

An account of the exercises on the occasion of the opening of the new building of the Henry Phipps Institute.

Contributors

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THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE OPENING
OF
THE NEW BUILDING
OF THE
HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE

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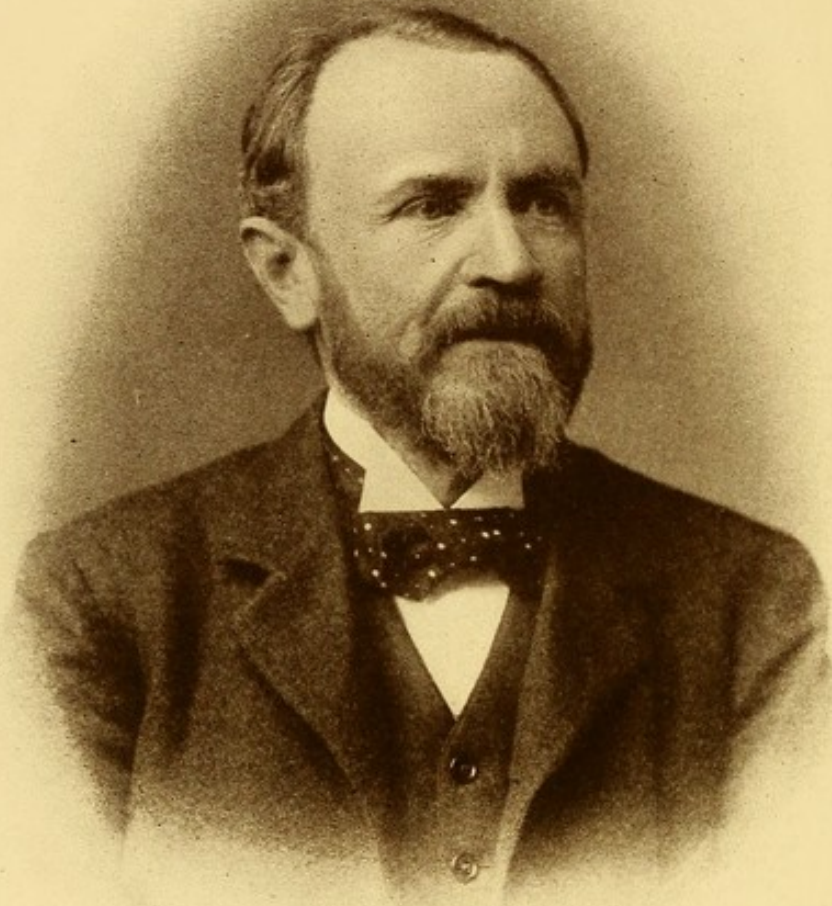
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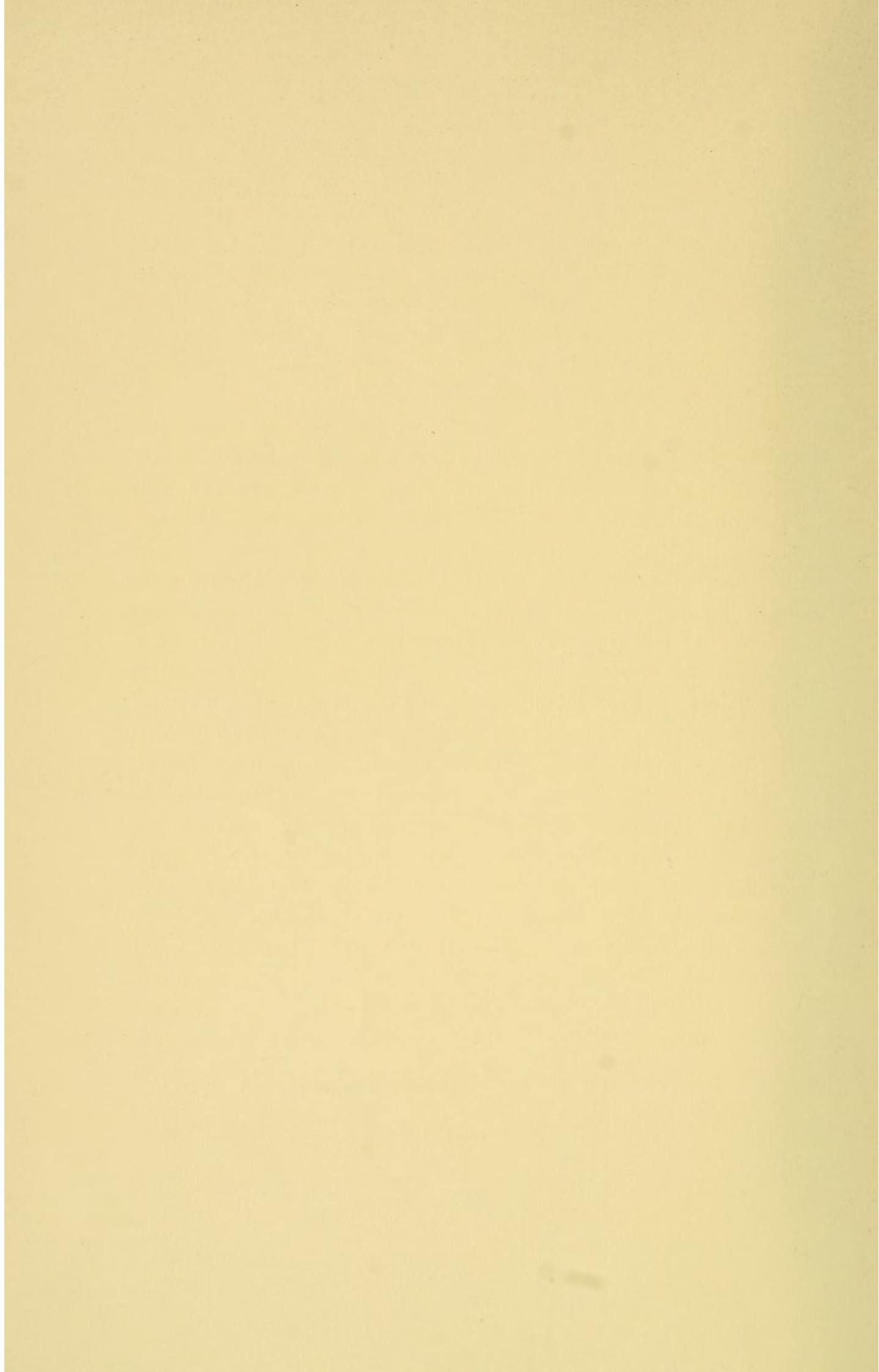
HENRY PHIPPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
EXERCISES ON THE OCCASION
OF THE
OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING
OF THE
HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE

SEVENTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

MAY 10, 1913




INTRODUCTION

For ten years after its organization on February 1, 1903, the work of the Henry Phipps Institute was carried on in two remodeled dwellings at Nos. 236-238 Pine St. In 1907 Mr. Phipps acquired a number of small properties at the northeast corner of Seventh and Lombard Streets, extending north to Addison, as a site for a permanent building.

The architect, Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York, made preliminary studies of the building, and the plans were exhibited at the Congress on Tuberculosis in 1908. In the year following the Institute was placed in charge of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, the arrangement taking effect July 1, 1910. The study of building plans, which had been dropped during the period of transition, was resumed with vigor; a year later ground was broken, and the work of erection was begun. On March 1, 1913, the laboratory wing was occupied, and by May 1 all the work of the Institute was housed in the new building.

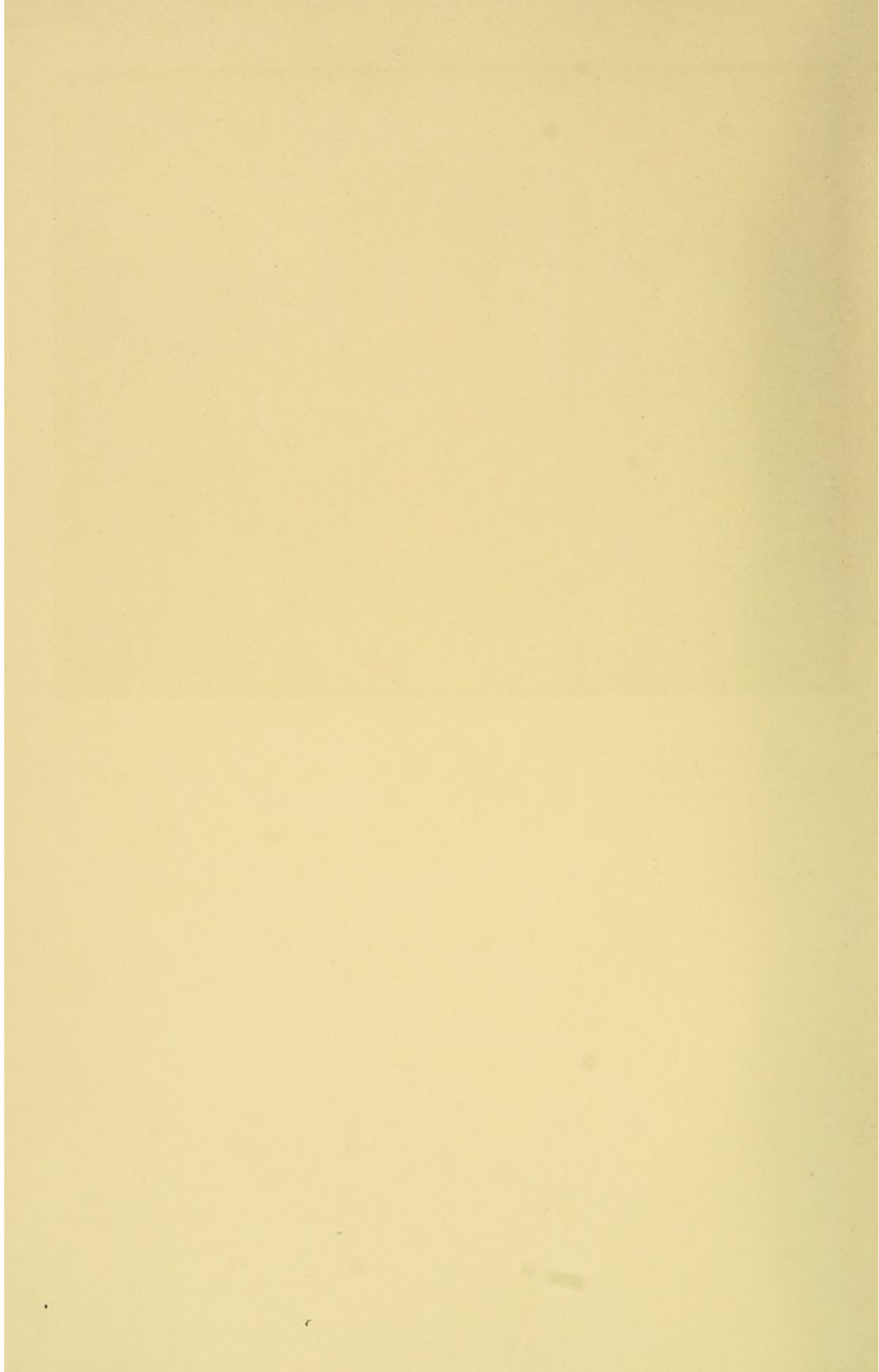
The exercises marking the opening were held Saturday, May 10. In the afternoon, at a meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including visitors from many States, degrees were conferred upon Mr. Henry Phipps and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau; addresses were made by the Provost of the University, Edgar F. Smith, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, and Dr. Herman M. Biggs. In the evening a dinner was given at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, at which the speakers were Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. Alfred Stengel. The speeches on both occasions are embodied in this volume.



