

both reward and opportunity for service, lie in the industrial field, in which the demand is far greater than the supply. Character, personality and at least reasonable ability, developed by a sound and sensible scientific training, rather than special knowledge, are the qualifications sought after as regards the rank and file. On the other hand, the rapid development of science and its application to engineering practice requires a number of men of exceptional ability and more highly specialized training. To meet this demand satisfactorily, it is necessary to strengthen our graduate work.

In graduate work considerable progress has been made. Every year new courses are being added or old ones strengthened. There are, however, two serious obstacles in the way of development—limitations of staff and lack of scholarships. All graduate instruction

is carried on voluntarily by men already heavily loaded with other duties. The leading American engineering schools have numerous scholarships for which Canadian graduates are welcome applicants. We have but one—founded a year ago by a well known graduate, Dr. Walter Colpitts, Sc. '99,—which is open to graduates of other universities.

The future prestige of the Faculty of Applied Science is, in the writer's opinion, bound up with the development of graduate work. In order that this development may proceed at a reasonable rate we urgently need, not one or two, but several professors who can devote the whole, or the greater part of their time to advanced work and to research; and a system of scholarships which will make it possible for the ablest young men in Canada to take advantage of our resources.

The Library Department of the Modern Hospital

A Study of Voluntary Administration

By INEZ M. BAYLIS

TO the ill-informed a hospital was, and is, a place in which to die; to the better educated it is a place where the body can be mended, for which purpose all kinds of wonderful instruments have been provided. A great amount of money is always spent in hospitals on magnificent kitchens for feeding the body; and in a modern, up-to-date hospital a central, well-kept room supplies food for the mind—this is the library.

Books in a hospital library must be considered from two points of view—their literary, and their therapeutic, value. Many persons who have never before had time to read are given this opportunity in hospital. As one old man said, it had been the dream of his life to read 'David Copperfield', and this dream came true in the hospital. "From now I shall always think of a hospital as a place of joy."

Similarly, a public patient, meeting one of the volunteer librarians, said: "I want to tell you how much this library and your visits have done for me. I had never read much, or cared for books, and I cannot thank you enough for bringing this pleasure into my life. I find books a necessity now, and I am glad to tell you what the hospital library has done for me."

Doctors say that psychology is used more than medicine in the curing of patients. If a sick person's mind is taken away from himself and made happy, his recovery must certainly be faster. Books have this therapeutic value. Books, however, are medicine and must

not be given in a careless way to patients. The librarian must not only know the books, but must also have details of the patient's condition. This applies to all patients, but particularly to the neurological. A harmless book given to the wrong person may cause a crisis. A young woman, a mental patient, for example, was given L. M. Montgomery's "Blue Castle", and within five minutes was suffering with hysteria. After hearing details of the patient's condition from both nurse and doctor, I spent over an hour exchanging that book for "Ivanhoe." Love was the cause of the trouble with the first book; and the other was accepted as the patient was Scotch. Another day, "Eliza for Common" was returned by a mental case with every page torn. She said she had enjoyed the book, but her guardian angel had told her to destroy it.

These incidents explain why co-operation between doctors, nurses, and hospital librarians is necessary. Details of these special cases must be given by nurses to librarians; and doctors often prescribe books for the patients—or perhaps it is more accurate to say, prohibit certain types of books for special cases.

In a hospital of any size there are patients of all nationalities and to these the librarian must be able to give books. I shall never forget the expression on the face of a Greek—for he could not express his thanks in English—when a book in his own language was loaned to him. A few days later, Polish books brought great