shilleto's edition]

See also no. 7650
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1932

~~AN INTRODUCTION TO~~ BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

~~Lecture~~ at the Elizabethan Club, Yale, April ~~22~~nd, 1913.

~~by~~

By Sir William Osler, ~~B.A.~~, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

I

Melancholy may be defined as a state of mind in which a man is so out of touch with his environment that life has lost its sweetness. Galen speaks of it as "a malady that injures the mind, associated with profound depression and aversion from the things one loves best." Burton himself nowhere defines it, but quotes definitions from Fernelius, Fuschius, and other authors. And great minds are not free, "nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtum dementiae" says Aristotle, to defend the truth of which thesis Reveille-Parise has written an interesting monograph. (Memoirs de la academie of Med., Paris, 1833) Unfortunately from birth melancholy marks some for her own; those unhappy souls who at every stage smell the mould above the rose, and sing, with Lady Mary Worthy Montagu, "with toilsome steps I pass thro life's dull road." From the transitory form, the blues or low spirits, "no man living," as our author says, "is free, no stoic known so wise, none so happy, none so patient, so generous, so godly, so divine that can

on the subject. There is scarcely an ancient author of note who has not dealt with some aspect of it. But among them all one only has the touchstone of time declared to be of enduring, of supreme merit; and the centuries have made Burton's book a permanent possession of literature. Though called

by the author a cento, a patch-work, this is by no means a correct designation. "The Anatomy of Melancholy" is a great

vindicate himself; so well composed but more or less sometime or other he feels the smart of it." Life is a mixed "glukupicric passion." Into this infernal gulf we must all wade; happy those who do not get beyond the shallows; but when the habit becomes "a settled humour, a chronic or continuate disease," the unfortunate victim cries aloud with the Psalmist, "All thy waves and storms have gone over me." As the poet sings:

Ay, in the very temple of Delight
Veil'd Melancholy has her souvran shrine,
Though seen of none, save him whose strenuous tongue
Can burst joy's grape against his palate fine.
His soul shall taste the sadness of her might
And be among her cloudy trophies hung.

Of the "eighty-eight varieties" said to exist, our author will treat only the severer, inveterate, fixed ~~tonic~~ forms, not the passing melancholy which is more or less a character of mortality. Naturally a malady of such universal prevalence has a literature of corresponding importance. A glance through the titles of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon's General Library gives one some idea of its extent in medicine:- books, monographs, journal articles by the score have been written on the subject. There is scarcely an ancient author of note who has not dealt with some aspect of it. But among them all one only has the touchstone of time declared to be of enduring, of supreme merit; and the centuries have made Burton's book a permanent possession of literature. Though called

by the author a cento, a patch-work, this is by no means a correct designation. "The Anatomy of Melancholy" is a great medical treatise, orderly in arrangement, serious in purpose, and weighty beyond belief with authorities. Scores of works written by seventeenth-century worthies more learned than Burton, have long since sunk in the ooze. Neither system, nor matter, nor form, has sufficed to float them to our day. Nor would "the Anatomy" have reached a second edition if its vitality had depended upon the professional picture; but in it a subject of universal interest is enriched with deep human sympathy; and with its roots in this soil Burton's book still lives.

I.

The main facts of Robert Burton's life are in the book. He was born at Lindley in Leicestershire of a family of which he was justly proud and to the members of which he not infrequently refers in his book. At the end of the "Digression on Air Rectified," mentioning pleasant high places in England, ~~as Boxhill in Surrey, etc.~~ he speaks of Oldbury "in the confines of Warwickshire, where I have often looked about me with great delight, at the foot of which hill I was born." ~~and the marginal note adds: "at Lindley in Leicestershire, the possession and dwelling-place of Ralph Burton, Esq., my late deceased father." The pedigree and full account of the family, which was one of importance, is given very fully in Nichols' "History of Leicestershire."~~

where he lived, as he says, a silent, sedentary, solitary, and private life, trying to learn wisdom, "penned up most part in my study." He never travelled, but he took a great

delight in the study of cosmography, and for his recreation he would wander round about the world in map or card. He

~~(Vol. iv, 11)~~ Possibly it was from his mother that he got his love ~~of~~ for the study of medicine. He states that she had "excellent skill in chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, etc., and such experimental medicines, as all the country where she dwelt ~~gave~~ can witness, to have done many famous and good cures upon divers poor folks that were otherwise destitute of help." He seems delighted to have found that one of her cures for ague, an amulet of a spider in a nut shell lapped in silk, was mentioned by Dioscorides and approved by Matthiolus. ~~He went to school at Nuneaton, as he states in his will, and at~~ After attending Sutton Coldfield in Warwickshire, and ~~to the excellent air of which he bears testimony. He had not a happy school life and in Part I, sect. 2, Memb. 4, subsect. 2 remarks that he once thought there was no slavery in the world like that of a grammar-school. He came fourth in a family of nine children, one of whom, his older brother, William, became the distinguished Leicesterhire antiquary. A picture of the home at Lindley is given in the description of Leicestershire; but the house no longer stands. In 1593 Robert~~ She followed his brother William in 1593 to Brasenose College, Oxford, as a commoner. In 1599 he was elected a student of Christ Church, which he calls the most flourishing college of Europe, and where he lived, as he says, "a silent, sedentary, solitary, and private life," trying to learn wisdom, "penned up most part in ~~his~~ my study." He never travelled, but he took a great

delight in the study of cosmography, and for his recreation he would wander round about the world in map or card. He had neither wife nor children, good or bad, to provide for; he was neither rich nor poor; he had little and wanted nothing. All his treasure was in Minerva's tower. He was all his life aquae potor. He was a mere spectator of others' fortunes and adventures, and so he rubbed on through his forty-seven years of college life, "privus privatus; as I have still lived, so I now continue, statu quo prius, left to a solitary life, and mine own domestic discontents; saving that sometimes, ne quid mentiar, as Diogenes went into the city, and Democritus to the haven, to see fashions, I did for my recreation now and then walk abroad, look into the world, and could not choose but make some little observation, non tam sagax observator, ac simplex recitator, not as they did to scoff or laugh at all, but with a mixed passion." Burton took orders after his appointment at Christ Church, and he did the ordinary work of a college tutor. Unfortunately, we do not know his rooms at the House, nor have we any letters or documents from which we could gather a picture of his daily life. Wood's character of him is very happily drawn: "He was an exact mathematician, says Wood, a curious calculator of nativities, a general-read scholar, a thorough-paced philologist, and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy

He was also Vicar of St. Thomas in the West and Rector of Segrave in Leicestershire.

less much beloved in the community. His will indicates also that he was on the best of terms with his family, to whom he left

the greater part of his considerable estate. When the

and humourous person; so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing, and charity. I have heard some of the ancients of Christ Church often say, that his company was very merry, facete, and juvenile; and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dexterous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from the poets, or sentences from classic authors; which being then all the fashion in the University, made his company the more acceptable.[1] ~~He was Vicar of St. Thomas in the West and Rector of Segrave in Leicestershire.~~ ~~His~~ Burton's stay at Christ Church came under the Deanship ~~of~~ ~~and~~ of Dr. Fell, whom he remembers in his will. That he took an active share in the college life is evidenced by the fact that ~~in 1606~~ he wrote many occasional verses and (called "Philosophaster,") a Latin comedy which was acted on Shrove Monday, February 16th, 1617-18. ~~Two manuscript copies of this exist.~~ It is entitled "Philosophaster" and it ~~is~~ was printed ~~in~~ for the Roxburghe Club in 1862. The editor, Mr. Buckley, has collected a large number of the casual verses contributed by Burton to the academic collections which were so common at that period. We may judge from his will that he was an intimate friend of Dean Fell and his family, and he remembers a number of his friends, so that, though an old bachelor, he was well looked after and doubtless much beloved in the community. His will indicates also that he was on the best of terms with his family, to whom he left

the greater part of his considerable estate. When the melancholy fits increased, "nothing could make him laugh but going to the bridge-foot and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter." He died on the twenty-fifth of January, 1639-40, very near the time which he had some years before foretold from the calculation of his nativity; and Wood remarks that "being exact, several of the Students did not forbear to whisper among themselves, that rather than there should be mistake in the calculation, he sent his soul to heaven through a noose about his neck." He was buried in the north aisle of Christ Church Cathedral, and there is a handsome monument with his bust painted to the life and the calculation of his nativity.

For the writing of the book we have Burton's full reasons. To escape melancholy he wrote upon it, to ease his mind, for he had "gravidum cor, foetum caput," a kind of imposthume in his head, of which he was desirous to be unladen, and he could imagine no fitter evacuation. He calls melancholy his Mistress, his Egeria; and he would comfort "one sorrow with another, idleness with idleness, ut ex vipera Theriacum, make an antidote out of that which was the

conversant, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better

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satisfied myself and others; but that at this time I was

prime cause of my disease.[1] Many notable authors, he says, have done the same, Tully and Cardan, for example, and he can speak from experience, and could help others out of a fellow feeling. Though oppressed with a vast chaos and confusion of books, so that ~~our~~ his eyes ache with reading and ~~our~~ his fingers with turning, and though many excellent physicians have written ~~volumes and~~ elaborate treatises on this subject, he will venture to weave the same web and twist the same rope again. He has laboriously collected this cento out of divers writers and that sine injuria. He can say with Macrobius, "Omne meum, nihil meum, 'tis all mine and none mine." At any rate, like an honest man he cites and quotes his authors; but if, as Synesius says, "it is a greater offence to steal dead men's labours than their clothes," what shall become of most ~~authors~~ writers? He must plead guilty and hold up his hand at the bar with the rest. Still, the method and composition is his own and he hopes it shows a scholar. He realizes that this is a medical subject and that great exception may be taken that he, a divine, has meddled with physic. The apology must be given in his own words: "There be many other subjects, I do easily grant, both in humanity and divinity, fit to be treated of, of which had I written ad ostentationem only, to show myself, I should have rather chosen, and in which I have been more conversant, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better

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ten point

satisfied myself and others; but that at this time I was fatally driven upon this rock of melancholy, and carried away by this by-stream, which, as a rillet, is deducted from the main channel of my studies, in which I have pleased and busied myself at idle hours, as a subject most necessary and commodious. Not that I prefer it before divinity, which I do acknowledge to be the queen of professions, and to which all the rest are as handmaids, but that in divinity I saw no such great need. For had I written positively, there be so many books in that kind, so many commentators, treatises, pamphlets, expositions, sermons, that whole teams of oxen cannot draw them; and had I been as forward and ambitious as some others, I might have haply printed a sermon at Paul's Cross, a sermon in St. Mary's Oxon, a sermon in Christ Church, or a sermon before the right honourable, right reverend, a sermon before the right worshipful, a sermon in Latin, in English, a sermon with a name, a sermon without, a sermon, a sermon, etc. But I have been ever as desirous to suppress my labours in this kind, as others have been to press and publish theirs.

And the physicians must not feel aggrieved. Have not many of their set taken orders -- Marcilius Ficinus and T. Linacer for example. And as this Melancholy is a common infirmity of body and soul, a compound mixed malady, in which

(1) Anatomia Ingeniorum et Scientiarum. Venetiis, M.D. cxv.

members, subsections, etc. ~~And~~ there were, indeed, many Anatomies in

a divine can do little alone and a physician much less, he hopes it is not unbecoming in one who is by profession a divine, and by inclination a physician, and who was fortunate enough to have Jupiter in his sixth house, to write on the subject. But if the good reader be not satisfied and complains that the discourse is too medicinal or savors too much of humanity, he promises to make amends in some treatise of divinity. All the same, he hopes it may suffice when his reasons and motives are considered--"the generality of the disease, the necessity of the cure, and the commodity or common good that will arise to all men by the knowledge of it.") The book itself, issued in 1621 in small thick quarto by the Oxford publisher Cripps, has had a chequered career. The first edition is now among the treasures of the bibliophile, and year by year the auction sales tell of its steady appreciation. It was sold at the sale of John Arthury's books in 1683 for three shillings; a good copy now brings from £50 to £60. For the quaint title page, ~~which I here show you,~~ he offers a full explanation: "It is a kind of policy in these days to prefix a fantastical title to a book which is to be sold.") And he cites honourable precedents, such as Anthony Zara's "Anatomy of Wit,"(1) in four sections,

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(1) Anatomia Ingeniorum et Scientiarum. Venetiis, M.D. cxv.

members, subsections, etc. ~~And~~ there were, indeed, many Anatomies in those days -- "The Anatomy of Wit" by Lilly (1585), "Anatomy of Popery," "Anatomy of Immortality," "Anatomy of the Mass," "Anatomy of Antimony," and among Burton's books left to the Bodleian was "The Anatomy of the Metamorphosed Ajax," ~~Lond., 1596.~~ The first two editions of "The Anatomy of Melancholy" have the motto, "Omne meum, nihil meum," which is replaced in the third edition by ~~the larger~~ a longer one ~~from~~ -- Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.

He explains his adoption of the pseudonym "Democritus Junior," Burton ~~He~~ says that he laughed and scoffed with Lucian and again he wept with Heraclitus; and he tells of the visit of Hippocrates to Abdera, where he found Democritus sitting under a shady bower, with a book on his knees, the subject of which was de Melancholy, and about him lay the carcasses of many beasts newly cut up in order to find the seat of the atra bilis, or de Melancholy, and how it was engendered. As this book is lost, ~~quasi succenturiator Democriti,~~ our author undertakes to revive it again, prosecute and finish it in this treatise. Burton's name does not occur in the title-page of any of the ~~17th~~ seventeenth century editions; but at the end of the postscript, which is only in the first edition, is the name, Robert Burton, "From my Studie in Christ Church, Oxon, Dec. 5th, 1620." His anonymity has been respected in all subsequent editions until the one issued in 1895. The work ~~is~~ was dedicated to

had plagiarized wholesale from "The Anatomy." It is not sur-

/prising then, that a new edition appeared in 1800 which is/

George, Lord Berkeley, who had presented him with the living of Segrave. It is not surprising that the book at once had a great success; "the first, second and third editions were suddenly gone, eagerly read," as Burton says in one place, when discussing the peevishness of men's judgments and the diversity of tastes in readers, "Pro captu lectoris habent sua fata libelli." A lucky fate has followed "The Anatomy," which has held its readers for well-nigh three centuries.

Five editions of the work appeared during Burton's lifetime. A sixth was issued in 1651, with a statement by Cripps that the author had left many alterations and corrections. A seventh appeared in 1660 and an eighth in 1676. With the exception of the first, all were in folios with full page, but the eighth is in double column. I have seen no eighteenth-century edition, nor is there one in the British Museum or in the Bodleian, nor have I seen one advertised. Allibone is evidently wrong in giving dates of 1728 and 1738. The studies of that learned physician, Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, had called attention to writers at the end of the eighteenth century to the merits of Burton, and in his "Illustrations of Sterne" he had shown how this author had plagiarized wholesale from "The Anatomy." It is not sur-

prising, then, that a new edition appeared in 1800, which is rightly called the ninth. It is preceded by a Life and contains a tragical frontispiece of a maniac. Other editions followed in 1806, 1821, 1824, 1827, all in two volumes. In 1836 appeared a single octavo volume with a reproduction of the famous frontispiece, printed for B. Blake; and was reissued Re-issues of this appeared in 1837 and 1838. Subsequently Tegg's edition also, a thick octavo, appeared in which and it, too, was frequently reprinted, and is for the student is perhaps the most convenient edition. It is readily obtained second-hand. In 1893 came appeared the three-volume edition edited by Shilleto. It is practically a reprint without any attempt at critical study of the text.

From the second to the sixth edition, the work received alterations and corrections from the author. In the second and third editions these were very extensive, very much less in the fourth and fifth. The sixth edition, which was issued in 1651, is to all intents a reprint of the 1638 edition. Cripps in ("a note to the reader") prefixed to this the sixth edition, states that the ingenuous author left a copy exactly corrected with several additions by his own hand. Here and there are verbal alterations, but the

may be made upon the differences and additions in the early

editions. The second, 1624, is in folio with the same title-

book is practically a reprint; and, as may readily be seen, the pages correspond almost word for word. ~~I have noted a few trifling changes, but there could have been no very accurate revision by the author, as the statement about the number of years at Christ Church was not corrected from the 4th edition. Yet at p. of the 6th edition (470 of Tegg) he says he has added something to this light treatise "est jam sexta vice calamum in manum sumevem".~~ In the 5th edition *quinte* is in place of *sexta*, and he begs Arethusa in the 4th and 5th editions as well as in the 6th to smile on this his last labour. (See opus 4th, 5th and 6th.) It is said that Cripps made a large sum of money by the work, which is very likely. A folio is naturally preferred by the booklover (and fortunately is not hard to get). Who will not sympathize with the remark of Charles Lamb: "I do not know a more heartless sight than the reprint of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy.' What need was there of unearthing the bones of that fantastical, great old man, to expose them in a winding-sheet of the newest fashion to modern censure? What hapless stationer could dream of Burton ever becoming popular?" All the same, Tegg's ~~octavo one volume~~ Shillito's edition, ~~or that of 1693, in 3 vols.,~~ is very serviceable, and he ~~proper~~ critical edition of this classic will appear. ~~A few remarks may be made upon the differences and additions in the early~~

editions. The second, 1624, is in folio with the same title-page and the same motto. The post-script is left out, but the material is largely incorporated with the introduction. The work is very greatly extended. There is scarcely a page without additions, more particularly in the introduction, "Democritus Junior to the reader," which is greatly enlarged. The sermon at the end on despair was added at the request of his brother, George Burton, and the author's quondam chamber-fellow and late fellow-student in Christ Church, James Whitehall. The third edition, 1628, has a great many minor alterations in the text, and there are two special additions, the verses and the engraved title-page which appear in all the subsequent 18th century editions. In the fourth edition there is very little change, only a few sentences added here and there, and in stating the length of time he has lived at Christ Church, he adds, the additional years since the publication of the third edition. He had said in the third edition that he was resolved never to put this treatise out again, and that he would not alter, add or retract, that he had done with it, and to all intents and purposes this is the case. The index, never a very satisfactory one, appears for the first time in the second edition, and Burton made a few alterations in the 4th and 5th.

diting a ditty:

/His lute and books about him lie,

IV.

The frontispiece is one of the most Burtonian features of the work. In the absence of information as to its origin, we may well suppose that the author himself prepared the design which was carried out by the well-known engraver of the time, Charles Le Blond. The upper centre figure represents Democritus of Abdera as Hippocrates found him sitting in a garden in the suburbs with a book on his lap. Borage is growing in the garden, and there are pictures of animals on the wall of the cats and dogs of which he has made Anatomy. The sign of Saturn is in the sky. To the left is a landscape of jealousy, and there are two fighting cocks (evidently bantams), a swan, a heron, and a king fisher; and the verses state that there are two roaring bulls to be seen, but they are not visible in any of my folios. For the frontispiece of Tegg's edition, the engraver has taken liberties, as he has left out the fighting cocks and put in the tail, at any rate, of one of the bulls. A bird and a bat and a section of the moon appear in the sky. The third section at the top represents solitariness -- ~~the~~ animals alone in the desert ~~and there are~~ with bats and owls hovering over. ~~The~~ next section ~~represents~~ it Inamorato inditing a ditty:

His lute and books about him lie,
As symptoms of his vanity.
If this do not enough disclose,
To paint him, take thyself by th' nose.

Opposite is the Hypocondriac:

About him pots and glasses lie,
Newly brought from's Apothecary.
This Saturn's aspects signify,
You see them portrayed in the sky.

The next section represents the superstitious man, and opposite him is the madman, naked in chains, a ghastly sight. Then below at the lower corners are the Borage and Hellebore, which were "the sovereign plants to purge the veins of melancholy" and, if well assayed, the best medicine that God ere made for this malady. And lastly, a portrait of the author, and which the verses tell us represents the habit which he wore and his image as he appeared to the world, but that his mind would have to be guessed by his writings. It was neither pride nor vainglory made him put his picture here, but "the printer would needs have it so."

With appropriate verses, Democritus Junior sends his book into the open day, hoping its pleasant vein may

of his occasional verses in the college collections of the period. In the third edition, 1628, appeared the well-known "Anatomy"

poem on melancholy,
~~verses,~~ ~~The Abstract of Melancholy,~~ the author's address to

save those who con its lore in city -- or country, from witches of care. Surly Catos will not love it and leudful matrons will cry "pish!" and frown and yet read on. For dainty damsels, whom he confesses to love dear as life, he would spread his best stories. The melancholy wight or pensive lover will in its pages find himself in clover and gain both sense and laughter. The learned leech may find here no trifling prize, but to the crafty lawyer he cried "caitiff, avaunt!" To his faults he asks the ripe scholar to be oblivious, but not refuse praise to his merit in lines which have the ring of Matt Prior. Flippant spouter and empty prater will search his pages for polished words and verse, and the doggeral poet, his brother, is welcomed to the jests and stories. He will fly from and not reply to sour critics and Scotch reviewers. To the friendly though severe censor who complains of his free and even smutty vein, he pleads with Catullus that his life is pure beyond the breath of scandal, and in any case he is ever willing to be improved by censure.

To use his own expression, Burton was a minion of the muses, and I have already mentioned that his play, "Philosophaster," was acted at Christ Church, and that there are a number of his occasional verses in the college collections of the period. In the third edition, 1628, appeared the well-known "Anatomy"

poem on melancholy,

~~verses, The Abstract of Melancholy,~~ the author's address to his book, and a description of the frontispiece. The ~~Abstract~~ poem presents all the shifting phases of his sweet and bitter passion in alternate verses of praise and condemnation. Let me quote the first and the last of the twelve stanzas. The first runs:

ten
point

When I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known,
When I build castles in the air,
Void of sorrow and void of fear,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet,
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joys to this are folly,
Naught so sweet as melancholy.

And then the other picture:

ten
point

I'll change my state with any wretch,
Thou canst from goal or dunghill fetch;
My pains past cure, another hell,
I may not in this torment dwell!
Now desperate I hate my life,
Lend me a halter or a knife,
All my griefs to this are jolly,
Naught so damn'd as melancholy.

Warton remarked upon the similarity of idea in the contrast between these two dispositions in Milton's famous poems,

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tus Junior. Is it not just as reasonable to suppose, as the

late Mr. Parker of Oxford suggested, that Burton himself wrote the plays of Shakespeare? Does he not quote him

"L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" -- the "Hence loathèd melancholy" in the one, and the "Hail! thou Goddess sage and holy," Hail! divinest melancholy," in the other; and the antithesis maintained throughout the two poems may possibly have been suggested to Milton by the lines of Burton. ~~In the address to his book, the author attempts to forecast its~~ the reception it will receive from gallants, nobles, austere Catos, leudful matrons, dainty damsels, students, doctors, lawyers, orators, poets, and sour-browed critics -- all may gain 'sense or precept, laughter from our whim,' and he warns the learned leeches to be civil as they turn his pages which may hold no trifling prize and many sage precepts; and in language which Mat Prior may have imitated unconsciously in his famous lines, he asks the ripe scholar to consign his faults to oblivion and not to refuse to praise his merits.

Few writers show such a familiarity with poetry ancient and modern,' and his books at Christ Church and the Bodleian testify to his fondness for literature of this class. There are those who hold that Francis Bacon not only wrote Shakespeare's plays and Spenser's "Faerie Queene," but also Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," ~~and~~ with the biliteral cipher, the whole story of ~~Essex and~~ Queen Elizabeth and Essex and Bacon may be found in the pages of Democritus Junior. Is it not just as reasonable to suppose, as the

late Mr. Parker of Oxford suggested, that Burton himself wrote the plays of Shakespeare? Does he not quote him several times, and are there not fine original editions of "The Rape of Lucrece" and the "Venus and Adonis" among his books in the Bodleian? ~~The work itself~~ consists of a long introduction, the subject matter on Melancholy, and three long digressions.

II

~~VI.~~

I ~~have already given an account of why he wrote the book, the origin of its name and of his pseudonym.~~ The introduction occupies about one fourth of the ~~work~~ book. Burton He states that he has had to do the whole business himself, ~~and~~ that the book was composed out of a confused company of notes, ~~and~~ that he had not time to lick it into shape as a bear does her whelps, and it was writ with as small deliberation as he ordinarily spoke, without any affectation of big words. ~~He says~~ He says, he is a loose student, a rude writer, and as free as loose. He calls a spade a spade, and his wit lacks the stimulus of wine, as he was a water-drinker. He warns those who are melancholy not to read the symptoms or prognosis, lest they should appropriate the things there spoken to their person and get more harm than good.

Then he is transported in imagination with Cyprian and Jerome to some place where he can view the whole world,

home industries, a tariff reformer, would not allow England

to be made a dumping ground for foreign manufactures. The paragraph is worth quoting: "We send our best commodities

he finds that "kingdoms and provinces are melancholy, cities and families, all creatures, vegetables, sensible and rational; that all sorts, sexes, ages, conditions, are out of tune." He promises to bring arguments to show that most men are mad and have more need of a pilgrimage to the Anticyrae than to Loretto, more need of hellebore than of tobacco. And this he proceeds to prove abundantly from the scriptures and from the writers of all time. Incidentally he gives the interesting story, probably apocryphal, of the visit of Hippocrates to Democritus. If the sage of Abdera could return and see the religious follies, the bloody wars, the injustice, the oppression, he would think us as mad as his fellow-townsmen. Page after page he piles up with illustrations of human folly, and asks every now and then how would Democritus have been confounded. Would he think you or any man else well in their wits? Can all the hellebore in the Anticyrae cure these men -- no, sure -- an acre of hellebore alone could do it? And then he descends to particulars and heaps up examples drawn from every possible source. Coming to England, he speaks of its flourishing conditions and its many particular advantages, and then proceeds to speak of the evils and remarks that idleness is the evil genius of the nation. Burton was a warm advocate for home industries, a tariff reformer, and would not allow England

to be made a dumping ground for foreign manufactures. The paragraph is worth quoting: "We send our best commodities beyond the seas, which they make good use of to their necessities, set themselves a work about, and severally improve, sending the same to us back at dear rates, or else make toys and baubles of the tails of them, which they sell to us again, as at great a reckoning of the whole." He is full of sensible suggestions about the improvements of roads, and of the drainage of bad lands, and of the neglect of the navigable rivers. ~~Then~~, following the example of Plato and of More, he ~~proceeds to~~ sketch, as his own Utopia, a new Atlantis, a poetical commonwealth. As his predecessor, Democritus, was a politician and recorder of Abdera, why should not he presume to do as much? Then follows a delightful sketch, based in part upon ~~the~~ More's "Utopia" ~~of More~~ and full of common sense, practical suggestions. He is a strong advocate for old age pensions. Why should a smith, a carpenter, a husbandman, who has spent his time in continual labour and without whom we cannot live -- why should he be left in his old age to beg or starve and lead a miserable life? ~~He ends~~ The introduction with a serio-comical address to the reader, saying if he is denied this liberty of speech he will take it; he owes him nothing, he looks for no favour at his hand, ~~that~~ he is independent, and ~~he~~ may say any-

entirely with the causes, symptoms, and prognostics of mel-

ancholy. The second partition deals with the cure, and the

thing he wishes in the guise of Democritus. Then of a sudden he comes to himself: "No, I recant, I will not, I care, I fear, I confess my fault, acknowledge a great offence," and he promises a more sober discourse in the future. In ~~the~~ a later edition a small section of a few lines follows the introduction, in which Burton again admonishes the reader at leisure, not to asperse, calumniate, or slander Democritus Junior; and this is followed by ten lines of blank verse, in which he concludes that a thousand Heraclituses and a thousand Democrituses are needed, and that all the world must be sent to Anticyra to graze on hellebore.