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THE NEW BUILDING OF THE
HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE
FROM THE SOUTHWEST



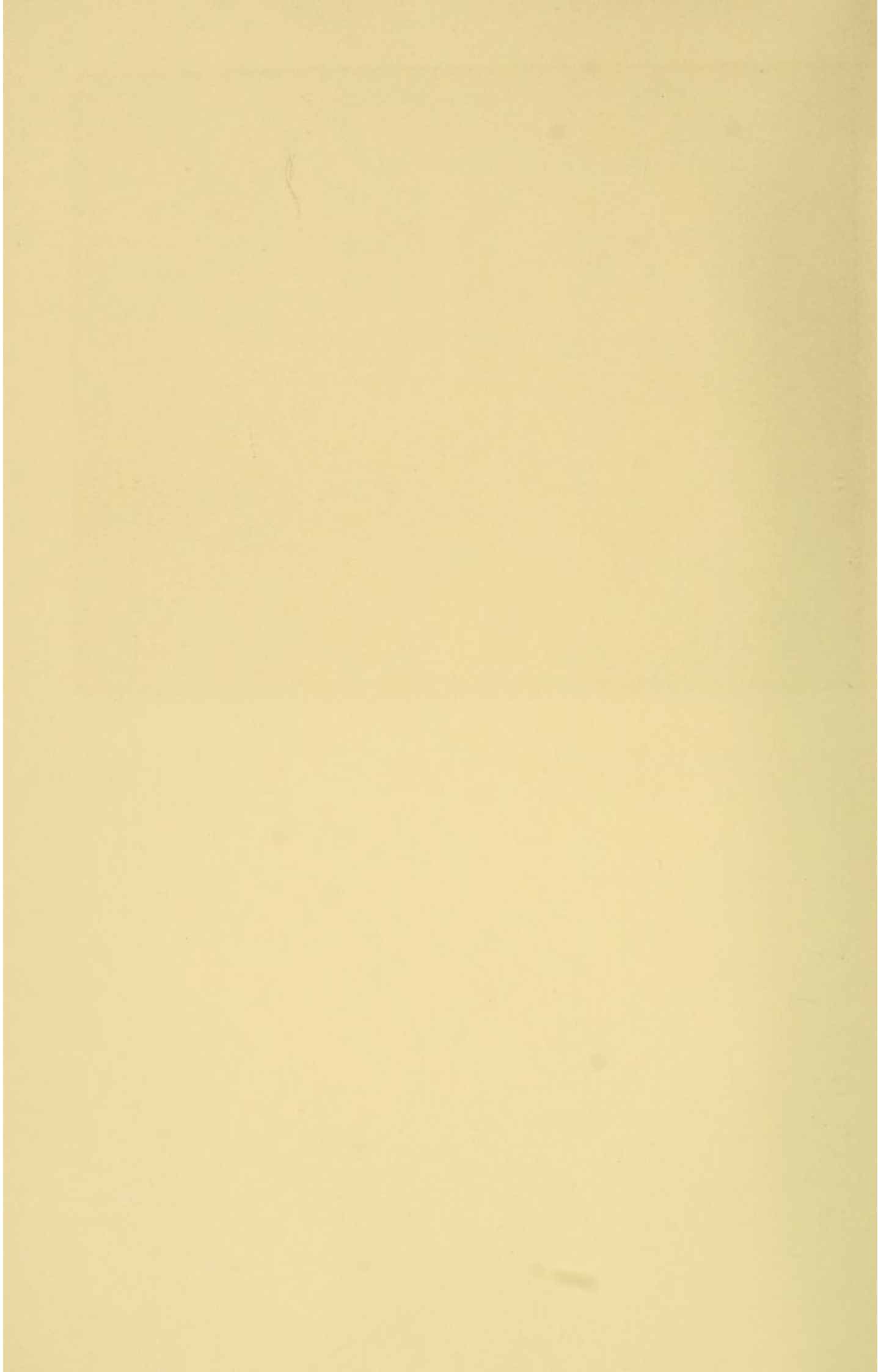


WAITING ROOMS FOR MEN AND
WOMEN ON THE MAIN FLOOR, WITH
CLINICAL LABORATORY AND LARYNGO-
LOGICAL CLINIC AT END OF CORRIDOR



