

trouble and anxiety incurred by Dr. Adams, largely from altruistic motives, by contributing to a fund for the reimbursement of her out-of-pocket expenses.

After the judge's summing up, which contained a scathing criticism and condemnation of the writer of the article, and in which he emphasized the point that the individual opinions of the jury on the merits or demerits of vaccination ought not to affect their verdict, the finding of only 4d. damages came as a surprise to those in court. The taxed costs will not cover all the legal expenses which Dr. Adams has incurred, so that there will be a deficit of at least £100.

Contributions are invited, and may be sent to the honorary secretary of the Adams Fund, Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, 114A, Harley Street, London.

We remain, etc.,

WILLIAM WHITLA.

HENRY T. BUTLIN.

EDMUND OWEN.

THOMAS BARLOW.

VICTOR HORSLEY.

MARY SCHARLIEB.

JAMES BERRY.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE BOYD.

MAY THORNE.

JANE H. WALKER.

F. MAY DICKINSON BERRY.

The following subscriptions have already been received :

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D....	5	0	0
Mrs. Dickinson Berry, M.D. ...	1	1	0
Dr. Albert Cope ...	0	10	6
Sir Victor Horsley ...	5	0	0
Sir Thomas Barlow ...	5	0	0
Mr. Henry T. Butlin ...	2	2	0
Dr. Jane H. Walker ...	2	2	0
Dr. May Thorne ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Scharlieb, M.S. ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Stanley Boyd, M.D. ...	2	2	0
Mr. Edmund Owen ...	2	2	0
Sir William Church ...	1	1	0
Sir William Whitla ...	1	1	0

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

MR. OTTO BEIT has placed in the hands of trustees the sum of £215,000 to found and endow as a memorial to his brother, Mr. Alfred Beit, a series of Beit memorial scholarships for medical research, to promote the advancement by research of medicine and the allied sciences in their relations to medicine.

The circumstances under which Mr. Beit has been led to make this munificent gift to science are explained in the following letter, which was read to the Senate of the University of London at their meeting on December 15th :

"49, Belgrave Square, S.W.,

London, December 10th, 1909.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It will be within your recollection that my brother, the late Mr. Alfred Beit, in his lifetime and by his will provided a sum of together £50,000 for the purpose of creating and assisting the fund of the then proposed 'Institute of Medical Sciences.'

"The formation of this Institute, owing to a series of circumstances, having become impossible, the Treasurers of the Fund were directed by an order of the High Court to return all moneys received for this purpose to the donors, and in consequence such part of the above sum as had already been paid was returned to my late brother's executors and by them paid over to me as his residuary legatee.

"It has always been my earnest wish that these moneys in some way should again be devoted to a public purpose as nearly as possible identical with that which had been originally contemplated by my brother.

"After considerable deliberation with those who had advised him, a plan has been devised the details of which are embodied in the accompanying Deed of Foundation.

"To give this Fund such extent as to make it, as I sincerely hope, thoroughly useful, I have decided to increase the above-mentioned sum to £215,000, so as to yield by investment in trustees' stocks an annual income of about £7,500.

"I desire to name this Fund 'The Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research.'

"From this title, and on a perusal of the Deed, you will see that the Fund is to be devoted entirely to the furthering of medical research work in all its branches.

"A sum of £250 a year for three years is to be granted with this object to any man or woman of European descent, graduate of any approved university within the British Empire, who is elected to a Fellowship.

"The Fund is to be administered by a Board of Trustees, who in their turn will be assisted by an Advisory Board of medical men. The names of those who have most kindly consented to act appear in the Deed, and I take this opportunity of expressing to both the trustees and the members of the Advisory Board my sincere gratitude to them for undertaking the duties imposed upon them.

"It is my most anxious wish to make this Fund a lasting memorial to my late brother, and I address myself, therefore, to your body, knowing as you do the deep interest Mr. Alfred Beit at all times took in the advancement of medicine and medical research.

"In view of the fact that such research is to be conducted almost entirely in institutions allied to the University, I venture to ask you to allow me to have the benefit of the advice of your Principal for the time being as one of the Trustees.

"I feel convinced that the Trustees as well as the Advisory Board will at all times give every consideration to any recommendation your body may be good enough to put before them.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"OTTO BEIT.