~~VIII~~

The treatise ~~book~~ itself is divided into three main partitions, and each of these into sections, members, and subsections. A synopsis precedes each partition, bristling with the brackets which ~~many of the 16th. and 17th. century~~ writers in his time loved to use. There are many books written entirely in this synoptical way, and Burton had many models in his own library. This is a feature of the book which at once attracts attention and is, I believe, unique among books reprinted at the present day. It is impossible to give more than the briefest sketch of the way in which Burton deals with the subject; but the first ~~section~~ partition is taken up almost entirely with the causes, symptoms, and prognostics of mel-

ancholy. The second partition deals with the cure, and the third with love melancholy and religious melancholy. Three important digressions occur on anatomy, on air rectified, and on the nature of the spirits.

The anatomy and physiology are those of the early part of the ~~17th.~~ Seventeenth century before the great discovery by Harvey; and it is remarkable that in the ~~4th.~~ Fourth or ~~5th.~~ Fifth edition he did not refer to the circulation of the blood. The four humours of the body -- blood, phlegm, bile and serum play an important part, particularly the black bile which was supposed to cause melancholy. The natural, vital, and animal spirits of the old writers are everywhere evident. The subject is treated in a most systematic manner, and nothing could be more irrational than the criticism of Hallam that the volumes are apparently "a great sweeping of miscellaneous literature from the Bodleian library." As it is very difficult to make a proper division of melancholy, ~~he~~ Burton first deals with the subject in a general manner and then proceeds to speak of the particular species -- head melancholy, hypochondriacal melancholy, and melancholy from the whole body. The third partition, as was said, is devoted entirely to the subjects of love and religious melancholy. The causes are discussed at great length and under fifteen

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to his full pitch, and in the end, when the game is sprung,

comes down amain, and stoops upon a sudden: so will I, hav-

subsections, ranging from bad diet to over-much study. This part of the work is really a psychological treatise with illustrations from history and literature. A most attractive section is on Love of learning as a cause, with a digression of the misery of scholars. For two main reasons students are more subject than others to this malady -- the sedentary, solitary life in which health is neglected, and continuous meditation in the head which leaves the stomach and liver destitute. ~~The symptoms and prognosis are dealt with at great length.~~ About one fourth of the work is taken up with the cure of melancholy in the second partition. This is a strictly medical treatise in which he has collected all the known information about the treatment of mental disorders; the entire pharmacopea is brought in, and Burton writes prescriptions like a physician. There is scarcely a medical author of note who is not quoted. It is in this section that there occurs the delightful digression on Air Rectified, the first English tractate on climatology. Burton was a great student of geography and revelled in traveller's tales. He starts off in a most characteristic way: "As a long-winged hawk, when he is first whistled off the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the air, still soaring higher and higher till he be come to his full pitch, and in the end, when the game is sprung,

comes down amain, and stoops upon a sudden: so will I, having now come at last into these ample fields of air, wherein I may freely expatiate and exercise myself for my recreation, awhile rove, wander round about the world, mount aloft to those ethereal orbs and celestial spheres, and so descend to my former elements again. In which progress I will first see whether that relation of the friar of Oxford be true, concerning those northern parts under the Pole (if I meet obiter with the wandering Jew, Elias Artifex, or Lucian's Icaromenippus, they shall be my guides), whether there be such, four Euripes, and a great rock of loadstones, which may cause the needle in the compass still to bend that way, and what should be the true cause of the variation of the compass, is it a magnetical rock, or the pole-star, as Cardan will. One would scarcely have expected from a Student of Christ Church, much less from an old bachelor and a divine, the most elaborate treatise on Love that has ever been written, ~~but the greater portion of partition III is a monograph dealing with every aspect of the gentle passion.~~ It is not surprising that Burton apologizes that many will think the subject too light for a divine and too comical, a subject fit only for a wanton poet or some idle person; but he declares that an old, grave, discreet man is fittest to discuss of love matters, that he has had more experience,

All the golden

has a more staid judgment, and can give better cautions and more solid precepts. He says: "I will examine all the kinds of love, his nature, beginning, difference, objects, how it is honest or dishonest, a virtue or vice, a natural passion or a disease, his power and effects, how far it extends: of which, although something has been said in the first partition, in those sections of perturbations (for love and hatred are the first and most common passions, from which all the rest arise, and are attendant, as Picolomineus holds, or as Nich. Caussinus, the primum mobile of all other affections, which carry them all about them), I will now more copiously dilate, through all his parts and several branches, that so it may better appear what love is, and how it varies with the objects, how in defect, or (which is most ordinary and common) immoderate, and in excess, causeth melancholy." And he keeps his promise.

There is no such collection of stories of love and its effect in all literature; no such tribute to the power of beauty; no such picture of the artificial allurements; no such representations of its power of debasement. And what a section on jealousy! -- its causes, its symptoms, and its cure. One could almost write the history of every noted woman from his pages.

All the golden
Names of olden
Women yet by men's love cherished.

He says that after the harsh and unpleasant discourse of melancholy which had molested the patience of the reader and tired the author, he will ask leave to recreate himself in this kind, after such laborious studies and the promises to tell such pretty stories that foul befall him that is not well pleased with them. Nor does he propose to mince matters: "He will call a spade a spade, and will sound all the depths of this inordinate love of ours, which nothing can withstand or stave off."

All the love stories, pure and impure, of literature are here. Jacob and Rachael, Sichem and Dinah, Judah and Tamar, Sampson and Delilah, David and Bathsheba, Amon and Thamar, the stories of Esther, Judith, and Susannah; the loves of the Gods; the fopperies of Mars and Venus, of Neptune and Amymone; Jupiter and his amorous escapades. Modest Matilda, Pretty Playful Pegg, Sweet Singing Susan, Mincing Merry Moll, Dainty Dancing Doll, Neat Nancy, Jolly Joan, Nimble Nell, Kissing Kate, Bouncing Bess with black eyes, Fair Phyllis with fine white hands, all flit across his pages as he depicts the vagaries of the great passion, not a single aspect of which is omitted. Aretine's

more to be pitied or derided, or may be believed, but that we daily see the same still practised in our days, fresh

examples, nova novitia, fresh objects of misery and mad-

Lucretia is a prime favorite, and her biography and that of her suitors might almost be gleaned from his pages. Nothing is omitted. Kraft-Ebing, and the modern school of philo-urnists find reference to the literature of the cult in all ages -- Plato and Agathon, Xenophon and Clenia, Virgil and Alexis, Anacreon and Bathillus; and the gruesome tribe of Scortatores, Cinaedi, Ganeones, Paedicones, Puerarii, Paedereastae and Ganimedes; the Sprintrias Succubbas, Ambubaias, Tribades and Salanarii.

Religious Melancholy is a form which Burton has made peculiarly his own. Many writers had dealt with other aspects of the subject, but he very rightly says, "in this I have no pattern to follow, no man to imitate, no physician hath yet distinctly written of it as of the other." Then he deals with the varied effects of religion in a remarkable way. He says: "Give me but a little leave, and I will set before your eyes in brief a stupendous, vast, infinite ocean of incredible madness and folly: a sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes and contrary tides, full of fearful monsters, uncouth shapes, roaring waves, tempests, and siren calms, halcyonian seas, unspeakable misery, such comedies and tragedies, such absurd and ridiculous, feral and lamentable fits, and I know not whether they are more to be pitied or derided, or may be believed, but that we daily see the same still practised in our days, fresh

examples, nova novitia, fresh objects of misery and madness, in this kind, that are still represented to us, abroad, at home, in the midst of us, in our bosoms."

Heretics, old and new, schismatics, schoolmen, prophets, enthusiasts, martyrs, are all discussed with their several vagaries. ~~One of the most interesting features in~~ This section ~~is~~ concludes with the address to those who are in a state of religious despair, written at the instigation of his brother.

~~VIII~~ III

Though it smells of the lamp, "The Anatomy" has a peculiar fragrance of its own, blended with that aroma so dear to the student of old times ~~that~~ which suggests the alcoves in Duke Humphrey or the benches at Merton Library. Burton himself acknowledges that he is largely the purveyor of other men's wits; but, as he says, he has wronged no author and given every man his own. He is certainly the greatest borrower in literature. Others perhaps have borrowed nearly as freely, but have concealed it. He has not the art of Ben Johnson, in whose "Discoveries" whole sentences from authors are woven together with such great skill that it is only lately that both thoughts and form have been assigned to their lawful owners. A careless reader might suppose that certain sections represented what Lowell called

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ginal notes, and very few of his books are at Christ Church or in the Bodleian, ~~are saved.~~ His own style is often delightful,

and one cannot but regret that we have not more of Burton and

"A mire ankle deep of deliberate confusion
Made up of old jumbles of classic allusion"

but one has not to go far before seeing a method in this apparent confusion, and the quotations are marshalled in telling order. Page after page of "The Anatomy" is made up of what Milton would call "horse loads of citation", the opinions of authors in their own words, Burton acting as a conjunction. Take, for example, a page which I opened at random, page 300 of Tegg's edition. There are twenty-one references covering the whole range of ancient and modern learning, the Bible, the fathers of the church, particularly St. Augustine; the fathers of medicine, Hippocrates, Galen, the Alexandrians, the Arabians and every fifteenth century medical writer of note; Plato, Aristotle, Seneca, the poets of all ages, the travellers in all climes, the mystical writers, the encyclopedists -- all are laid under contribution in this vast emporium. Well indeed could he say -- "non meus hic sermo" -- 'tis not my speech. ~~Of course one gets tired of the scrapy character of the composition and it is not easy for continuous reading.~~ What has become of his commonplace books? He says that the quotations are often made at random, but he must have kept some references. There are no copies of the early editions that I can find with marginal notes, and very few of his books are at Christ Church or in the Bodleian, ~~are saved~~. His own style is often delightful,

and one cannot but regret that we have not more of Burton and less of Bodley. An apology which he makes gives a good idea of ~~the~~ his vigour: ~~of his style:~~ "And for those other faults of barbarism, Doric dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies, apish imitation, a rhapsody of rags gathered together from several dung-hills, excrements of authors, toys and fopperies confusedly tumbled out, without art, invention, judgment, wit, learning, harsh, raw, rude, fantastical, absurd, insolent, indiscreet, ill-composed, indigested, vain, scurrile, idle, dull, and dry; I confess all ('tis partly affected), thou canst not think worse of me than I do of myself. 'Tis not worth the reading, I yield it, I desire thee not to lose time in perusing so vain a subject, I should be peradventure loath myself to read him or thee so writing." In another place he says that he is studying entirely to inform his reader's understanding, not to please his ear: "So that as a river runs, sometimes precipitate and swift, then dull and slow; now direct, then per ambages; now deep, then shallow; now muddy, then clear; now broad, then narrow; doth my style flow; now serious, then light; now comical, then satirical; now more elaborate, then remiss, as the present subject required, or as at that time I was affected. And if thou vouchsafe to read this treatise, it shall seem no otherwise to thee, than the way to an ordinary traveller

34b

-1-

In Moronia Pia, or Moronia Felix, I know not whither, nor how long since, nor in what Cathedral Church, a fat prebend fell void. The carcass scarce cold, many suitors were up in an instant. The first had rich friends, a good purse, and he

34.a

sometimes fair, sometimes foul, here champaign, there enclosed; barren in one place, better soil in another: by woods, groves, hills, dales, plains, etc." He often tells a story in a charming fashion. I do not know that there is anything much better in literature than the following: tale of the poor scholar who would become a prebendary, a cathedral official with a good stipend:

~~see Part II, Sec. 3, Mem. 7.~~

~~Story of prebendary~~

In Moronia — vol II p 220 —

In Moronia Pia, or Moronia Felix, I know not whither, nor how long since, nor in what Cathedral Church, a fat prebend fell void. The carcass scarce cold, many suitors were up in an instant. The first had rich friends, a good purse, and he was resolved to outbid any man before he would lose it, every man supposed he should carry it. The second was my Lord Bishop's chaplain (in whose gift it was), and he thought it his due to have it. The third was nobly born, and he meant to get it by his great parents, patrons, and allies. The fourth stood upon his worth, he had newly found out strange mysteries in chemistry, and other rare inventions, which he would detect to the publick good. The fifth was a painful preacher, and he was commended by the whole parish where he dwelt, he had all their hands to his certificate. The sixth was the prebendary's son lately deceased, his father died in debt (for it, as they say), left a wife and many poor children. The seventh stood upon fair promises, which to him and his noble friends had been formerly made for the next place in his Lordship's gift. The eighth pretended great losses, and what he had suffered for the Church, what pains he had taken at home and abroad, and besides, he brought noblemen's letters. The ninth had married a kinswoman, and he sent his wife to sue for him. The tenth was a foreign doctor, a late convert, and wanted means. The eleventh would exchange for another, he did not like the former's site, could not agree with his neighbours and fellows upon any terms, he would be gone. The twelfth and last was (a suitor in conceit) a right honest, civil, sober, man, an excellent scholar, and such a one as lived private in the university, but he had neither means nor money to compass it; be-

No book of any language presents such a stage of moving pictures -- Kings and Queens in their greatness and in their glory, in their madness and in their despair: generals and

34c

sides, he hated all such courses, he could not speak for himself, neither had he any friends to solicit his cause, and therefore made no suit, could not expect, neither did he hope for, or look after it. The good Bishop, amongst a jury of competitors thus perplexed, and not yet resolved what to do, or on whom to bestow it, at the last, of his own accord, mere motion, and bountiful nature, gave it freely to the University student, altogether unknown to him but by fame; and, to be brief, the academical scholar had the prebend sent him for a present. The news was no sooner published abroad but all good students rejoiced, and were much cheered up with it, though some would not believe it; others, as men amazed, said it was a miracle; but one amongst the rest thanked God for it, and said, Nunc juvat tandem studiosum esse, et Deo integro corde servire. You have heard my tale, but alas! it is but a tale, a mere fiction, 'twas never so, never like to be, and so let it rest.

At last there is some advantage in being studious, and in serving God with integrity!

No book of any language presents such a stage of moving pictures -- Kings and Queens in their greatness and in their glory, in their madness and in their despair; generals and conquerors with their ambitions and their activities; the Princes of the church in their pride and in their shame; philosophers of all ages, now rejoicing in the power of intellect, and again grovelling before the idols of the tribe; the heroes of the race who have fought the battle of the oppressed in all lands; criminals, small and great, from the petty thief to Nero with his unspeakable atrocities; the great navigators and explorers with whom Burton travelled so much in map and card, and whose stories were his delight; the martyrs and the virgins of all religions, the deluded and fanatics of all theologies; the possessed of devils and the possessed of God; the beauties, frail and faithful, the Lucretias and the Helens, all are there; the lovers, old and young; the fools who were accounted wise, and the wise who were really fools; the madmen of all history, to anatomize whom is the special object of the book; the world itself, against which he brings a railing accusation -- the motley procession of humanity sweeps before us on his stage, a fantastic but fascinated medley at which he does not know whether to weep or to laugh, ~~Fleat Heraclitus an rideat Democritus?~~ Which age of the world has been most subject to this feral

double space

The greatest gift that Nature or grace can bestow

aequus animus

upon a man in the ~~aarnus ammus~~, the even balanced soul,

passion, so graphically portrayed by Burton, is a question to be asked but not easily answered. I believe that the improved conditions of modern life have added enormously to the world's cheerfulness. Few now sigh for love, fewer still for money; and it is no longer fashionable to air our sorrows in public. In spite of this, the worries and stress of business, the pangs of misprized love, the anguish of religious despair, make an increasing number of unhappy ones choose death rather than a bitter life. With the exception of a monograph by the great Dean of St. Paul's, I know of no more interesting discussion on suicide than that with which ~~Part I of The Anatomy~~ the first part of the book closes. Only one who had himself made the descent into the Hell could have written the tender passage with which the section closes: "Thus of their goods and bodies we can dispose; but what shall become of their souls, God alone can tell; his mercy may come inter pontem et fontem, inter gladium et jugulum, betwixt the bridge and the brook, the knife and the throat. Quod cuiquam contigit, cuivis potest. Who knows how he may be tempted? It is his case, it may be thine. Quae sua sors hodie est, cras fore vestra potest. We ought not to be so rash and rigorous in our censures, as some are; charity will judge and hope the best: God be merciful unto us all."

The greatest gift that Nature or grace can bestow

aequus animus

upon a man in the ~~aagnus amnus~~, the even balanced ~~sort~~ soul, but unfortunately nature rather than grace, disposition rather than education, determines its existence. I cannot agree with William King, the last of the Oxford Jacobeans, in his assertion that it ~~cannot~~ is not be acquired. On the contrary, I maintain that much may be done to cultivate a cheerful heart, but we must begin young ~~to~~ if we are to ~~cultivate~~ have the Grecian rather than the Hebrew outlook on life.

A recognition of the possible depths of this affection should make us bear with a light heart those transient and unavoidable disppointments in life which we are rather apt to nurse than to shake off with a smile. With the prayer of Themistocles for forgetfulness on our lips, let us bury the worries of yesterday in the work of to-day. Some little tincture of Saturn may be allowed in our hearts, but never in our faces. Sorrow and sadness must come to each one -- it is our lot:

ten point

> We look before and after
> And pine for what is not:
> Our sincerest laughter
> With some pain is fraught;
> Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.

We can best oppose any tendency to melancholy by an active

life of unselfish devotion to others; and the advice with which Burton ends the book, I will ~~leave with you,~~ --

"Give not way to Solitariness and Idleness. Be not solitary, be not idle."

ten point

Spérate miseri; -- unhappy, hope
Cavete félices, -- happy, be cautious.

ten point

If unhappy, have hope;
If happy, be cautious.

The review entitled

"London University Reform" II, Medical Education in Europe. A Report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York 1912 by Abraham Flexner, and of: London University Royal Commission Invest. Reviews, Lond. 1913. CCXIX, H: 220-30.

to that period? We should certainly wish to see some members of the medical profession with an 'Arts' training, but these the

older universities might supply. Science may give a valuable mental discipline; and, properly taught, a boy in his 17th and 18th years should be able to get ~~a good elementary~~ a knowledge of physics,

Copy & proofs to Prof. Sir W. Osler, 13 Norham Gardens, Oxford

Brown 1.

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Report of the Lond. Univ. Comm.

II

1. Leave 4 lines space.
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3. Medical Education in Europe. A report to the Carnegie Foundation. By Abraham Flexner. New York, 1912.

Among many problems in medical education dealt with in the Report of the Royal Commission three are of the first importance -

The first ~~concerns~~ the ~~(1)~~ Preliminary Education and Examination of the Student.

It is recommended that the qualification for admission to the university should be a school leaving examination taken about the age of 18; an examination which, as in the case of the Abiturienten test in Germany, and the Lycée-leaving in France, would admit to any profession - an ideal plan, which could be carried out under the direction of the Board of Education.

So strong is feeling in its favour ~~is growing~~ in the country, that possibly without the actual ~~control~~ intervention of the Government co-operation may be secured. Undoubtedly the matriculation of the present London University has proved a serious bar to medical students wishing to proceed to a degree. [Equally ~~Quite as~~ important, but of more doubtful value, is the proposal to ~~place~~ establish in ~~the~~ the schools the teaching of the sciences preliminary to medicine. To the age of about 16 the boy would receive a general education, pass a lower school examination, and then, if designed for one of the scientific professions, ~~he would~~ spend two years in the study of physics, chemistry and biology. This is a radical change, which many will think retrograde, others, impossible to carry out. Into a learned profession, such as medicine, is it right to launch immature youths of 16 equipped only with the preparation incident to that period? We should certainly wish to see some members of the medical profession with an "Arts" training, but these the

older universities might supply. Science may give a valuable mental discipline; and, properly taught, a boy in his 17th and 18th years should be able to get ~~a good elementary~~ a knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology, quite sufficient, ~~in amount~~ to enable him to proceed directly with the study of human anatomy and physiology. In many of the public schools the laboratory facilities are excellent, particularly for chemistry and physics; and the adoption of a gereral scheme, such as that suggested by the Commission, would bring about the necessary changes ~~at present so often needed~~, in the scientific staff. Unless in the hands of ~~first-class men~~ men who inspire confidence in boys and masters, science in a school becomes a matter of "stinks", a word which has done much to bring the subject into disfavour. The question for the ~~public~~ secondary schools to decide is whether they can teach physics, chemistry and biology at a university level. It may be asking too much from them, but it is not asking too much in the education of the medical student; for this much is certain, that the facility with which he enters upon the study of medical ~~subjects~~ will depend to a large extent upon the training he has had in pure science. Under present conditions this is ~~rarely~~ in adequate. The teachers in the older universities complain that, with rare exceptions, boys do not come from the science side of the ~~public~~ school fit to pass the physics, chemistry and biology examinations, and London teachers ~~in the London medical schools~~ complain that the school science accepted by the Conjoint Board is often a poor basis ~~upon~~ with which to start the purely medical subjects. Considering that the Art of Healing is very long, and growing longer, and the time is very short, we hope this measure of relief for the average student may be carried

27

possible to bring the schools into a comprehensive university scheme? What is to become of the Royal Colleges of Physicians & Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall? The schools grew up about the hospitals in the old days when, in consideration of a certain sum, a lad was apprenticed for five years to a surgeon "to learn his art with him after the manner of

an apprentice". After the completion of this term the student came to London to "walk the hospitals" and to study anatomy at one of the many private schools. Members of the staff took pupils,

into effect. At the same time, to secure in the profession a group of men with a somewhat wider education, we should like to see at Oxford and Cambridge, in the present B.A. courses introductory to Medicine, a combination with the sciences of modern languages and literature.

~~The~~ The second problem is stated in the following paragraph:-

"A Faculty of Medicine will be constituted when funds are available for the appointment of the necessary professors and readers, and when the University obtains financial and educational control of one or more of the medical schools attached to a general hospital." It is a remarkable fact in the history of medicine in England that a complete medical faculty of a university did not exist until well into the last century. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge has ever had one, nor has London, for the university of the greatest city of the world's greatest empire is a compound educational polyzoon, the units of which, like the polypides, though highly organised and with admirable vegetative and reproductive organs, are without heart or central nervous system. This higher organization the Commission proposes to supply in the unsolved ~~a new~~ university, but in the case of ~~the~~ medicine problems of extraordinary difficulty have to be met. There are twelve medical schools, and ~~through~~ through which three ancient corporations, a majority of London medical students obtain diplomas giving them the right to practice. ~~Is it~~ Is it possible to bring the schools into a comprehensive university scheme? What is to become of the Royal Colleges of Physicians & Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall? The schools grew up about the hospitals in the old days when, in consideration of a certain sum, a lad was apprenticed for five years to a surgeon "to learn his art with him after the manner of

an apprentice". After the completion of this term the student came to London to "walk the hospitals" and to study anatomy at one of the many private schools. Members of the staff took pupils, and it was found advantageous to have a dissecting room attached to the Hospital, to the cost of which the authorities ~~of which~~ often contributed to the ~~cost~~. As Chemistry, Physiology, Physics and Biology were introduced into the curriculum, the staff assigned these subjects to its junior members. Each School was a private affair; and in the early days, when only a dissecting-room had to be maintained, the expenses were not great, and at the end of the year a good balance remained to be divided among the members of the staff. With the growth of the laboratories and the necessity for special teachers in the scientific subjects the increased expenses were met partly by the Hospital and partly by the students' fees. Of late years there has been a careful allocation of the expenses between the Hospital schools and the Hospital charity, and it has gradually come about that the ~~whole of the~~ available funds of the school have been absorbed by the scientific side, and little, or nothing was left for the clinical staff. Even at some of the large schools the teachers of Medicine and Surgery have worked without stipends, and, and at the most fortunate of them the rate of payment is nominal. So expensive has it been to maintain the scientific side of the school that certain of them - St. George's, Charing Cross, and the Westminster, - have given up the teaching Preliminary and ~~science teaching~~ Intermediate subjects., and send their students to King's College and University College. Gradually twelve independent schools have grown up, of which five may be said to be of the first rank.

~~circle of the School, brings reputation. The men have been in~~ every way admirable; the system and the times have been against them. In the rapid development of modern medicine it was hopeless to expect adequate public support for twelve schools. Generous help has been given to a few, but the majority have been starved, and

on the scientific side London has fallen hopelessly behind. She has only one physiological laboratory of the first class, no anatomical laboratory of the first rank, (if one excepts the Royal College of Surgeons) and ~~the first~~ a modern pharmacological laboratory has only just been opened. The hospitals

They are close corporations, singularly ~~singularly~~ self-centred, with a splendid loyalty on the part of staff and students, to the school. There is little or no interchange of teachers, practically none of students. The appointments on the staff follow the old gradation, each second standing heir to the first. House Surgeon, Surgical Registrar, Assistant Surgeon, full Surgeon, and the same order with the medical staff. Now and again it happens, ~~when~~ that a good man of the school is not (forthcoming) ~~about~~, and ~~that~~ an outsider is chosen; but ~~it~~ this is rare, and gives the staff a shock. The positions on the staff are of great value, giving the holders large experience and leading to consulting practice. The most glorious names in British medicine are written in the London Hospitals: the Hunters and Hewson, Baillie, Bright, Addison and Young, Bell, Jenner, Paget and Lister— names not to be matched in Britain, not surpassed in any country. Built up with rare devotion and self-sacrifice, these schools have shown a capacity to call forth the loyalty and love of their old students in a way that demonstrates their real strength. The truth is that the young members of the London hospital staffs are the hardest-worked men in the Kingdom, spending hours of every day in work which is directly unremunerative - long years in stuffy out-patient rooms, and in weary, monotonous examination classes, waiting for a position on the senior staff, which may bring practice and which in any case, in the circle of the School, brings reputation. The men have been in every way admirable; the system and the times have been against them. In the rapid development of modern medicine it was hopeless to expect adequate public support for twelve schools. Generous help has been given to a few, but the majority have been starved, and

on the scientific side London has fallen hopelessly behind. She has only one physiological laboratory of the first class, no anatomical laboratory of the first rank, and ~~the first~~ (if one excepts the Royal College of Surgeons) a modern pharmacological laboratory has only just been opened. The hospitals have grown, the schools have not kept pace. It is safe to say that in the past twenty-five years the School of Medicine of Munich has spent upon laboratories more than the twelve London schools together. Until lately no Government support, a few wholly inadequate bequests, ~~but, for the most part,~~ and everywhere a hard struggle to meet the new conditions. The entire income of ~~the~~ School has been spent on the laboratories, and even then, as the evidence before the Commission shows, ~~with~~ sweating salaries are sometimes paid to the science teachers. And to add to their burden, provision has had to be made by the Schools for the teaching of physics, general chemistry and biology - subjects with which the medical school proper has nothing to do. One unhappy result of this educational fragmentation has been the absence of that solidarity seen, for example, in Paris, where a strong faculty controls public opinion and commands professional respect. Twelve schools representing twelve sets - not always cliques - of interests have tended to narrow views, and have not always formed a suitable environment for large-minded men. The provincialism of some of the London schools has become a bye-word in the provinces. Under such circumstances it has been very difficult to cultivate a University ideal in education, and it has often been impossible to get science teachers of the first rank. ~~In fact,~~ The clinical staffs have controlled the schools, and set the pace, which has not always been that of modern science.

as Bart(holomew's), Guy's, St. Thomas's and the London, which command enormous clinical facilities, ~~might all~~ should naturally come in, but the real difficulty would be the fate of the remaining eight. Under certain conditions they could become schools of the University, but if the four big

hospitals named could meet the clinical needs of the undergraduates it would be in the interest of the profession to utilize the others for special ~~and post-graduate teaching~~ purposes. The Commission suggests a slow evolution of the Faculty, but it

A serious difficulty exists too in the motley collection of students ~~at the schools.~~ the conjoint, the University of London, and the Oxford and Cambridge groups - men with entirely different standards of training. ~~In all of them~~ Too much attention is paid to the 'signing up' and to the examinations, and not enough to the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake. ~~Many feel that~~ The student is over-examined, and under-taught, particularly in certain subjects, as surgery, in which the high percentage of rejections at the Conjoint Board indicates that there is ~~something rotten in the state of Denmark~~ seriously at fault.

