

but the museum continues from generation to generation. Posterity shall read in it the record of the return that the Harvard Medical School has at least tried to make.

### THE CLINICS.

BY FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.D.,

*Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard University.*

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* Medicine is an intensely practical calling. It appeals to us just in so far as it strives to prevent, cure and alleviate disease, the cause of so much misery, of so much impairment of efficiency, so destructive of the joy of living. Great progress has been made in the past quarter century when friends of medicine housed us, as we thought adequately, for a half century. You realize the fact of progress, which has been brought closely home to many of you. Your imagination tells you that what has been won is a mere earnest of what is to be won. You see that there is no investment so safe, permanent and productive as that in medical education and research under the auspices of a great university. With far-seeing liberality you have, therefore, provided the ample, beautiful buildings which surround us. You have not forgotten that buildings are but a shell, that endowment is needed for their maintenance, and, above all, for the support of workers therein whose discoveries, unlike those of some other men of science, — chemists, electricians, physicists, — by an unwritten but immutable law may not be patented. Such money value as can be attached to a discovery in medicine, — and it may be incalculable, witness diphtheria antitoxin, — is reaped by humanity at large rather than by the discoverer, who is contented with rendering service and with such fame as may happily attend it, later or sooner.

We dedicate to-day these buildings to medical education and to medical research, two branches and aspects of medicine whose progress is greatly favored by association.

We rejoice in the present; we are full of hope and courage for the future. But, whether in joy or sorrow, it is always well to think straight, to face facts, to see just where we are.

Although it does not strictly belong to me so to do on this occasion I cannot forbear mentioning one fact in passing. Much more endowment, namely, must and will be provided to render this great plant properly, duly productive. But the paramount fact to which I beg to call your attention is that you see about you only a portion, I think I can safely say the subordinate portion, of the necessary means for furthering progressive medicine. You see provision for the foundations of medical study and for such research into the nature of disease as can be adequately carried on outside of, more or less apart from, a hospital, which is as truly a laboratory as any one of this group of buildings. All of the first year and a half of the student's time will be passed within these walls, as well as the after-

noons of the second half of his second year, largely in studying healthy structure and function. During the mornings of the second half of the second year he begins to come into direct contact with the modifications of structure and function resulting from disease in the living man. Then it begins to be brought home to him how infinitely various may be the manifestations of one and the same disease in different individuals, how different diseases or diseased processes may be interwoven in the same individual. His third and fourth years are almost wholly devoted to clinical, bedside, study in hospital wards and outpatient departments. Thus, roughly speaking, the four years of undergraduate study are nearly equally divided between the laboratory and the hospital. Then should come one to two years' residence in a hospital, with gradually increasing responsibility, that great teacher, before a man is duly qualified to start practice. And practice, rightly considered, is a life-long course of post-graduate study. These buildings, then, serving for only half the needs of the under-graduate student, — their function as centers of research into the unknown being passed over though not forgotten, — what provision, you may ask, is made for the other half? Where are the hospitals? What relation do they bear to the medical school?

The two great and many of the lesser hospitals of the city are within easy access. One of the smaller hospitals has already moved into the immediate neighborhood; two more are coming, and we have good reason to hope that within a few years a new and largely endowed general hospital will be in operation at our very doors, in full co-operation with the University in the promotion of the highest aims of medicine. I do not know a medical school in the country which at present enjoys such clinical advantages as does the Harvard School. And these are to be largely supplemented in the near future. In England the hospital and the medical school, privately endowed, have grown old together in a happy marriage. To-day the strain of the necessity for laboratories and their proper support is being keenly felt in that country, to the liberality of whose rich men the higher education does not seem to appeal so strongly as it does with us. On the continent of Europe hospitals and medical schools are practically parts of the State and are supported by it. In this country the two grew up independent of one another for reasons which, however interesting they are, we cannot here consider. Their separation has been and is still a bar to progress in this country. There has been a feeling, not unnatural among laymen, that the prime, if not sole, function of a hospital is the cure of the sick within its very walls, and that this function is impaired or deranged by the introduction of teaching, by the use of the hospital as an educational center. It was feared that the individual might be sacrificed to the cause; that science is coldly indifferent to suffering. The keen American intelligence of those responsible for hospital management is rapidly recognizing

