

knowledge of mental disease in the single state of Michigan would be worthy the expenditure. But in addition to this achievement, a number of men have contributed to the world of mental hygiene by the Ann Arbor institution. No doubt, without its existence the breadth of view and plan of attack of the present Director of the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases, Dr. George M. Kline, would not have been so greatly in evidence. To mention only another instance of the permeating power of such a plan, I may speak of Major Frankwood E. Williams, the editor of the American journal called *Mental Hygiene*, and the accomplished manager of many of the war problems of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry of the Surgeon-General's office.

To raise the general level of psychiatric knowledge upon the part of the practitioner and to contribute men like the two examples mentioned—these are sufficient achievements, if we leave out of account altogether the more technical matters of research and the matter of the expert practical handling of the curable group of cases indicated by Dr. Barrett's biennial reports.

One may speak in equal admiration of the work accomplished since 1913 by the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic under its distinguished director, Professor Adolf Meyer. The clientèle of the Johns Hopkins University is such that no doubt the effects of psychiatric teaching there will be shown in a great many loci and not confined to a single state. It had long been the regret of many of us that the Johns Hopkins Medical School had not taken as advanced a position with respect to psychiatry as with respect to many of the problems of general medicine and surgery, and this despite the heroic efforts made by Dr. Stewart Paton to engage a local interest in the entire problem. However, in the end the Phipps clinic got a sort of Minerva birth fully panoplied.

The institution is distinguished for its high level of psychiatric nursing. It is one of the few institutions in which the general-hospital trained nurses apparently take an equal interest in the psychiatric side. In the long run the production of nurses capable of handling psychiatric cases upon modern lines will prove an essential and one of the most important links in the mental hygiene chain; for it is almost as true as it was 25 years ago when Dr. Weir Mitchell made his celebrated attack on the asylum situation that few or no properly trained mental nurses are in existence.

How to put sympathy into the ordinary trained nurse is a problem that has apparently not greatly engaged those who have swayed the course of nursing in general. It would be a simple and effective plan if every general hospital nurse could be forced to take