How does the Commission suggest that the University shall face this complicated problem? It is proposed to take over "one or more medical schools attached to hospitals to constitute the Faculty of Medicine; and the intermediate sciences of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology, as well as the advanced medical science of pathology - including morbid anatomy and histology, bacteriology and bio-chemistry will be provided for in as close proximity as possible to the hospital in which the clinical teaching is given." The medical school, not the hospital, ~~would~~ is to be taken over; and arrangements ~~would~~ are to be made between the University, and the Governing Body of the Hospital whereby the Hospital would be used for purposes of education and research. The plan should offer no difficulty - except, which schools to absorb? ~~Schools~~ Those of the first rank, such as Bart's (Holomew's), Guy's, St. Thomas's and the London, which command enormous clinical facilities, ~~might all~~ would naturally come in, but the real difficulty would be the fate of the remaining eight. Under certain conditions they could become schools of the University, but if the four big

hospitals named could meet the clinical needs of the undergraduates it would be in the interest of the profession to utilize the others for special purposes ~~and post-graduate teaching~~. The Commission suggests a slow evolution of the Faculty, but it would be safer to take in the large schools at once. To leave them out, or any two of them, is to court disaster. and to postpone a final solution of the problem. The smaller hospital schools, even as schools of the university, could not compete, and would have to go under. When every medical student in London became a matriculated student of the University, it would be easy to follow the Paris plan, where the Faculty settles with the 'Assistance Publique' at which of the hospitals it will establish its cliniques, and to which it will send its students as 'stagiaires and 'externes'. There would be ample scope for the smaller hospitals as special cliniques and for special post-graduate classes. And for the hospital physicians who are not professors it would not work so badly, as anyone ~~xxxx~~ acquainted with Paris well knows. Many a 'Médecin des Hôpitaux' is a distinguished teacher. Of course it is hard to ask the smaller schools to give up their existence, and the men connected with them will even feel aggrieved at the suggestion; but they may as well make up their minds that it has to come, and for the sake of the profession and the public, the sooner the better. If the money is forthcoming, a great Medical Faculty worthy of London and of the country can be organized on the lines laid down by the Commission, but it must be strong enough to absorb the present large schools. ~~Awaiting the years~~ By the time when all the medical students will be under graduates of the University

medical student, There are other obligations in the fulfilment of which they can be of great service; and, in the case of the College of Surgeons, no scheme for the re-organization of medical education would be complete which did not take into account its unrivalled advantages as an anatomical and pathological school.

The third point is expressed in the following sentence: —

"A special form of organisation known as 'the Hospital unit' will be required in the case of clinical subjects, in order to secure the co-operation necessary for the treatment of patients. the train-

and proceeding to a University degree, the smaller schools will have died a natural death.

The Royal Colleges and the Apothecaries' Hall do not come into the scheme of the Commission; nor is there any reason why they should do so. When every medical student in London will be able to proceed to a qualifying degree, when the medical students of the provincial universities, and students generally, abandon the foolish practice of taking two qualifying examinations, their occupation will be gone, so far as licensing bodies are concerned. They may say, you take our life, when you take the means whereby we live - well, they have served their day and generation, and ~~it would be better to abandon their~~ examinations that have should be abolished. for the licence become superfluous. In a one-portal system, the Royal Colleges might come in, but the Commissioners are evidently in favour of rigid Government inspection of the University examinations, which would serve the purpose; not, as at present, a rarely exercised power to inspect which ~~is rarely exercised,~~ but the appointment of assessors, who would share in the work of the examiners. The Royal Colleges are oligarchies which have lost touch with their licentiates & members who are without representation in their bodies. At present they are a stumbling-block in the way of higher medical education, and they could go out of this business without any loss to the profession, just as soon as a London University does her plain duty to the London medical student. There are other obligations in the fulfilment of which they can be of great service; and, in the case of the College of Surgeons, no scheme for the re-organization of medical education would be complete which did not take into account its unrivalled advantages as an anatomical and pathological school.

The third problem is expressed in the following sentence: —

"A special form of organisation known as 'the hospital unit' will be required in the case of clinical subjects, in order to secure the co-operation necessary for the treatment of patients, the training of students, and the advancement of medical science." No part of the Commissioners' Report has been more freely discussed than the suggested reorganization of the cliniques ~~at the London hospitals.~~ At present a physician to a London Hospital School has forty or fifty patients under his care, a house physician, a resident physician, a group of clinical clerks, and certain laboratory facilities. There are peculiar advantages in this British system, which has grown out of the old days when each physician and surgeon had his group of students, who 'walked the wards' with him, and paid him good round fees. Nowhere else have medical students ~~greater~~ facilities equal to those enjoyed in the hospitals of this country into which they fit in as part of the ward scheme, just as do the nurses; and the special merit ~~of this~~ lies in the fact that only in such day-by-day close personal contact with the patients does the student gain a first-hand knowledge of disease. According to the character of the cases and the amount of time at his disposal he is able to look after six or eight patients; and in the London schools the proportion of patients to students is very high. In Edinburgh, on the other hand, where the practical ward teaching is excellent, it is not found so easy to assign to each man a sufficient number of beds. With a keen house physician, and a sympathetic resident physician, a clinical clerk in a London hospital has advantages enjoyed by very few of his colleagues elsewhere;

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laboratories, and of these of microscopy, bacteriology, chemistry, etc..
The term 'hospital unit' has been applied to such a clinical division, but it is not indicated a new thing, as this plan has prevailed for several generations in France, ~~in~~ Italy and ~~in~~ Germany,

and has been adopted in some of the newly-built hospitals in Paris, ~~The main idea followed has been that of clinical units.~~ Even in these not established directly for University purposes. Unquestionably, for ~~university~~ teaching and work this is ~~an~~ the ideal plan, and one which can be carried out ~~even~~ in small towns.

and if ~~he is~~ fortunate enough to have ~~an attending~~ as a man physician of the type of Merchison, accurate, painstaking and industrious, he ~~should~~ gets an ~~excellent~~ introduction into the art of medicine that may be unequalled. On the other hand, it is quite possible that ~~he~~ the Student may be assigned to a man who takes no interest in teaching, and does his work in a perfunctory manner, or to a ~~very busy~~ popular consultant, who looks at his watch for quite another purpose than to count the pulse, and has to hurry away after a brief visit to keep ~~an~~ unavoidable appointments. Too often it happens that the hospital visit is only an incident in the life of a very busy man, who has to make his living, and the student suffers. The scientific side of medicine has not flourished under the system; and that a change is needed was acknowledged by a majority of the men who gave evidence.

The Commissioners propose to bring into the hospital the idea of ~~a~~ University Departments. Just as the Professor of Chemistry, in charge of a large laboratory, has assistant professors, and graded assistants, who work at different aspects of the subject, so it is suggested to ~~make in the hospitals~~ organize on University lines departments of medicine, surgery, midwifery & gynaecology, and ~~the different~~ other specialties, each with a head and subordinates. For example, the professor in charge of the medical clinique would control from 80 to 100 beds and an out-patient department; he would have three or four resident senior assistants, permanent members of ~~the~~ his staff, who would remain with him for two, ~~or~~ three, or more years; assistants in charge of the out-patient department, and others in charge of the clinical laboratories, and of these of microscopy, bacteriology, chemistry, etc.. The term 'hospital unit' ~~has been~~ applied to such a clinical division, ~~but it is~~ indicates not a new thing, as this plan has prevailed for several generations in France, ~~xxx in~~ Italy and ~~in~~ Germany,

and has been adopted in some of the newly-built hospitals in Paris, even in these not utilized directly for university purposes. The main idea followed has been that of clinical units. Unquestionably, for university teaching and work this is an ideal plan, and one which can be carried out even in small towns. The new hospital at Groningen, for example, - a town of not more than 30,000 inhabitants - has a combined university and civic hospital, admirably composed of a series of these units. Obviously, the professor in charge of such a department must be something more than the ordinary hospital physician; he must be a professor whose work lies as much in investigation as in the cure of the sick and in the teaching of students. To enable such a man to devote a large part of his time to the work a good salary must be paid him. Whether or not he should be allowed consulting practice, is a question now much discussed, with a balance of opinion in favour of allowing him to do a limited amount of outside practice.

To carry out such a plan demands a complete re-arrangement of the existing methods of appointments and of service would be required at the hospitals. Outpatient classes, clinical lectures, clinical demonstrations, and clinical laboratory classes, would supplement, not replace, the systematic ward work of the clinical clerks. The atmosphere of a great clinique of this type, presided over by an enthusiastic teacher and active investigator, is something quite different from that in which the average hospital physician lives and moves; the teaching is systematised, and better done, and done by men trained for the purpose. Judged by the results of the final examinations of the Conjoint Board, the present teaching of London medical students is singularly ineffective. A system under which 35 to 45 percent. of the men who

hospital authorities and the universities come together under new conditions. What happened a few years ago at Manchester in the Chair of Medicine is a hopeful sign; and the clinical schools should everywhere be as keen to seek out the best men as are the departments of anatomy, physiology or pathology. A new medical

faculty in London with the clinical chairs thrown open to competition would set the pace and help to break down a system that has done much to retard the progress of medicine and surgery in this country.

have been studying for five years, or more, fail to pass so fair an examination surely demands revision. The Commissioners speak of establishing special cliniques in three of the main divisions; but in every one of the specialties there should be cliniques of the same type, presided over by men who will devote a large part of their time to the teaching and to the investigation of special diseases. The amount of clinical material available in London for this purpose is enormous. The best school of neurology in the country, that at the Queen's Square Hospital, could be made the rival of the Salpétrière. There is room for two large cliniques for children's diseases at the Great Ormond Street Hospital, which would attract post-graduate students from all over the world. Syphilis, Skin-Diseases, Ophthalmology, Laryngology &c., all should be represented by university departments at special hospitals. The men are available, the clinical material is ample; but money and a strong central organization are needed to carry the scheme into effect. It

It is not only in London that the University must force its way into the hospitals. In the provinces, in Scotland and in Ireland modern cliniques are needed; inbreeding should be discouraged; and the teaching ~~positions~~ posts in the final subjects should be open to all. The universities should be able to seek the best men in an open market, which they cannot do until the hospital authorities and the universities come together under new conditions. What happened a few years ago at Manchester in the Chair of Medicine is a hopeful sign; and the clinical schools should everywhere be as keen to seek out the best men as are the departments of anatomy, physiology or pathology. A new medical

faculty in London with the clinical chairs thrown open to competition would set the pace and help to break down a system that has done much to retard the progress of medicine and surgery in this country.

It is hard to put new wine into old bottles; it is hard to organize an up-to-date Medical Faculty in the conditions at present prevailing in London; but it is not impossible. Wedded to the old order, some men are as oblivious of the changes going on about them as to the alterations they see daily in the glass but do not recognize. There is a new outlook in Medicine, and a new science is moulding both thought and practice. Vested interests are powerful, old associations and ways are strong, but stronger still we hope will be the public and professional opinion in favour of the changes suggested by the Commissioners. London should be the most important medical centre in the world. That it is not, this is due to lack of organization and cohesion. To unite into a great Faculty its scattered forces is one aim of this able and far-reaching report, which will have the active support of all but those whom fear of change not only perplexes but appals.

W. Osler

Nerve & "Nerves"

Leeds Luncheon Club.

Oct. 1st.

by

Sir William Osler Bt. MD. FRS

Looking for a subject on which to address you I thought at first of some local topic, as the influence of a University on Industrial life, or a problem of public health – smoke abatement, or housing. Of the former I happen to know something in connection with the rapid growth of your scientific departments, and the good work of the medical school, which has maintained and extended the reputation which Leeds has long enjoyed as a medical [illegible] – over [illegible] that your city had done much to

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Nerve and "Nerves". An Address given at the Leeds Luncheon Club Oct. 1. 1915 [Privately printed]

Pp. 7. 8°.

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Looking for a subject on which to address you I thought at first of some local topic, as the influence of a University on Industrial life, or a problem of public health – smoke abatement, or housing. Of the former I happen to know something in connection with the rapid growth of your scientific departments, and the good work of the medical school, which has maintained and extended the reputation which Leeds has long enjoyed as a medical centre. over I knew too that your city had done much to better the condition of its working classes, and that it had an enviably low death rate. Your M.O.H. Dr Angus, kindly sent me the public health Report for 1914, and it was particularly gratifying to see that your death rate was only 15 per 1000, a reduction of 50% in fifty years – only 7000 deaths, instead of 14000, if your rate of the middle of the last century had been kept up. I could not but look at certain figures of a disease in which I am much interested, tuberculosis – and I should like to refer to them, not to discourage you, but to indicate how much remains to be done. There were 782 deaths from tuberculosis – not a specially high rate for a city of this size – but there is a statement which shows that you are doing a great deal to further its spread! ~~of the disease~~ Of 1428 cases recently visited there were 812 or 57% in which more than one person occupied the patients bed room & in 640 or 45% in there were others sleeping in the same bed with the patient. That is a bad record – not worse I am sorry to say, than many other places, not so bad indeed – but it is a striking illustration of the importance of the housing question in connection with the white scourge

over

given as – vigour, energy, well strung state. Ah, he said ~~that~~ last is what I mean – you may have men, & money & munitions, but unless you have ~~we~~ taut, well strung nerves there is no chance for final victory. The phrase is a good one, dating from the days when English bowmen fought where now, not arrows but shell & shrapnell darken the air. It means command of the machine and of all its resources. Take in illustration, a man on his feet, speaking – command of his legs, command of his thoughts command of his tongue – all at the same time. Not one of these came to him naturally but by training. Any one can do it, but it takes a nerve ~~and~~ only acquired by training; and a successful speaker adds by practice such control of the machinery in his head that he translates thoughts into speech without the intervention of hand or pen. Though partly a

Or I had the times been favorable I should have
urged the establishment ~~of~~ here for great ~~national~~
surgical clinique on a scale never before attempted in
this country. You have the one essential – the man, Sir
Berkeley Moynihan. I would have urged the Mayor
& the Vice Chancellor to go to Sir Berkeley & say –
You have the ear of your colleagues the world over,
you bring great **cudos** to our city. Let us ~~[illegible]~~
carry out your wishes. Money is no consideration
We want your time brains & hands in the service of the
country & of the profession. The city credit, the city
architect – all our resources are at your disposal

a natural gift - education is the important factor 3
The nerve of the soldier & sailor is largely given by training
It is not alone the capacity to draw on all the resources
available, ~~that~~ enables a man to rise superior, as we say
to an emergency, to mobilize forces which are not called
upon in every day life, but which are on tap. There is
with it a sense of consciousness of power, which comes
from a knowledge of the machine, and its capacities,
a self-control which never for a moment loses
grip of the wheel. In peril it is nerve which enables a
man to act promptly and surely. A pilot 6000
feet up who could swing with the right arm under
his machine & do a bit of essential repair had nerve.
I saw a surgeon open a big artery accidentally - a terrifying
spurt of blood:- a glance of the eye brought the ~~surge~~
assistants finger on the main trunk of the vessel,
[illegible]

2
But all local problems sink ~~into~~ to zero before the
great struggle for national existence in which we are
engaged

Where the greater malady is fixed
The lesser is scarce felt;

So I decided to offer a little medicated advice
on how to get the best work out of the human ma-
chines of the nation in these ~~days~~ turned of stress & strain

The other day I asked a battle-brouzed vet-
eran fresh from an Inferno of shell fire ~~whether~~ if
he thought any single factor would decide the war-
"yes," he said "nerve, the men who can best stand the
racket will win". I must confess to a little surprise,
as I expected him to say - men or money or munitions.
I could not get a definition of nerve from him, but
he said "if a fellow after 18 days hell has energy enough
left to take off his clothes he ~~is~~ full of nerve. I then
turned to the Oxford Concise Dictionary & found the word
given as - vigour, energy, well strung state. Ah, he
said ~~that~~ last is what I mean - you may have men, & money
& munitions, but unless ~~you~~ have ~~we~~ taut, well strung
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I saw a surgeon open a big artery accidentally - a terrifying
spurt of blood:- a glance of the eye brought the ~~surge~~
assistants finger on the main trunk of the vessel,
& the surgeon coolly turned, scrubbed his hands afresh
and very quietly gave the nurse directions to get ready
the necessary instruments. No fuss, ~~or~~ fluster, just
the quiet nerve in control of the situation - the nerve
of knowledge. An extraordinary feature in the human
machine are its reserve-~~stores~~ of energy. You cannot
get 30 h. power work out of a 20 h. power motor, but
you can ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ change a fifty horse power man into
one of a hundred or more. That is because we habitually
work at only about 25-30 % of our capacity, mental or
physical. Take in illustration the most wonderful
engine every built - the heart - in not one of you is it
working 25 % of its capacity. Some years ago at Colum-
bia University New York, I heard that American Socrates
William James, deliver a remarkable address on The
Energies of men in which he contended that our organism
has stored up reserves of energy that are ordinarily
not called upon, but that may be called upon: deeper
and deeper strata of ~~[illegible]~~ material ready for use, on tap
if we care to call upon it. Run a hundred yards

And hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them "hold on"

As with the individual so with the nation. Nerve
~~may be~~ is a special trait of the Briton, who has always
displayed a dogged determination, and a capacity to
hold on, so well expressed in the lines I have just quoted.
The nation! too has its reserves of energy upon which ~~and~~ in the present
trial we must call. We are standing well the change
of gear; ~~and are tapping reaching~~ new & unthought
of levels of energy are available, on tap at will
we are being ~~tested~~ tried - like the crew of a submarine which has
the nerve test applied - hatches closed, lights out, ballast tanks
filled & down she goes in the darkness. This is repeated day by
day & any man who show signs of 'nerve' is weeded out

There is a state the very opposite of that of which we have been speaking, seen in man and nations & best described by the word Nerves, a word ~~[illegible]~~ not in the dictionary. It is slang, but we all know the meaning — the unstrung state, the inability to get work or the best work out of the machine, a jumpiness & instability. ~~Many of us~~ A man may inherit a weak, irritable nervous system, an other ~~have~~ may spoil a good one with bad habits or bad training, or, ~~others again have~~ a good one may be shocked out of action by the blows of circumstance. In any case the chauffer loses control of the machine. How tragic are the cases of 'nerves' returning from the front! a shell shock may knock a man out completely, hitting ~~the big~~ central in the big telephone of his brain [illegible] in mind, slow in speech, and action, [illegible]

a sense of tire or fatigue comes, & we get short of breath — some of us would be pulled up at 50 yards — and if we go on there comes a moment when we feel we must stop; but force yourself and something surprising happens, the sense of fatigue passes away & we are able to go on — a man has got what is called his second wind, he has tapped a new level of energy. And there is the same phenomenon in mental states. Beyond the point of fatigue-distress may be found "amounts of ease & power we never dreamt ~~of~~ ourselves to own — ~~re~~sources of strength habitually not taxed at all, because habitually we never push through the obstruction, never pass those easy critical points." Our energy budget has really never been exploited. Kipling has the secret in a verse in ~~of~~ this famous poem 'If'

If you can force your heart & nerve & sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone
And hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them "hold on"

As with the individual so with the nation. Nerve ~~may be~~ is a special trait of the Briton, who has always displayed a dogged determination, and a capacity to hold on, so well expressed in the lines I have just quoted. The nation! too has its reserves of energy upon which ~~and~~ in the present trial we must call. We are standing well the change of gear; ~~and are tapping reaching~~ new & unthought of levels of energy are available, on tap at will

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Unfortunately it is not a matter for the individual alone. 'Nerves' may attack whole communities. We are all apt to be swayed by states of mind, which are rarely associated with any clear consciousness of their cause. They may be nothing more than moods, but they spread like measles, or any other infection. What a contagion is fear — a state, in which the nerves are unstrung — how its voice rings through history. The spirit of fear may come on a people like a pestilence, and in the middle ages was responsible for that black record of witches & witchcraft. Waves of emotion play on mans nerves as the wind on an aeolian harp.

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[illegible] that there could have been many liars in the country as we men who saw Russian troops! An instability of this sort leaves as easy prey to the yellow press. Think of the legless, armless, eyeless Belgians that crowded their columns — all had been seen by these perverts if any by the camera. What a triumph of unstrung nerves was that matter of the war babies. Thousands of girls were pregnant in consequence of the conjunction of Mars with Venus in the last quarter of 1914. In one town of 18000 inhabitants 2000 were expected. It was gravely suggested that the work houses should be converted into maternity hospitals. We expected a huge crop at Oxford — but the rate has scarcely reached normal!

7

Collectively, we need steadying, more self control, more cultivation of the will ~~of~~ which alone ~~[illegible]~~ has the key to ~~our~~ reservoirs of unused energies ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Nation~~. We should avoid everything that artificially stimulates & so irritates the nervous system. It indicated a certain lack of nerve, an oyster-like flabbiness in the nation, not to have followed the Kings example in the matter of ~~drink~~ alcohol. Nothing so weakens the will of the worker, of mind or muscles, as leaning upon that Egyptian reed. Too much tobacco ~~to~~ also increases the irritability of the nervous system & many of our young soldiers smoke far more than is good for their hearts or brains. And ~~a third~~ another serious promotor of 'nerves' is the combination of gossip, gabber & gas which we have dealt out [illegible] dreadfuls, & too often poured by people into [illegible]

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Even strange bodily states may be induced, as in the mania ~~which~~ of the middle ages, which sent the population of whole districts dancing wildly over the country. The herd instinct so dominant in animals is present also in man, & the psychology of the crowd has become a favorite study. In a great crisis like the present, we are all at bit surcharged emotionally. Feed a frog with small does of strychnia, and to the slightest touch it responds with an unnaturally violent kick or jump. The daily dose of strychnia which we get each morning now at ~~the~~ breakfast table has made us a bit jumpy, & we too, like the frog, respond to stimuli in a very abnormal way. We get 'nervy' & lose control of the machine. Judgment becomes difficult, and we are swayed by emotions that sweep over the crowd regardless of any basis in truth. We become weak minded, and believe anything any Ananias says. Who could have ~~believed~~ dreamt that so early in the war that there ~~were so~~ could have been many liars in the country as the men & women who saw Russian troops! ~~[illegible]~~ An instability of this sort leaves as easy prey ~~for~~ the Yellow press. Think of the legless, armless, eyeless Belgians that crowded their columns — all had been seen by these perverts if any ~~[illegible]~~ by the camera. What a triumph of unstrung nerves was that matter of the war babies. Thousands of ~~[illegible]~~ girls were pregnant in consequence of the conjunction of Mars with Venus in the last quarter of 1914. In one town of 18000 inhabitants 2000 were expected. It was gravely suggested that the work houses should be converted into maternity hospitals. We expected a huge crop at Oxford — but the rate has scarcely reached normal!

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(ult.)

EDWARD L. TRUDEAU.
An Appreciation

by

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Material for

"A Tribute to Dr. Edward L. Trudeau — A Medical Pioneer". Am. Med. Burlington, Vt & N.Y. 1915. n.s. X. pp. 20-21.

also for an appreciation

in The Lancet, Lond. 1915 ii. pp. 1224-25.

? also for "Edward L. Trudeau, an Appreciation", Jour. of Outdoor Life, 1910, June. pp. 162-63.

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EDWARD L TRUDEAU.
An Appreciation

by

WILLIAM OSLER ~~M.D., F.R.S.~~
~~Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.~~
~~Honorary Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University.~~

How ~~often~~ true is the paradox of the Gospel ~~true~~ that to save his life a man must lose it ! ~~De profundis~~, Out of the depths, ~~of despair~~, ~~--~~ 'from ~~the~~ our desolation only may the better life begin'. In that best of all medical autobiographies, Jugenderinnerungen eines alten Aertzes, Professor Kussmaul tells the story of his student days and of the happy beginning of a busy life as district physician in the Black Forest -- plenty of work, good health, and a happy home with wife and children. Then the overwhelming disaster -- sudden paraplegia ~~and the~~ a long struggle ~~with~~ ~~against~~ in adverse circumstances, ~~and~~ ~~with~~ and a final victory ~~which left him at the threshold of academis success~~ wrought out of the very elements of defeat. Would that the story were more common! and yet how often does ~~ill~~ health, the bridle of Theages, as Plato calls it, ~~may~~ concentrate a man's resources and bring out qualities of work, the fruits of the spirit, which may be missed in the hurly burly of the work-a-day world. ~~Such are not often men~~ The issue is not as a rule a man of affairs, but rather the fiery soul ~~which~~ fretting the pigmy body to decay of the artist or poet. Of all the blows of circumstance that may help to temper a man's metal chronic illness is the most uncertain in its effects. ~~Only~~ Those fortunate ones win out who have early learned to ~~recognize their~~ work in limitations ~~and work in conditions~~ to which seem intolerable to the robust who wish to take the Kingdom of heaven by violence. The late W.K.Brooks ~~once~~ told me that he attributed

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~~Arnold of whom his son Matthew sings, and would not be saved alone,~~ but in ~~and how many could echo the words~~ !

"We were weary, and we
Fearful, and we in our march
Fain to drop down and to die.
Still thou turnedst, and still
Beckonedst the trembler, and still
Gavest the weary thy hand."

Edward

While holding his own defences

Edward Trudeau has fought the good fight for others, ~~and while holding his own defences he~~ and has devoted ~~his~~ a life to a masterful study of the tactics of the great enemy. His ~~was~~ has been the faith that saves --

any success he may have had to the recognition of a permanent (congenital) weakness of the heart; and surely of his Chelonian ~~victory~~ race any swift-footed son of Thetis might be proud! Now and again ~~we~~ men are fortunate enough ~~to meet men who~~ to overcome all the worst foes encountered in the battle of life -- chronic ill health, and an enforced residence in a paralysing environment, ~~and The indomitable will,~~ The attitude of mind so splendidly expressed in Henley's verse "Out of the night that covers me", scoffs at The menace of the years ~~have~~ and ~~with~~ ~~found him~~ unafraid, with ~~with~~ unbowed head the possession of an unconquerable soul of this sort ~~says~~ recognizes that ~~and he has been able to say~~: --

"It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul."

And this is the lesson ~~which~~ of Edward Trudeau's life ~~reads to us~~ -- the lesson of a long and ~~well~~ successfully fought campaign. An implacable foe entrenched within his own citadel has been often brought to terms, never wholly conquered, but ~~willing only to~~ accepting prolonged ~~periods of~~ truces. Little did he think when it drove him from a brilliant career in New York ~~had to be abandoned, and he went into~~ to seek health for himself in the wilderness ~~seeking only health for himself,~~ that he was entering a land of promise, ~~and~~ that he was destined to become the Joshua of a movement of national importance, and an authority of world-wide reputation on the very disease which had made him flee for life. ~~The story of the founding of the Adirondack Cottage Sanatarium will be told by others.~~ ~~In how~~ many thousands of ~~that~~ hearts ~~would~~ do the words find echo which Matthew Arnold sings of his father: — ~~Like Thomas Arnold of whom his son Matthew sings,~~ And he would not be saved alone, but in ~~and how many could echo the words~~ !