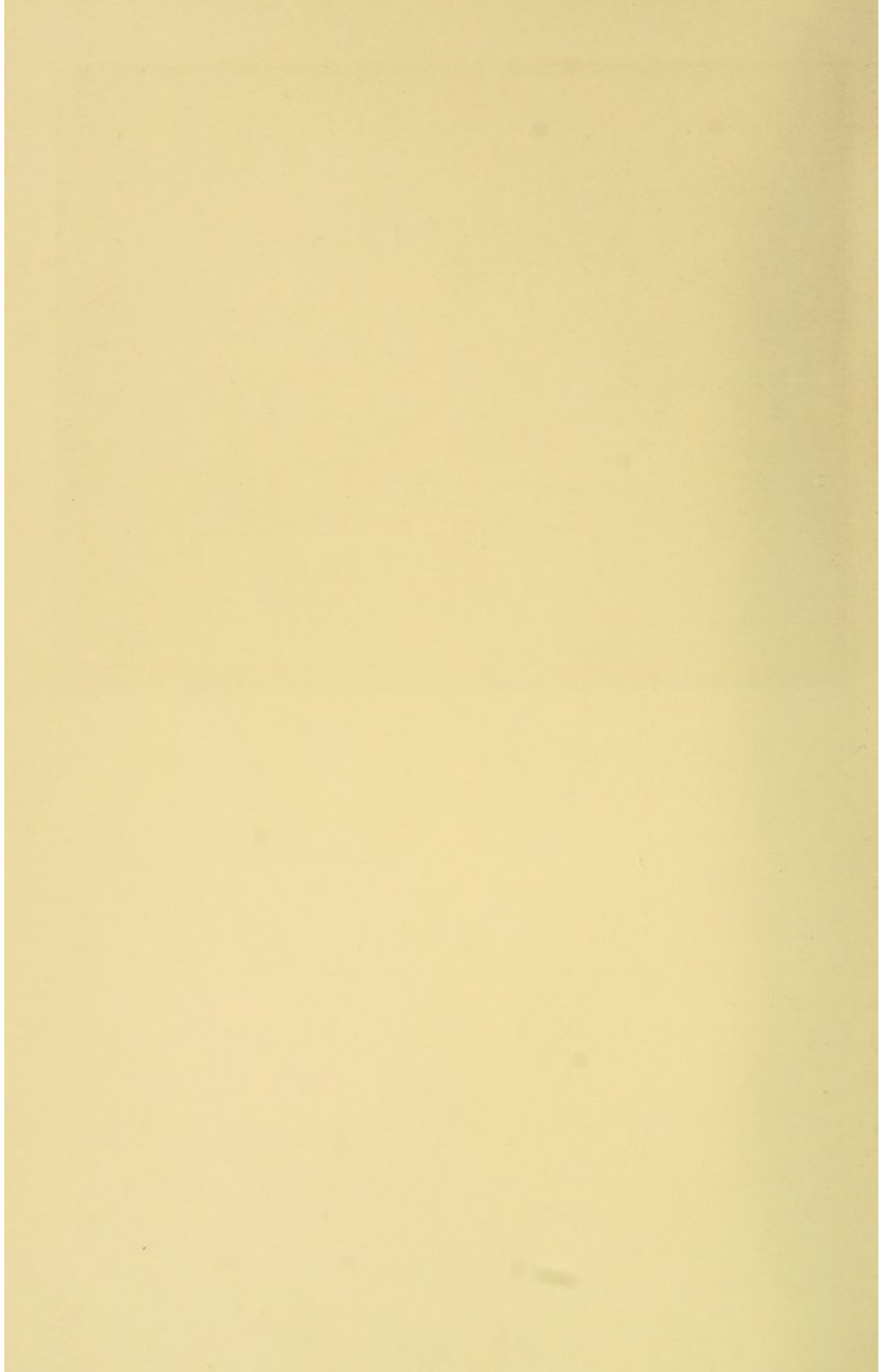


PORCH AND OPEN DECK ADJOIN-
ING WARDS FOR ADVANCED
CASES ON THE THIRD FLOOR



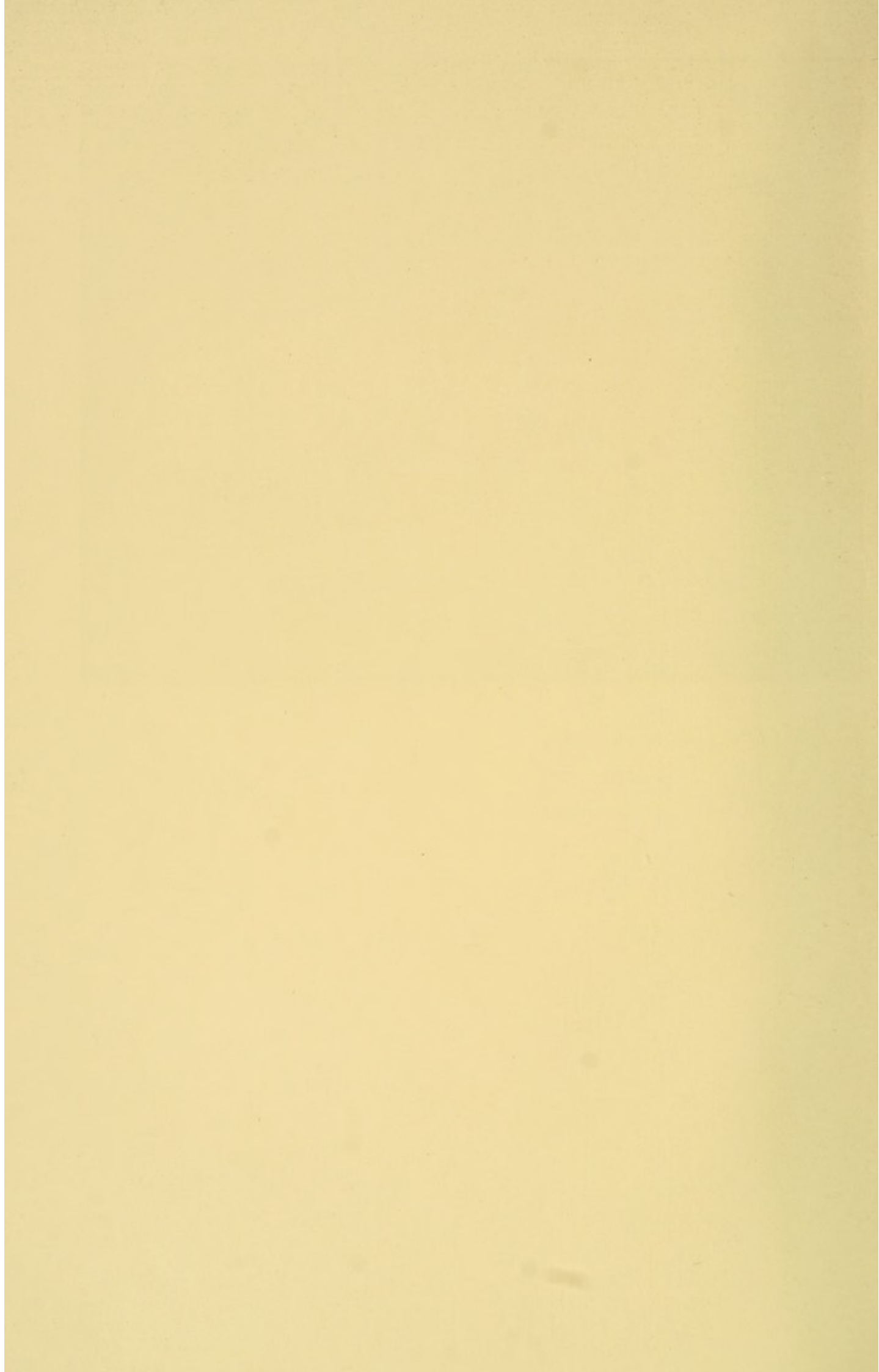


KIOSK AND OPEN DECK AD-
JOINING WARDS FOR EARLY
CASES ON THE FOURTH FLOOR





SOLARIUM ON THE FIFTH FLOOR



OPENING EXERCISES

DR. EDGAR F. SMITH, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, presided.

THE PROVOST:

The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins will now invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the exercises of this hour.

DR. TOMKINS:

Let us pray. O Lord our God, unto Thee we come, for in Thy name we would do all things and upon all that we do we ask Thy blessing. We are Thy children and, we beseech Thee, bless all of our undertakings. We thank Thee O Lord that Thou hast put it in the heart of Thy servant to erect this building for the saving of the bodies of men from suffering and sickness. Send Thy blessing upon it, we beseech Thee, and the work it is to do. Bless the physicians, bless the patients, bless those who have made this building possible. Send Thy blessing upon those broad-minded, far-seeing men and women who desire to fulfil the Divine obligation and bring Thy Kingdom to earth by saving the bodies of men and so making easier the salvation of their souls. Grant, we beseech Thee, that all things undertaken in Thy name and for Thy sake may come to such success as Thou seest best. Send Thy blessing upon the exercises of this hour, that we may be filled with new courage and hope through the words spoken on this occasion. We ask these blessings in the name of Him who taught us to say: Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day

our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory for ever and ever, Amen.

THE PROVOST:

“Medicine is my wife; science is my mistress; books are my companions; my study is my grave; there I lie buried, the world forgetting, by the world forgot.” Thus spake Benjamin Rush, and I wonder and have been wondering since entering this building, after hearing the remarks of my associates upon all sides, just what that grand old physician would say could he sit with us this moment. Surely he would promptly recognize that he was not by the world forgot and that the dread disease from which he suffered from his eighteenth until his forty-fifth year had been receiving untold attention in the century which has just passed, since his departure to that bourn whence no traveller returns. As I recall it, Dr. Rush maintained that the only cure for consumption would be found in remedies which act upon the whole system. He thought that the symptoms of its early stage should be most carefully studied, not only by physicians, but by parents and by friends, and maintained that the remedies for the early stage were extremely simple, such as desertion of sedentary employments, the quitting of damp or cold situations, the seeking out of dry places, reveling in country air distant from the sea,—the higher and drier the place, so much the better,—and then he recommended change in climate. The return of the complaint, he wrote, might be prevented by exercise, depending upon the state of the disease and the strength of the patient. Observations of all these points, we are to believe, effected his own cure more than one hundred years ago, but what inroads and terrible ravages the disease has made and committed since the days of Rush, one hundred years ago! For we learn that now 200,000 persons die annually in the United States from open ulcerated tuberculosis; hence it is not surprising that the most brilliant medical talent has devoted itself to the experimental

study of the disease in its many forms. Grateful should we be for the efforts of these saviors of perishing humanity. Grateful and proud should we be that in our own commonwealth the most patient and at the same time the most strenuous and persistent endeavors have been put forth by noble heroic souls in the mighty struggle to win out against this insidious foe, and most thankful should we be for those grand benefactors who, like Mr. Henry Phipps, in the overflowing love of their great hearts, create foundations properly equipped with means for the care and the cure of the sadly afflicted ones. The University of Pennsylvania, keenly alive to the significance and deeply appreciative of Mr. Phipps' unique foundation, including this wonderful Institute, bids me here publicly express to him its most sincere thanks for the gift, a gift which in itself proclaims him before the whole civilized, applauding world, to be indeed my brother's keeper.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Candidates for degrees will now be presented:
Edward L. Trudeau, Doctor of Laws.

THE PROVOST:

Edward Livingstone Trudeau, founder of the first sanitarium for the treatment of incipient consumption in workingmen and women, founder of the first research laboratory in the United States for the experimental study of tuberculosis—director today of these two institutions—active, earnest, esteemed author—beloved physician, pioneer veteran in a sacred cause—fondly thought of as one of our own, we write thy name upon these walls, and I, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the authority committed to me by the mandamus of its trustees, confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, admitting you to all the rights and privileges which, throughout the world, pertain to this degree. In testimony whereof I now present this diploma, signed by the Provost and Vice-Provost and confirmed by the corporate seal of the University of Pennsylvania.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Henry Phipps, Doctor of Laws.

THE PROVOST:

Henry Phipps, ironmaster, man of affairs, philanthropist—unswervingly devoted to the amelioration of disease-stricken humanity, with a sympathetic zeal and ardor which have won the approbation of the wise and good the world over! Who heals the body can best heal the heart, and I, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the authority committed to me by the mandamus of its trustees, confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, admitting you to all the rights and privileges which, throughout the world, pertain to this degree. In testimony whereof I now present this diploma, signed by the Provost and Vice-Provost and confirmed by the corporate seal of the University of Pennsylvania.

I am further charged by all interested in this Institute, to express to the architects, represented by Mr. Atterbury, our very sincere thanks.

And now permit me to present to you one who is familiar with the work of the Phipps Institute from the day of its birth, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE

DR. LAWRENCE F. FLICK

The opening of the permanent abode of the Henry Phipps Institute is perhaps a fitting occasion for putting on record its inception and early history and its work during its years of probation. Its years of probation may be said to be from the time of its inauguration to the time when its permanency was definitely determined upon and it was handed over to the University of Pennsylvania. The beginning and end of this period are February 1, 1903, and January 1, 1910.

The Institute had its inception in the contact of two impulsive men, one a physician who in the belief that tuberculosis could be wiped out worked himself up into a high state of enthusiasm, and the other a retired business man who had made money and was burning with a desire to spend it in the interest of humanity. On October 23, 1902, Mr. Henry Phipps wrote me: "I am waiting with interest to hear further about the little clinic in the small house I am to buy for the purpose you explained when I saw you. Mr. Gordon will go over to Philadelphia to look at the premises and can arrange with the Title Insurance Company to attend to the matter of proper transfer and he will pay the Company the check when you advise me the proper amount. What alterations and improvements, painting, etc., would be necessary to properly fit the building for the purpose intended?" The houses here referred to, for there were really two, were small buildings at No. 719 and No. 721 Lombard Street, which I had hoped to be able to rent and where I had prospects of opening a little clinic on a capital of \$1000 which some kind lady had offered me.

On October 25th, instead of sending Mr. Gordon, Mr. Phipps came himself to talk over the little clinic with me. After discussing the subject for a while in my sitting-room at No. 736 Pine Street, he became so enthused that he said: "Doctor, go out and buy the block; I'll pay for it." When I told him that I might not be able to pick things up so easily, he replied: "Do not stand too much on prices, but buy. We want to do this work; get the property and we will talk things over on the way to Europe."

Of course, I was not able to buy the block and, greatly to my chagrin, I was not even able to rent the houses of which I felt so sure; for when the people found that I really wanted them, they refused to let me have them. I went to Europe with Mr. Phipps, however, and we talked things over. Before going, I employed a real estate agent to get us either that block or some other block during my absence.

Mr. Phipps before leaving for Europe set aside enough money to finance the new institution during his absence, as he himself was starting upon a trip around the world to be gone for a year. We sailed on November 4th and I returned home on December 23d after inspecting various institutions in Europe. When I got back, my agent had not been able to buy even a foot of ground.

He had, however, found an empty building at No. 238 Pine Street which had been without a tenant for years and could be rented. Unfortunately, another obstacle loomed up, for there was a law upon the statute books of Pennsylvania which prohibited the establishment of hospitals in the built-up portions of the city. The legislature was in session and when appealed to removed this obstacle by promptly and unanimously repealing the law. The house was rented and before any other obstacles could be placed in our way was open for work. The Institute began its career on February 1st in this building with a few chairs and a good many patients. The publicity which the newspapers had given the undertaking brought patients from every quarter, so that it was difficult to meet the demands for help and treatment.

With Mr. Phipps' liberal backing, however, all difficulties were promptly overcome, and in a relatively short time the old building was equipped with fifty-two beds, a small laboratory, and facilities for running a large dispensary. An earnest, zealous staff of well-trained young men was soon organized and worked with zeal and enthusiasm.

When Mr. Phipps returned from his trip around the world, he found a well-established institute operating along the lines which had been forecast in our discussions. The fifty thousand dollars which he had left to begin the work with had been used up. He was well pleased and promptly set aside a much larger sum to be drawn against in amounts of fifty thousand dollars a year. "When this amount is exhausted, I will give more," were his encouraging words.

