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would be required from the individual members of the present staffs; for the change would mean not only the sacrifice of their present autonomy and patronage, but also the admission of a new order of men who would be academically, though not necessarily professionally, of a higher grade than the present clinical teachers.

The change would also involve the transference of the whole future of the School into the power of a new and unknown body, and necessitates, therefore, considerable faith in the adequacy of the statutes made for the government of the new University, and in the quality of the men selected in the first place as members of the Senate.

It would be impossible, for instance, to imagine any Medical School daring to entrust its fortunes to the guidance of the present Senate.

I believe, however, that the principles laid down in the Report will be found adequate, and that if the right men are chosen by Government to guide the fortunes of the new University through the first six years of its life, there is a prospect of having after these seventy-five years of struggle a University worthy of London and a Medical School in the University inferior to none.

Those who oppose these changes will have to show that their opposition is really based on a consideration for the welfare of medicine and the medical sciences, and is not directed by a regard for the private interests of themselves or their Schools. The Report points out that the public are alive to the fact that hospitals founded and supported by charity should be used to the fullest extent for medical education and the advancement of medical science. If hospitals "are required for a University Faculty of Medicine in London which has no end in view but medical education and the advancement of medical science, the public interest must be considered, and the question of the privilege of access to the great London hospitals cannot be treated as a matter of private right, or decided as if they were the private property of the existing Medical Schools."

### SPECIALISM IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE Phipps Psychiatric Clinic in connexion with the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, was opened with the customary ritual of "exercises," speeches, and banqueting on April 16th.

It owes its establishment to the liberality of Mr. Henry Phipps of New York, who some years ago gave a large sum to Johns Hopkins in furtherance of the knowledge of tuberculosis. The cost of the building of the Psychiatric Clinic is estimated at £200,000, and Mr. Phipps has further undertaken to provide for its maintenance during the next ten years and has endowed a professorship. The director is Dr. Adolf Meyer, who during the last three years has been engaged in organizing the clinic, which is now ready for the reception of patients; his staff will consist of ten physicians and some fifty nurses.

Of the addresses delivered at the opening of the new foundation, the most notable was that of Sir William Osler, who discoursed on specialism in the general hospital. He said that, although in 1889 the Johns Hopkins Hospital seemed to many the last word in hospital construction, year by year since then new departments had been added, new lecture rooms, operating rooms, laboratories, and so forth. He recalled the fact that in the address delivered by him when he was leaving Johns Hopkins in 1904 he spoke of the need of special departments, expressing the hope that within twenty-five years they would have a psychopathic institute, a children's hospital, a genito-urinary clinic, and a special building for diseases of the eye, ear, and throat. Two of these were already in existence—the department for sick children, and now the psychopathic institute. Money had been furnished for the new genito-urinary clinic. Others would follow rapidly, and it was safe to say that within a dozen years there would be as many special departments, semi-independent units in a great organization. Each of these units was a place where sufferers received the best skilled help that could be given; each was a place where students were taught, and each was also a centre of study and research. Each unit represented a technical school linked to the university by the Medical Faculty. They differed from the more purely scientific departments of the medical school in one important particular. The