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I wrote on the fly leaf "A triumph of optimism ! This shows what a badly crippled man may do single handed ~~if he can~~ let him once gain the confid--ence of his brethren, medical and lay." Trudeau had the good fortune to be made of the stuff that attracts to himself only the best, as a magnet picks out ~~the~~ iron. Of an unselfish, sympathetic disposition, he secured the devotion of his patients, to whom he was ~~as~~ at once a tower of strenght and a splendid example. The Sanatarium has become a model, and the methods of work and results have reached a degree of excellence which must be very gratifying to its founder. ~~Perhaps the thing that speaks most for~~ The strong fibred nature of Trudeau is best illustrated by the fact that amid ~~all~~ the worries of ~~looking after~~ patients and the perennial ~~annual~~ financial struggle to make both ends meet he still close to the scientific side ~~and~~ of his profession and from the laboratory of the Sanitarium have come many important contributions which have enriched the literature and reflected the greatest credit upon American medicine"

And in the same pamphlet, I have pasted a letter, one of two of this which I treasure. It was in reply to congratulations and ~~he naturally~~

Edward Trudeau has fought the good fight for others, and while holding his own defences

Art... THE WAR AND DISEASE.

? diagram - what was?
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To the truth of the saying that disease not battle digs the soldier's grave the campaigns of the 19th century bear

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"War, Wounds and Disease." Quart. Rev. Lond. 1915. CCXXIV, Art. 9. pp. 150-61.

Edward Trudeau has fought the good fight for others, and while holding his own defences

AA... THE WAR AND DISEASE.

To the truth of the saying that disease not battle digs the soldier's grave the campaigns of the 19th century bear ample witness. How great from this cause may be the losses was never shown more terribly than in the ill-fated Walcheren expedition (1809), when 23,000 men out of 39,000 died in four months; only 217 were killed! In 1828 a Russian army, of 100,000 strong, marched on Turkey; victorious in the field, it was completely vanquished in the hospitals, which in July 1829 contained 40,000 men, more than half of the available strength. Of the whole force, only 15,000 returned to Russia. Since the Crimean War there has been a gratifying reduction in the deaths from disease. The accompanying diagram from an article by M. N. Kozlovski, translated by Major G. S. McLoughlin, D.S.O. in the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, volume XVIII, 1912, p. 345, shows the proportion of killed and deaths from wounds and disease, in certain wars of the last (in battle) [illegible] century.

Diagram

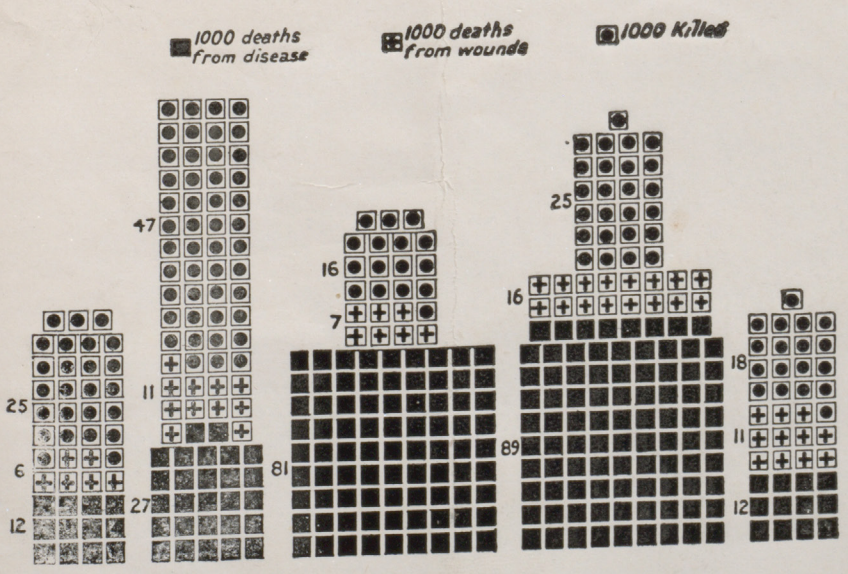

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Diagram

For the first ten months of the present war to May 31, 1915, the casualties in the Army have been 258,069. A complete analysis is not yet possible. The killed number 50,342, the equivalent of the annual toll taken in England alone by one bacillus, that of tubercle. Of the wounded, 153,980. I am informed that up to date 60 per cent

The Russo-Japanese War saw the lowest proportion, but the figures in the diagram of the Russian Army ~~are evidently~~ may be for only ~~a small~~ one section of the Army. Captain Culmann, analysing the losses in the Franco-~~Prussian~~ German and Russo-Japanese wars (Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, volume XIII,), gives the following figures:-

Killed	Russians ...	28,800	or	4.9	per cent of	effective strength
	Japanese ...	47,400	"	8.8	" "	"
	Germans ...	17,300	"	2.7	" "	"
Wounded	Russians ...	141,800	"	24.0	" "	"
	Japanese ...	173,400	"	32.1	" "	"
	Germans ...	99,600	"	15.3	" "	"

The Germans had one killed for every six wounded, the Russians one for every five, and the Japanese one for every four. The percentage of the men who subsequently died from wounds was 3.7 in the Russians, 6.6 in the Japanese, and 11.0 in the Germans. As regards the sick, the following numbers are given:-

Russians . . .	358,400	or	51.3	per cent of	strength
Japanese . . .	334,100	"	51.4	" "	"
Germans . . .	480,000	"	59.4	" "	"

For the first ten months of the present war to May 31st, 1915, the casualties in the Army have been 258,069. A complete analysis is not yet possible. The killed number 50,342, the equivalent of the annual toll taken in England alone by one bacillus, that of tubercle. Of the wounded, 153,980, I am informed that up to date 60 per cent have returned to duty. A gap in our knowledge relates to the 53,747 men missing, of whom a considerable proportion are no doubt killed or wounded. It is interesting to study the character of the cases and the results of treatment of an unselected group of men sent home from France. A report by Dr. Beal of the first 1,000 treated at the American Women's War Hospital, Paignton, states that 783 were surgical and 215 medical. Three patients died, and only 3.3 per cent have been invalided, so that ~~the~~ a great ~~immense~~ majority of the 1,000 cases discharged have been marked as fit for duty of some kind ~~slight duty~~. Of the 783 surgical cases 265 were non-traumatic, 144 of them frostbites in various degrees. Of the medical cases there were 17 of dysentery, 11 of rheumatic fever, and only one of typhoid. The public should read these heavy and calamitous casualty lists with a knowledge that a very large proportion of the wounded get perfectly well, and that up to date some 60 per cent have returned to duty. The returns for disease are not yet available; but, when the analysis is completed, we shall find that coughs and colds, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, bronchitis, and muscular rheumatism, particularly what is called trench rheumatism, have been responsible for a large proportion of the sickness. ~~It~~ may be of interest ~~if I refer~~ to review briefly ~~to~~ the more serious camp diseases to which wounded and healthy are ~~particularly~~ liable, among which first in order of importance ~~come~~ the ~~great~~ infections. due to micro-organisms come

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immunity is produced after recovery from a fever, and against many diseases this immunity can be artificially induced by the inoculation with the germs or the products of their growth; And (4) the part played by insects in the transmission of disease has been determined — Texan cattle fever by the tick, Malaria and Yellow fever by the mosquito, Sleeping Sickness by

a fly, Plague by the flea, Typhus fever by the louse, and a host of minor maladies by other varieties of insects.

Some of these discoveries have proved the most life-saving

Wound Infection At the close of the American Civil War, fifty years ago, we did not know the cause~~s~~ of any one of the great war pestilences. To day, with the germs of all discovered, we have in our hands the effective weapon suggested by the axiom of Celsus - "Eum vero recte curaturum, quem prima origo causa non fefellerit." Our position ~~Here~~ in 1865 was not much better than in the days of Hippocrates and Galen. That fevers ~~were~~ are catching, that epidemics spread, that infection remains attached to clothing, all suggested a living 'something' of the nature of a ferment; and among the many shrewd guesses the best parallel was that drawn between the processes of contagion and ~~the~~ of fermentation ~~of wine~~. In the hands of Pasteur the experimental method~~, though not an ovum organon~~, completely revolutionized our knowledge of disease and the methods of prevention. Certain facts of primary importance have been determined by the studies of the past half-century; (1) the specific nature of the seeds of disease, which breed as true as do the seeds of wheat, and show~~ing, as they do,~~ varieties as easily recognized by the expert as is Manitoba red from Forfar wheat; (2) the~~se~~ germs, ~~may be~~ artificially grown, ~~and~~ show special chemical and biological characters, ~~of a specific nature~~ and when introduced into the bodies of susceptible animals produce the specific disease; (3) the changes in the body fluids caused by the growth of the germ have been thoroughly studied. We know how immunity is produced after recovery from a fever, and against many diseases this immunity can be artificially induced by the inoculation with the germs or the products of their growth; And (4) the part played by insects in the transmission of disease has been determined - Texan cattle fever by the tick, Malaria and Yellow fever by the mosquito, Sleeping Sickness by

a fly, Plague by the flea, Typhus fever by the louse, and a host of minor maladies by other varieties of insects.

Some of these discoveries have proved the most life-saving instruments ever placed in the hands of man. Malaria, the greatest scourge of the tropics, ~~can~~ be absolutely controlled, while Yellow fever, the most dreaded pestilence of the Western Hemisphere, has been dislodged from its strongholds. It is not too much to say that the Panama Canal could not have been built without the researches of Laversan and Ross and of Walter Reed and his colleagues. The first practical fruit of the new studies was the application by Lister of Pasteur's principles to the treatment of wounds. It had long been recognised that ~~now and again~~ occasionally a wound healed without suppuration or the formation of pus, but both spontaneous and operative wounds were almost invariably associated with that change; and, moreover, they frequently became "putrid, ~~as it was then called~~ or, as we should now say, "infected", ~~as we should say~~. The general system became involved, and ~~the~~ death ~~patient died~~ from blood poisoning, was so common ~~was this~~, particularly in old and ill-equipped hospitals, that many surgeons feared to operate, and the ~~general~~ mortality in all surgical cases was very high.

Believing that from the outside the germs came which caused the decomposition of wounds, just as from the atmosphere the sugar-solution got the germs ~~which~~ caused the fermentation, Lister applied the principles of Pasteur's experiments to their treatment. It may be well here to quote from his original paper in the 'Lancet', 1867:- "Turning now to the question how the

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become aggressive, and more suppurating wounds have been seen in ten months by British Surgeons than in the forty years since Lister's methods became general. The nature of the commoner wounds due to shell and shrapnel favours infection; and in spite of early first-aid dressing, the germs are carried far into the tissues, and suppuration is inevitable. Trench warfare can never be aseptic.

The uniforms of the men are caked with mud, which in highly cultivated districts always contains dangerous micro-organisms. The usual pus germs, and streptococci and staphylococci, are

atmosphere produces decomposition of organic substances, we find that a flood of light has been thrown upon this most important subject by the philosophic researches of M. Pasteur, who has demonstrated by thoroughly convincing evidence that it is not to its oxygen or to any of its gaseous constituents that the air owes this property, but to minute particles suspended in it, which are the germs of various low forms of life, long since revealed by the microscope, and regarded as merely accidental concomitants of putrescence, but now shown by Pasteur to be its essential cause, resolving the now complex compounds into substances of simpler chemical constitution, just as the yeast plant converts sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid." From these beginnings modern surgery took its rise; and the whole subject of wound-infection, not only in relation to surgical diseases, but to childbed fever, forms one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of preventive medicine. Pus germs are ubiquitous. In civil life surgeons strive to work, ~~as~~ so far as possible, in a germ-free (aseptic) environment, with the result that in hundreds of successive operations the wounds heal without suppuration, and with a single dressing. ~~In war infection is an incident inseparable from war. After a disastrous fatal campaign,~~ Infection is an inseparable incident of the wounds inflicted in war. In civil life we have almost forgotten what suppurating wounds were like, but the pus organisms have again become aggressive, and more suppurating wounds have been seen by British Surgeons in ten months than in the forty years since Lister's methods became general. The nature of the commoner wounds due to shell and shrapnel favours infection, and in spite of early first-aid dressing, the germs are carried far into the tissues, and suppuration is inevitable. Trench warfare can never be aseptic.

The uniforms of the men are caked with mud, which in highly cultivated districts always contains dangerous micro-organisms. The usual pus germs, and streptococci and staphylococci, are ubiquitous, and everyone harbours less important forms, so that any wound, however slight, unless treated immediately, may become infected. The one bright feature has been the frequency with which the high velocity bullet steriliges its course, so that many perforating wounds of the chest, abdomen and limbs recover without suppuration. The torn and bruised shrapnel wounds invariably become infected. The surgeons have found it hard to adapt themselves to pre-Listerian conditions quite foreign to their usual work; and methods used in civil life have proved quite anavailing in dealing with wounds infected by these highly virulent organisms in the trench warfare.

produced in their growth. By repeated injections of small non-fatal doses into the horse, protective substances are formed in the blood serum; and this serum may be used to neutralize the poison in an animal artificially inoculated or in a man

accidentally infected. The animal may be completely protected by inoculation against doses of the poison many times above the limit ordinarily fatal; ~~limit~~, and a fatal dose may be counteracted by a dose of the

~~Tetanus~~.

Two of the most dreaded diseases of war are associated with the character of the land on which it is waged.

Tetanus

Tetanus, or lockjaw, from time immemorial has been ~~one~~ ~~of~~ the most dreaded of all human maladies. Following often slight injuries, curiously limited to localities, even to special farms, and in horses to special stables, the ~~study~~ discovery of its aetiology ~~forms~~ is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of biology. The germ is widely diffused, particularly in highly cultivated districts, occurring in garden mold, in stables, and farm-yards; ~~and~~ in some places it is a frequent inhabitant of the intestines of horses and cattle and of ostlers and dairymen. It is the most virulent of all animal poisons; ~~and~~ compared with strychnin, the fatal dose of which for a man ~~of 70 kilos~~ weighing 10 stone is from 30 to 100 milligrams, that of tetanus toxin is 0.23 milligrams. The mode of infection is peculiar. At the site of inoculation the bacilli produce a toxin which travels slowly up the nerves to the spinal cord. It may be as long as twenty days before the poison reaches the central nervous system and causes the characteristic symptom of painful spasm of the muscles. The disease is easily produced in animals, either by inoculation with the bacilli or with the toxin produced in their growth. By repeated injections of small non-fatal doses into the horse, protective substances are formed in the blood serum; and this serum may be used to neutralize the poison in an animal artificially inoculated or in a man

accidentally infected. The animal may be completely protected by inoculation against doses of the poison many times above the limit ordinarily fatal; ~~limit;~~ and a fatal dose may be counteracted by a dose of the protective serum if injected within a certain space of time. In the early days of the war no feature was more distressing than the number of cases of tetanus. ~~The war was~~ In a very highly cultivated ~~district~~ area, the soil ~~of which was much~~ infected with the tetanus bacillus, ~~so that~~ the risk of contamination ~~of the wounds by the germs~~ was very great. During the first few months of the war there were many cases of tetanus. ~~In~~ Orders were issued that at the first-aid stations all wounded were to receive a protective anti-tetanic vaccination. No single feature in the campaign has been more gratifying in its results. Since every wounded man has received at the first dressing station a protective inoculation, ~~with tetanus~~ the disease has been checked. ~~It~~ Such ~~in the~~ a triumph of preventive medicine appealing strongly to the imagination, when one thinks that at last the victory has been gained over one of the most terrible of all human maladies.

Gas gangrene Another soil germ has been responsible for a serious and fatal complication - ~~the~~ gangrene of the wounds associated with the formation of gas. The organism (in which I happen to have a personal interest, as it was first isolated from one of my patients in the Johns Hopkins Hospital by my colleague Professor Welch) is widely prevalent in the soil of highly cultivated districts, so that the mud-stained clothing of the soldier is almost invariably infected. It is gratifying to know that with early and proper treatment of the wounded the cases have become less frequent and less fatal

made ~~it one of~~ the most dreaded of all infections. ~~In the great epidemics the~~ have nurses and doctors ~~have~~ suffered severely. During twenty-five years of ~~its~~ special prevalence in Ireland ~~during the past~~ during the 19th century, ~~among~~ out of 1230 physicians attached to institutions dealing with it, 550 died.

The demonstration of the method of its transmission has been made within the past few years, and illustrates the modern methods of procedure in research and the value of the pract-

Daily

~~WAR AND DISEASE~~.

~~Typhus Fever~~.

Typhus fever. — ~~History shows that~~ Typhus, ~~is justly~~ perhaps ~~one of~~ the most ~~dreaded~~ feared of all camp diseases, ~~It~~ has ~~indeed~~ been ~~one of~~ a ~~the~~ great world-epidemics ~~of the world~~, whose story, ~~as remarked by Hirsch~~, is written in the dark pages which tell of the grievous visitations of war, famine and misery. During the last half of the 19th century, decade by decade, ~~it progressively~~ the prevalence lessened ~~its ravages~~, until in England last year ~~there was~~ was not a single case reported. It has lingered sporadically in Ireland, in the Balkan States, in Russia, in New York among the foreigh population, in Manchuria, and in Mexico. Its association with crowded, ill-ventilated, filthy apartments has always been recognized; ~~and~~ as Bartlett remarks, it is the "pestilence which dogs the footsteps of retreating and discomfited armies and takes up its dwelling in their tents; which hides itself within the dark and noisome walls of ancient prisons; and which lurks amid destitution and vice in the narrow lanes and unlighted cellars of great cities". ~~The highly~~ Its contagious character and ~~the~~ high rate of mortality have justly made ~~it one of~~ typhus the most dreaded of all infections. ~~In the great epidemics the~~ From no disease have nurses and doctors ~~have~~ suffered so severely. During twenty-five years of ~~its~~ special prevalence in Ireland ~~during the past~~ in the 19th century, ~~among~~ out of 1230 physicians attached to institutions dealing with it, 550 died.

The demonstration of the method of its transmission has been made within the past few years, and illustrates the modern methods of procedure in research and the value of the practical knowledge that may result. In 1909 Nicoll infected a chimpanzee with the blood of a patient ill of typhus fever, and demonstrated the transmission of the disease from one monkey to another by the bite of the body louse. These results, confirmed by Anderson and Goldberger in the United States, have practically solved the problem of the prevention of typhus fever. ~~, and it seems not unlikely now that the specific parasite of the disease has been determined by Plotz - a bacillus with specific cultural peculiarities.~~

~~From these studies preventive measures naturally follow:-~~ and have led to the adoption of preventive measures, viz.

~~First,~~ warfare against ~~the~~ lice-infection in the public at large; the destruction of lice and their eggs on the clothing and bodies of all cases of typhus, suspects and contacts; and the ~~adoption~~ use of precautionary ~~measures~~ against lice-infection ~~with lice~~ by persons necessarily coming into contact with the sick. The nature of the germ in typhus is still ~~undetermined~~ doubtful, though recent studies by Plotz have possibly determined the ~~presence of a~~ specific bacillus ~~in the blood~~, and attempts are being made in Servia to carry out a protective inoculation. Fortunately, the range of activity of the louse is very restricted in comparison with that of the mosquito and the fly; and the transference from one person to another requires that close and constant contact met with in overcrowding.

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cleanliness the ... with early & thorough serum treatment the mortality ... diminished

Typhoid fever In modern wars no infection has been more disabling ~~and~~ ~~fatal~~ than typhoid or enteric fever. ~~Though~~ with a lower

Ver~~min~~.

from In the present war,
Orders have been issued and systematic efforts are being made which are rapidly reducing the number of infected men. Bathing accomodation, thorough disinfection of the clothing, and the free use of insecticides may clean up the camps completely. Experience is teaching the men the necessity of taking every opportunity ~~of~~ keeping themselves free from vermin.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever One of the most remarkable epidemics of the present war has been the so called 'Spotted fever' which has prevailed in the home camps, and to a less extent in the Expeditionary forces. Isolated cases occur constantly in the community, and it blazes into epidemic when large bodies of young men are concentrated together in camps and barracks. A larger number of small epidemics of from 40 to 80 cases have occurred than was ever before known in England. It broke out first in the Canadian regiments, ~~during~~ which had had a few cases ~~that occurred~~ at Quebec & on the voyage, but they are not responsible for the wide ~~spread~~ prevalence of the disease in all parts of the Kingdom. Though a soldier's malady disease, it has never played an important role in campaigns The case incidence is always small, but the mortality is high; and the disease shares with cholera & plague a malignancy that may cause death within a few hours.
With fresh air, isolation of cases & carriers, & scrupulous personal cleanliness the epidemic, as a rule, quickly subside; and with early & thorough serum treatment the mortality is greatly diminished

Typhoid fever In modern wars no infection has been more disabling ~~and fatal~~ than typhoid or enteric fever. ~~Though~~ with a lower mortality than typhus, it is a more costly disease, running a longer course and having more serious sequels and complications. In the Civil War of the United States there were, at a low estimate, 29,336 deaths; in the Franco-Prussian war the Germans had 8000 deaths. In the Spanish-American war, out of 107,973 men in camps 20,738 had the disease and 1,580 died. It killed more in South Africa than the bullets of the Boers,— 8,000 to 8,022,— and the case incidence reached the high figure of 57,684. The concentration in camps ~~of great collections~~ of young men at a susceptible age, and a campaign in a country in which typhoid was prevalent, aroused the greatest apprehension lest the disaster of ~~India~~ South Africa should be repeated. [In dealing with typhoid, n.p. there are ~~were~~ two favouring circumstances. Sanitation has caused a steady reduction of the disease in England; and foci of infection are carefully guarded. Still, in 1912 there were 1,600 deaths from typhoid, which means a case incidence of from 16,000 to 20,000, an enormous number of positive germ-centres. The infection is conveyed by water, by milk, by food; and we have learned to recognize the importance of carriers, individuals who harbour the germ for years and distribute it with the urine or faeces. The authorities, civil and military, are thoroughly alive to every detail in the preventive measures necessary to limit the dissemination of the germ; but with

from the cow-pox protected equally well. On this principle in 1896, Sir Almroth Wright, introduced the ~~practice of~~ inoculation with dead cultures of the typhoid germ, which produce changes in the body by ~~to protect persons against the disease, against~~ which the individual is protected or rendered immune. The practice has been carried out on an extensive scale, with results convincing to all save those

who deny the elementary facts relating to immunity. Figures may prove anything - even (as Sir Berkeley Moynihan said the other day) the truth. In America, India, France and Italy

troops in the field ~~this is~~ such measures are not always possible. ~~And~~ The second favouring circumstance is the possibility of protecting the soldier artificially against the germ. Certain acute infections so alter the body that it is afterwards resistant to the germ of the disease. Experimentally animals may be rendered resistant or immune to many diseases by repeated injections of small doses of the germ; and the protective forces thus called out remain mobilized and active for a variable time. Very few persons ever have a second attack of typhoid fever, but it is not possible to say how long the protection lasts. There are persons with a natural immunity, in whom indeed the germs may live for years without causing disease; on the other hand, there are families with a special susceptibility. Of a series of 2,000 patients with typhoid fever at Hamburg only ~~14~~ fourteen had had the disease before, and one had had two previous attacks. Of 500 cases in which I had special enquiries made, ~~11~~ eleven had had the disease before at intervals ranging from ~~9~~ nine months to ~~30~~ thirty years. ~~Since Jenner's day~~ It had long been known that an infection artificially induced by inoculation of a mild case germ of the disease, or of an allied one, is milder and protects against the natural disease. Small-pox inoculated ~~was~~ took on usually a mild form, and ~~Jenner's~~ it was left to discover ~~found~~ that vaccination with material from the cow-pox protected from small-pox equally well. On this principle in 1896 Sir Almroth Wright introduced ~~the practice of~~ inoculation with dead cultures of the typhoid germ, which produce changes ~~to protect persons against the disease, against~~ in the body by which the individual is protected or rendered immune. The practice has been carried out on an extensive scale, with results convincing to all save those

who deny the elementary facts relating to immunity. Figures may prove anything - even (as Sir Berkeley Moynihan said the other day) the truth. In America, India, France and Italy inoculation against typhoid fever has been shown to reduce the incidence of the disease, even to the vanishing point, as in the case of many of the stations of the American Army. The technique of the procedure has been greatly improved; and the percentage of cases in which serious discomfort follows has been reduced. Though not compulsory in the British Army, more than 90 per cent of the men have been inoculated. Ten months of war have passed; at home and abroad more than two millions of men have been in camp and at the front; ~~- a larger army than the Empire has ever had -~~ and, so far, typhoid fever has not prevailed to any serious extent. The ~~latest~~ figures ~~are~~ to May 22, 1915, are:- 1,006 cases, 61.5 per cent of which occurred amonst the 10 per cent of uninoculated men. The analysis of the cases is not yet complete. At present amongst 508 uninoculated cases there were 106 deaths, a case mortality of 20.86; amongst 155 inoculated twice there were 11 deaths, a case mortality of 7.09; and amongst 164 cases inoculated once there were 11 deaths, a case mortality of 6.70. Many of the cases have been caused by the paratyphoid germ, an allied organism, against which inoculation with the cultures of the ordinary germ does not protect; but measures are being taken to combine and standardize the procedure.

Cholera

Cholera has never played a very important rôle in ~~the~~ European campaigns ~~European wars~~. Though it ~~It~~ prevailed ~~in 1832~~ in the Russo-Polish ~~war~~ of 1831 ~~in the~~ Crimean War, and (much more seriously) ~~in the~~ recent Balkan wars. ~~The~~ Of the cases

~~Antityphoid Vaccination~~.

~~The~~ Widespread experience ~~now~~ in different countries shows that properly performed vaccination against typhoid fever protects for a period varying from a year to two or three years. ~~With it~~ There is little or no danger, nor is there any probability of transference of other disease or of rendering the subject more liable. Its use is indicated in soldiers and sailors, who are specially liable to be exposed to the germs of typhoid fever, to nurses and doctors, to persons travelling abroad, particularly to India. ~~to members of households, schools and communities when the disease is prevalent.~~

Cholera

Cholera has never played a very important rôle in ~~the~~ European campaigns ~~European wars~~. Though it prevailed ~~in 1853~~ in the Russo-Polish ~~war~~ of 1831 ~~in the~~ Crimean War, and (much more seriously) ~~in the~~ recent Balkan wars. ~~The germ is well known, and~~ The mode of transmission of the germs is largely through water, through carriers and flies. Protective sanitation ~~may~~ is ~~be~~ effectively ~~carried out,~~ and successful inoculation ~~against the disease~~ is now possible. In the western area of the present war there is very little danger that the disease will prevail to any extent. In Hungary, betwen September 15th and November 30th, there were only 3,024 cases; and in Galicia, between September 23rd and December 5th, 2,047 cases and 793 deaths. A few cases have occurred in Germany, ~~64~~ between November 8th and January 16th, 64 cases. The Marine Hospital reports of the United States of America, Iowa to May 7th do not refer to its prevalence in Constantinople, Asia Minor, or Egypt; ~~so that~~ and so far the armies of the eastern ~~districts~~ area have been spared.