The purposes and objects of the Institute as determined by Mr. Phipps and myself on our trip to Europe were announced in the Philadelphia Medical Journal of January 21, 1903, immediately upon my return in the following words: "The Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis is to be an institution devoted exclusively to the work of exterminating tuberculosis. Prevention will be the ultimate object of everything that is done in the institution and the establishment will be planned and operated with that aim foremost in mind. The Institute will consist of pavilions with a capacity of one hundred beds, well-equipped laboratories, facilities for hydrotherapeutic and phototherapeutic work and of such other accessories as may be necessary for carrying out the plans of the Institute. There will be a dispensary connected with the Institute from which will be given treatment and aid to the consumptive poor who are unable to give up employment or who cannot gain admission into some institution. The pavilions will be built with balconies and a roof-garden so that the patients can be kept in the open air as much as possible. The wards and balconies will be so constructed that every bed can be run out on a balcony and the patient kept in the open air day and night if necessary. The beds of the Institute will be used exclusively for

advanced cases, the object being to take these patients out of their homes and thus prevent the spread of the disease. The house patients will furnish the clinical material for scientific research in the laboratories and in the various departments which will be attached to the Institute. Facilities will be given for testing all new ideas in the treatment of tuberculosis which have a scientific basis. . . . Patients will be treated both at the dispensary and when too far advanced to come to the dispensary at their homes. Medicine and food will be supplied when necessary, as also disinfectants, spit-cups, and paper napkins. They will be taught the use of these things and they will be kept under supervision so as to insure the carrying out of proper preventive measures. Printed instructions will be furnished them as to what to do in order to prevent the spread of the disease and an effort will be made to enforce the rules which are laid down. A literary bureau will be established in the Institute. . . . An effort to stimulate activity in the crusade against tuberculosis will be made through this bureau and aid will be extended in efforts at organization wherever such aid is called for. . . . The holding of conferences and congresses on the subject of tuberculosis for the purpose of stimulating thought and action will be encouraged and patronized. . . . With a view of bringing clinical and laboratory work as close together as possible only men will be appointed to the staff who are equipped for both clinical and laboratory work." As this program indicates, the Institute started out to set the world aflame with a burning zeal to stamp out tuberculosis.

After Mr. Phipps had had time to think over what had been done during the first year and to talk it over with some of his friends, he was somewhat shaken in his purpose of going on with the work laid down and again thought of taking up the sanatorium work, which had been his original purpose. To him, as to most people, a house full of dying consumptives with a lot of enthusiastic medical men trying to extract a boon for humanity out of them was a melancholy sight not well calculated to pull fifty thousand dollars a year out of one's pocket. He wrote

from Europe that he would like us to find a site for a sanatorium so that he might devote at least a part of the money to sanatorium work. We looked for such a site and had a number of favorable locations in view for his inspection on his return. After going over the entire subject with me again, however, and hearing what was to be said on the side of caring for dying cases and using material which was available in this way for elucidating the subject of tuberculosis, he said: "We will go on, for this seems to be the better work." We abandoned the idea of establishing a sanatorium, and he commissioned me to persevere in my efforts to secure a site for the permanent home of the Institute.

The task of finding a site for a permanent home proved to be a difficult one; not only because people objected to the location of the Institute near them, but also because conscienceless speculators when they got even a suspicion that a wealthy man was looking for ground upon which to establish an institution in the interest of humanity put up their price to a forbidding figure. Besides, in the old part of the city where it was desirable to locate, titles to property were sometimes much involved. For these reasons, it took seven years of painful effort and much chagrin and annoyance to get the ground upon which the present building stands and even for some of it exorbitant prices had to be paid. A number of sites were looked at during that time and options were taken on some of them, but in the end the ground upon which this building stands was selected and we found ourselves located just one square away from the original block which Mr. Phipps had directed me to buy.

Many have wondered why this site was selected. There were two impelling reasons: one because it was situated in the slums where an institution of this kind is needed, and the other because it was perhaps the most degraded spot physically, sanitarily, and morally in the city of Philadelphia. Placing the Institute here accomplished a twofold purpose, tearing up by the roots a center of sin, sorrow, and degradation and putting in its place an institution consecrated to the uplift of man. For nearly a hundred years, at least beyond the memory of living man, this

place reeked with human depravity too foul to be spoken of and extended its polluting influence in every direction throughout the city; for all time to come it will radiate its beneficent influence not only throughout the city, but over the entire world, making men good by making them healthy—the noble act of a God-fearing man making perpetual reparation for the foul deeds done in the past. For this alone will the Recording Angel have made a record for Mr. Phipps in the Doomsday Book which is worth while.

During the seven years of my stewardship of the Phipps Institute, Mr. Phipps expended upward of \$350,000 in the work. What has the world gotten out of his generous act? Let me give a brief inventory of it.

(a) The Institute gave the world a new idea in the concentration of all available forces for the accomplishment of a single purpose in the field of preventive medicine. It is the first organization, so far as my knowledge goes, which was brought into existence for the specific purpose of studying and working with one disease with the view of wiping it out. It introduced into preventive medicine a rational policy and accurate business methods. The same idea has since been put into operation in the Koch Institute in Berlin, the Royal Edward Institute of Canada, both devoted to tuberculosis; the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of Baltimore, and the Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Cancer established in Liverpool, England, by Mr. McFadden of Philadelphia.

(b) It brought to the United States the International Congress on Tuberculosis. Whilst the Institute was not the only agent concerned with bringing over this Congress, without the Institute the Congress would not have come here. In March, 1902, nearly a year before the Institute was organized, I tried to induce the Marine Hospital Service of the United States to lead a movement for bringing over the International Congress on Tuberculosis but failed. When I discussed the subject with Mr. Phipps on our way to Europe, he told me to take whatever preliminary steps were necessary to bring over the Congress and that he would stand

back of me financially. In Berlin, I called on Dr. Pannwitz, the Secretary-general of the International Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and laid my project with its backing before him. He at once fell in with the undertaking and from that time on gave his most cordial support to it. At the meeting in Paris, in 1905, it was tacitly understood that the Congress was to come to the United States for its next session, and though Japan and other countries offered great inducements for the holding of the Congress in other countries the invitation from the United States was promptly accepted.

Not only did the Institute play the chief rôle in bringing over the Congress, but it also played a very important part in making it a success. Three members of the staff of the Institute were on the delegation to Paris that invited the Congress, and five members of the staff held important positions on various committees which organized the Congress. For three years a great deal of the energy of the staff of the Institute went into the organization of the Congress to a degree indeed that prevented the Institute from presenting its own work to the best advantage in the exhibition of the Congress. Nevertheless, it took two gold medals and four silver medals for its work.

(c) It brought the seventh session of the International Tuberculosis Conference to the United States. The International Tuberculosis Conference is made up of workers in the tuberculosis field and meets annually. During the year in which the International Congress on Tuberculosis meets it is customary for the International Tuberculosis Conference to convene in the country in which the Congress convenes. When at its meeting in Vienna in 1907, it was found that no provision had been made for bringing it to the United States, I cabled the situation to Mr. Phipps and he promptly cabled back that I invite the Conference to Philadelphia at his expense. The Conference came here as the guest of the Henry Phipps Institute and Mr. Phipps met all expenses, including the cost of publication of the transactions over and above what was contributed by the citizens of Philadelphia and the city of Philadelphia for the enter-

tainment of the Conference. The meeting of the Conference just before the Congress was an excellent introduction to the Congress itself and did much for the education of the people in tuberculosis work throughout the entire country.

(d) It brought about the organization of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis of the United States. Organized leadership of tuberculosis work in the United States had fallen into questionable hands and the best men in the country kept aloof from it. The necessity of reorganization was apparent to every one, but it was not easy to find a plan of doing it. The Institute made the reading of a paper prepared by Professor Maragliano, of Genoa, Italy, the occasion of bringing together the foremost men in tuberculosis work in the United States, and after the paper had been read assembled the men for the purpose of organization. Formal organization was made and an adjournment was taken to meet again in Atlantic City some time subsequently for the purpose of making by-laws and electing officers. The organization of this society was part of the scheme of the Institute for bringing over the International Congress on Tuberculosis, since the existence of such an organization was practically a condition upon which the Congress would come. The Society immediately took its position with international societies of other countries, and has since been the successful leader of the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States. It is at present perhaps the largest and strongest organization of its kind in the world.

(e) The Institute originated and developed the idea of making special nurses for tuberculosis work out of girls who had recovered from tuberculosis. When the Institute was opened, it was practically impossible to secure reliable nurses for tuberculosis work on account of the universal fear of the disease, not only by the laity but by physicians and nurses. In its dilemma, the Institute bethought itself of using cured girls from White Haven Sanatorium for ward-maids, and, finding them unusually well fitted to minister to consumptives by the sympathy which they felt for them, hit upon the thought of making special nurses of

them. From the very beginning the scheme was successful and proved to be a boon to the crusade against tuberculosis. The idea has been taken up by other institutions and has been successfully carried out wherever tried. The women who have thus been brought into the practical work of the crusade against tuberculosis have shown themselves not only to be good nurses, but zealous missionaries in their chosen field.

(f) It demonstrated the feasibility and practicability of treating tuberculosis successfully anywhere and in any climate. American physicians had in recent years come to look upon tuberculosis as incurable except by climatic changes. So universally had this view come to be held that it was heresy to differ from it. The fifty-two beds in the Institute were given over to advanced cases, but it was found that many of these advanced cases improved very much and were again restored to a life of usefulness. Most of the members of the staff of the Institute were also on the White Haven staff and treated cases simultaneously in the two institutions. They discovered that they could treat severe cases more successfully at the Phipps Institute than at White Haven Sanatorium, and they very often transferred their cases from the White Haven Sanatorium to the Phipps Institute. In the last analysis, strict discipline and accurate supervision counted for more than any other factors and where these could be best carried out the best results were obtained. It was not long before every member of the staff felt confident that tuberculosis could be as successfully treated in the slums of a large city as in a mountain resort. The experience of the Institute published to the world through its reports went far toward convincing the scientific world of this fact.

(g) It inaugurated the social service work in the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States, taking for its model the Emile Roux Dispensary of Lille, established and directed by Dr. A. Calmette. It sent its nurses out systematically to visit its dispensary patients not only for the purpose of helping them to carry out the treatment, but also to bring about improved home conditions and show other members of the family how to avoid

contracting the disease. It systematically distributed preventive measure supplies to the families which it supervised and gave milk to those patients who could not buy the necessary food. It expended on an average about ten thousand dollars a year in this kind of work. Out of this work, it demonstrated the limitation of dispensary and social service work as a factor in the prevention of tuberculosis and, in consequence, toward the end of the seven-year term lessened its expenditures for material aid. The world has come to recognize that for the prevention of tuberculosis it is necessary to bring under control and close supervision the cases passing through the terminal stage of the disease.

(h) It placed tuberculosis in the category of curable diseases, worthy of the attention of the practising physician. By carefully training men for clinical work in tuberculosis, teaching them accurate methods of history taking, physical examination and treatment, it leavened the entire medical profession through the influence of these men until all practitioners of medicine made an earnest effort to do something for their tuberculous patients to bring about recovery; whereas formerly they had either abandoned them to a hopeless lot with the advice that they change climate, or had soothed them with ameliorating treatment to their final exodus. The history sheets which were so carefully worked out by the staff of the Phipps Institute have been used as models for other institutions throughout the entire country.

The scientific work of the Institute during the seven years has been in part published in five volumes of records, making a total of about twenty thousand octavo pages. Over five thousand cases treated in the hospital and dispensary, of which more than four thousand were tuberculous cases, form the basis of this work. Nearly all of the patients who died in the hospital were studied pathologically and histologically. Careful statistics on the clinical and sociological phases of tuberculosis were taken in all of the cases. The disease was studied in some of its by-paths, such as those which lead to amentia, insanity, and social dependence. Not only were the most complete autopsies made, but every case was carefully analyzed and studied in its clinical relations to the

autopsy findings. Statistically, the five volumes of reports give the most reliable and noteworthy data upon the subject of tuberculosis clinically, sociologically, and pathologically that have ever been published.

