

sion, as well as other callings, and I would have that commission supervise the medical staff of each hospital, making periodical investigations of the physical, intellectual, moral and scientific characters of every member of the staff. In some such way, I think, we might infuse a little more life into the present semi-animate system.

Truly yours,

HENRY M. LYMAN.

FROM DR. J. HENDRIE LLOYD.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1894.

*Dear Dr. Mitchell:*

I think that our American asylums, as a class, are lacking in detailed clinical and pathological work. There are some exceptions, but the rule in the main holds good. It is not always the fault of the physicians, but rather, sometimes, the fault of custom and lack of proper facilities and training. Too much attention is required and given to administrative routine. Moreover, the salaries are often small, and the inducements for thoroughly equipped young men to enter the service of the asylums as a life work are very slight. This, I think, is one of the greatest drawbacks our asylums have to contend with.

In this connection I think I cannot do better than to call your attention to the movement begun at Elwyn, at the Pennsylvania Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, for improving the scientific work to be done at that asylum. It offers, as you doubtless know, wonderful opportunity for such scientific work, but in the past has been but little utilized.

Your very truly,

J. HENDRIE LLOYD.

FROM DR. CHARLES K. MILLS.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1894.

*Dear Dr. Mitchell:*

The present asylum management in America is not as good as it could be made, although my personal knowledge is chiefly with reference to a few institutions, which on the whole are well administered, and such faults as I have observed in them are largely dependent upon a lack of sufficient public or private sup-