"To the Senate of the

"University of London."

The affairs of the Trust will be administered by a board of trustees, consisting of the Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.; the Principal of the University of London (*ex officio*), Mr. H. A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Mr. Otto Beit; Dr. J. Kingston Fowler; and Mr. Bouchier F. Hawksley. The trustees will be assisted by an advisory board, consisting of Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge; Dr. J. Rose Bradford, F.R.S., Professor of Medicine, University College Hospital Medical School; Dr. J. Kingston Fowler, Senior Physician to the Middlesex Hospital; Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Dr. William Osler, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford; and Dr. E. H. Starling, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, University College, London. Ten fellowships, or a larger or smaller number as the trustees may determine, will be awarded annually; they will be of the annual value of £250, and will be tenable for three years, power being reserved to the trustees in exceptional cases to grant an extension for a further period of one year. Fellows will be required to devote the whole of their time to the authorized research, and will not be allowed, without the consent of the trustees, to take or hold any appointment, whether paid or unpaid.

Persons eligible for fellowship are as follows :

(I) The Fellowships are open to any person of European descent by both parents, without restriction as to nationality, who at the date of election has taken a degree in any faculty in any university in the British Empire approved by the trustees, or who, if a female, has passed an examination which would have entitled her, if a male, to take any such degree. (II) In exceptional cases the trustees may, on the recommendation of the Advisory Board, accept the possession by a Fellow at the date of election of a medical diploma registrable in the United Kingdom as a qualification for a Fellowship in lieu of a degree. (III) There are no restrictions as to age, and no person is disqualified on account of his or her religious or medical opinions.

Applications for fellowships must be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research, 35, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London, W., and must be made on a form which can be obtained on application to the address indicated.

The first election of Fellows will be made on or about March 1st, 1910, and applications must be received on or

before January 17th, 1910. A Fellow will be required at least one month before the date fixed for subsequent annual elections to furnish a detailed written statement of his work during the preceding year for the consideration of the Advisory Board, which will report thereon to the trustees.

A Fellow must carry on his research in the place at which he has been authorized to carry it on, and a list of recognized places of research has been drawn up as follows:

A. *University and University Colleges and Institutes.*

1. The Physiological laboratory of the University of London, South Kensington.
2. The Institute of Physiology, University College, London, University of London.
3. The Laboratories of the Department of Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Anatomy, Pharmacology and Hygiene, University College, London, University of London.
4. The laboratories of the Departments of Chemistry, Biology, Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Hygiene, King's College, London, University of London.
5. The Brown Institution, University of London.

B. *Imperial and National Services.*

1. The laboratories of the Royal Naval Medical Service, Haslar Hospital.
2. The laboratories of the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, S.W.
3. The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.
4. The laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
5. The Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital.
6. The laboratories of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.
7. The laboratory of the London County Asylum, Claybury, Woodford Bridge, Essex.
8. The London School of Tropical Medicine, Victoria and Albert Docks, E.
9. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.
10. The laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell Square, London, W.C.
11. The laboratory of the King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, Sussex.

C. *Medical Schools and Colleges and the Hospitals connected with them in all the Departments of their Work.*

Such hospitals and medical schools as are schools of the University of London.

D. *Such other Hospitals, Colleges, Medical Schools, including Schools of Tropical Medicine, Laboratories, or other places as may be approved by the Trustees after receiving a Report from the Advisory Board.*

Power is, however, reserved to the Trustees to vary the place in which a Fellow should carry on his research.

The temporary office of the Trust is at Seymour House, 17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the first paragraph of "Literary Notes" which appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of December 11th, page 1692, the name of the author of the *Modern Greek-English Dictionary* there referred to was accidentally misprinted as "Kyriades." It should have been "A. Kyriakides." The book, which is now in its second edition, contains a Cypriote vocabulary. The English publishers are Messrs. Williams and Norgate.