Some of the important problems worked out by the Institute during those years are: (1) The elimination of tubercle bacilli by the kidneys; (2) the etiological relationship between secondary infections and hemorrhages; (3) the influence of tuberculosis in the production of nephritis; (4) the relationship between tuberculosis and insanity; (5) the extraordinary part which tuberculosis plays in the production of social dependence; (6) the danger of contagion from the frequent change of residence of the tuberculous poor; and (7) the relationship between alcohol and tuberculosis and tobacco and tuberculosis.

On November 1, 1909, I resigned as medical director and president of the Institute and I was relieved of duty on the 1st of January, 1910. The Institute was given over to the University of Pennsylvania, under whose management it has been since. This step was taken to secure permanency for the Institute.

How well the Institute has succeeded in setting the world ablaze with zeal for the extermination of tuberculosis is best shown by the nineteen million dollars expended in the United States during the year 1912 for this purpose. The whole world is now in arms against the White Plague, and the fight will not lag until victory has been won. When that day has come and the history of the combat will be written, the name of Henry Phipps will be one of the most conspicuous in the book.

THE PROVOST:

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, of New York City, a distinguished and an enthusiastic member of our Advisory Council, will now address you.

INDUSTRIAL COLONIES FOR THE TUBERCULOUS

DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS

The completion of the buildings of the Henry Phipps Institute for the study, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis, and their dedication to the purposes intended by their generous founder, constitute an event full of significance to modern work in preventive medicine. Ten years of successful work of the Institute have been completed and the buildings opened today will form an important landmark in the progress and development of preventive work, in the most important period in its history.

It is difficult even for those who have been entirely conversant with all of the developments in medicine during the last thirty years, and who have taken part, in some measure, in these developments, to gain any adequate comprehension of their full significance and bearing on the industrial progress of the civilized world and on the reduction in the rate of sickness and death and the consequent improvement in the general welfare of the race.

The preventive work in tuberculosis is only one typical phase of the preventive work which has been going steadily on in many lines. Mention may also be made of the campaign for the reduction of infant mortality, for the improvement in the health and the prevention of disease in school children, for the prevention of mental disease, for the prevention of ophthalmia of the newborn and of blindness, and more recently of the movements for the prevention of venereal disease, of cancer, and of alcoholism. In tropical and subtropical countries, too, we have similar activities of more recent date looking to the prevention of diseases peculiar to these regions, such as the hookworm disease, the

sleeping sickness, the malarial fevers and yellow fever, tropical dysentery, etc. Because of its early inception, its popular character, and its world-wide extent, the tuberculosis work has attracted more attention than any of the other phases of this general movement. It may not be without profit, if we pause for a moment and look back over the accomplishments of the recent past and try to measure somewhat their value.

During the past fifty years, the death rates in the great cities of the world have been reduced fully 50% and the mean duration of human life has been increased by more than 25%. In some great cities, where the sanitary conditions were formerly extremely unfavorable and where the greatest progress has been made, even more than this has been accomplished. It may be safely said that at least ten thousand years have been added to the average duration of life of each one thousand babies born in many of the great cities of the world, and that the mean lifetime of each individual has been increased from less than forty years to over fifty years. In a city like New York the decrease in the death-rate means a saving of more than eighty thousand lives a year, and, with the present population of the United States, if the death-rates prevailing before the Civil War, or even forty years ago, still obtained, a million additional lives would be sacrificed each year to disease. This decrease in deaths naturally indicates an enormous decrease in the amount of sickness.

It has been estimated by some authorities that for every death taking place in a community, twenty cases of serious illness occur which terminate in more or less complete recovery. In other words, in the United States in 1912 there were twenty million less instances of serious illness than would have occurred if the conditions existing forty years ago still obtained. It is not easy to gain any adequate comprehension of the economic significance of this change. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the loss in time, wages, and efficiency and the cost of nursing, medical attendance, and medicines, which such illness would entail.

It is not necessary before this audience to more than refer to the extraordinary results which have followed the scientific,

clinical and educational work of numerous organizations throughout the country whose purposes are similar, in part at least, to those of the Phipps Institute, nor is it necessary for me to consider in detail the character or scope of this work.

I desire, however, to refer to one subject of fundamental importance connected with tuberculosis which has recently engaged the time and interest of the Directors of this Institute, and concerning which but little progress has been made anywhere. I refer to the provision of employment for patients discharged from tuberculosis sanatoria with their disease arrested or apparently cured. The lack of suitable occupations under proper conditions for such patients has been the great stumbling-block in the way of more lasting and substantial progress in the efforts for the permanent arrest of the disease especially as it occurs in the working class. Experience has shown that a large proportion of the cases described, when they return to the conditions and occupations under which their disease originally developed, tend to relapse and ultimately die of the disease.

The difficulties in the provision of suitable and lucrative occupations for such persons in a favorable environment are very great and have not been satisfactorily met on a large scale anywhere in the world. The suggestion must at once come to every one that as an outdoor life is especially favorable to the arrest of pulmonary tuberculosis, outdoor occupations, such as farming, gardening, horticulture, etc., should be the natural occupations of choice for persons who have been or are affected with the disease. In fact, the most definite and systematic attempts to provide occupation for these persons have been along these lines, as, for example, the Farm Colony of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Edinburgh; but experience in the large cities in this country has shown that a very large percentage of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis come from the indoor workers who have no knowledge of or experience in such occupations, who do not like them, and who are not only mentally and temperamentally unfit to undertake them, but generally have not the physical strength and endurance to do so.

It is well known that in arrested or apparently cured cases of pulmonary tuberculosis physical endurance is the very last feature of restored health to return and the one which often enough is never regained. On the other hand, these individuals are usually quite able and willing to undertake less laborious occupations indoors identical with or similar to those which they have previously followed.

For a long time I have had in mind the establishment of industrial colonies in the country, preferably in connection with the sanatoria, where the climatic conditions are favorable for tuberculous patients, where land is cheap, where sanitary workshops and dwellings can be erected, and where the workmen can spend the unemployed hours of the day—at least twelve or fourteen hours—out-of-doors. Dwellings with outside sleeping porches would be provided, and patient-employees and their families would be kept under continued supervision as to all of the conditions of life, including their food and dietary, so that the most favorable conditions would surround them and the earliest indications of a return of disease would be immediately recognized. Such a plan, if it could be properly carried out, would, in my judgment, not only meet the humanitarian demands, but would result in an enormous economic saving to the community, both directly and indirectly, and would become a most influential factor in the eradication of this disease.

Some of the difficulties in carrying such a plan into effect are evident enough: The difficulties in finding suitable and lucrative occupations, in marketing the products produced by tuberculous workers, the difficulty in finding capital to establish and maintain such colonies, and in their subsequent conduct and supervision. I feel confident, however, that these difficulties can be and will be overcome, and it may not be amiss to indicate briefly the immense economic gain such a plan, if successfully carried out, would afford.

It has been the policy at the New York Municipal Sanatorium at Otisville, since its establishment, seven years ago, to give employment to as large a number of ex-patients as possible, and to

utilize the services of in-patients during their treatment in the conduct of the institution. At the present time, with over five hundred patients, there are less than thirty non-tuberculous employees engaged in non-productive occupations in connection with the institution. We have over one hundred tuberculous employees, some of whom have been engaged for a number of years in various capacities. Experience there has shown that a large percentage of the discharged patients would gladly remain in the country if they could be furnished with suitable work. Further, it has been found that a large number of patients, even many of those well advanced in the second stage of the disease, are able to do nearly a full day's work after six months in the institution, if only the conditions under which they work and live are satisfactory. A number of men who when admitted had quite advanced disease, after discharge from the institution moved their families to Otisville, and have been able to support them in comfort there without detriment to themselves. The recital of a single case of this sort will indicate the economic possibilities of this procedure:

About four years ago a driver was sent to the Sanatorium at Otisville with tuberculous disease of the lungs. His family consisted of a wife and nine children, of whom the oldest was a girl of twelve years, who also had tuberculosis and accompanied her father to the Sanatorium. Two of the younger children who were in poor physical condition, showing a positive tuberculin reaction, were sent to that admirable institution, the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at Farmingdale, New Jersey. The mother and the remaining six children were cared for largely by the Women's Auxiliary of the Tuberculosis Clinics of the Department of Health during the father's stay in Otisville. At the end of six months his disease was apparently arrested, he had gained thirty pounds in weight, and both he and his daughter, whose disease was also arrested, returned to New York. He presently found occupation as a taxicab driver, but after a few months, as a result of irregular hours, exposure, and unhygienic living, he commenced to do badly and had difficulty in earning sufficient to maintain his

family. It was evident that if he remained in New York his disease would soon become again active, and that the charitable organizations and the city would have, not only the father and the eldest daughter to care for in tuberculosis institutions, but possibly also some of the younger children, and that it would then soon become necessary for some one to provide for the whole family of eleven. I therefore determined to find a home and occupation for him at Otisville. A small house was fitted up, and a large sleeping porch and a tent were provided where a number of the children and the father slept. He was given a position as watchman on the sanatorium property at fifty dollars a month. His condition soon improved, and he now has an excellent garden and a small poultry plant, and is able to entirely support in comfort his whole family. The older children attend the district school. The entire family is prosperous, happy, and contented.

It may safely be said that, under ordinary conditions, with the almost certain return of the disease in the father, this family would have cost the community at least twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year, would have been eventually broken up, several of them would probably have died from tuberculosis, and a number of the children would have been reared in institutions. A tuberculosis industrial colony would effectually deal with such cases as this.

At the last session of the New York State Legislature a bill was passed at my request authorizing any municipality maintaining institutions for tuberculosis to establish and maintain workshops, for the employment of persons who are or have been inmates of such institutions, for the manufacture of articles and supplies to be used in such institutions or in other institutions conducted by the municipality or in the departmental work of the municipality. In other words, for the manufacture of practically everything which the municipality buys or uses. The products of such shops would not be sold in open market, and would not, therefore, come into competition with other workers. In my opinion this authorization opens up great possibilities for the solution

of this, the most fundamental factor in the whole tuberculosis problem, and without which our elaborate program for the prevention of this disease will fail of its real purpose. One can readily see that such a plan, if it can be successfully carried into effect, has possibilities in the way of municipal socialism of the first magnitude. When the New York Municipal Sanatorium at Otisville is completed, it is intended to provide for from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred patients, and as the average residence in the institution is about six months, from twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons will pass through it each year. A large proportion of the discharged cases are willing to remain and should remain in the country for several years or perhaps for a lifetime. The families of many of these patients would also move to the country, so that the total yearly addition to the colony might equal or even exceed this number. After a time such a colony would become self contained and would supply its own needs of nearly every kind. It would have coöperative stores, shops, gardens, farms, etc., and might easily become a town of no mean size. We hope in New York city that the financial authorities may soon make provision for carrying this act into effect. If a solution of this problem can thus be found, the last great obstacle to the success of the tuberculosis campaign will have been removed.