~~after living~~ years of repentance for "his trespass that he has trespassed and for the sin that he hath sinned". But there is a silver lining to the luetic cloud, in the steady fall in the incidence of the disease in the Army and Navy, and in the greater effectiveness of treatment since the discovery of the germs.

* cf. an article in the Quarterly Review for July, 1914.

Bailey

"Nerves" While infection with germs of various kinds is the most serious factor in war, more fatal always than the enemy, inefficiency may come from many other causes, among which mental

Venereal Disease ~~The soldier is a polytheist and, unfortunately, the God of War has not his undivided devotion. As Montaigne says, "Young Marius is sometimes found to be the son of Mars, and other times the child of Venus".~~ From 1 to 4 and even 5 per cent of the men in home camps are invalided for venereal disease.* Though we know the germs both of gonorrhoea and of syphilis, no satisfactory measures of prevention have been devised, either in civil or military life. The incidence is lessening through frank and free education, and the disability is much less protracted owing to better measures of treatment. The terrible nature of this scourge comes home when one see it, so to apeak, wholesale. Passing through lines of tents in an outlying portion of a camp, impressed by the silence and loneliness, I asked ~~for~~ 'where are the soldiers?' At command a bugle sounded, and out of the tents came between 500 and 600 victims of ~~Venus~~ the disease, stricken in one of our pest-haunted sea-ports. It was ~~really~~ a tragic sight, the sorrow of which was heightened by the knowledge that the ~~strong~~ offender's cross is not borne by the ~~venereal~~ sinner alone. The gonococcus is a germ of terrible social malignancy, while ~~the ravages of~~ the spirochete of syphilis, transcending the imagination of Ezekiel, visits upon the innocent mother and children the iniquity of the father, perhaps after ~~after living~~ long years of bitter repentance for "his trespass that he has trespassed and for the sin that he hath sinned". But there is a silver lining to the luetic cloud, in the steady fall in the incidence of the disease in the Army and Navy, and in the greater effectiveness of treatment since the discovery of the germs.

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"Nerves"

While infection with germs of various kinds is the most serious factor in war, more fatal always than the enemy, inefficiency may come from many other causes, among which mental strain stands first. I asked an old veteran, thin, brown and worn from twenty-one days continuous fighting in the trenches, what would be the deciding factor in the war. He answered "Strain. The side with the strongest nerves will win". Neurasthenia, mental breakdown and forms of insanity are common results of the nerve-shattering experiences of the war. Hysteria has shown possibilities of protean manifestations unrecognised by this generation in Anglican constitutions. Strange functional types of nervous diseases occur which will demand most careful treatment. In many, psychic shock has so disturbed the working of the higher brain-centres that all sorts of weird delusions and hallucinations have been experienced, even to the strong level flight of a group of angels during the retreat from Mons!

On the whole, the country may be congratulated on the comparatively small part disease has so far played in the Great War. There has been no epidemic ~~of the first rank~~ on a large scale; and ~~it looks as if~~ with ~~the~~ effective measures ~~that are being taken~~ it may be hoped that we shall escape the terrible experiences of South Africa and the Crimea.

[illegible] is a huge mausoleum. Books follow a law of nature. Thousands of germs are needed for the transmission of an individual of any species. In the case of the salmon only one in a thousand is fertilized and of these not one in a thousand

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(2)

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83a

Creators, Transmuters, and Transmitters as Illustrated by Shakespeare, Bacon, and Burton. Remarks made at the Opening of the Bodley Shakespeare Exhibition, April 24, 1916 (Privately printed [Univ. Press Oxford] n.d. pp. 8. 12°

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reaches maturity. So it is with books - a thousand or more are needed to secure the transmission of a single one of our very limited stock of ideas. Were all the eggs of all the salmon to reach maturity, the sea could not contain this one species, while the world itself could not contain the books that would written did even one in a thousand transmit a fertile idea. It is enough, as some one has said, if 'Every book supplies its time with a good word.'

In the days when Sir Thomas Bodley condluded to

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
2 - MAY. 1916

Creators Transmuters and Transmitters

as Illustrated by

~~Burton, Bacon and~~ Shakespeare, Bacon & Burton

Remarks made at the opening of the Bodley Shakespeare Exhibition. April 24 1916

by

William Osler

At the command of Prospero, the authors of the one and a half millions of books and manuscripts that rest in and beneath these historic buildings would arrange themselves in three groups - creators, transmuters, and transmitters. The first would not crowd the benches of this school; for the second it would be easy to find accommodation in the city; while the third would swarm black over Port-meadow and the soft, low-lying Cumnor hills! So restricted is the intellectual capital of the race that it goes easily on the seven foot shelf of President Eliot's (of Harvard) library. The vast majority of all books are dead, and not one in ten thousand has survived its author. Like the race of leaves the race of books is. The Bodleian is a huge mausoleum. Books follow a law of nature. Thousands of germs are needed for the transmission of an individual of any species. In the case of the salmon only one in a thousand is fertilized and of these not one in a thousand

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

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In the days when Sir Thomas Bodley condluded to set up his staff at the Library door at Oxford, there lived in this country the last of the great Transmitters, Robert Burton: the first of modern Transmuters, Francis Bacon: and the greatest of the world's creators, William Shakespeare.

Emerson's remark that "every book is a quotation" is true in a special sense of the encyclopedias and dictionaries that fust unused on our shelves. From the huge tomes into which, at the behest of St. Louis, Vincent of Beauvais in the 13th century boiled down all knowledge - the earliest ~~example~~ Edition we have in Bodley weighs above one cwt.! - to the last ~~edition~~ issue of the British Encyclopedia, writers have striven to transmit the stores of human knowledge. Such "systems" have

in the lines:-

> Sappho survives because we sing her songs
> And Eschylus because we read his plays.

The silent, sedentary, solitary student (as he terms himself) in the most flourishing college of Europe, Augustissimo Collegio, with Saturn lord of his geniture, to relieve a gravidum cor, swept all known literature into a cento. No book was ever so belied by its title as the "Anatomy of Melancholy". In reality the anatomy of man in all possible relations it is easy to read the secret of its salvation. The panorama of human life is sketched in broad firm outlines by a man of keen humour and kindly satire. Though page after page

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their day and then cease to be. The individual fares better than the encyclopedia, but not often. The Discoveries of Ben Jonson, a timbered mosaic, so skilfully designed that the glue is invisible, is dead. No one now reads the Sylvae Nuptialis of Joannes Nevizano, a mere string of quotations only; few have even heard of ~~Richard Whitlock's~~ the Zootomia or Moral Anatomy of the Living by the Dead by Richard Whitlock - though he was a Fellow of All Souls; or of scores of 16th and 17th century patch works. Only the golden compilation of Robert Burton lives, and lives by the law so well expressed in the lines:-

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is laden with what Milton calls "horse loads of citation", the golden links are of Burton's own fashioning. Even the dry bones of bibliography come to life as he pours out a torrent of praise upon the "world of books that offers itself in all subjects, arts and sciences to the sweet content and capacity of the reader." Except Shakespeare, no writer ~~of the period~~ has relized more keenly that all thought, all passions, all delights, and whatever stirs this mortal frame, minister to the one great moving impulse of humanity. It

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The thoughts and words of more dead writers are transmitted to modern readers by Burton than by any other 17th century author. That the Anatomy is not in the cemetery of dead books is due to the saving salt of human sympathy scattered through its pages. Burton comes within

vincing demonstration that the relief of man's estate was possible only through a knowledge of the laws of nature. A great transformer of the mind, he realized, as no one before had done, that "within the reach of the grasp of man lay the unexplored Kingdom of Knowledge if he will be but humble enough, and patient enough, and truthful enough to occupy it." With a Pisgah-sight of Palestine, he lacked the qualities of a Joshua to enter himself upon campaigns of conquest: but he was one of the world's seers with a vision of the possibility of man's empire over nature. There ~~was~~ a singularly human admixture of greatness and littleness in

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

(6)

~~his nature~~ in his works as well as in his life

History repeats itself. Greek philosophy, lost in the wandering mazes of restless speculation, was saved by the steady methodical research into nature by Hippocrates and by Aristotle. While Bacon was philosophizing like a Lord Chancellor, two English physisians had gone back to the Greeks. "Searching out nature by way of experiment" ('tis Harvey's phrase), William Gilbert laid the foundation of modern physical science, and William Harvey made the greatest

(5)

the net of the Baconians but ~~is it~~ not much more likely, ~~as the~~ suggestion made by the late Mr. Parker of Oxford ~~suggested~~ that he was the author of the plays of Shakespeare ?! Does he not quote him several times, and are there not rare editions among the books which he left to the Bodleian?

The melting pot of the Transmuters has changed the world. They have been the alchemists at whose touch the base metal of common knowledge has been turned to gold. Among them Francis Bacon takes a high place, not so much for his inductive philosophy, really a new creation, as for the convincing demonstration that the relief of man's estate was possible only through a knowledge of the laws of nature. A great transformer of the mind, he realized, as no one before had done, that "within the reach of the grasp of man lay the unexplored Kingdom of Knowledge if he will be but humble enough, and patient enough, and truthful enough to occupy it." With a Pisgah-sight of Palestine, he lacked the qualities of a Joshua to enter himself upon campaigns of conquest: but he was one of the world's seers with a vision of the possibility of man's empire over nature. There ~~was~~ a singularly human admixture of greatness and littleness in

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stick in the memory. Bacon students should study the lengthy consideration given to the spirits in it ~~in this work~~, and then turn to Schmidt's Lexicon to see how very different in this respect are the motions of Shakespeare's spirit. The truth is Bacon had in a singular degree what an old Carthusian (Peter Garnefelt) called "the gift of infrigidation."

What a contrast when a Creator deals with Life and Death! The thoughts of the race are crystallized for ever. From Galen to Laurentius, physicians have haggled over the divisions of the ages of man, but with a grand disregard of their teaching, Shakespeare so settles the question that the stages are stereotyped in our minds. We can only think of

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certain aspects in terms of his description. The vicissitudes of every phase are depicted. The shuddering apprehension of death we can only express in his words.

The Transmuters have given to man his world dominion. The raw ore of Leucippus and Democritus has been refined to radium by Crookes, Ramsay and the Curies; the foundations of Krupp are laid in the De re Metallica of Agricola; the defenders of Verdun use the expanded formulae of Archimedes and Apollonius; Lamark and Darwin, Wallace and

an author from the sin of dulness. Try to read it! A more nicely tasteless, more correctly dull treatise was never written on so fruitful a theme. ~~Full of~~ There is good sense about medecine and nature, but with the exception of the contrast between youth and old age, which has a fine epigrammatic quality, the work is as dry as shoe leather, and the dryness is all his own, as other authors are rarely quoted.

Only ~~An intellectual~~ Only a mollusc without a trace of red marrow or red blood could have penned a book without a page to stir the feelings and not a sentence with a burr to stick in the memory. Bacon students should study the lengthy consideration given in it to the spirits ~~in this work~~, and then turn to Schmidt's Lexicon to see how very different in this respect are the motions of Shakespeare's spirit. The truth is Bacon had in a singular degree what an old Carthusian (Peter Garnefelt) called "the gift of infrigidation."

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Whether the benches of this school would seat the members of our third group, the Creators, would depend very much on the judgment of Prospero. Thus to Harvey claiming admission, he might say, "You simply took the idea of a movement of the blood which had been current knowledge since Solomon and by experiment demonstrated a motion in a circle and not by ebb and flow." And this is true. Without the common materials of life into gold. From the teachers who stirred our hearts, and the youth of my day, Carlyle and Emerson, we had a final judgment upon Shakespeare. After the two noble knights of literature have spoken, it will be safer for a layman to express his feelings in the words of one of these masters:-

> What point of morals, of manners, of economy, of philosophy, of religion, of taste, of the conduct of life, has he not settled? What mystery has he not signified his knowledge of? What office, or function, or district of man's work, has he not remembered? What king has he not taught state? What maiden has not found him finer than her delicacy? What lover has he not outloved? What sage has he not outseen? What gentleman has he not instructed in the rudeness of his behaviour? Emerson, Shakespeare; or the Poet

(1) Sir Walter Raleigh & Sir Sidney Lee

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

Poppy, Mandragora and other drowsy syrups have
been in use for centuries to make persons insensible
to pain, but the great transmutation did not take
place until Oct. 16. 1846 when Morton demonstrated
at the Massachusetts Hospital the practicability of
aether anæsthesia;

(10)

Five Thousand volumes in Bodley testify to a vast dominion unequalled in the history of literature. Once before in the world a poet held all the thoughts of his race. From Plutarch and Lucian we can judge how an educated Greek was really constrained to express himself in Homer's words. Such universality today is the prerogative of Shakespeare.

> All pains the immortal spirit must endure
> All weakness which impairs, all grief which bow,
> Find their sole speech in that victorious brow.

(9)

Aristotle, Galen and Fabricius there would have been no Harvey; he transforming their raw ores by methods all his own, he made and the De Motu Cordis, 1628, was a new creation in the world of science. Not by the material, not by the method of its manufacture, but by the value of the finished product is the author's positon to be judged. In science, the best transmuters have been the fruitful creators. The same law holds in Art and in Literature. The Alchemy of Shakespeare's made him a great creator. "Self school'd, self scann'd, self honour'd, self secure," in heaven sent moments he turned the common thoughts of life into gold. From Carlyle & Emerson the teachers who stirred our hearts, or the youth of my day, Carlyle and Emerson, we had a final judgment upon Shakespeare. After the two noble knights of literature (1) have spoken, it will be safer for a layman to express his feelings in the words of one of these masters:-

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As a little needful leaven & just to indicate the very present help he may be in these troublous times, let me quote Hotspur- ~~and his~~ any officer to any wife:

> and, to conclude,
> This evening I must leave you, gentle Kate.
> I know you wise; but yet no further wise
> Than Harry Percy's wife: constant you are,
> But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
> No lady closer; for I well believe
> Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know:
> And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate.

The exhibition which Bodley's Librarian and his Assistants have arranged with such care and the many celebrations the world over, will have one good effect - a heightened appreciation of the value of Shakespeare in the education of the young. In life's perspective, we seniors are apt to resent that the rising generation should work

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

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"Illustrations of the Book-Worm"
Bodleian Quarterly Record, Oxford.
1917. vol I. pp. 355-57.

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out its own salvation in ways that are not always our ways, and with thought that are not always our thoughts. One thing is ~~somewhat~~ somewhat in our power, to admix in due proportions with their present rickety bill of fare, the more solid nourishment of the English Bible and of Shakespeare.

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.



From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.



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2 MAY 1916

94a

"Illustrations of the Book-Worm"
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the larva & pupa Though ~~this~~ observations not ~~deal chiefly with its~~ directly referred to as a book-worm Frisch knew that it attacked manuscripts and books.

Prediger's Buchbinder und Futteralmacher, 4 vol. ~~& 8 plates~~ 1742 & 1772 (and an earlier unknown edition) is not in the British Museum or in Bodley, so that I cannot say whether or not the book worm (which is referred to) is figured.

The Gentlemans Magazine for 1754 ~~gives~~ has a brief reference to the work

95a

The Goettingen prize essays in answer to the questions of the Royal Society of Sciences as to the varieties of insects injurious to books &c. – Drey Preisschriften zu beantwortung &c. Hannover. 1775 have no illustrations

During the first half of the 19th century ~~very~~ only a few observations of importance were made upon the subject, ~~upon~~ but the wide spread prevalence of insect pest in the United States ~~called~~ aroused the attention of [illegible] and the studies

94b (cult.)

Illustrations of the Book-worm

In Micrographia, a "Study of the Minute Bodies made by the Magnifying glasses" One of the earliest publications issued under the authority of the newly formed Royal Society ~~on the Micrographia~~ Robert Hooke, described in ~~the first comprehensive study of the "Minute Bodies" made by magnifying glasses~~ [illegible] "Observation LII ~~"of~~ the small silver-colour'd "Book-worm" "which upon the removal of Books & Papers in the Summer, is often observed very nimbly to send ~~away~~, and pack away to some lurking cranny" The third figure of the 33 Scheme pictures a ~~so~~ formidable looking monster that Blades ~~might~~ may be forgiven the suggestion that Hooke "evolved both engraving and description from his inner consciousness" But when we compare this earliest known ~~figure~~ drawing with that given by Houlbert in his monograph "Les ~~[illegible]~~ Insects Ennemis des Livres 1803 we find that the distinguished author of the Micrographia knew what he was about as alike in text & figure what Houlbert calls "une belle und exactement ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ description" of the Lepisma saccharina, a formidable enemy of books, "one of the teeth of time," as Hooke calls it. It is a fine bold figure well executed, and (over)

(Joh. Leonhard Frisch) In Beschreibung von allerley Insecten in Deutschland. 1721, anderer Theil p 36, IX von dem kleinen gelben Brodt-Käfer, gives the first account of the common Anobium paniceum, and ~~in~~ Tafel viii fig. 1 ~~the~~ illustrates roughly the larva & pupa Though ~~this observation~~ not ~~deal chiefly with it~~ directly referred to as a book-worm Frisch knew that it attacked manuscripts and books.

Prediger's Buchbinder und Futteralmacher, 4 vol, ~~& 8 plates~~ 1742 & 1772 (and an earlier unknown edition) is not in the British Museum or in Bodley, so that I cannot say whether or not the book worm (which is referred to) is figured.

The Gentlemans Magazine for 1754 ~~gives~~ has a brief reference to the work

The text is remarkable for a digression upon the ~~refraction of light~~ different refrangibilities of light caused by the scales of the lepisma, which cause it the shining appearance, & explains the name "silver fi
Given by children to that insect.

The Goettingen prize essays in answer to the questions of the Royal Society of Sciences as to the varieties of insects injurious to books &c. – Drey Preisschriften zu beantwortung &c. Hannover. 1775 have no illustrations

During the first half of the 19th century only a few observations of importance were made upon the subject, but the wide spread prevalence of insect pests in the United States arrowed the attention of trained entomologists and the studies H. A. Hagen, Riley & others enlarged our knowledge of the varieties of insects which preyed upon books. How rare are good illustrations may be judged from those in Blades Enemies of Books 1896 and in Ed. Rouveyre Connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile 5th Edit. L. E. 1889 Scattered contributions to the number of about eighty are recorded for the 19th century in the bibliography given by Houlbert. In 1900 at the Congrès international des bibliothécaires held at Paris 1900 it was decided to offer prizes for the best memoires upon the insects which attack books. One of these Marie Pellechet prizes, the memoire of M. Houlbert, already referred to, gives for the first time a systematic grouping a study of the insects enemies of books. It is supposed to find so large a number as 67 species described, of which about one half are Coleoptera or beetles. Apart from the Termites, which are rare in Europe, the larvae of Coleoptera are the most harmful, & of these the Anobiides are the common & danger ous forms. Houlbert states that in France in nine out of ten the anobium paniceum, known in America as Sitodreba panicea, is the culprit with fine soft [illegible] mandibles are shown at Fig. While figs shows the adult beetle of natural sugh and magnified; fig the nest. Only once before in the University Library Utrecht had I seen a living book worm. The picture of the opened book was so striking that Professor Poulton to whom I showed it, urged me to have a sketch made by the well-known artist. Mr Horace Knight of the British Museum Mr Knight writes 4.9.16. Herewith the drawing of the book-worm

which more than a year ago you asked me to make. It has been waiting in hopes the larva would pupate, but it has not even commenced to make a case, and Dr Graham thinks it may go another year ..... There are no eggs of this species in the British museum and no drawing of any value." ~~The~~ Mr Knight beautiful sketches ~~seemed~~ are so much superior to anything in the literature ~~I could find~~ ... kindly consented to have

In October 1915 I received from the ~~well known~~ Paris bookseller M. Lucien Gougy three volumes of Histoire abrégée de la Dernière Persécution de Port-Royal. Edition Royale MDCCL. No place of printing indicated. On a card inside ~~the cover~~ the cover with ornamented border is printed Resid. Tolos. S.J. which indicates the provenance of the volumes from the south of France. The backs of two of the volumes were wormed, vol I with two holes, vol II with ten, and this volume when opened showed at the back close to the binding a single large tunnel, ~~with~~ an inch & a half in length, with ~~lateral~~ above & below. The borings had a fresh look & there were many granular castings. Near to the top of the main tunnel my eye caught a globular nest or casing (seen in figure 2 ~~just~~ midway between the holes ~~of exit~~ through the back) and from the upper open end of this ~~was~~ a brownish black head bobbed in & out. With a lens part of the body could be seen and with gentle manipulation the little worm was extracted. In fig 1 it can be seen on the page of natural size at the top of the upper ~~rt~~ right hand tunnel. It had a yellowish white glistening body, & covered with fine soft hairs. The enlarged larva & mandibles are shown at fig. While fig's shows the adult beetle of natural size and magnified; fig the nest. Only once before in the University Library Utrecht had I seen a living book worm. The picture of the opened book was so striking that Professor Poulton to whom I showed it, urged me to ~~take~~ have a sketch made by the well-known artist. Mr Horace Knight of the British Museum. Mr Knight writes 4.IX.16. "Herewith the drawing of the book-worm

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The specimen is Anobium hirtum, not a native of England, but ~~common~~ met with occasionally in the centre and Midi of France. Hulbert ~~however~~ says there are very few observations upon it. In the Southern States of America it is more common and the best account is to be found by E. A. Schwarz ~~in~~ (Insect Life. Vol VII p 396 Washington 1895) in a paper entitled "An Imported Library Pest". Large numbers were found in the State Library Baton Rouge & the Library of St Charles College.

Insect book worms are rare in Oxford, even in the most secluded libraries. Mr Mallby, the well known book-binder has ~~a small collection~~ the largest collection I have seen covered ~~all of~~ and there are few in Mr Madan's possession. Though many of the old books in ~~Bodley & in the college~~ Oxford libraries are badly wormed, ~~but~~ recent ravages are rare. One of the least used collections ~~in Oxford~~ is that of Bishop Allstree, housed so quaintly above the cloisters in at Christ Church. There have been books badly damaged but at a recent visit I could find no worms in the books but one shelf had plenty of borers whose sawdust covered the tops of the books below. It may be

made during the past 25 years.

all of Anobium domesticum, but one ~~larva~~

~ ~~of~~ an unknown Lepidopteran larva

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"The College of the Book as

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mentioned that the anobium is the genus of the death watch beetles which make a clicking sound in wood, so that there is some basis for the statement of Christian Mentzel, an old 17th century writer that he heard a book worm crow like a cock. Bodley has been singularly free from the ravages of book worms - bearing out the remark of Chas Nodier. "La bibliothèque des savants laborieux n'est jamais attaquée des vers"

William Osler

made during the past 25 years.

all A. ambiguum domesticum, but one ~~two~~

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"The College of the Book as Illustrated in the possible Bodleian and Clarendon Schools at Oxford"

Probably the material for or an early rough draft of "The Library School in the College" - see next MS.

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printed book, the [illegible] the parchment & the vellum, everything about the care of books, the Library lore, how to stack & store books, how to catalogue, how to distribute them, how to make all living units in a community, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and lastly~~ everything that the student should know about the use of books has skilled tools in the building of his ~~[illegible]~~ many. That there should be such a college and that it should be at Oxford is evident to anyone who knows the Bodleian Library & the Clarendon Press. Here is a unique opportunity - let us see how it could be utilized

~~a Library school~~ There would be four great departments ~~or~~ schools of the college

The School of

I Library Economics

~~place this~~ takes the first since here is the most urgent need in the development of British Libraries. There are today in Gt Britain & Ireland - Libraries with a total staff of about men and women. The work of this large army is more or less technical requiring considerable ~~training and~~ some indeed very special skill and yet this has to be acquired in the haphazard ~~[illegible]~~ way without any preliminary training other than that given in a general education. ~~A young man~~ Entering ~~a Library~~ as an assistant a young man picks up the routine of his work from

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from his seniors who are usually too busy to do more than give him general directions. By degrees he gradually learns the work and becomes a valuable member of the Library knowing its methods & its books and becoming the trusted friend of all who use them. The very best men engaged in Library work have grown up in this way self-taught in book love, self-trained in book-care And there is much to commend in the system by which natural aptitude is brought out and the best men are promoted. On the other hand as I have seen too often without any real love of books the young assistant soon reaches a stage when he is fit only & fitted & to carry on to do the most elementary routine in cataloguing. Under present conditions there is a career in Library work as a profession for which a special preliminary training is demanded and for which the candidate should be required to reach a certain standard before the best positions are open to them. How important & variable the profession is may be gathered from the reports of the Library Assoc of Gt Britain & Ireland. Large responsibilities & extraordinarily wide interests & exceptional opportunities for directing young men the heads of our great Libraries & their senior assistants. They have & possess in the community equal to that of the college professors whose work they often do in a great way. Hence the necessity of a broad preliminary training & a wide field for development and advancement

The College & the Book as illustrated in the Bodleian & Clarendon Schools at Oxford

That there should be a college ~~of the book~~ & there where men could learn everything relating to the book from the preparation of manuscript & the white mystery of vellum & the art of binding everything from the manufacture of the paper & to type with which the book is printed, everything relating to the press and to the ~~desk-labour~~ mart of the book, everything about the history of Printing & Gutenberg & ~~de Worde~~ everything about the predecessors of the printed book the papyrus the reed pen the parchment & the vellum & the illuminated MSS from the early days of MSS everything about the care of books, the library hour, how to shelve & store books, how to catalogue how to describe them, how to mend ~~& bind~~ & repair them & bind them, everything that the student should know about the use of books his fellow books in the building of his own library ~~should be~~ ~~such a college as that~~ There ~~are~~ ~~such~~ ~~other~~ ~~subjects~~ ~~which~~ ~~might~~ ~~be~~ ~~taught~~ It should be at Oxford is evident to anyone who knows the Bodleian Library & the Clarendon Press. Here is a unique opportunity - let us see how it could be utilized

~~In a~~ Library School There would be four great departments ~~or~~ schools of the college

The School of

I Library Economics

~~To the~~ This first ~~& most~~ is the most urgent need in the development of British Libraries. There are today in G.B. Britain & Ireland - Libraries with a total staff of about men and women. The work of this large army is more or less haphazard beginning ~~with~~ ~~considerable~~ some ~~training~~ and skill and ~~yet~~ this has to be acquired in the hurly-burly and ~~can~~ many without any preliminary training other than that given in a general education. ~~Entering a library~~ Entering as an assistant a young man picks up the routine of his work from

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from his seniors who are usually too busy to do more than give him general directions. If intelligent he gradually learns the work and becomes a valuable member of the Library, knowing its methods & knowing its books and becoming the ~~[illegible]~~ friend of all who use them. The very best men engaged in Library work have grown up in this way self-taught in book love, self-trained in book-care. And there is much to commend in the system by which natural aptitude is brought out and the best men are promoted. On the other hand as every one knows ~~that~~ too often without any real love of books the young assistant soon reaches a stage when he is fit only to fetch & to carry or to do the most elementary routine in cataloguing. Under present conditions there is a career in Library work as a profession for which a special preliminary training is demanded and for which the candidates should be required to reach a certain standard before the best positions are open to them. How important in reality the profession is may be gathering from the reports of the Library assoc of Gt Britain. Men of Large responsibilities, Extraordinarily wide interests, & exceptional opportunities for directing young men the heads of our great Libraries & their senior assistants should have a position in the community equal to that of the college professors whose work they often do in a quiet way. Hence the necessity of a broad preliminary training, & a wide field for development ~~and~~ adapted to men who will occupy places of such importance.