In a paper on books and reading, read before the Kinlochleven Literary Society, and now reprinted from the *Caledonian Medical Journal*, Dr. Lachlan Grant, of Ballachulish, discourses on the value of the reading habit, which he says can be acquired by all, especially in these days of public libraries. But Dr. Grant urges that the private collection should not be neglected, and we are sure all writers of books (which was the description given of himself by Thomas Carlyle) will highly approve his recommendation that all who can afford the luxury should buy as many of their favourites as they can. He utters a needed note of warning against too much reading of newspapers, which, as he truly says, becomes a form of mental dissipation. He himself is catholic in his literary tastes. He does not frown at novels, which, it may be remembered, were an unfailling relaxation to Darwin. One of the greatest physicians of the present day used to read novels on his daily rounds, tearing out and flinging out of window the pages as perused; a better use of them would have been to give them to hospitals, the inmates of which are often even now but ill supplied with light reading. Napoleon, who carried about with him on his campaigns a library of three thousand

volumes, also read in his travelling carriage. In the matter of novels he was somewhat difficult to please, and he threw away those which did not hold his interest from the first. Thus, as Andrew Lang says, he marked his steps of conquest through Europe with bad novels. The only rule as to reading is to read what interests one and gives pleasure. At the present say the snippet magazine and the novelette have almost killed the taste for anything deserving the name of literature; while the lady novelist, with her eternal sex problem, has to a large extent taken the place of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, who are treated as "back numbers." Has not the half-baked intellectual condition which we call "education" much to answer for? We would add that if the mind is to be instructed, books must be digested, not merely skimmed through; the spirit of the old maxim *Non multa sed multum*, which is reversed by our present system of education, still holds true.

Dr. W. H. Maidlow, of Ilminster, has been preaching from the same text as Dr. Lachlan Grant to the local literary society. We are glad to note that he makes special mention of the great men who have combined literature with medicine—Sir Thomas Browne, Oliver Goldsmith, Mark Akenside, Tobias Smollett, John Arbuthnot, George Crabbe, John Locke, John Keats, John Brown, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Lever, Arthur Conan Doyle. But why does he omit the greatest of them all, François Rabelais, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Montpellier? Molière, the greatest satirist of medicine, might almost be included in *nostro docto corpore*, for he was evidently carefully posted in the medical learning of his day by some member of the Faculty. Dr. Maidlow discusses what literature is, concluding that "literature in its widest sense is the record of the impressions made by external realities of every kind upon intelligent men and the reflection which these men have made upon them." This virtually means what Matthew Arnold expressed more tersely when he defined literature as a criticism of human life. Like Dr. Lachlan Grant, he thinks that the lavish manner in which literature of all kinds has nowadays been placed within reach of the humblest reader may lead to mental dissipation. Dr. Maidlow urges strongly upon readers the reading of authors whose works have become classics. As he well says: "The sign of a classic is its persistence. It has undergone the test of time, and survives in spite of its antiquities, different waves of taste, and social conditions." After all, a true classic is always modern; there is a dialogue in Theocritus between two women preparing to go to the play which might have been written to-day. Dr. Maidlow indicates his own favourites in a little catalogue of his bedside books which he gives. It consists of *Don Quixote*, Montaigne's and Bacon's *Essays*, the *Religio Medici*, the *Bible*, Plutarch's *Lives*, More's *Utopia*, the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius, and Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. All these can be bought for a trifle, and they make up, with the addition of Shakespeare, a "perpetual feast of nectared sweets, where no crude surfeit reigns." Dr. Maidlow treats of literature for the sick. He excludes all works of a depressing character. Personally, on an occasion when he was laid up, he learnt Edward Fitzgerald's *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*, some of the *Idylls of the King*, and most of the *Ancient Mariner*. For persons of less heroic digestion we should recommend something lighter. It is just in the sick room that the scraps and snippets, provided so copiously by literary caterers of the present day, find a suitable place.

The new instalment (second series, vol. xiv, Q Rzehak) of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army*, which has just come to hand, includes 10,019 author titles, representing 5,231 volumes and 8,158 pamphlets. It also contains 4,065 subject titles of separate books and pamphlets, and 31,370 titles of articles and periodicals. The Library now contains 168,879 bound volumes and 297,560 pamphlets. The preface from which we take these figures is signed by the Librarian, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter D. McCaw, Medical Corps. Of the value to medical literature of this unique publication it, at this time of day, would be superfluous, and, indeed, impertinent, to speak. It is sufficient to congratulate all concerned in its production on the results of their labours.