I wish to briefly recall an incident which preceded the establishment of the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia. Mr. Phipps had become interested in tuberculosis and its relief and consulted several friends in New York in relation to the work which he had in view. I did not, at that time, have the honor of Mr. Phipps' acquaintance, but was much interested at the prospect of a new tuberculosis institution in New York city. In the course of his investigations Mr. Phipps came to Philadelphia and talked to Dr. Flick, and was soon so carried away by Dr. Flick's enthusiasm that he determined to establish this work in Philadelphia and to place this Institute in his charge. I well remember our disappointment in New York when we learned that we were to lose what Philadelphia had gained. But

we bear no envy, for the Phipps Institute has contributed largely to the general advancement of the tuberculosis movement, and, in the larger sense, it little matters whether such an institute is located in New York or in Philadelphia or in Baltimore, which latter city has also received such generous benefactions from him.

This Institute occupies an extremely important and even unique position in the tuberculosis campaign. It was not only the first scientific institution founded solely for the purpose of assisting in the solution of the tuberculosis problem, but it is still, so far as I know, the only institution or organization in the world which attempts to deal with all phases of the problem. It includes in its scope the social and economic features surrounding the development and existence of cases of tuberculosis in the home and the extension of relief there; the clinical aspects of the disease with the application of treatment to ambulant cases, and the provision of institutional care; laboratory investigations into the etiology, pathology, and specific treatment of the disease; provision for training nurses, medical students, physicians, and research workers, in all matters appertaining to the economic, scientific, and clinical problems connected with tuberculosis, and finally, facilities and provisions for carrying on a general educational propagandum. It stands in relation to the tuberculosis problem where the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Rockefeller Hospital stand in relation to general medicine, with the added social, economic, and educational features which the latter do not include.

I do not know of any medical or philanthropic institution which has so comprehensive a grasp of the problem with which it is designed to deal as has this institution, and when we recall the fact that this problem relates to tuberculosis, which constitutes one of the three great factors which most seriously affect the health, happiness, industrial progress, and general welfare of the whole human race, we appreciate more fully the foresight and wisdom of the founder and his medical counselor, Dr. Lawrence Flick, in those earlier days, only a dozen years ago, when the world-wide movement for the study and prevention of this dis-

ease was but just beginning. Of Dr. Flick and his associates we may well say "they builded better than they knew." It remains for their successors, you who now control the future and the destiny of this Institute, to determine fully the realization of their hopes.

Most earnestly we extend today our felicitations and congratulations to the wise and generous benefactor of this Institute, Henry Phipps, and we may well cherish a noble envy toward him, because it was given to him to confer so great a blessing on his fellow-men.

I wish also to extend our warm congratulations to the University of Pennsylvania, which will have in the new buildings of the Henry Phipps Institute such unrivaled opportunities for the instruction of its students in a most important subject, and still more I would extend our hearty congratulations to the people of Philadelphia, to whom this Institute has been for the past ten years such a benefaction, because of the larger opportunities and wider scope which it will now offer; and, finally, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to the committee in charge of these exercises, which has given me the opportunity to express my personal obligations to the Institute for its work in the past, in a field which to me has, for more than twenty-five years, been one of absorbing interest.

The exercises closed with a benediction by The Rev. Dr. Tomkins.

SPEECHES AT THE DINNER

THE HOTEL BELLEVUE-STRATFORD

DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE, Toastmaster.

The Toastmaster introduced Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

MAYOR BLANKENBURG said in part:

I am more than delighted to be with you and I thank you very much for the compliment you have paid me. There is one thing we boast of in Philadelphia that I don't believe any city in this country or the whole world can boast of with equal absolute propriety, and that is, our institutions to help those in distress, the sick and the poor, and our educational institutions. Now I don't want to make any invidious comparisons, but I am very proud of the University of Pennsylvania. The Provost is here and I hope he will applaud that sentiment. And I am very proud of a great many other of our institutions. I am proud of Girard College: there is nothing in the world equal to it. Here we have a new institution, the Phipps Institute, dedicated to the people of Philadelphia, to those suffering from tuberculosis, by one broad-minded, liberal-spirited individual, Mr. Henry Phipps. I was exceedingly sorry that I could not be at the opening of the Institute this afternoon, but unfortunately I cannot be in more than one place at one time, otherwise I would have been there to enjoy with the rest of you the inspection of that really wonderful institution. This afternoon we dedicated and opened an Orphans' Home built

by the Odd Fellows; that's a new institution. It is built to help to educate, to give shelter, and to clothe two hundred orphan boys and orphan girls there, children of Odd Fellows. Now it is really remarkable; if anybody comes to Philadelphia and wants to see all our educational institutions,—institutions like Girard College, like the Phipps Institute,—it would take him weeks and weeks to go over them, not to speak of West Philadelphia—the Almshouse and the Municipal Hospital and the Home for the Indigent at Holmesburg and other places. Well, I tell you, gentlemen, Dr. Neff is making good and he will make good there. That is one of the difficulties that we are laboring under in Philadelphia. If you do good work, people pay very little attention to it, and if a mistake is made, no matter how slight it may be, they make a mountain out of a molehill; that is what Philadelphia has been suffering from. Now, I am a booster: I want to boost Philadelphia in every possible way, but I want Philadelphia to deserve to be boosted, and there, gentlemen, I appeal to you for your help, every one of you. I don't know that there is any class of citizens that can do more in that direction than the doctors and educators. You enter home after home every day in the week. You naturally become acquainted and become on good terms with your patients, the fathers and mothers and children; and the 3,000 or 3,500 doctors in Philadelphia, if they only will, can be made an agency for good that it has never yet been known it's possible for them to be. Now I should like very much to have you gentlemen bear that in mind. I am only one poor individual. I have a task before me,—I think Hercules' was simply kindergarten alongside of what I have here in Philadelphia, but with the aid of the good citizens of Philadelphia,—with the aid of the intelligent citizens of Philadelphia, I hope to be able to assist—because I can't do it alone—in making Philadelphia the best governed municipality in our country.

I have spoken to these gentlemen in my native tongue and I have said to them: "If we can only succeed in giving municipal government in our country such as they have in England and Germany and France and other countries, the whole question

of a republican form of government will be solved, for good government in nation and in State depends upon good municipal government." If you will give me good municipal government, the question of good State and national government is solved; and is there one city in this country that should take the first step in that direction sooner than the city of Philadelphia? We have done more in Philadelphia for this great country than any other community or any other municipality, I don't even except New York. Now, gentlemen, here is the plain proposition before us; we can do these things if we will. Will we do them? If you will help me, these things will be accomplished and Philadelphia will stand as the guiding star for all municipalities in our beloved country.

THE TOASTMASTER, proposing the health of Mr. Phipps:

About fifteen years ago, in the middle of the winter, when I was on my way to Palm Beach, I left the dining-car of the train in a very bad humor because I had not succeeded in getting any food that was fit to eat. I went into a smoking compartment and found a gentleman there, the only occupant of it, a gentleman of about my own age, who was just beginning a very appetizing looking cold lunch that he had providently provided himself with. To my surprise and gratification, he asked me to join him, and after a period of more or less hypocritical pretense at hesitation, I did so. My benefactor on that occasion was Mr. Henry Phipps, and that was my first experience of his willingness to help the poor and unfortunate. I have met him since then in many parts of the world, on the North Atlantic, in New York, in London, in Aberdeen, but wherever I have met him and under all circumstances, I found this same willingness to help out of his abundance any one who might chance or whom he thought might chance to need it. The little incident with which our acquaintance began was really deeply significant and illustrated one of Mr. Phipps' most notable characteristics.

It is quite impossible adequately to express our appreciation of the splendid charity, the latest development of which has

brought us together here this evening. We hope and believe, all of us who are interested in it, that in the good which it will do, in the aid it will bring to suffering humanity, in the light it will cast on the places where death and disease lurk, it will be second to none of the many magnificent benefactions of Mr. Phipps. The University of Pennsylvania and all of us who are privileged to share in this work are trying, with the unselfish help of the noble men from all over the country who are good enough to act as our Advisory Council, to secure the largest possible practical results from the opportunities that Mr. Phipps has given us. We trust that time may justify our hopefulness, and that the Phipps Institute will not be the least among the many splendid monuments that Mr. Phipps has so wisely erected. He is unfortunately not here tonight to listen to our expression of appreciation and gratitude, but a number of his immediate family are here who can convey to him what we say and think and feel, and all that we can do now is to drink the health of Mr. Henry Phipps, as I beg you to rise and do.

THE TOASTMASTER, introducing Dr. S. Weir Mitchell:

I have always noticed that toastmasters are apt to talk either too much or too little, though I confess to a very kindly feeling for the latter class. They have, however, many good excuses. Sometimes they suffer for lack of material for their introductions which must, perforce, be laudatory no matter what their personal opinion of the introducees may be. It happens, far less frequently, that they are embarrassed by an excess of material; and yet such happens to be my case this evening.

When one is unfortunate enough to have on his hands, in the person of one individual, a distinguished physician, an original investigator in medicine and the allied sciences, a pioneer in the non-medicinal treatment of disease, a novelist of world-wide reputation, a poet of distinction, a wise counselor and kindly friend of all the youthful and struggling, whether of his profession or not, a successful administrator of funds contributed by others and a liberal giver of his own, a man who, in fact, if he had also been a

surgeon, would have left no heights unscaled, it is obvious that all that remains to the toastmaster is to say,—Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia and the rest of the universe,—and sit down.

DR. MITCHELL:

Mr. Chairman, and you, Mr. Phipps, who honor us with your presence here: I accepted with unusual anxiety the invitation to say something at this dinner. It seems impossible for the Anglo-Saxon to do anything on a large scale without pledging a certain number of people to make themselves uncomfortable with the prospect of an after-dinner address. Nor is my task an easy one, since this is not a time for the usual post-prandial jesting. The occasion is unique in the history of this city—almost equally so in the history of assisted science; and you may know, of course, that the splendid gift which we saw this afternoon and celebrate this evening was indirectly brought about by the wonderful self-sacrificing researches of Dr. Flick, to whom I am glad to pay this honest tribute of admiring respect.

It is a melancholy fact that one cannot talk to you after dinner without using the grim text *tubercle*. There is no escape. More easy and more pleasant would it have been to find gracious words with which to thank a public benefactor for material aid to the art of medicine and the sciences on which it is founded. I do not see why I have been chosen as the first speaker to-night. So far as I am concerned, cases of tubercle have, for the most part, disappeared from my medical horizon, and I naturally turn back to memories not without interest. I have lived through certain phases of popular belief in regard to consumption, so called. When I was a young man, nobody feared personal infection from tubercle. There came, then, a few years ago, a time of unreasonable terror, which was wholesomely disposed of by so educating the public as to let it understand what was to be dreaded and how very small was the peril, provided certain precautions were taken. Such education is still to be a part of the duties of the Phipps Hospital.