hospital units minted for current use in the community the gold wrought by the miners of science. That was their first function. "Only a cold-hearted, apathetic, phlegmatic, batrachian, white-livered generation, with blood congealed in the cold storage of commercialism, could not recognize the enormous debt which we owe to these self-sacrificing miners of science; and yet there are to-day sons of Belial, brothers of Schimei, daughters of Jezebel, direct descendants of the scribes, pharisees and hypocrites in the time of Christ, who maligned these prophets and wise men, winners in a fight for humanity, unparalleled in the annals of the human race." Dealing more particularly with the new institute, Sir William Osler went on to say that the progress in the rational treatment of insanity was a bright chapter in the history of the past century. On the other hand one of the tragedies of the subject had been its dissociation from centres of active professional and university life. A department of medicine with the closest affiliation with the life of the community had been segregated and stamped with a taboo of a peculiarly offensive character. At Johns Hopkins it would take its proper place as a unit in the work of the medical school of the university. A new atmosphere would be diffused, a new group of energy and activity would come into the hospital which could not but be helpful. The medical student, living as he did in close fellowship with the hospital staff, would be influenced in this way by the very presence of the institute. It was to be hoped that time might be found for general instruction of the senior students in the elements of neuro-psychology. To a large class outside the institute it should prove immensely beneficial. He estimated that there must be a thousand or more assistants in the asylums of the United States whose pineal glands were not yet crystallized, and who should find there inspiration and help. He expressed the hope that room would be found for the general practitioner, through whom more than any other group the benefits of the institute would be distributed. The doctor in general practice needed enlightenment as to the vast importance of early deviations from normal mental states, instruction in new methods of diagnosis and treatment, and encouragement to feel that in the great fight for sanity in the community he was the man behind the guns. Men talked a great deal about the human mind, and when cornered quoted Hamlet to cover an unpleasant ignorance of its true nature. The modern student, like the ancient, took his stand either with Plato and compared the mind and brain to a player with his musical instrument, or with Lucretius to a musical box wound up for so many years to play so many tunes. Modern authorities leaned to one or other of these views. Three things they did know: Departures from normal mental states were extraordinarily common; they were the most distressing of all human ills, and they should be studied systematically by experts with a view to their prevention and cure. A widespread feeling had arisen that the hygiene of the mind was just as important as the hygiene of the body, that they must return to the Greek ideal of the fair mind in a fair body. He was afraid several generations must pass before they saw any practical result of the present active eugenic crusade. But there was an immense and hopeful work to be done in educating parents in training-stable methods. The orator expressed his confidence that the psychopathic institute would play its part in the national campaign of prevention of mental ill health through education, a campaign as important to the public as the great struggles against tuberculosis and infant mortality. It would be helpful, too, to study in a sane, sober, and sympathetic way epidemics of mental, moral, and even economic folly as they swept over the country. The present outbreak had not been equalled since the capture of the Roman world by oriental cults. The same old-fashioned credulity existed that enabled Mithras and Isis, Apollonius and Alexander, to flourish then as the new cults did to-day, and for the same reason. There was still potency in the protoplasm out of which arose in primitive man magic, religion, and medicine. So recent was the control of the forces of Nature that even in the most civilized countries man had not yet adjusted himself to the new conditions, and stood only half awake rubbing his eyes outside Eden. Still in the thaumaturgic state of mental development 99 per cent. of their fellow creatures when in trouble, sorrow, or sickness, trusted to charms

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Dr. W. H. Welch delivered an address, in which he said that Mr. Phipps wished the clinic to be for the "ameliorated treatment of the insane." There had been no branch more in need of close association with the medical school and hospital than psychiatry. The general practitioner as a rule lacked opportunities for study and investigation in this line of medicine.

Dr. Stewart Paton, of Princeton, in a speech on the clinic and the community, said that institutions of that kind were intended for the study of man on broad biological grounds. The patients presented themselves for treatment as victims of imperfect adjustment to life's problems. That clinic should be considered an important link among many other links—the home, the school, the university, and others.

Dr. Mott paid a warm tribute to the value of the new clinic, which he said was one of the most prominent, if not the leading, institution of its kind in the world.

Dr. Meyer pointed out that the institution had a great educational value, and should aid in bettering civic conditions. Now that the North and South Pole had been found, it was time for the public to take an increased interest in exploring the great field of the nature and function of the brain.

Three hundred and fifty guests, some of them of world-wide fame, sat down to the ceremonial banquet in the evening. Dr. William H. Welch was in the chair. Among those present were Sir William Osler, Dr. F. W. Mott, and Dr. William McDougall of Oxford, besides many American leaders in psychiatry and neurology.

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