

to be a mode of reaction in persons of naive, simple, infantile mentality. A mentality lacking in development, and defective in judgment and critique. Finally we have the Clinical Theories, and chief of these is that of Babinski. The fundamental proposition of Babinski is that the hysterical phenomena are distinguished by the fact that it is possible in certain subjects to reproduce these phenomena by suggestion with rigorous exactitude, and cause them to disappear under the influence of persuasion. He suggests, therefore, the term *Pithiatism* for this disease. I cannot conclude these theories without mentioning that of Bernheim, who expresses the view that the disease hysteria, such as is described, does not exist. So much then for the theoretical side of one of the common functional neuroses. Let us now turn to the clinical side and observe the results of treatment of the functional neuroses. (1) In a Psychiatric Clinic and (2) in a Pavilion of a General Hospital, in which the insane as well as the functional neuroses are treated.

In the "Report of the Commission on the Methods employed in caring for and treating the Insane," published in 1908, the formation of a Psychiatric Clinic in Toronto was recommended, presumably along the lines of the Psychiatric Clinic in Munich, in which much excellent work is being accomplished. The question of the admission of nervous diseases to these clinics, with which the Commissioners state they are heartily in accord, is spoken of as follows by Prof. Kraepelin: "In a number of newly formed clinics, the treatment and teaching has also been extended to the province of nerve disease. Griesinger, and after him above all Westphal, and his school have strongly emphasized the fact that mental diseases simply form a special group of nerve diseases, and therefore may not be separated from them. We hope to conquer a large province, which up to the present the isolation of the insane asylum has made difficult. The large group of so-called nervous diseases, that is, the patients who really need the help of the Psychiatrist and who are not in the ordinary sense mentally affected or who could not be taken to an asylum, we claim with a perfect right." As a result of their investigations the Commissioners state (page 11), "It is recommended that all acute mental and nervous diseases, of whatever form or cause, be admitted to these hospitals."

In view of these statements the question naturally arises, does the Psychiatric Clinic afford the most suitable measures for the treatment of the Functional Neuroses? I believe it does not, and my reasons are as follows:

(1) If we consider the treatment of the most frequent