

some work in a high grade psychiatric institution. Some of these women would prove especially efficient in psychiatry just as some of them now become good surgical nurses, and the public would be quick to grasp the opportunity afforded by the existence of these women.

One is struck in the work of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic with this high standard of nursing and with the applications of occupational therapy and mechanotherapy and the like with the patients.

Again, of purely scientific accomplishments, I choose to say nothing. I need mention only the important work upon the relation of psychiatry to the child being carried out by Dr. MacFie Campbell.

As for the Boston institution, I can, of course, speak far more fully. A public institution like that of Ann Arbor, a metropolitan institution with a public metropolitan intake unlike that of either Ann Arbor or the Baltimore institution, the Boston plant had a number of problems to handle which might not necessarily belong to the province of a psychopathic hospital. For instance, though the institution was not designed for alcoholics (and the laws indeed forbade admitting delirium tremens) nevertheless there was a considerable alcohol problem, and we spent a number of years in a more or less fruitless campaign to teach general hospitals how *not* to treat the acute alcoholic psychoses. I will not go into the details of our proof that the very best general hospitals on the Atlantic seaboard were losing case after case of delirium through processes of tying-in-bed, alternate stimulation and depression by drugs, and the omission of proper facilities for isolation and for hydrotherapy. Of course, the proof of these matters had been already in the literature of some thirty odd years; but so low is the mental hygiene level in many countries that to this day archaic and barbaric methods of treatment of deliria are maintained in the very midst of palatial hospitals whose boards and superintendents might affect a pious horror if they should read these lines.

However, the power of alcohol in some parts of the world is said to be on the wane, and we may need to replace our interest in alcohol with an interest in certain drugs. In any event, the handling of delirium and excitement in general hospitals ought to be greatly improved by physicians who have seen the worth of prolonged baths and little or no drugs for these cases.

We had also a large syphilis problem to face; something like 15% of our entire intake are patients proved to be syphilitic, though perhaps in not all of these cases could we safely ascribe the mental disease to the syphilis. In the last seven years a most elaborate investigation has been developed of the effects of salvarsan, sal-