**A LIBRARY FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL IN JAPAN.**

**Mr. Editor:**

Dear Sir: On the advice of Mr. Ballard of the Boston Medical Library, we are sending a short account of the plan for securing a medical library for St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo. We hope that you will find room for it in your columns.

Very truly yours,

MARY E. THOMAS, 
Executive Secretary.

ST. LUKE'S INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL, TOKYO, JAPAN.

St. Luke's International Hospital, of which Dr. R. B. Teusler is the Director, is asking for assistance in building up its medical library. The hospital staff, which includes twenty Japanese doctors at present, is handicapped by lack of reference books. This need will grow more acute as the hospital is being enlarged. It will soon have accommodations for 230 patients, private and charity, and later it is to be still further enlarged. St. Luke's can exert the greatest influence by the further development of its school for nurses and its post graduate courses for Japanese university medical graduates. St. Luke's will probably also have the opportunity of developing the social welfare work in the district where it is located. Dr. Teusler says it can easily become the reference center for the leading men in the Japanese medical profession who present have no access to anything except occasional text books and broken files of American and British medical magazines. It thus offers an unexcelled opportunity to extend the influence of American medical science in Japan as well as to promote international good-fellowship. It is the only American hospital in Japan. However, the large contributions to its building fund which it has received not only from individual Japanese, but also from the Japanese Government, give it a truly international character. In addition it affords welcome opportunity to Americans and Europeans to secure treatment at need from those of their own race.

The Church Periodical Club of 2 West 47th Street, New York, has general charge of providing this library and will be very glad to furnish any further information which may be desired. While it welcomes gifts of money for the purchase of books, it also desires to enlist the interest of those who can help build up the library in other ways. It would mean much if those who have published books on medicine or nursing would give copies. Physicians who have duplicate copies of medical books can put them to good use by giving them to St. Luke's. Physicians who are retiring from practice are asked to remember St. Luke's in disposing of their libraries—files of magazines as well as books.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Teusler, himself, turns in to the hospital all fees from his private practice.

BERKELEYANISM.

27 W. Cedar Street, Boston. February 14, 1923.

**Mr. Editor:**

Medical science has not yet extracted any definite theory, rule or principle from the repeatedly recurring phenomena which have gone under the names of Christian Science, Mind Cure, Faith in the Doctor, Power through Repose, Couéisme, and what not.

The extraction of the common element of all these treatments or cures,—or whatever one pleases to call them,—might be of great value to humanity, because the average human being seems to have a more or less vigorous faith in them, running all the way from very little faith, to an obsession. Even eminent members of the medical profession show at times hesitation before absolute condemnation.

Might a layman be so bold as to suggest that the method of discovery might be by abandoning for a moment the empirical method of reasoning which the science of medicine has, so far as I know, followed without deviation?

To illustrate:—The one great discovery in psychology, now universally accepted by physicists and metaphysicists alike, was made by Bishop Berkeley, and stated in his "New Theory of Vision," published in 1708. Berkeley told the surgeons and doctors of his day what would be the result of restoring the eye of a person blind from birth. The surgeon later proved empirically the truth of the theory which Berkeley had reasoned out a-priori.

I suggest also the possibility that in Berkeley's theory of vision may be found the very principle we are looking for. I have always felt that Christian Science books and theories were founded on nothing but a very silly misconception of Berkeleyanism.

GEORGE U. CROCKER.

**A CORRECTION.**

February 23, 1923.

**Mr. Editor:**

In your issue of February 15, 1923, you have the notice of the death of Dr. Willard Shepherd Everett. I wish to make a correction: On January 17 he was taken to the Fordham Hospital with fractured hip and removed to my home by request of the doctor in charge of his case on January 23. He remained here with us until his death, January 31. I am writing this correction so that if you are keeping any of the records they will be correct.

Thanking you for mailing the magazine and the notice that you had put in, I remain,

Yours truly,

MR. AND MRS. E. A. ELLIS,
544 Claremont Parkway, New York City.

CHOOSING ONE'S LIFE WORK.

A series of lectures is to be given to the undergraduates of Harvard College by representative men in the several professions, for the purpose of assisting young men in selecting a profession.

Dr. William S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Medical School will speak on the opportunities found in the practice of medicine.

THE MILK QUESTION.

Combined Meeting of the Middlesex South, Norfolk, and Suffolk Districts, at the Boston Medical Library, Wednesday, March 14, 8:15 P.M.

Speakers: Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, "Milk Production from the Standpoint of the Farmer;"
Dr. E. A. Crossman, United States Bureau of Animal Industry, "The Situation Regarding Tuberculosis among Cattle;"
Dr. Richard M. Smith, "What the Certification of Milk and what the Pasteurization of Milk Does and Does Not Do;"
Dr. S. B. Wobach, "Bovine Tuberculosis in Man;" Discussion.

Light refreshments after meeting. All interested are cordially invited.

E. H. Bigelow, W. J. Walton, J. S. Stone, Presidents.
F. B. M. Cady, Bradford Kent, R. H. Miller, Secretaries.