For the ~~benefit of~~ the thous who are in our public libraries & the hundreds who are in the private libraries all ~~over the country~~ the Bodleian school would furnish the necessary education. As no such school exists in Gt Britain I give a sketch of the work based on existing [illegible] seminaries in charge of skilled teachers. Well organized on the theoretical & practical such a school would be thronged with undergraduates during term & persons interested in books would come from far and near for a long vacation course.

A The History of Libraries. This could be given in a series of course of University lectures by experts dealing with ancient, mediaeval & modern collections, public & private general & special (1) note A. Lecture list

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Lecture List – History of Libraries

Course I

x11 The Assyrian Libraries. 2 lectures by Prof – of –

The Ancient Egyptian Libraries

An attempted reconstruction of the Private Library of mentioned by Plato

The Alexandrian Library

Libraries in Rome

Course II

Libraries in the Middle Ages

6 Lectures

Course III

Modern Public Libraries

8 Lectures

Course IV

Modern Private Libraries

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Schools in American & the Colonies

II The School of Bibliography

Everything relating to the printed word would be here dealt with in a series of seminaries in charge of skilled teachers. Well organized on the theoretical & practical such a school would be thronged with undergraduates during term & persons interested in books would come from far and near for a long vacation courses

A The History of Libraries. This could be given in a series of course of University Lectures by Experts dealing with ancient, medieval & modern collections, public & private general & special (1) note A. Lecture list

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Lecture List – History of Libraries

Course I

I & II The Assyrian Libraries. 2 lectures by Prof – of –

III The Ancient Egyptian Libraries

IV An attempted reconstruction of the Private Library of mentioned by Plato

V The Alexandrian Library

VI Libraries in Rome

Course II

Libraries in the Middle ages

6 Lectures

Course III

Modern Public Libraries

8 Lectures

Course IV

Modern Private Libraries

—

Imaginary Libraries

—

History of the Bodleian 3 Lectures

Notes 1

where for the greater part of our present collection – a separate fireproof building in combination with the present ones which would be devoted to administration, reading rooms, department rooms and teaching rooms (note . estimate)

The new Press building already under consideration would have to be arranged with a view to certain teaching purposes & the binding department so enlarged as to meet the demands of the Bodleian

Notes 2

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III The School of Bibliography
(A) The book

A 1 Authorship - course of 4 lectures by
2 Paleography -
3 History of Printing from Gutenberg to Hae. 10 lectures

4 Type, composition & Cletotyping
Linotypes & Monotype Machines
5 Paper
6 Press-work & Presses
6 Printers - Ink - Rollers &c
7 Illustrations & Illustrators
8 Lithography
9 Proof Reading

B Bindings (a) History & Exhibitions
(b) Technique (c) Book cloths - Book
Leathers (c) Cover-stamps & designs

To carry out a scheme of this extent would require a rearrangement of existing conditions at the Bodleian & at the Press. - changes which are urgently called for in both places.
~~For the Bodleian Provision should~~ be made elsewhere for the greater part of the present collection - a separate fireproof building in combination with the present ones which would be devoted to administration, reading rooms, department rooms and teaching rooms (note . estimate)
The new Press building already under consideration would have to be arranged with a view to certain teaching purposes & the binding department so enlarged as to meet the demands of the Bodleian

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A 1 Authorship - course of 4 lectures by
2 Paleography -
3 History of Printing from Gutenberg to Hae. 10 lectures

4 Type, composition & Cletotyping
Linotypes & Monotype Machines
5 Paper
6 Press-work & Presses
6 Printers - Ink - Rollers &c
7 Illustrations & Illustrators
8 Lithography
9 Proof Reading

B Bindings (a) History & Exhibition
(b) Technique (c) Book cloths - Book
Leathers (c) Cover-stamps & designs

The Book

3 - Reviewing

4 E Selling - Wholesale - Retail - The travelling salesman - Subscription issues

5 7 Auctions - History. 3 Lectures

6 9 Where & how to buy books for a private library - special collection &c
incunabula - rare editions

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~~Present State of the Bodleian Library~~
~~this~~ Intermittents hydronephosis is not a very common condition b

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Publication &c

1 copyrighting.

2 Publication

3 - Reviewing

4 & Selling - Wholesale - Retail - The travelling salesman - Subscription issues

5 & Auctions - History. 3 Lectures

6 9 Where & how to buy books for a private library - special collection &c incunabula - rare editions

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~~Present State of the Bodleian Library~~

~~This~~ Intermittents hydronephrosis is not a very common condition b

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The Library as a School in the College.

An address at the Opening of the Summer School of Library Service, Aberystwyth, July 31st. 1917

by Sir William Osler Bt. M.D. F.R.S. Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford.

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Material for and final draft of.

"The Library School in the College"

Library Assoc. Record, Lond. 1917., xix., pp. 287-308.

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The Library ~~as a~~ School in the College.

An address at the Opening of the Summer School of Library Service. Aberystwyth July 31st. 1917

by Sir William Osler Bt. M.D. F.R.S. Regius Professor of medicine Oxford. a Curator of the Bodleian. & President of the Bibliographical Society.

Fellow Students! What a comfort ~~beginning~~ of a ~~in~~ journey ~~any~~ difficult to ~~a strange land to~~ meet At the outset with one who ~~has been there~~, who knows the road and its perils, who knows the land and its delights, one to whom you can turn ~~in~~ every difficulty feeling sure of encouragement, ~~and~~ a never failing friend whose presence ~~is~~ is a perpetual benediction. Working in the magnificent national Library building, a final triumph of organization and equipment ~~I would take you back~~ let us recall for a moment ~~in two to~~ the beginnings, so far as to invoke ~~upon you~~ the blessing of the spirit of Richard de Bury upon our ~~work~~ labours. "If thy presence go not with us carry us not up hence". From the start let ~~make~~ him your closest ~~friend~~ companion & ~~his~~ his Philobiblon the guide of your professional life, in the hope that some measure ~~his~~ of his gracious liberal spirit may be your portion. The hard hazards of the times ~~prevented the execution~~ wrecked of ~~the~~ noble scheme of the the great Bishop to found a Library at Oxford ~~but his~~ whose book remains the greatest Library manual ever written, and whose memory is ~~to be hoped, his be memory, lives~~ enshrined in the ~~memory~~ lives of all ~~these~~ true book-lovers.(1) His practical wisdom was (over)

Before talking the subject of my address let me offer in a semi-official way the greetings & best wishes ~~of~~ from the Library association for a successful meeting, and as this ~~is~~ (2)

(1) The Philobiblon is to be had in the Library. price 1s

over

I bother my teachers at [illegible]

An early, possibly unknown Edition of le Malade Imaginaire

1673 leads me far afield beyond the Taylorian Institution. The British Museum & Bodley are themselves Universities as great as Oxford & Cambridge. The London Library possibly helps the education of more people than London University.

(1) "Erasmus also thought Boys carried from School, as from their first Vessel that Savour or Tincture of Good & Evil that prevailed in all their following Course of Life and gave them the Right or wrong Bent & Turn, to be wise & useful in their Generation or to be a Sort of Rakes & Reprobates for Ever." Life of John Colet. by Samuel Knight 1724 p. 178

2 An introductory lecture to the course ~~specially~~ for the students of the Summer School it may be well to make a few general statements and as I have not myself any technical knowledge I thought it wise to consult the Director of the National Library Mr John Ballinger from whose notes I have culled them

(1) Wonderfully shown ~~by~~ in the plan of his lending library for the scholars & masters of the University both regulars & seculars for their advantage & use in study. One regulation especially appeals to me ~~— no~~ — when a man asked the loan of any book ~~the lib~~ the keepers were first carefully to consider whether they have the book in duplicate

Vocational training
~~It~~ is not the business of a College which should ~~to give vocational training but to give~~ offer ~~to men and women~~ the broad foundations of a liberal education, largely through the personality ~~influence~~ of the teacher, and the moulding association of comrades, and quite as much by the influence on the growing minds of the great minds of the past of whose thoughts the book is the transmitter. The two processes are supplemental, and it is the function of the college to see that the human

It is not a little strange that our Universities, one of whose chief functions is to train men to influence others, it is indeed a singular anomaly ~~that they~~ do little or nothing directly for the education of those great teachers of the nation, the masters of ~~the~~ elementary schools, and those general purveyors of knowledge called Librarians. Not 1 per-cent of these teachers in England & Wales are college-bred. Perhaps when the salaries are raised to a living level, and the training colleges for teachers are made part & parcel of the college system we may reach the realization of the dreams of ~~Colet~~ Erasmus & Colet.[1] But the question to day for us is the personal one – the training of Librarians for which this Summer School has been opened.

A collection of books is, as Carlyle says, a University, & a custodian of ~~the~~ books is necessarily a teacher. The Education of the country is largely in the hands of Librarians. Take in illustration my own experience of the past ten days. A complicated & unusual type of war-shock case, about which I asked my own books in vain, the answer ~~came~~ was easily found in the Royal Society of Medicine Library. About a Cambridge University medical diploma 1683 I bother my teachers at Bodley Cambridge & the British Museum. An early, possibly unknown Edition of le Malade Imaginaire 1673 leads one far afield beyond the Taylorian Institution. The British Museum & Bodley are themselves Universities as great as Oxford & Cambridge. The London Library possibly helps the education of more people than London University.

(1) "Erasmus also thought Boys carried from School, as from their first Vessel that Savour or Tincture of Good & Evil that prevailed in all their following Course of Life and gave them the Right or wrong Bent & Turn, to be wise & useful in their Generation or to be a Sort of Rakes & Reprobates for Ever." Life of John Colet. by Samuel Knight 1724 p 178

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we glanced from theme to theme,
Discussed the books to love or hate
or touched the changes of the state,
or threaded some Socratic dream.

The problem before us may be stated simply, and the solution is not I believe difficult. I shall deal with only two aspects. The Library is everywhere becoming one of the shop, a knowledge of [illegible] enable him to drive his committee or council without strain on the bit or rein (over) with the missionary spirit and an absorbing interest in the work the Librarian may be one of the happiest of men. But oh the difference! should he be a grouchy old churl whose chief aim is to stand sentry over the shelves, and keep the public at bay. A more deservedly unhappy man does not exist than the Librarian who regards the reader as an intruder. One of the best stories in that best of literary hoaxes "The Old Librarians Almanack. (Elm Tree Press

Woodstock. Vermont 1909) is of Timothy Mason who "in charge of a Public Library, was one day reading diligently when a Member of the Library entered, and presenting the Subscription Ticket begged the Librarian to fetch him a certain Book. Master Timothy being incens'd at this Interruption of his Reading, and Chancing at that Moment to see the Constable passing the Library did put out his Head from the Window and Bawl loudly for the Constable to come in.

When the latter had enter'd he gave the Member into the [illegible] Officer preferring against him a charge of Dis-

25. 4 '09

great factors in our educational system, and the Director is perforce a teacher of wide and critical influence. How shall he be trained so as best to utilize his opportunities for the public good. No man in the community requires a more comprehensive and thorough ~~training~~ Education. ~~Literally~~ All knowledge is his province ~~He is the~~ A common tap ~~to which all resort~~ for the waters of wisdom, he should not perhaps know everything but he should know where everything may be found. The parson the doctor, the lawyer, the engineer, the farmer, the worker in every craft should be able to go to him with full assurance that he will be able to help. The apopyloptic literature, the recent theories of immunity, the law of war claims, sub-marine engineering, the chemistry of dyes, the metallurgy of nickel steel, the story of aviation, the laws of trajectories should be as familiar to him as the 'best sellers' among the novels or the most popular of the war poets. He is the badly salaried intellect of the community, ~~in which he lives~~ and if fortunate enough to have the faculty of suffering fools gladly he leads a life of surprising usefulness. I was nearly forgetting his chief qualification - an ability to manage a business as complicated as a department shop, a knowledge of men and a gift of manners that will enable him to drive his committee or council without strain on the bit or rein (over) with the missionary spirit and an absorbing interest in the work the Librarian may be one of the happiest of men. But oh the difference! should he be a grouchy old churl whose chief aim is to stand sentry over the shelves, and keep the public at bay. A more deservedly unhappy man does not exist than the Librarian who regards the reader as an intruder. One of the best stories in that best of literary hoaxes "The Old Librarians Almanack. (Elm Tree Press

As Mr Tedder remarked in a recent address, The Librarian in Relation to Books " The model librarian must be two sided - at once a man of business, and a man of learning and reflection

Woodstock. Vermont 1909) is of Timothy Mason who "in charge of a Public Library, was one day reading diligently when a Member of the Library entered, and presenting the Subscription Ticket begged the Librarian to fetch him a certain Book. Master Timothy being incensed at this interruption of his Reading, and chancing at that Moment to see the Constable passing the Library did put out his Head from the Window and Bawl loudly for the Constable to come in.
When the Caller had entered he gave the Member into the Custody of the Officer, preferring against him a charge of Disturbance of the Peace" ~~It~~ (Jared Bean, the old Librarian
Though the creation of the fancy of Edmund Lester Pearson has displays as much quaintness invention as if he had been Curator of the Connecticut Society of Antiquaries in the Middle of the 18th century. The days are long past in which people tolerate rudeness & intolerance in our Keepers of books. Even Magliabechis are no longer possible (see D'Israeli. Curiosities of Literature) a genial cordial, sympathetic manner is a great asset in a chief Librarian. It is said that Bodley owes the magnificent gift of one of his most collections of Francis Drake. to the genial reception he had from Dr Badniel, when he visited the library with D'Israeli in 1830

Before speaking of the training of the Librarian as this is the introductory lecture to our course it may be well to make a general statement on the some of the points of general interest to us. Without technical knowledge I thought it wise to consult the Director of the National Library, and the following paragraphs are largely from notes which he has kindly sent:-

Technical training with a view to [illegible]
should follow on the special schools of the University, medical, theological, legal &c. It is a farce to say that a man is getting a liberal education who enters at once upon the study of chemistry, physics & biology, or who takes up theological studies with the term after matriculation Possibly with historical & literary accessories and with modern languages a technological training may be made a liberal one, in which the student will get a wide outlook, and that all essential Platonic conception that education is a life long process

There are above more than Eight hundred Public, &c.
who supported Libraries in the United Kingdom
and probably another two hundred belonging to
colleges, institutions and Societies. It would not be far
wrong to put the personel at - more than three thousand,
certainly a large and important constituency,
worthy of the careful cultivation by all interested
in Education. What do we do for them? precious

very largely in the ~~old~~ apprenticeship plan - four years
with a general practitioner & then for a year the student
"walked the Hospital". This is very much the method
in your profession today. The technique is picked up
in ~~practice~~ the daily round ~~library~~ work and a certain number of
the better students follow the classes of the Library
Association or come as you have done to a Summer
School. The condition confronting us is that between
two and three thousand persons are actively
engaged in important educational work are ~~outside the~~
in backwaters and not in the broad stream of ~~University~~ College
life. This is bad for them, bad for the libraries, and worse
for the public. How is it ~~might~~ ~~Could~~ that the Colleges & neglect to
cultivate so important a field of influence. I have
already admitted that the main business of the college is
not vocational, but cultural, not final but initiative -
the liberal education in the old sense, from which we
cannot afford to depart. ~~That~~ We have departed from
the high standards ~~even in the Older Universities~~ even as at
Oxford & Cambridge men may enter at once after
upon special studies and take the college degree in subjects
which are purely vocational - a previous mistake, I believe,
so far as the three so called learned professions are concerned.
Technical training with a view to immediate utility
should follow in the special schools of the University,
medical, theological, legal &c. It is a farce to say that
a man is getting a liberal education who enters at
once upon the study of chemistry, physics & biology, or who
takes up theological studies with the term after matriculation
Possibly with historical & literary accessories and with
modern languages a technological training may be made
a liberal one, in which the student will get a wide
outlook, and that all essential Platonic conception that
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There are ~~above~~ more than Eight hundred Public, i.e. rate supported Libraries in the United Kingdom and probably another two hundred belonging to colleges, institutions and societies. It would not be far wrong to put the personnel at more than three thousand, certainly a large and important constituency, worthy of the careful cultivation by all interested in Education. What do we do for them? precious little. In the first place they are paid beggardly salaries - at or only just above the poverty line. It is a hopeful feature that this financial side of the ~~library~~ problem is beginning to ~~get~~ receive ~~the~~ attention. ~~it deserves~~. I was glad to see several strong paragraphs ~~about that~~ in the third Carnegie Report. 1917. (over) I would like to see in tabular form the figures of the salaries paid to chief Librarians and assistants throughout the country. I am not sure whether as a Curator of the Bodleian I am entitled to cast ~~any~~ stones anywhere but I feel strongly that a liberal profession is miserably underpaid. I wish the Carnegie Trust had made ~~salaried~~ well salaried brains as ~~much~~ strong a condition of grants as well mortared bricks. A direct effect of this parsimony is seen in the scarcity of the college-bred on the staffs of the libraries. An attractive occupation is neglected by the very people who are best fitted by education to undertake it. In the past twenty years professional certificates have been issued by the Library association to about 650 candidates not half a dozen of whom are college graduates. One hundred years ago the medical profession was trained

changed the atmosphere of [illegible]
seen the Surgeon-Generals Library, the College of Physicians Philadelphia, the Boston Medical Library, the McGill Medical Library, ~~the Ontario~~ to mention only those in which I have been personally interested ~~medical library~~, grow from small ~~collections~~ beginnings to ~~important~~ to collections of national importance. The most striking bibliographical contrast in my own collection is the tiny octavo pp. volume of the first Catalogue 1865 of the Surgeon-Generals Library Washington along side of the well known 1st and 2nd

series just completed. Even for ~~in~~ these technical collections the assistants are chosen from graduates of the Library schools. A ~~general~~ substantial financial uplift in salaries and the making of graduation from a library school an essential qualification would raise the status of the profession and ~~make~~ ensure the success of the movement for better education. ~~It will come and bring mutual~~ A school of the book would help both the library & to the literary & historical schools. A few "professors of books", to use Emersons phrase, would intro-

to encourage good men. There are 39 public libraries in Wales and Monmouthshire, with a personnel of about 114. In addition there are 113 workmens Libraries and ~~there are~~ the libraries of the National colleges and the denominational schools. Of the 44 in Prof. Adams Report in which returns are given ~~as to salaries there are~~ in 31 ~~in which~~ the total expenditure for salaries & wages ~~are~~ is under £100. This does not look a very promising market ~~for~~ in which to ask a man to invest the intellectual savings of four or five years work. ~~It looks as if~~ For a time at least, ~~you will have to be content with a~~ the summer school may be able to ~~could~~ meet the demand. On the other hand, there are plenty of good billets outside the Principality, and the Celt has migratory as well as predatory instincts. A combined effort of the College and of the National Library would I believe be successful, and the movement would grow. In America the Library School has been a great boon, and ~~thro~~ has been the means of furnishing highly trained ~~assistants~~ men and women who have within my ~~personal experience~~ knowledge completely changed the atmosphere of the libraries. I have seen the Surgeon-Generals Library, the College of Physicians Philadelphia, the Boston Medical Library, the McGill Medical Library, ~~the Ontario Medical Library~~ to mention only those in which I have been personally interested beginnings grow from small ~~collections~~ to ~~important~~ to collections of national importance. The most striking bibliographical contrast in my own collection is the tiny octavo pp. volume of the first Catalogue 1865 of the Surgeon-Generals Library Washington along side of the well known 1st and 2nd

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(copy from the fly leaf of the book)

To come to modern times - who will attempt to interpret Shelly without a consideration of his bibliography? (The Vississitudes of Queen Mab) (1833) ~~would~~ In the hands of a sympathetic lecturer would ~~reveal~~ unlock the heart of the ~~great~~ young idealist

The dryness ~~of~~ ~~Bibliography~~ is not ~~the deadly dry study~~ in the subject, but in the authors of our bibliographies. Do you wish a model? read a Bibliography of Samuel Johnson, by William Prideaux

[illegible] have recently issued from the

and of his influence ~~is the made~~. A term could be spent with Sir Thomas More and his books. and the student would take on the way much of the helpful history of the Reformation. The great advantage of combined biological & bibliographical concentration is seen in the awakening of a vital & enduring interest in which way alone is the taste for good literature encouraged. The dry formal lecture ~~or but~~ rarely touches the heart, but in the conversational method of the seminar, or in the quiet evening at home with a select group & a few good editions of a favourite author ~~that~~ the enthusiasm of the teacher becomes contagious. How different would be the attitude of mind of the average student towards the Essay on the Human Understanding of the splendid story of Locke's life served as an introduction ~~to~~ ~~it~~. The man and the book must go together, sometimes indeed, as is the case with Montaigne the man is the book. Take the case of the Founder and Father of our art - Conrad Gesner, felicis memoriae. A study of the bibliography of his writings would carry ~~take~~ the student ~~over~~ through the whole range of the literature and science to the middle of the 16th century. Even to handle the Bibliotheca Universalis is an inspiration! Wonderful man! with ~~a~~ that rare gift of friendship, ~~and even in the tomb~~ which mocks at death & the passage of time. To know his books is to love the man. How tenderly at Cambridge does Canis mourn his "mors inopinata"! Some years ago I posted ~~copied~~ ~~into~~ on the fly leaf of my copy of the Bibliotheca the following account - I know not from whom

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The dryness ~~Bibliography~~ is not ~~the deadly dry study~~ in the subject, but in the authors of our bibliographies. Do you wish a model? read a Bibliography of Samuel Johnson, by William Prideaux Courtney, which we have recently issued from the Clarendon Press. It is really a life of the great lexographer, and makes a fine supplement to Boswell. And in ~~my own~~ the department, ~~medicine~~ of medicine we ~~have but one~~ too have a model - the Two letter Bibliography of James Atkinson, a Surgeon of York, who ~~got through~~ finished the letters A & B, & then time & money failed; but he has left us the only medical bibliography without a dry page.

Now let us turn to another side of the problem. The times ~~cannot be said to~~ we live in offer small encouragement to a belief in the accuracy of ~~any~~ human record. ~~Lucians Liar should be~~ We are back in the days of Lucians Liar when the "delight of romancing themselves is only equalled by the ernest attention with which they receive other peoples efforts in the same direction". The tongue has always been suspect. but now who will glean the Truth from the written record? It is not ~~simply~~ merely the congenital Cretans who are always with us but the cloud of witnesses whose statements in regard to the simplest of facts are hopelessly at variance. We must ~~do the~~ make the best ~~we can with~~ of the frail earthen vessels ~~throw~~ with which we have to deal. It is the business of the historian & biographer to ~~collect~~ to sift & to judge from a study of the original

view we have of ... atic personality since Professor Wallaces spade work at the record office. ~~The pupils of~~ ~~members~~ Pupils of the Ecole des Charles have made Rabelais, live again, in the ten volumes of Le Revue des Études Rabelaisiennes. It is astonishing that so many documents of the first importance should have remained unstudied. In my own country Canada, a revolution has been effected in our knowledge of its history by the studies of Dr Doughty and his colleagues, made possible

primarily by the housing and classification of ~~the~~ an immense bulk of documents. By enlisting the services of special students the material at Ottawa, at the Record Office London, & in Paris has been at least partly sifted. The change physical has come over the dry bones of Canadian history. It is not too much to say that ~~at which as boys we groaned~~ ~~have~~ no student of Federalism today can afford to neglect the practical lessons taught in the gradual development of canadian constitutional history.

You will have noted that there are more than 100 [illegible] chiefly in South Wales and

documents. Here comes in the other great function of the School of the book – teaching men how to preserve, study and interpret the ~~great~~ rich stores of archives & documents in the ~~great~~ public & private collections. Of the training of archivists you will hear from Mr Hall. When as we may hope the library schools are organized this side of the work will receive special attention, and opportunities will be offered to students for instruction on same wide and liberal lines as the École des Chartes of Paris. ~~The study of the monuments of history~~ whose students have been well named the modern Benedictines. It is not here a matter of training men for library work, but stated as in the original foundation of the École des Chartes "Le but de l'institution est de former des érudits". ~~and~~ While there would be pupils whose object was to make a profession of the care & study of archives, ~~but~~ a majority, let us hope, would be students ~~of history~~ ~~and literature~~ ~~seeking~~ ~~doing~~ ~~kitchen~~ learning how to do spade work on the sources of history and literature. What a revelation are the publications of the Record Office and of the Historical Manuscripts Commission! And so many rich veins are unworked! What a different view we have of Shakespeare's business & dramatic personality since Professor Wallace's spade work at the record office. ~~The pupils of~~ ~~members~~ Pupils of the École des Chartes have made Rabelais, live again, in the ten volumes of le Revue des Études Rabelaisiennes. It is astonishing that so many documents of the first importance should have remained unstudied. In my own country Canada, a revolution has been effected in our knowledge of its history by the studies of Dr Doughty and his colleagues, made possible

primarily by the housing and classification of ~~the~~ an immense bulk of documents. By enlisting the services of special students the material at Ottawa, at the Record Office London, & in Paris has been at least partly sifted. The change Ezekiel has come over the dry bones of Canadian history. It is not too much to say that ~~at which as boys we grieved~~ ~~have~~ no student of Federalism today can afford to neglect the practical lessons taught in the gradual development of canadian constitutional history.

You will have noted that there are more than 100 small local libraries chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and ~~it is to be hoped that~~ these will ~~be an~~ surely extend on the lines laid down by the founder of public libraries in this country, that remarkable man Dr Thomas Bray (1656-1730) The Bibliotheca Parochialis, as he termed it, is receiving the attention of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and I would commend to your attention this section of Professor Adams report (pp 15-17) Let me read his concluding section ~~as it is important for~~ you should realize the direction ~~in which~~ of this ~~important~~ movement. (Copy + + of p 17.