In Latin countries, as you all know, the belief in tubercle being communicable in unexplained ways was strongly held.

In 1851, when in Rome, I wished to see the room in which the poet Keats died of pulmonary tubercle. It had become an object of interest to the English and Americans, and this had so revived the memory of his disease and death that my old Roman guide had some disinclination to go into the room where this death occurred, although thirty years had passed, the poet having died in 1821. The circumstances surrounding the death of this gifted man are interesting as evidence of the popular fear of infection in Rome. The police, as soon as possible, collected all of Keats' personal clothing, his bed-clothes, the bed and all the furniture of the room, and burned them in the Piazza di Spagna in front of the house. The piano was saved with difficulty. Their precautions also included whitewashing and repainting the chamber in which the death took place. If these radical measures were carried out after every death from consumption in Rome, it must, of course, have helped to deepen the feeling of terror with which the people regarded all tubercular sufferers.

We are well informed of the gross natural history of this disease, but no man will dare to say that there is as yet any serum or any drug that is directly victorious in our battle with this bitter foe. The costly mechanism for research which you saw this afternoon is the silent affirmation of this sad confession. The closed hands of the future hold this secret. Now—today—the therapy of tubercle consists in hygienic conditions, too well known, too completely understood, to need restatement here; and yet this is all we now know in the way of relieving agencies. It is not all that *nature* knows today! In the lungs of men who have lived hard lives in unwholesome surroundings, ill fed, are found, after death, in at least 80 or 90% of them, inert tubercular deposits, arrested in their growth no man knows how. Solve that mystery of nature's therapeutics; learn to imitate what acted so beneficially against terrible odds in these cases, and you of this new Phipps Hospital will have won for it and yourselves immortal renown.

There have been many generous endowments of hospitals, but the endowment on this new plan of laboratories with a few

hospital beds for definite purposes of medical study of the diseases which have baffled us is the last inspiration of the great benefactors of modern medical research. Two such institutions stand to the credit of the guest who honors us with his presence tonight. What I have longed for through many disappointing hours of my busy life is put unsolicited at the disposal of the University of Pennsylvania. I congratulate Mr. Phipps on his large-minded thought for the future of men, who will in the years to come profit by his notable gift.

And now, for you of the hospital and laboratory staff, I have, too, a word of congratulation. Many times in my life I have been bitterly defeated by the lack of what has fallen lavishly to your share. Over and over I have wanted what you have got—the endowment of an opportunity. You will have learned through the newspapers in any one month that there is no disease on earth that is not being easily cured; but the thoughtful medical scholar, the man of experience in my profession, the soldier of many defeats, knows well that it is good sometimes to be frank and to confess that the radical treatment of insanity, of epilepsy, of cancer, and, above all, of tubercle, is at a standstill. The most hopeful of these problems is yours to solve. Mr. Phipps has understood what was needed, and will ask of you only the fertile use of his appreciative gift.

And what else is wanted? I asked lately a distinguished student of physics how he had won his way to a really great discovery. "Oh," he said, "you must have a suggestive mind and listen to its every whisper. You must live with your problem, think of it, dream of it, be over and over beaten, but never tired and never routed." The first discovery every laboratory has to make is a *man* who possesses this true scientific madness, this temperamental, eager, unending curiosity. The most important piece of mechanism in a laboratory is the *brain of a man*.

Mr. Phipps' name has been on my lips two or three times casually during this short address, but I have not been able anywhere to say fully what I and other thoughtful scientific students of disease think of the *quality* of the gift he has made. It is such

a very uncommonplace charity! It has so many outstretched hands of giving! There is the tubercle class, the teaching of men how to live in the slums and yet not die, the helpful personal relation of families who have tubercle among them, and last—not least—Oh! first of all—the outlook into a future of research glorious with hope and not bewildered in the twilight of despairing therapeutics. A day will come when the blow of the percussion hammer at the top of the lung and its deadly dull response will be an unimportant thing, and we shall be able to say to a man, here at home you shall get well and not be an exile condemned by disease to flight and a dislocation of family associations and business relations.

What a mere yearning dream is that today! But what is life worth without the splendid prophecy of dreams? We have conquered yellow fever, are routing typhoid, and everywhere our therapeutic hopes are brightening. When years ago Ronald Ross found at last the zygotes in the stomach of the malaria-bearing mosquito, he knew what his seven years of labor in the heat of India had won, and that he had found what up to that hour had been known to God alone. Some day—here, I hope, in the Phipps laboratory—another man will be able to record a similar triumph over tubercle. Ah! then, well may he quote those lines which, throbbing with feeling, Ross wrote that Sunday of his final victory and of the countless lives it would save:

“This day relenting God
Hath placed within my hand
A wondrous thing; and God
Be praised. At His command,

“Seeking His secret deeds
With tears and toiling breath
I find thy cunning seeds,
O million-murdering Death.

“I know this little thing
A myriad men will save.
O Death, where is thy sting,
Thy victory, O Grave!”

THE TOASTMASTER, introducing Dr. William H. Welch:

The purpose of our work, present and projected, at the Phipps Institute is to advance the sum of human knowledge relating to tuberculosis on pathological, clinical, and sociological lines, and at the same time to educate as many medical men and medical students as possible in the recognition and care of the disease. That is a fairly ambitious but a perfectly reasonable program. It would seem difficult, however, to find any one who could adequately represent *all* of these diverse fields of effort. But we are fortunate in having here this evening the most distinguished pathologist of America, the teacher who has probably trained the largest number of successful investigators, the writer who has consistently fostered and encouraged and contributed to the science of preventive medicine, and the citizen who has been active in every important movement in this country to promote the public health. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University.

DR. WELCH:

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Phipps, and Gentlemen: Dr. Mitchell, by his words of singular charm and eloquence, makes it embarrassing for any one to follow him. Nevertheless, I should regret not to have the opportunity of bringing to the University of Pennsylvania and to Philadelphia a word of greeting and of congratulation from that other beneficiary of the generosity of Mr. Phipps. We of Baltimore and of the Johns Hopkins University rejoice, and rejoice in a very personal and sympathetic way, with the University of Pennsylvania in this large opportunity which has come to you. All who know Mr. Phipps know that he is a man whose heart is overflowing with kindness and with the desire to benefit his fellow-men. I have never known one more imbued with this spirit of humanity and more eager to find ways of relieving human suffering. It is, I think, of no little interest that he has chosen particularly for his generous gifts to medicine the support of investigations and of the care of the two diseases which make the strongest appeal

to human sympathy, namely, tuberculosis and mental disorder. He became interested in tuberculosis largely through the efforts of a dreamer to whom Dr. Mitchell has referred, a man of vision, a man who early saw what a great discovery meant for the future of mankind. I can recall my first acquaintance with Dr. Flick years before the Institute was established through those little popular leaflets which he issued, which he sent to me. No one could read them without feeling that here was a man who had, ahead of his day and generation, a vision of what it all signified for the future of mankind. His name is one which should always be cherished in connection with the history of this important institution.

Dr. Mitchell has referred to the Phipps Institute as offering a great opportunity, and so it does. Its connection with the University of Pennsylvania is of advantage to the University and it is of advantage to the Institute. The service which this Institute can render to the University is not expressed solely by the opportunity for the study of cases of tuberculosis; the prevention and cure of tuberculosis have a bearing upon the welfare of mankind far beyond what is signified by the mere name of the disease, the reason being, as has so often been said, that the disease is as much a social disease as it is a mere physical ailment, and you cannot begin to express the benefits to mankind merely in terms of diminution in the amount of tuberculosis.

There has been no agency so effective in stirring up the people to the importance of preventive medicine and of public hygiene as that resulting from the interest in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. When you consider that social conditions play such a very important part in the causation of the disease, and that the eradication of tuberculosis means an uplifting in living conditions, in the social and economic conditions of mankind, you can realize how broad and significant is this opportunity to which Dr. Mitchell has referred and which is rendered available to this city and to this University by Mr. Phipps' generosity; so the students of the University will learn not merely how to diagnose tuberculosis and the best methods of treatment, but

they will be brought into relation with most important problems of society and of preventive medicine. This Institute has already done a great service, as was indicated in the interesting and admirable address of Dr. Flick this afternoon. He did not express, I think, all that is to the credit of the Institute, but the past, great as it has been, is only a measure, a slight index, of all the good that will flow from the establishment of this Institute. It is almost unique in its scope. There are sanatoria greater than the Phipps Institute; there are hospitals for the care of advanced cases of tuberculosis of more elaborate character and larger than the Phipps Institute; there are dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis; there are opportunities for social study which are perhaps more elaborate than anything which exists here, but there is no other institute which combines all these directions, all these opportunities, all these phases of the subject in equal measure, and what is admirable is the lack of rigidity in the constitution of the Institute, its elasticity, its opportunity to adjust itself to new problems, to be able to lead, no matter in what line may be the proposed direction of advance. I conceive, therefore, that the character of the Phipps Institute, unique as I have attempted to indicate, gives the most certain augury of success. The debt which we owe to Mr. Phipps is not a debt of Philadelphia or of the University of Pennsylvania alone: it is a debt of the nation, it is a debt, indeed, of humanity.

THE TOASTMASTER, introducing Dr. Theobald Smith:

Closely allied to our Phipps Institute work is that which is being carried on all over the world by the men who are studying, investigating, experimenting in relation to those diseases of animals that have an economic interest or that may affect the health of the public at large. Through the laborious and skilful work of one of these investigators, the significance, the cause and the mode of transmission of Texas cattle fever were first demonstrated; the distinction between the bacillus which causes bovine tuberculosis and that responsible for the

disease in man was first pointed out; and much light was thrown on such vitally important questions as intoxication, auto-intoxication, the mechanism of infection, and similar subjects. It is impossible, however, to mention more than these few of many notable achievements resulting from a quarter of a century of faithful and unremitting work by Dr. Theobald Smith, Professor of Comparative Pathology in Harvard University, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you.

DR. SMITH:

Mr. Toastmaster: Granted that some of the things you have said are true, you should have known that such a man is not a good after-dinner speaker and you should not have chosen me. When you asked me to say a few words, I did not expect to talk to such a distinguished assemblage as has been brought together here this evening. You have heard such a wealth of good speaking this afternoon and this evening that I can do very little more than simply bring you congratulations, the congratulations of Harvard University and of Boston, sincere good wishes for the development of this great institution which is now going into its second stage of evolution, the stage of owning and occupying a permanent home. It is difficult to realize, unless we spend our days in the four walls of a laboratory, how good it is to have a new and well-equipped home. I remember the years that I spent under the attic roof of the Department of Agriculture, working at a difficult problem. I remember those years as years of great happiness, and yet I should not wish that any other person should undergo the same trials which I underwent, should endure the heat of the summers and the cold of the winters.

