

there is an institution formerly called an asylum but which having now assumed the name of hospital is in a stage of transformation. With reference to the first class, it is difficult to believe that the present century will pass without either the state or private munificence giving to the insane in all our large cities the benefits to be derived from the erection of fully equipped modern hospitals similar in construction and organization to the psychiatric clinics at Berlin, Kiel, Giessen and other German cities. The institutions are situated in the heart of the city. They have accommodations for from 80 to 200 patients. The physician-in-chief as a rule is professor of psychiatry in the university and is also engaged in active practice as an alienist. He, as well as the other members of the medical staff, is entirely free from administrative duties. Think of the amount of enthusiastic interest in the profession that may develop in the members of the medical staff, in such institutions, where the ties, binding this with the other departments of the university, are so numerous. Can there be a more worthy object of philanthropy than the very liberal endowment of such institutions in all our large cities, so that not only may the insane have the benefit of the highest medical skill, but at the same time every opportunity is given to those who are endeavoring to discover the laws, upon the keeping of which, mental vigor and sanity depend. It is interesting to note that, according to German alienists, the spirit which gave birth to the movement resulting in Germany's great advance in the care of the insane had its origin in the philosophy of Hume and Locke. The "philosophy of common sense" popularized in France by Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau and others, and by these teachings the reformer Pinel was profoundly influenced. Nevertheless, as a French alienist has recently pointed out, the great reforms in the care of the insane, instituted in France, England and America, at the beginning of the century, have not been carried forward in these countries which, in this respect, have lagged far behind Germany. More than fifty years ago Comte* said: "There has been plentiful study of monomania, but it has been of little use for want of a due connection and comparison with the normal state. The works that have appeared on the subject have been more literary than scientific; those who have had the best opportunity for observation have been more engaged in governing their patients than in analyzing their cases; and the successors of Pinel have added nothing essential to the ameliorations introduced by him half a century ago in regard to the theory and treatment of mental alienation." Let me now ask your

* The Positive Philosophy of August Comte, Bohm's Philosophical Library, Vol. II, p. 133.