In other directions the National Library offers peculiar advantages as the centre for a School of the Book. The students would have the advantage of ~~practical work of~~ one of the best binderies of the Kingdom. The course could be so arranged that much of the practical would be done by them. ~~It is to hoped~~ Here too ~~that~~ the National University Press might well be established ~~and there is no reason why these such departments should not have an~~ with let us hope a strong educational side, and the students of the school could receive at least elementary instruction in all branches of typography

teacher, the stimulus of comrades, you, miss, but you perhaps ~~get~~ in compensation get closer to the ~~great~~ moulding influences of the great minds of the race. We no longer lay our disposition to the charge of a star - a man is his own star. Strive for mental accuracy and independence, cultivate the the critical investigating faculty, keeping at the same time your mouth shut, get your minds ~~along side of the~~ into touch with such magnetizers as Plato & Plutarch & Montaigne. Your profession demands an amazing

measure of equanimity. You cannot afford either to fight or to fret. Too genuinely interested in your fellow creatures to be vexed with their vagaries you will find the highest happiness in a life of unselfish service developing their interests. "I am among you as one that serveth" is the motto today of the sensible man who wishes to escape for the mental & moral worries of this much perplexed world, and I leave it with [illegible] resemblance. The outlook for our pro-

(a trust-less and I am afraid that trust is in you, I fear, than in the ephemeral literature of the day) 7 119

fession in conclusion from one student to another

Your business is that — of purveyors, universal providers, of the mental food of the public, & not only caterers but — you will often be called upon to do the work of cooks & doctors. The majority of mankind, as Burke says Providence has doomed to live on trust. It is not often that one has a vivid, enduring impression of a newspaper article, but — one October day in Oct. 1872 in a Tolenham Court Road tea-shop I read the statement of Ruskin to the effect that no mans mind could resist, the dulling influence of the daily paper. Doubtless as an exclusive dietary the press & the magazine do lead mental conditions the counterpart of what we know in the body as the deficiency diseases, scurvy, rickets &c. The library through you supplies the vitamines which counteract, the mental lethargy and anaemia which comes from too exclusive use of Northcliffe & other patent foods. You have a great opportunity — see to it that you use it. For most of you I fear the great college course is not open; but for all of you there is the open door of self education. The personality of the teacher, the stimulus of comrades, you will miss; but — you perhaps gain in compensation get closer to the moulding influences of the great minds of the race. We no longer lay our disposition to the charge of a star — a man is his own star. Strive for mental accuracy and independence, cultivate the critical investigating faculty; keeping at the same time your mouth shut, get your minds into touch with such magnetizers as Plato & Plutarch & Montaigne. Your profession demands an amazing

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(c) Spe[illegible] as you have done for this summer School. Publishers, manufacturers printers & inventors would be asked to give special lectures

III Students

(a) ordinary Undergraduates, who would be given instruction in (1) the use of the Library. (2) the elements of bibliography. (3) paleography

(b) Special Students; (1), ~~for~~ in library work; (2) ~~for~~ in newspaper work, printing, ~~or~~ publishing, ~~or~~ binding, ~~or~~ and illustrating. ~~The work of the~~

The School in these departments would offer ~~a field for~~ practical training quite as important as in other technical subjects ... the ~~school of~~ classes in library economics may ... 1 men

Over the portals of the modern ~~new~~ university ~~may be written~~ is ~~The development of the technical school is the characteristic feature of the new University~~ the "Homo sum" motto of Terence, as from ice cream to aviation there is nothing foreign to its comprehensive purpose. More than ten years ago I was asked by a friend to draw up a scheme ~~for a college of the Book~~ of instruction in which everything relating to every possible side of the book would be ~~found~~ adequately represented — ~~the~~ authors, makers, ~~the~~ users, ~~the~~ distributors, & ~~the~~ conservators. ~~The~~ The conception of the University Library & the University Press as technical laboratories had not yet, he said, touched the academic mind. Nothing came of our consultations. To day the outlook is more favourable, and I have unearthed the scheme. ~~You have no~~ Without hampering traditions it ~~seems~~ should be possible ~~that~~ here ~~in association with the National Library you may be able~~ to build up a great School of the book, ~~and in so doing establish~~ You have not yet. A University Press but one ~~which would do a great service in the Principality~~ could easily grow out of the present establishment at the Library, the work from which both in printing and binding is of a very high order. Modified to meet local conditions the scheme of the National School would be as follows:

I Organization. Control jointly ~~in hands of~~ by a Committee representing the the Library, Press, the University & the Colleges

II Staff. Permanent — (a) The heads of the Library & of the Press, and the assistants in special departments, who would supervise the technical work

(b) Lecturers on library economics, history, bibliography, publishing, binding & c, chosen partly from the library, partly from the college staffs

(c) Special lecturers brought from outside, as you have done for this summer School. Publishers, manufacturers printers & inventors would be asked to give special lectures

III Students (a) ordinary Undergraduates, who would be given instruction in (1) the use of the Library. (2) the elements of bibliography. (3) paleography

(b) Special students; (1), ~~for~~ in library work; (2) ~~for~~ in newspaper work, printing ~~or~~ publishing ~~or~~ binding, and ~~or~~ illustrating. ~~The work of the~~

The School in these departments would offer ~~a field for~~ practical training quite as important as in other technical subjects. For a time at least the ~~school of~~ classes in library economics may have to be given in a summer school, but to fit men for the higher library posts we should look forward to an advanced course of two years post-graduate work.

c. Research Students. One of the chief functions of the school would be to train ~~scho~~ men & women in methods of literary & historical research. Tutorial classes & private instruction should be offered in all departments. The National Library with its unique ~~celtic~~ collections should become the Mecca for celtic students from all parts of the world, for whom ~~and~~ skilled assistance should be provided by the best scholars.

(iv) The public. The classes in bibliography should be open. ~~to all~~. Any one desiring special instruction in any matter relating to a book, from the preparation of manuscripts to the designing of a book cover should be able to find it at the school. In the great working centres of South Wales ~~special~~ Extension classes would be held for working men dealing with the book as a tool of the mind.

And in connection with the Press there would be organized a typographical museum in which would be displayed by models &c, everything relating to the art of printing - a place in which the historical evolution would be studied from the Chinese moveable type to the latest linotype machine.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE,
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

To day in the learned circles of the free universities no greater honour could be paid to a writer than to place his books on the Index Prohibitorum librorum. Let me commend a study of the Index to one of you as a companion to the study of the Imprimatur. I picked up the other day the Index issued in 1667 under Pope Alexander VII. By chance the ~~volume~~ value at ~~opened~~ the top of the page in which the volume opened was Conrad Gesner, a very special friend of mine, the founder of Bibliography — the Swiss Pliny and much [illegible] scholar, the great encyclopedist, & the beloved [illegible] his sciences.

21.XI.21. These 2 pp. possibly of ideas for "Library School in the College". Reference to "student" "Milton" & phrasing make this probable. Cf. pp. 20-21 of "The Library School in the College" A.M.

(In Matthy parte these 2 sheets in here)

[illegible] progress. Has the story of "Imprimatur" been written? What an illuminating subject for ~~some~~ a keen student. Think of the [illegible] highways & byways of literature ~~into which it~~ open to him ~~would lead him the student of Imprimatur~~ "Complimenting & ducking each to other" in the Piazza of the Title page, as Milton says, there is much more than appears in the ink of a lordly Imprimatur. Whether to the "presse or to the Spunge" is a reflex of the mental atmosphere of the period. ~~Today~~ Galileo would pass today at Rome but not I fear at the University Cairo

[illegible]ollege.

[illegible]ner School

[illegible]uly 31st, 1917.

[illegible]S., Regius

[illegible] of the Bodleian

Society.

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The Book & the University.

Historical aspects.

The church ~~was~~ for centuries arrogated to itself the control of the utterance of mens thoughts — spoken or written. The history of prohibited thought is the history of human progress. Has the story of "Imprimaturs" been written? What an illuminating subject for ~~some~~ a keen student. Think of the pleasant highways & byways of literature open to him ~~into which it would lead him the student of Imprimaturs~~ "Complimenting & ducking each to other" in the Piatza of the Title page, as Milton says, there is much more than appears in the ink of a lordly Imprimater. Whether to the "presse or to the Spunge" is a reflex of the mental atmosphere of the period. ~~Today~~ Galileo would pass today at Rome but not I fear at the University Cairo

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over

ollege.

mer School of

uly 31st, 1917.

S., Regius

r of the Bodleian

Society.

The Index is the most damning literature of the church & bears out Voltaire statement that "Rome has always decided for the opinion which most degraded the human mind and most completely annihilated human reason". Cabridge of Human History. Tallentyre p 275

1

The Library School in the College.

An Address at the opening of the Summer School of Library Service, Aberystwyth, July 31st, 1917.

By

Sir William Osler, Bt., M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford, a Curator of the Bodleian and President of the Bibliographical Society.

? place in list for this quotation

position second to no country. "The library movement to-day is rich in possibilities both for town and country. It is always difficult to measure the influence of institutions on the well-being of the community. But it is certain that the love of literature adds greatly to the happiness of each generation, and also that the diffusion of knowledge and the direction of thought which a well-organised library system can promote deeply influence the future progress of the community. Thinking ultimately is that which moves and develops society, and we shall not have a real democracy until we have a well-educated people. With every stimulus to thought which good books bring, and with every development in the organised bodies of working men and women students, the well-being of the workers themselves is being surely and steadily secured. As the leisure of the workers increases, the opportunity for study becomes greater; and, while the more recreative literature should not be neglected, the first call should rather be to provide the best materials of study for those who are becoming the leaders of thought among their fellows." ~~In doing this the Trust will, in one very important direction, be truly fulfilling its end.~~

Professor Adams
Report on Library Provision & Policy
Carnegie
& the United Kingdom Trust, 1915.

2

The Library School in the College.

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By

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A t the outset of a difficult journey what a comfort to meet with one who knows the road and its perils, ~~who knows~~ the land and its delights, one to whom you may turn in every difficulty, feeling sure of encouragement, a never failing friend whose presence is a perpetual benediction. Working as you will do in the ~~magnificent~~ national Library building, the final triumph of organization and equipment, ~~let us~~ recall for a moment the beginnings, ~~so far as to~~ invoke the blessing of ~~the spirit of~~ Richard de Bury upon our labours. "If thy presence go not with us carry us not up hence". From the start let him be your closet companion, and his Philobiblon the guide of your professional life, in the hope that some measure of his gracious ~~liberal~~ spirit may be your portion. The hard hazards of the times wrecked the noble scheme of the great Bishop to found a Library at Oxford, ~~whose~~ book remains the ~~greatest~~ ideal Library ~~manual ever written~~, and ~~whose~~ memory is enshrined in the ~~lives~~ hearts of all true book-lovers.[1] His practical wisdom was wonderfully shown in the plan of his lending library for the scholars and masters of the University, both regulars and seculars for their advantage and use in study. One ~~regulation especially~~

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1. The Philobiblon is to be had in the ~~Temple Classics~~ Library, price ~~1/6 net~~.

Copy on middle of 1st page

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appeals to me - when a man asked the loan of any book the keepers were first carefully to consider whether they have the book in duplicate.

Before taking the subject of my address let me offer in a semi-official way the greetings and best wishes of the Library Association for a successful meeting. As this is an introductory lecture to the course for the students of the summer school it may be well to make a few general statements, and as I have not myself any technical knowledge I thought it wise to consult the Director of the National Library, Mr. John Ballinger, from whose notes I have culled them.

I

Within the last few years the organization of Libraries has been so improved that a science of Librarianship is in course of development. The old rule-of-thumb order, which each custodian of a collection of books adopted as his own knowledge or ignorance suggested, is giving place to carefully thought-out methods of arrangement designed to make the books in a library of greater service, and more easily accessible to readers. The Librarians of to-day, and still more the Librarians of to-morrow, are not fiery dragons interposed to keep people from the libraries. They are increasingly becoming useful public servants, capable of organizing Libraries with a view to the best service of the public needs. The old notion of the right person to have charge of books is going, it is by no means gone; but the sooner it goes the better for everybody. There are many people who think still that a great reader, or a writer of books, will make an excellent librarian. This is pure fallacy.

For the first hundred years or so of its existence, the British Museum was worked by men chosen for their success or partial failure as literary men. Then came a stirring time.

[illegible]

[illegible] the loan of any book the keepers were first carefully to consider whether they have the book in duplicate.

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Mr. Anthony Panizzi, an Italian refugee, was appointed to a minor post in the Museum in the year 1831, and displayed from the first such a grip of the science of ~~library~~ administration that six years later he was appointed Keeper of Printed Books, over the head of Carey, the distinguished translator of Dante.

Already the state of affairs at the Museum was uncomfortable. The eminent, ~~easy~~-going literary men, and others selected for all sorts of reasons other than ability ~~to administer a library~~ administrative, were in a state of ferment. Panizzi had a bad time, but he stood his ground ~~firmly~~, and prevailed. Posts ~~in the Museum~~ were given to young men, mainly from the Universities, chosen by examination, and ~~these were~~ so trained ~~for the special work required.~~ ~~All the posts in~~ that the world was the Museum were gradually ~~filled~~ done by experts ~~in Librarianship~~. The real greatness of the ~~British Museum as a~~ library began with Panizzi. When he was appointed Keeper, the Printed Books numbered about 165,000, after 100 years of existence. Think of what had happened since! In about seventy further years the collection of printed books exceeded two millions. Not only the British Museum but ~~the~~ your craft of ~~Librarianship~~ at large owes much to Panizzi. He was a Librarian in the best sense of the word, and received his reward in ~~being~~ promotion to the ~~chief post in the Museum.~~ principal Librarian, that which he filled for nearly twenty years - much loved, and much hated - ~~he was~~ often described as tyrannical, masterful he certainly was, but he was most liked by the best men among his subordinates - and ~~those~~ they included at least three who succeeded to the chief office, and also Dr. Garnett, who went into the Museum on the selection of Panizzi.

Between the years 1855, roughly, and the present, there has grown up in Britain and America Libraries of a type altogether different from anything existing before. The Libraries of the people, public libraries, sometimes

Perhaps it is because too much has been done for the people, who have not in this matter worked out their own salvation, that Carnegie and his Trust have spent in Library buildings in the United Kingdom more than two millions sterling

mis-called Free Libraries, brought into existence by the will of the people, maintained by funds derived from the public rates. These libraries are firmly established as a factor in promoting education and culture, besides serving many other useful purposes. They are in many places highly organized contributors to the general welfare, but their potential place in the scheme of things intellectual has not been grasped as yet in Britain. In America the function of the public library is better understood than it is here. Why is this? Britain was first in the field with this, as with so many other movements. Somehow we seem to have been content to jog along, leaving things to chance, or to the small number of eager understanding people who have concerned themselves with the ~~library~~ movement.

Associations of people interested in ~~Library~~ the work have been formed, one in this country, ~~and~~ the other in America, and ~~these associations~~ working together have done a vast amount for the improvement of library administration, though only the fringes as it were have been dealt with.

America has gone further than we ~~with regard to~~ in the matter of technical training ~~of people for library work~~. Library schools have been in operation ~~over there~~ for many years, and their graduates ~~from these schools~~ in large numbers have found employment ~~in American libraries~~.

In this country the Library Association has laboured with praiseworthy zeal to set up standards of proficiency, to establish ~~encourage~~ classes for instruction, and to test by means of examinations the qualifications of candidates.

What encouragement have they received from those who have in their hands the government of libraries? ~~Just as~~ not many years ago our schools were officered by teachers ~~with but~~ very slenderly equipped ~~for teaching~~, and the impression ~~so at the present time there~~ still prevails ~~the impression~~ that no particular qualifications are required

for the organization and administration of a library.

Let us consider for a few minutes how the matter really stands. Take the prospectus of this Summer School as a basis for consideration. You will find eight branches of study, a thorough knowledge of which are necessary for librarians who should possess, in addition to a good education, and a sturdy, healthy constitution.

Let us glance for a moment at the subjects. What Librarian or Library Assistant can hope to deal with books without a good knowledge of literary history, not merely of his own, but of other countries? There is a story of a man who styled himself "Chief Librarian", (whose staff was a boy of 16, who was standing at the Library counter one day, was asked by the Editor of one of the local newspapers whether there was a copy of the Morte D'Arthur available. To the pressman's profound astonishment the "Chief Librarian" replied that the library did not keep French books. "Oh! thank you", said the pressman, "good day"!

There are many similar stories. But this one happens to be true. And it has never been told until now. It may serve to show the importance of some knowledge of literature even to a "Chief Librarian" with one junior for his staff.

2 Next in order we come to Bibliography, which is sub-divided by the Library Association into three parts, Historical, Bibliography, Practical Bibliography, and Book Selection.

I wonder how many people would be able to pass even an elementary test in either of the first two sub-divisions, or even to define them. Many cataloguers (of sorts) describe themselves as bibliographers, thereby displaying their ignorance of terms, and of the whole subject.

Bibliography deals with the history of printing, the evolution of the printed book from the Manuscript forms which preceded, Paper, Bookbinding, Book illustration, Authors, Publishers,

~~Please read the late Professor John Ferguson's "Some aspects of Bibliography 1900.~~ For a clear statement of the many problems relating to the subject ~~you will be called upon to consider~~, the little work of the late Professor John Ferguson "Some aspects of Bibliography 1900" will be found most helpful.

Booksellers, the collation and description of books, the various methods of book production; while book selection is concerned with the ~~selection~~ type of ~~the right~~ books ~~to build up~~ a library suitable ~~for~~ to the needs of the people who are to use the ~~it~~. To do this efficiently requires wide knowledge of books of reference - bibliographies - practical experience, and sound judgement.

Ferguson

~~Now we come to~~ next in order is classification, ~~the importance of which is, as yet, hardly realized. Its~~ the application of which to collections of books is comparatively recent, and ~~is~~ the outcome of ~~the~~ modern experience ~~development of library practice~~. ~~Its great subject is to make the~~ By it the library is made an organized instrument of service, like a well-trained and disciplined army. For just as ~~as armies of~~ hundreds of thousands or even millions of men without proper organization form ~~would be~~ mere~~ly a~~ mob, so ~~as~~ a library without classification is ~~merely a~~ nothing more than mob of books. ~~It is true the library may become less a mob by the help of~~ Catalogues, lessen the confusion but every catalogue is out of date as soon as it appears, and the reader becomes dependent upon his own and the librarians' memory for the latest books on his subject. With classification, however, this difficulty disappears. The books are sorted to their proper place as they come in. If one ~~wanted~~ wishes to study Cancer, for example, or "Poultry keeping", or any other subject, a properly classified library would be of infinitely greater help than any catalogue, and more expeditious, because all the books wanted would lie next each other on the shelves.

Classification is making its way in the libraries of this old country - slowly, but it must come, and those who are to take part in the administration of libraries as their life-work, will do well to recognize this fact, and equip themselves. In America, where the scrapping of obsolete methods is more general, and more promptly adopted, no library of any size ~~can afford to~~ ignores classification. What is more, the libraries which in past years ~~took up classifications~~ adopted methods which no longer hold front

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rank, are changing over to ~~the best~~ better system. Even small libraries should be classified, they will grow, and if started on right lines valuable time and labour will be saved.

~~I should like to mention~~ The Library of Congress, ~~which~~ started ~~a~~ re-organization some years ago, a heroic thing to undertake with such large collections, and the re-classification ~~of the Library of Congress~~ has occupied a special staff for over 17 years. It is now approaching completion, and incidentally has produced the soundest and most practical scheme of classification yet given to the world, known as the L(ibrary) C(ongress) classification. Most of the American libraries are using it. On this side ~~so far as I know~~, the National Library of Wales is the only library to adopt it up to the present.

Following the subjects in the order ~~of the prospectus~~, (~~which follows~~ the Syllabus of the Library Association) we come to Cataloguing, an important branch of the Library work, but not, as many people suppose, the most important ~~of all~~. ~~There is a~~ notion widely prevalent, that Library work is made up of Cataloguing, and that beyond compiling catalogues the staff is mainly engaged in reading and writing, books. ~~This idea~~ is very wide of the truth. Valuable as a catalogue ~~is~~ it can be of ~~very~~ little use unless the books ~~contained in it~~ have first been arranged in ~~some~~ order which will enable ~~a book~~ them to be found when called for, and returned to ~~its exact~~ their place when done with. The ~~work of the~~ classifier in fact must precede ~~that of~~ the cataloguer, or the labour will be wasted.

~~It would be possible to~~ One could discourse for a month, or longer, on catalogues without exhausting the subject. Every man and woman of average ability thinks he or she can make a catalogue - and they may be right. But the question is as to the value of the catalogue when it is made.

There must be rules ~~for this~~, as for all other things worth the doing. The British Museum rules, drawn up by Panizzi, were

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far in advance of anything existing at the time. These in turn have been added to, amended, and otherwise revised, until the Anglo-American code of rules came into being a few years ago. Even this code is not final. But ~~they are~~ it is adequate for most purposes, and if generally followed would result in a much better type of ~~Library~~ catalogue.

~~There is one~~ About one point in cataloguing ~~about which~~ much has been written, (and in the United States some action has been taken), ~~which~~ and urgently calls for attention. It ~~does~~ is ~~seem~~ absurd that valuable time, which might be given to other pressing work, is daily devoted by hundreds of Librarians to cataloguing the same books. All this unnecessary labour could be saved by the adoption of a system of co-operative cataloguing. If one library ~~in this country~~ would undertake to catalogue and print cards for all books as they appear, then ~~all~~ the other ~~libraries~~ could be supplied with printed cards for such books as they add, ~~and~~ with an immense saving of time and money ~~would be effected.~~ Each library would add to the cards the shelf numbers of the books, and the printed cards could at once be inserted in the card catalogue.

There are six libraries in ~~Great Britain~~ the United Kingdom entitled to a copy of every book issued. Three ~~of these~~ are ~~University Libraries~~ connected with Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, one is the Library of the Faculty of the Advocates at Edinburgh, and two, the British Museum, and the National Library of Wales, are public libraries maintained by State funds.

One of the two last named ~~it seems to me~~ might very well be called upon to take up this important work ~~of cataloguing~~, the expenses being met by an increased grant from the public funds. This question has an important bearing upon our scheme of ~~library~~ studies.

If a system of co-operative Cataloguing ~~is adopted, it~~ would By performing the functions of a practising school, give splendid opportunities for the training of cataloguers. There would be many advantages resulting from such a scheme. It would take too

much time to enumerate them all. One however is worth mentioning It would enable the public to obtain reliable information from a full catalogue entry, on a printed card, easy to read, free from slips in copying, all entries would be in full, because the cards for subject entries and cross-references would all be the same, with the addition of the subject at the head of the card.

This method ~~of supplying printed catalogue cards to other libraries~~ has been in operation in the United States for several years. The cards are prepared, printed and distributed at cost price, plus 10%, by the Library of Congress. One card costs two cents, further cards of the same book are supplied at about one half a cent each card. Five cards of the same book cost about ~~two cents, about~~ twopence. Why should this country continue to waste valuable time, when by co-operation so much time and expense can be saved?

At this point we take leave of the Syllabus of the Library Association, and come to two branches of a Librarian's equipment which have been rather neglected in this country. On the Continent the Archivist is an important personage. He is going to be important here. We welcome therefore the addition of Archives as a subject for study in this Summer School, and congratulate the authorities upon securing one of the most expert of living archivists as the Instructor. The name of Mr. Hubert Hall is known to all of you. I am glad to hear that the entries for his course of instruction are satisfactory. It is a great opportunity of getting an insight into the methods of record preservation and classification. The course of instruction in bookbinding will be a useful auxiliary to the study of Archives, as in addition to bookbinding in its usual forms, instruction and demonstrations will be given in cleaning, repairing, and preserving documents, rare books and valuable manuscripts.

II

It is not a little strange, it is indeed a singular anomaly, that our Universities, ~~and of~~ whose chief function is to train men to influence others, do little or nothing directly for the education of those great teachers of the nation, the masters of the elementary schools, and ~~those general~~ the purveyors of knowledge called Librarians. Not ~~one~~ five per cent of these teachers in England and Wales are college-bred. Perhaps when ~~the~~ salaries are raised to a living level, and the training colleges for teachers are made part and parcel of the College system we may reach the realization of the dreams of Erasmus and Colet.[1] But the question to-day for us is the personal one - the training of Librarians for which this purpose Summer School has been opened.

A collection of books is, as Carlyle says, a University, and a custodian of books is necessarily a teacher. ~~The~~ Part-time & graduate education ~~of the country~~ is largely in the hands of Libraries. Take in illustration my own experience of the past ten days. In a complicated and unusual type of war-shock case, about which I asked my own books in vain, the answer was easily found in the Royal Society of Medicine Library. About a Cambridge University medical diploma, 1683, I bothered my teachers at Bodley, at Cambridge, and at the British Museum. An early, possibly unknown edition of the Malade Imaginaire ~~leads one~~ led me far afield beyond the Taylorian Institution. The British Museum and Bodley are themselves Universities as great as Oxford and Cambridge. The London Library possibly helps the education of more people than London University.

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1. "Erasmus also thought boys carried from School, as from their first Vessel that Savour or Tincture of Good and Evil that prevailed in all their following Course of Life and gave them the Right or Wrong Bent and Turn, to be wise and useful in their Generation or to be a Sort of Rakes and Reprobates for ever." Life of John Colet, by Samuel Knight, 1724, p.178.

II

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Vocational training is not the chief business of a College which should offer the broad foundations of a liberal education, ~~largely~~ partly through the personality of the teacher, and the moulding association of comrades, and ~~quite as much~~ partly by the influence on ~~the~~ growing minds of the great minds of the past, whose thoughts the book is the transmitter. The two processes are supplemental, and it is the function of the college to see that the human and literary sides of the training are developed equally. Deep versed in books, the student may become a shallow-pated pedant unless there has been the testing of the facts of life that comes only to those whose delight is with the sons of men. How true it is that instruction may be the least part of education, and the ideal of the College must ever be the Academy and the Lyceum where the masters and the pupils form happy bands in which all are teachers and all are taught.

In many ways with proper direction and example youth is its own best teacher, and the mutual clash of bright minds ~~there~~ may be of more value than any syllabus. How well in In Memoriam does Tennyson describe those precious extra academic hours in which

> we glanced from theme to theme,
> Discussed the books to love or hate
> Or touched the changes of the state,
> Or threaded some Socratic dream.

The problem before us may be stated simply, and the solution is not I believe difficult. ~~I shall deal with only two aspects.~~ The Library is everywhere becoming one of the great factors in our educational system, and the Director is perforce a teacher of wide and critical influence. How shall he be trained so as best to utilize his opportunities for the public good? No man in the community requires a more comprehensive and thorough education. All knowledge is his province. A common tap for the waters of wisdom, he should not perhaps know everything, but he should know where everything may be found. The parson, the doctor, the lawyer, the engineer, the

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farmer, the worker in every craft should be able to go to him with full assurance that he will be able to help. The Apocalyptic literature, the recent theories of immunity, the law of war claims, submarine engineering, the chemistry of dyes, the metallurgy of nickel steel, the story of aviation, the laws of trajectories should be as familiar to him as the 'best sellers' among the novels or the most popular of the war poets. He is the badly-salaried intellect of the community, and if fortunate enough to ~~have the faculty of~~ be able to suffer fools gladly he leads a life of surprising usefulness. And let us not forget other important qualifications- an ability to manage a business as complicated as a department shop, and a knowledge of men and a gift of manners that will enable him to drive his Committee or Council without strain on the bit or rein, As Mr. Tedder remarked in a recent address, The Librarian in Relation to Books, "The model librarian must be two-sided - at once a man of business, and a man of learning and reflection." With the missionary spirit and an absorbing interest in his work the Librarian may be one of the happiest of men. But oh the difference, should he be a grouchy old churl, whose chief aim is to stand sentry over the shelves, and keep the public at bay! A more deservedly unhappy man does not exist than the Librarian who regards the reader as an intruder. One of the best stories in that best of literary hoaxes "The Old Librarian's Almanack" (Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vermont, 1909) is of Timothy Mason who "in charge of a Publick Library, was one day reading diligently when a Member of the Library entered, and presenting the Subscription Ticket begged the Librarian to fetch him a certain Book. Master Timothy, being incens'd at this Interruption of his Reading, and Chancing at that Moment to see the Constable passing the Library did put out his Head from the Window and Bawl loudly for the Constable to come in."

"When the latter had enter'd he gave the Member into the custody of the Officer, preferring against him a charge of Disturbance of the Peace."

Through the creation of the fancy of Edmund Lester Pearson, Jared Bean, the old Librarian, displays as much quaint wisdom as if he really had been Curator of the Connecticut Society of Anti-quaries in the middle of the eighteenth century. The days are long past in which people tolerate rudeness and intoler-ance in ~~their~~ however attractive keepers of books. ~~Even~~ Magliabechis ~~are no~~ longer possible (see D'Israeli, Curiosities of Literature). The must be a man of the world and a man of affairs with a native or assumed cordial, sympathetic manner ~~is a great asset in a chief Librarian.~~ It is said that Bodley owes the gift of one of its most magnificent collections to the genial reception by Francis Douce ~~had from~~ Dr. Badinel, when visiting the library with D'Israeli in 1830. A frigid afternoon with a dyspeptic Curator but the library I am interested in a priceless collection of Americana

There are more than eight hundred Public, i.e. rate-supported Libraries in the United Kingdom and probably another two hundred belonging to colleges, institutions and societies. It would not be far wrong to put the personnel at more than three thousand, certainly a large and important constituency, worthy of careful cultivation by all interested in education. ~~What do we do for them? precious little. In the first place they are paid beggarly salaries - at or only just above the poverty line. It is a hopeful feature that this financial side of the problem is beginning to receive attention. I was glad to see several strong paragraphs in the third Carnegie Report 1915.~~

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National University Press might well be established with, let us hope, a strong educational side. The students of the school could receive at least elementary instruction in all branches of typography.