When Flügge, whom you all know at least by reputation, published his collected researches on the droplet infection, he was met by a colleague on the streets of Berlin, a colleague in medicine I believe, who said to him, "Why do you get out such a large book on tuberculosis? I thought that question had been entirely settled when Koch discovered the bacillus." Now, we have had work done all over the world in tuberculosis for the past

thirty years, and yet it is difficult to go into any assembly of physicians, of health officers, of sanitarians, without learning that even the fundamental problems of tuberculosis are not yet understood. That was apparent in our recent Washington meeting. The intimate development of the tubercle in the body is still a mystery to us. Undoubtedly, we have done a great many things in the past thirty years. We have learned a great many facts, but they are fragments—they are like the stones of a mosaic which we try to put together into a picture and find that some important stones are missing, or even like a picture puzzle which we try to put together and find that we have many pieces, but they do not fit properly, and that is the situation today with reference to the fundamental facts relating to tuberculosis. The warfare between the tiny bacillus and the cells of the body which goes on in what we know as the tubercle, a thing that is smaller than the point of a needle, holds the secret of the struggle between man and the tubercle bacillus. Why is it that sometimes the bacillus is checked at the very beginning? Why is it that at other times it multiplies without resistance? Why is it that in some individuals it can find no foothold and cannot multiply? Why is it that in others it can multiply *ad libitum* and destroy life? These are the questions which, it seems, we ought to answer, but which we are really unable to answer at the present time, and here is a great work for the Henry Phipps Institute to do, and I make a plea this evening for the more thorough theoretical investigation of these problems. The practical work will surely be done; there is plenty of stimulus, plenty of pressure for doing the immediate practical work, or at least doing the work which seems to end in some practical results, but the work which goes to the foundation of tuberculosis is apt to be put aside, it is apt to be crowded away when these seemingly more pressing problems are presented to us. All the important questions in tuberculosis look for their answer to this struggle between these tiny organisms, the cell of the host and the bacillus. Again, the question of environment in relation to infection starts with the evolution of the tubercle. All of you know that the treatment

for tuberculosis at the present time is one of environment. It is a hygienic treatment. We also know that, owing to certain occurrences, there are large numbers of people in our country today who believe that this long road to recovery can be shortened by some remedy which will promptly and thoroughly cure the disease and release the prisoner from his infection. Now, is there anything in our study of tuberculosis of the past thirty years which gives us the courage to believe what the public today is looking for and believes? Some would say that it would be a miracle if it should come to pass that tuberculosis in its various stages can be cured by a vaccine. They would say that it would be like converting the alchemist's brass or baser metal into gold. Others, perhaps, would have more hope and would say that the future holds the possibility for such a remedy. This is another great problem for the Henry Phipps Institute and its workers to look into and to study carefully. The staff of the Institute is not biased by any view which they hold at present, which they have to maintain, as is the case so often with the institutions in Europe where some pet theory of the director is in the foreground most of the time. They are free to go ahead and to work in any possible direction. We should also remember that although this great Institution is designed for the study of one disease, whatever discovery is made in connection with that disease will prove illuminating with reference to a number of other diseases related to it. The Institute is not doing work for one disease alone, but is doing work to reveal the causes and the workings of a group of infectious diseases.

Now, there is one word more that I wish to impress upon you. There is at present going on a great movement among the public in the interest of sanitation. The people are aroused to insist upon a great many more things for the health, for the improvement of their physical condition, than has ever been the case before. Now, this movement, however salutary it may be, may, of course, also do harm. There is a possibility that the public think that they know more about the subject of disease than do the experts who have given their life to investigation, but we

know that truths cannot be settled by a show of hands, and we also know that important questions and important problems cannot be solved by a referendum or a recall; this is the work of experts. Now the Phipps Institute will act as a governor and leader in this great movement of the people. As an institute which has a great deal of force and momentum, it will be able to guide them into proper channels. It is for the trustees to see that the men who are there engaged to do work are not hampered by any demands from the outside to put to one side the important, thorough, fundamental work which they are doing for the transitory, superficial affairs of the day. It is the business of the Institute to see that its men go straight ahead with this goal in view that their great object is to release man from the bondage of the tubercle bacillus.

THE TOASTMASTER, introducing Dr. Alfred Stengel:

If I wanted to try to be humorous, I might pretend that now comes the strain on the veracity and the imagination of the toastmaster that I alluded to earlier in the evening. But that would scarcely be fair to the next and last speaker, who has for years been a teacher of practical medicine, an author of success and renown, a director of a most useful clinical laboratory, a pathologist who has studied deeply and taught clearly the great fundamental facts linking together the structural changes and symptoms caused by disease, a former director of a State dispensary for the study and treatment of tuberculosis, in medicine a broad-minded progressive—I can think of no more complimentary term—in civic life ever identified with all movements for the betterment of the conditions under which we live; let me introduce Professor Alfred Stengel, of the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. STENGEL:

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Phipps, Gentlemen: Notwithstanding your toastmaster's attempt to identify me with whatever political movement he himself may be interested in, I shall accept

his designation as a progressive with due humility. By the accident of my official position as the head of a Department of the University closely related in its work to the Institute, I am called upon tonight to speak on behalf of my colleagues of the faculty. In a much broader sense, however, I feel that my remarks should represent the appreciation of all teachers of medicine that this splendid Institute has been associated with a medical school. I am perfectly certain that all of us here have appreciated the foresight of the generous founder of this Institute, in associating it, as well as the tuberculosis dispensary and the psychiatric clinic of Johns Hopkins, with universities already well established and equipped in other departments, and I feel that it is my particular duty tonight to refer to this relationship of an institution of this character with a university and with a medical school, and to allude somewhat to the reciprocal advantages of such a relationship.

I know that it is unnecessary for me to speak at any length now of the advantages which will accrue to the University of Pennsylvania from this association of the Phipps Institute with that corporation. We all of us here have seen the magnificent equipment and facilities which have been placed at our service there, and we all of us, I am sure, appreciate the care and the thought—and I want to say particularly here the care and the thought on the part of the architect in the construction and in the arrangement of that Institute. A splendid opportunity and an unequaled equipment have been placed at the disposal of the University of Pennsylvania for its use, and we should be singularly myopic if we failed to see the advantage of these facilities and failed to utilize them to the uttermost. The problem of tuberculosis is a broad one,—wide as humanity itself,—and all over the world agencies of all kinds are devoted to the attack upon this dread disease. Sanatoria, hospitals, laboratories, solitary workers, social investigators, public officials, health departments—all these are engaged in the combat against this devastating disease, and in one way or another are contributing toward the solution of the ultimate problem, the relief of suffering

and the cure of the disease. There are three ways in which institutions may make an attack upon tuberculosis or any other disease of this kind: first, the direct care of the patient; second, education, and third, scientific discovery. Of the direct value to the patient of such a philanthropy as this I need say very little. We all have seen the splendid building and the equipment that is there. It is impossible to doubt that, with this equipment and with the trained staff of physicians that will be there engaged, it will succeed in its purpose of relief to suffering mankind so far as it will be available to patients in this vicinity or who may come to its doors. In a striking way this Institute, as I look at it today, recalls to my mind a commonplace of medical observation, that only the very poor and the very rich are in a position to enjoy the best of medical attention. So far as the care and the treatment of individual patients who apply here are concerned, it matters very little whether this Institute is associated with a university or a medical school or not. The work of the Institute could doubtless be as well done if it were an independent organization, but the extent of its influence and usefulness would in that case be narrow and restricted compared with that which will result from its affiliation with a great University, whose graduates go out to all parts of the world carrying with them the knowledge they have acquired here, and becoming active agents in the dissemination of such knowledge and, incidentally, speaking the fame of the institution in which they have received their training. Those of us here who are familiar with the University of Pennsylvania know that her graduates are scattered all over this continent and in many foreign lands, and it will be a satisfaction to us hereafter to know that every one of our graduates going out in this wide way to all parts of the world will carry with them an accurate training in modern investigation of this important disease, and will be disseminators of knowledge and probably, in their own community, will establish institutions of a similar character that will further the campaign against this disease. There is no better educational program that could be inaugurated than this of associating an institute of this sort with

a medical school whose students would get their training within its walls, and this, I believe, is the best of reasons for the association. I need not say to any of those who are medical teachers that the presence and the daily attendance of students in the institute will be an active aiding cause for greater effort on the part of those who are engaged in the work here, and that, if any other reason were to be thought of, this would be the reason for associating the Institute with a medical school. In another sense, the educational value of this Institute will be far reaching; I refer to the publication of its staff, to the lectures which they will deliver within and without its walls, to the social service work that will be done by those connected with it, and to the object-lessons which it will bring to all those who inspect it and to all those who know of its work and of the results achieved here. This, too, could be accomplished without an association with a teaching institution, but again here we must realize that the work will be better done, that the staff will be more earnest and more eager in their work, having students about them in daily attendance.

The third of the objects or the purposes of such an institution, that of discovery, is, after all, the highest of all. Eventually it will be given to one, and if history repeats itself in this particular, as it has in other matters, probably to two or three simultaneously, to discover the cure for this disease. In the mean time, however, many workers in many places in many lands will be engaged in studying out intermediary problems, in elaborating the steps toward the eventual solution of the great problem, and those who are working here in this Institute will find it of advantage to be associated with scientists engaged in other departments of a great university, and they will receive encouragement, aid, and material advantage from this association with others in different departments of the University. The close relationship with these workers with others in the University, and the association of the Institute with the University, will serve in a way as a check upon any too enthusiastic or too eager pronouncement of results, and at the same time it will be useful also in sup-

porting them when results have been achieved and publication is ready. I foresee, therefore, that the University of Pennsylvania will be able to repay in some small measure the debt which it stands in toward the Institute, and that in the end we may be able to say that we have in some measure returned to the Institute some recompense for what it has brought to us. I trust and I feel confident that the future will justify us in this hope.

THE TOASTMASTER:

Gentlemen, I am sorry to detain you now, even for a moment, but I don't think that this gathering ought to disperse without some expression on the part of the trustees of the University of their feeling of obligation toward three persons. It may seem invidious to pick out only three persons of the many who have been concerned in the work, but I think that it is incumbent upon me to repeat and to emphasize the obligation we feel ourselves under, first, to the architect, for the magnificent and original way in which he has solved many of the problems that have been presented to him for the first time in connection with the establishment of this Institute.

In the next place, we feel under similar obligations to Mr. Gordon, who has so faithfully represented Mr. Phipps, who has met us in all our wishes and desires in the most kindly, generous, and sympathetic way; who has come over here from New York repeatedly to watch over and look after the interests of the Institute, and without whose aid we never would have succeeded in having the plant to show you today nor had the successful opening that I think I may say we have had.

And, finally, I want to mention our own Dr. Hatfield who has given to this whole matter, and is giving it daily, such a degree of self-sacrificing, unselfish, thoughtful interest that I know he does not leave himself sufficient time to give to his own affairs. We are all of us, every trustee and every Philadelphian, under the deepest obligations to all three of these gentlemen.

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