We may expect a rapid extension of library work within the next few years, and additions to the big collections. ~~You will have noted that~~, there are more than 100 small local libraries chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and these will ~~surely~~ grow ~~extend~~ on the lines laid down by the founder of public libraries in this country, that remarkable man Dr. Thomas Bray (1656-1730). The Bibliotheca Parochialis, as he termed it, is receiving the attention of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, and I ~~could~~ commend to your attention this section of Professor Adams' Report (pp.15-17). ~~Let me read~~ from his concluding remarks section. You may ~~should~~ realize ~~the direction of this~~ how important the movement is in this direction

In these experimental areas there would be: (1) a central library, from which the books are distributed at regular intervals, and from which also there should be supervision of the whole area. (2) Village libraries, usually placed in the school, with the schoolmaster as librarian. This local library should consist of (*a*) a permanent collection of certain important reference books and standard works; (*b*) a circulating library which would be exchanged each three months, or at such times as may be arranged. Such library facilities would bring a new power and influence into the hands of the teacher in the rural community, and, with the education authorities sympathetic to the movement, there may swiftly be spread through the whole country a public library service the effects of which for good it would be hard to overestimate. + → (Then adams report.)

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we shall not have a real democracy until we have a well-educated people. With every stimulus to thought which good books bring, and with every development in the organized bodies of working men and women students, the well-being of the workers themselves is being surely and steadily secured. As the leisure of the workers increases, the opportunity for study becomes greater; and, while the more recreative literature should not be neglected, the first call should rather be to provide the best materials of study for those who are becoming the leaders of thought among their fellows."

You may gather to from this ~~see in Professor Adams~~ Report the amounts ~~I would like to see in tabular form the figures of the~~ paid in salaries, Not I am afraid a very encouraging figures ~~paid to chief Librarians and Assistants throughout the country~~. ~~I am not sure whether as a Curator of~~ the ~~Bodleian I am entitled to cast stones anywhere but I feel strongly that~~ The fact is that a liberal profession is miserably underpaid. I wish the Carnegie Trust had made well-salaried brains as strong a condition of grants as well mortared bricks. A direct effect of this parsimony is seen in the scarcity of the college-bred on the staffs of the libraries. An attractive occupation is neglected by the very people who ~~are~~ best fitted by education to undertake it. In the past twenty years professional certificates have been issued by the Library Association to about 650 candidates, not half a dozen of whom are college graduates. One hundred years ago the medical profession was trained very largely on the apprenticeship plan - four years with a general practicioner and then for a year the student "walked the Hospital". This is very much the method in your profession to-day. The technique is picked up in the daily round and then a certain number of the better students follow the classes of the Library Association, or come, as you have done, to a Summer School. The condition confronting us is that between two and three thousand persons, actively engaged on all important ~~educational~~ work, are in backwaters, and not in the broad stream of ~~University~~ Educational life. This is bad for them, bad for the libraries, and worse for the public. Nor ~~is it right~~ can ~~that~~ the Colleges afford to neglect the cultivation of so important a field of influence. I have already admitted that the main business of the College is not vocational, but cultural, not final but initiative - the liberal education in the old sense, from which we cannot afford to depart. We have departed from high standards, as even at Oxford and Cambridge men may enter at once upon special studies, and take the College degree in subjects which are purely vocational - a grievous

mistake, I believe, so far as the three so-called learned professions are concerned. Technical training with a view to immediate utility should follow in the special schools of the University, medical, theological, legal etc. It is a farce to say that a man is getting a liberal education who enters at once upon the study of chemistry, physics and biology, or who takes up theological work the term after matriculation. Possibly with historical and literary accessories and with modern languages a technological training may be made a liberal one, in which the student will get a wide outlook, and the all essential Platonic conviction that education is a life-long process.

I should like to see added to the schools of at least one University in each division of the Kingdom a School of the Book, in all its relations, historical, technical and commercial - every aspect of bibliography, every detail of typography, every practical side of bibliopoly. And the Press should be included as the daily paper is nothing but a glorified broadside. The opportunities exist as the great library furnishes a laboratory, the college supervises the courses, and a University Press would subserve the typographical side of the training.

In Professor Adams' Report to the Carnegie Trust on the United Kingdom he says "it is very desirable that the higher training in Librarianship should be associated with university institutions, and that the best single centre for such work is in London, though it is also worthy of the consideration of the Trustees, whether higher courses in Librarianship could be arranged in other important centres, such as Manchester or Liverpool, Glasgow or Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin." Report, p.23. A school started in Wales should be in connection with the National Library, which is its natural home. A London school in association with the British Museum and the

University would minister to the needs not only of England but could become a great centre for all parts of the Empire. A Scotch and an Irish school would have their own distinctive features. Certainly in no better way could the Carnegie Trustees further the higher interests of ~~library~~ the profession ~~work~~ than by subsidising such schools in grants for teachers and in scholarships for pupils. The Library Association and the London School of Economics, which at present supervises the work, would welcome the extension of plans to which they have devoted much time and money.

The Library School was first started in connection with Columbia College, New York by Dewey, and in the 30 years that have passed scores of schools have been established, some only short courses as the present one, others are training classes in big libraries, but many are ~~true~~ schools in ~~which students are prepared for library work as a profession.~~ the true sense of the term — a post-graduate course extending over two years ~~and~~ which leads to a special degree. The development of the work in some of these new schools is remarkable. The catalogue of one before me shows nineteen teachers, eleven being members of the college library staff. The school offers to freshmen and others a course in the use of the library, and the ordinary reference books. Even a preparatory college curriculum is laid down for those who wish to devote themselves to library work. - Modern languages, Latin, mediaeval history, etc. Special students with large experience are admitted to advanced standing, and any senior student may elect to take any course for which he is prepared. The curriculum is very much the same as that laid down by the Association. In the vacation members of the school are expected to do work in public libraries, and during the course visits are made to binderies, bookshops and printing houses. In this country the question is whether a market can be forced. Is it worth while to establish such schools when positions are not open which make it worth

while to encourage good students. There are 39 public libraries in Wales and Monmouthshire, with a personnel of about 114. In addition there are 113 workmen's Libraries and the libraries of the National Colleges and the denominational schools. Of the 44 in Prof. Adams' Report in which returns are given, in 31 the total expenditure for salaries and wages is under £100. This does not look a very promising market in which to ask a man to invest the intellectual savings of four or five years' work. For a time at least, the Summer School may ~~be able~~ have to meet the demand. On the other hand, there are plenty of good billets, outside the Principality, and the Celt ~~has~~ combines migratory ~~as well as~~ with predatory instincts. A combined effort ~~of the College and of the National Library~~ in each section of the Kingdom would, I believe, be successful, and the movement would grow. In America the Library School has been a great boon, and has been the means of furnishing highly trained men and women who have, within my knowledge, completely changed the atmosphere of the Libraries. I have seen the Surgeon-Generals' Library, the College o f Physicians Philadelphia, the Boston Medical Library, the McGill Medical Library, to mention only those in which I have been personally interested, grow from small beginnings to collections of national importance. The most striking bibliographical contrast in my own collection is the tiny octavo 932 pp. ~~volume of~~ the first catalogue, 1865, of the Surgeon-Generals' Library, Washington, alongside of the 36 folio volumes of the ~~well-known~~ 1st and 2nd series just completed. Even ~~for~~ these technical collections the assistants are chosen from graduates of the Library Schools, and they are usually women. A substantial financial uplift in salaries and the making of graduation from a library school an essential qualification, would change the status of the profession and ensure the success of a movement for higher education. ~~A school of the book would~~ naturally help both the Library and the

The stimulus of trained specialists has been a potent factor in this development

Over the portals of a modern University is the "Homo sum", motto of Terence, as from ice cream (1) to aviation there should be nothing foreign to its comprehensive purpose. More than ten years ago I was asked by a friend to draw up a scheme of instruction in which everything relating to every possible side of the book would be ~~adequately~~ represented - authors, makers, users, distributors, and conservators. The conception of the University Library and the University Press as technical laboratories had not yet, he said, touched the academic mind. Nothing came of our consultations. To-day the outlook is more favourable, and I have unearthed the scheme. Without hampering traditions it should be possible here to build up a great school of the book. You have not yet a University Press but one could easily grow out of the present establishment at the Library, the work from which botn in printing and binding is of a very high order. Modified to meet local conditions the scheme of the National school would be as follows:-

I Organization. Control jointly by a Committee representing the Library, the Press, the University, and the Colleges.

II. Staff.

Permanent,

(a) The heads of the Library and of the Press, and the assistants in special departments, who would supervise the technical work.

(b) Lecturers on library economics, history, bibliography, publishing, binding etc., chosen partly from the library, partly from the college staffs.

(c) Special lecturers ~~brought~~ from outside, as you have arranged for this summer school. Publishers, manufacturers, printers, and inventors would be asked to give special lectures.

1) In the Calendar for progressive american university I see courses advertised on this apician subject!

III. Students.

(a) Ordinary undergraduates, who would be given instruction in (i) the use of the Library. (ii) the elements of bibliography. (iii) paleography.

(b) Special students; (i) in library work: (ii) in newspaper work, printing, publishing, binding, and illustrating.

[5 The school in these departments would offer practical training quite as important as in other technical subjects. For a time at least the courses in library economics may have to be given in a summer school, but to fit men for the higher library posts we should look forward to an advanced course of two years post-graduate work.

(c) Research students. One of the chief functions of the school would be to train men and women in methods of literary and historical research. Tutorial classes and private instruction should be offered in all departments. The National Library with its unique collections should become the Mecca for Celtic students from all parts of the world for whom skilled assistance should be provided by the best scholars.

IV. The public.

The classes in bibliography should be open. Any one desiring special instruction in any matter relating to a book, from the preparation of manuscripts to the designing of a book cover should be able to find it at the school. In the great working centres of S. Wales

21

22

Extension classes would be held for working men dealing with the book as a tool of the mind.

And in connection with the Press there would be organized a typographical museum in which would be displayed by models etc, everything relating to the art of printing - a place in which the historical evolution could be studied from the Chinese moveable type to the latest tinotype machine.

IV

a school of the book would prove an active ferment in the departments of literature and history

would help to send students of literature and history to the sources

A few "Professors of books" to use Emerson's phrase, would introduce bibliography into the curriculum in a practical way. Take Milton, for example. The booklet with Lycidas - what a story in its few pages, and how it completes the fascination of the poem to know the circumstances under which it was written! Only a few libraries possess the 1638 edition, but in an enterprising seminar one member would get a photograph of the title page, another would write an essay on these College collections, so common in the seventeenth century, a third would discourse on Milton's life at Christ's College, while a fourth would reconstruct the story of Edward King. The 1645 edition of the Poems, with Milton's famous joke beneath the ugly reproduction of his good-looking youthful face, would take a term, while the Paradise poems and the prose writing considered bio-bibliographically would occupy a session. How delightful to deal with Erasmus in the same way! how helpful to the senior students! how stimulating to the teacher! Think of the virtue that would permeate a class-room if the teacher held up a first edition of the Praise of Folly, and then threw on the screen Holbein's illustrative pictures. The man cannot be separated from his books - both must be taken together to estimate properly his position and his influence. A term could be spent with Sir Thomas More and his books, and the student would take on the way much of the helpful history of the Reformation. The great advantage of combined biological and bibliographical concentration is seen in the awakening of a vital and enduring interest in which alone is the taste for good literature encouraged. The dry formal lecture rarely touches the heart, but in the conversational method of the seminar, or on the quiet evening at home with a select group and a few good editions of a favourite author the enthusiasm of the teacher becomes

contagious. How different would be the attitude of mind of the average student towards the Essay on the Human Understanding if the splendid story of Locke's life served as an introduction. The man and the book must go together, sometimes indeed, as is the case with Montaigne, the man is the book, and the book the man! Take ~~the case of~~ the Founder and Father of your art, Conrad Gesner, felicis memoriae. A study of the bibliography of his writings would carry the student through the whole range of ~~the~~ literature and science to the middle of the sixteenth century. Even to handle the Bibliotheca Universalis is an inspiration! Wonderful man! with that rare gift of friendship, which mocks at death and the passage of time. To know his books is to love the man, and every true student mourns today as tenderly as did Caius at Cambridge ~~How tenderly at Cambridge does Caius mourn his~~ his "mors inopinata"! Some years ago I pasted on the fly-leaf of my copy of the Bibliotheca the following account - I know not from whom:

"Conrad Gesner, who kept open house there for all learned men who came into his neighbourhood. Gesner was not only the best naturalist among the scholars of his day, but of all men of that century he was the pattern man of letters. He was faultless in private life, assiduous in study, diligent in maintaining correspondence and good-will with learned men in all countries, hospitable - though his means were small - to every scholar that came into Zurich. Prompt to serve all, he was an editor of other men's volumes, a writer of prefaces for friends, a suggestor to young writers of books on which they might engage themselves, and a great helper to them in the progress of their work. But still, while finding time for services to other men, he could produce as much out of his own study as though he had no part in the life beyond its walls."

To come to modern times - who will attempt to interpret

(?) If any reader knows the source of this please let me know

Shelly without a consideration of his bibliography? ~~In the~~ A synopsis ~~hands of~~ a sympathetic lecture on the Vicissitudes of "Queen Mab", 1813, would unlock the heart of the young reformer.

The dryness is not in the subject, but in the authors of our bibliographies. Do you wish a model? read a Bibliography of Samual Johnson, by William Prideaux Courtney, which we have recently issued from the Clarendon Press. It is really a literary life of the great lexicographer, and makes a fine supplement to Boswell. And in the department of medicine we too have a model - the Two-letter Bibliography of James Atkinson, a Surgeon of York, who finished the letters A and B, and then time and money failed; but he has left us the only medical bibliography without a dry page.

And there is another side of the work of the School of the Book. ~~Now let us turn to another side of the problem.~~ The times we live in offer small encouragement to a belief in the accuracy of any human record. We are back in the days of Lucian's Liar when the "delight of romancing themselves is only equalled by the earnest attention with which they receive other peoples efforts in the same direction". The tongue has always been suspect, but now who will glean truth from the written record? It is not merely the congenital Cretans who are always with us, but the written statements of a cloud of witnesses ~~whose statements~~ in regard to the simplest of facts are hopelessly at variance. ~~We must~~ To make the best of these frail earthern vessels ~~with which we have to deal. It is the business of the~~ we must train historian and biographer ~~to sift and to judge from~~ in the critical study of original documents. ~~Here comes in~~ This is the other great function of the School ~~of the Book~~ to teach ~~ing men~~ Scholars how to ~~preserve~~, study and interpret the rich stores of ~~archives~~ and documents in ~~the~~ Our public and private collections. Of the training of Archivists you will hear from Mr. Hall. When, as we may hope, ~~the~~ library schools are organized, ~~this side of the work will receive special attention,~~ and opportunities will be offered to students ~~for instruction~~ on the

same wide and liberal lines as the École des Chartes of Paris, whose students have been well named the modern Benedictines. It is not ~~here~~ a matter of training men for library work, but as stated on the original foundation of the École des chartes, "Le but de l'institution est de former des érudits". While there would be pupils whose object was to make a profession of the care and study of archives, a majority, let us hope, would be ~~students~~ learning how to do spade work ~~b~~n the sources of history and literature. What a revelation are the publications of the Record Office and of the Historical Manuscripts Commission! And so many rich veins ~~are~~ remain unworked! What a different view we have of Shakespeare's business and dramatic personality since Professor Wallace's spade work at the Record Office. Pupils of the École des Chartes have made Rabelais live again in the ten volumes of Le Revue des Études Rabelaisiennes. It is astonishing that so many documents of the first importance should have remained unstudied. In my own country, Canada, a revolution has been effected in our knowledge of its history by the studies of Dr. Doughty and his colleagues, made possible primarily by the housing and classification of an immense bulk of documents. By enlisting the services of special students the material at Ottawa, at the Record Office, London, and in Paris has been at least partly sifted. The change of Ezekiel has come over the dry bones of Canadian history. ~~It is not too much to say that~~ No student of Federalism to-day can afford to neglect the practical lessons taught in the gradual development of Canadian Constitutional history.

In other directions the National Library offers peculiar advantages as the centre for a School of the Book. The students would have the advantage of one of the best binderies of the kingdom. The course could be so arranged that much of the practical would be done by them. Here too the

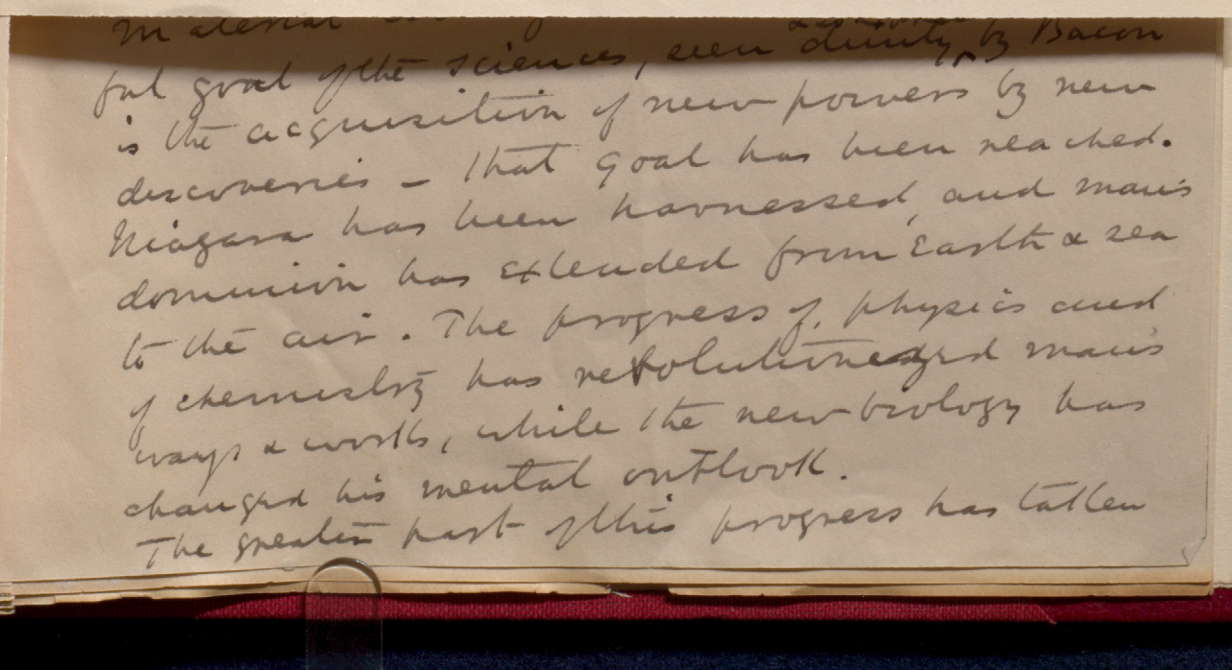
final
A word ~~in conclusion~~ from one student to another. Your business is that of purveyors, universal providers of the mental food of the public; and not only are you caterers but you will often be called upon to do the work of cooks and doctors. The majority of mankind, as Burke says, Providence has doomed to live on trust, a trust less in you, I fear, than in the ephemeral literature of the day. It is not often that one has a vivid, enduring impression of a newspaper article; but one October day in Oct. 1872 in a Tottenham Court Road tea-shop in the Times I read a statement of Ruskin to the effect that no mind could resist for a year the dulling influence of the daily paper. Doubtless as an exclusive dietary the press and the magazines do lead to mental conditions the counterpart of what we know in the body as the deficiency diseases, scurvy, rickets etc. The library through you supplies the vitamines which counteract the mental lethargy and anaemia which comes from too exclusive use of Northcliff and other patent foods. You have a great opportunity - see that you rise to it. For most of you, I fear, the college course is not open, but for all of you there is the open door of self-education. The magic personality of the teacher, the stimulus of comrades, you may miss; but in compensation you may get closer to the moulding influences of the great minds of the race. We no longer lay our disposition to the charge of a star - a man is his own star. Strive for mental accuracy and independence, cultivate the critical, investigating faculty, keeping at the same time your mouth shut. Get your minds into touch with such magnetizers as Plato and Plutarch and Montaigne. In a profession demanding an amazing measure of equanimity, you cannot afford either to fight or to fret. Too genuinely interested in your fellow creatures to be vexed with their vagaries you will

find the highest happiness in life to be an unselfish devotion to their interests. "I am among you as one that serveth", is the motto to-day of the sensible man who wishes to escape from the mental and moral worries of this much-perplexed world, and I ~~leave~~ give it ~~with you~~ as a prescription. I specially intended to the Librarian The outlook for your profession is bright and you may help to make it brighter here in Wales by encouraging in every way the improvement of the conditions under which you work. One thing I should dearly like to see - an up-to-date School of the Book in connection with the National Library and the College; and if anything I have said here ~~in this address~~ hastens its establishment I will feel in Lucian's words "that I shall have had a share in its building, if not on the dedicatory inscription; my finger-tips will at least have touched their wet mortar".

1 1

Introduction to

Studies in History and Method
of Science edited by Charles Singer,
Oxford at the Clarendon Press
1917.



place within the memory of those living, and
that mass of scientific work has accumulated
at such a rate that specialism has become
inevitable. While this has the obvious advantage
resulting from a division of labour, there is
the penalty of a narrowed horizon, and
groups of men work side by side whose
language is unintelligible to each other.
Here is where the historian comes in, with
definite objects, teaching the method

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Introduction (Singer's Studies)

The record of men and of movements, history
teaches us the growth and development of
ideas. Our civilization is the final expression
of the two great master-thoughts of the race.
Seeking an explanation of the pressing phe-
nena of life, man has peopled the world
with spiritual beings to whom he has
assigned benign or malign influences, to
be invoked or propitiated. To the great
"uncharted region" (Gilbert Murray) with its
mysteries his religions offer a guide, and
through "a belief in spiritual beings" (Tylor's
definition of religion) he has built an altar
of righteousness in his heart. The birth of
the other dominant idea, long delayed,
is comparatively recent. "The discovery
of things are they really are" (Plato) by a study
of nature was the great gift of the Greeks.
Knowledge, scientia, knowledge of things we
see, patiently acquired by searching out-
the secrets of nature is the basis of our
material civilization. The true and law-
ful goal of the sciences, seen clearly by Bacon
is the acquisition of new powers by new
discoveries - that goal has been reached.
Niagara has been harnessed, and man's
dominion has extended from earth & sea
to the air. The progress of physics and
of chemistry has revolutionized man's
ways & works, while the new biology has
changed his mental outlook.
The greater part of this progress has taken

place within the memory of those living, and that mass of scientific work has accumulated at such a rate that specialism has become inevitable. While this has the obvious advantage resulting from a division of labour, there is the penalty of a narrowed horizon, and groups of men work side by side whose language is unintelligible to each other.

Here is where the historian comes in, with two definite objects, teaching the method by which the knowledge has been gained, the evolution of the subject, and correlating the innumerable subdivisions in a philosophy at once in Plato's words, a science in itself as well as of other sciences. For example, the student of physics may know Crookes tubes and their relation to Roentgen, but he cannot have a true conception of the atomic theory with a knowledge of Democritus and the Exponent of Madame Curie & of Sir J.J. Thomson will find his happiest illustrations from the writings of Lucretius. It is unfortunate that the progress of science makes useless the very works that made progress possible; and the student is too apt to think that became useless now they have never been of value.

[The need of a comprehensive study of the methods of science is now widely recognized, and to recognize this need important journals have been started, notably this published by our Belgian colleague George Sarton, interrupted, temporarily we hope, by the war; and Scientia, an international review of scientific Synthesis

This volume of Essays is the outcome of a quiet movement on the part of a few Oxford Students to stimulate a study of the history of Science. Shortly after his appointment to the Philips Walker Studentship, Dr Charles Singer (of Magdalen College) obtained leave from Bodley's Librarian, and the Curators, to have a bay in the Radcliffe Camera del-

published by our Italian Allies. The numerous good histories of science issued within the past few years bear witness to a real demand for a wider knowledge of the methods by which the present status has been reached. Among works from which the student may get a proper outlook on the whole question may be mentioned Dannemann's Die Naturwissenschaften in ihrer Entwicklung und in ihrem Zusammenhange. Bds. IV.; De la Méthode dans les Sciences, edited by Félix Thomas. Paris. (Alcan); Marvin's Living Past, 3rd Ed. (Clarendon Press), 1917; and Libby's Introduction to the History of Science. Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1917

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1st, to place at the disposal of the general student a collection that will enable him to acquire a knowledge of the development of science and scientific conceptions

2nd, to assist the special student in research; (a) by placing him in relationship with investigations already undertaken; (b) by collecting information on the sources and accessibility of his material; and (c) by providing him with facilities to work up his material.

[In spite of the absence of Dr Singer on Military duty for the greater part of the time the work has been carried on with conspicuous success, to use the words of Bodley's

Medical Manuscripts, with a view to a complete catalogue. How important this is may be judged from the first instalment of her work dealing with the plagues MSS in the British museum. With rare enthusiasm and energy Dr Singer has himself done a great deal of valuable work, and has proved an intellectual ferment working far beyond the confines of Oxford. I have myself found the Science history

room of the greatest convenience, and it is most helpful to have easy access on the shelves to a large collection of works on the subject. Had the war not interfered we had hoped to start a Journal of the History of Science and to organize a Summer School for special students — hopes we may perhaps see realized in happier days.

Meanwhile this volume of Essays (must-

Librarian. Ten special students have used the room. Professor Ramsay Wright has made a study of an interesting Persian medical MS. Professor William Libby, of Pittsburg, during the session of 1915–16, used the room in the preparation of his admirable History of Science just issued. Dr E.T. Withington, the well known medical historian, who is making a special study of the old Greek writers for the new edition of Liddell & Scott's Dictionary, Miss Mildred Westland has helped Mrs Singer with the Anglo-Saxon medical MSS. Mr Reuben Levy has worked at the arabic medical MSS of Moses Maimonides. Mrs Jenkinson is engaged in a study of early medicine and magic. Dr J. E. Dreyer, the distinguished historian of Astronomy, has used the room in connection with the preparation of the Opera Omnia of Tycho Brahe. Miss Joan Evans is engaged upon a research in mediaval lapidaries X Mrs Singer has begun a study of the English Medical Manuscripts, with a view to a complete catalogue. How important this is may be judged from the first instalment of her work dealing with the plague MSS in the British museum. With rare enthusiasm and energy Dr Singer has himself done a great deal of valuable work, and has proved an intellectual ferment working far beyond the confines of Oxford. I have myself found the Science history

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of which were in course of preparation
when the war was declared) is issued
as a ballon d'essai

William Osler

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25 AUG 1917

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(ult.)

Really ii + 173 leaves, for foll. 41, 46-7, 53, 60, 63, 83, 94-5, 98 and 106 are double.

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