the indisputable fact that the humanitarian and the educational duties of a hospital do not conflict, that they are indissolubly bound together if, indeed, they are not identical. The patients under the charge of a teacher of medicine, surrounded by sharp-eyed and critical young men, are sure to receive more careful study than patients not so guarded. Routine, that refuge of sloth, is minimized. Correct and early diagnosis, the basis of rational treatment, is more likely to be secured. That sick man is fortunate whose doctor, while caring for him, cares also for the advance of knowledge in medicine in the largest sense.

A hospital is a collection of the sick, and concentrates means and appliances for their care and cure which in private practice must be scattered, and thus difficult or impossible of full use, even by the rich.

The poor in hospital, especially if the hospital is also a center of medical education, often get better care than the rich in their "mansions."

I repeat that a hospital is truly a laboratory for the relief, cure and study of the experiments wrought by disease on human beings. In the laboratories about us healthy animals are the subject of experiments made under a due sense of responsibility for the purpose of ascertaining what disease is, in order the better to prevent and cure it. A wise benefactor has provided a foundation for Comparative Pathology; that is to say, for the study of the diseases of men and of the lower animals and of the mutual relations of the same. It is only within very recent times that we have begun to fully realize the importance of this study. In the hospital the surgeon of to-day is really a vivisector. Our knowledge of the interior of the body was formerly mainly derived from inspection after death. The most hidden parts are now laid bare to the eye and hand by the knife in the living man, resulting in priceless gain for physiology and pathology. The effort to succor the individual promotes the well being of mankind in general.

Whatever the source of a hopeful suggestion for relief or cure the final test and proof must lie in the hands of the clinician, who deals with human beings, allied to but not identical with other animals. The hospital clinician and teacher occupies a vantage position. He has the ready co-operation of a band of experts in the different branches of medicine and of every affiliated science. He has access to every useful appliance for diagnosis and treatment. The aggregation of the sick saves precious time in that it permits that multiplication of tests which is necessary by reason of the manifold sources of error which surround every problem of life. The common distinction between the scientific and the practical branches of medicine is an unfortunate one as it is not real. No one can tell how soon the fact, however isolated and unimportant it may seem, however derived, will, by connecting with other facts, become of prime practical value. The clinician in his daily work, alike inside and outside the hospital, may, nay, should, be as

animated by the scientific spirit and should pursue scientific methods, *i. e.*, be as scientific as his brother of the laboratory in the ordinary sense of the word. The two are interdependent.

Let no one think that the scientific spirit leads to lack of sympathy with suffering and with the individual who suffers. But the head must govern the heart. There is no incompatibility between a cool head, hard if you like, and a soft heart.

I have already overstepped my allotted time by two minutes, a sin of commission for which I crave your pardon.

We are grateful for what we have. In addition we need, first, increased endowment for what you see about you, and, second, closer alliance with hospitals to bring our facilities for clinical teaching and research abreast of those for the basic branches of medicine. Provide the best guns, and have faith that the men to fitly serve them will appear if such are not already behind them.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF THE BUILDINGS.

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.,  
*President of Harvard University.*

ON behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, I accept these buildings and the permanent funds accompanying them, as the largest single addition to the resources of the University which has ever been placed in the hands of the Corporation since it received its charter in 1650. The President and fellows well understand to whom they are indebted for this great gift. It is due in the first place to the constructive imagination and indomitable zeal of a few of the University's teachers of medicine; secondly, to the discerning and liberal acceptance by a few rich men and women of a veritable opportunity to do some lasting and pervasive good, with no admixture of evil, and with high promise of prompt beneficent results, a promise firmly based on the rapid progress of medical science within the past thirty years; thirdly, to the accumulated influence in favor of the medical profession which has been exerted in Boston and its vicinity for more than a hundred years by a series of much respected medical personages and strong medical families; and, lastly, to the habit of contributing to public objects from private means, clearly manifested by the first settlers on Massachusetts Bay, and maintained and amplified by the best part of the community in every generation since, as the people rose from poverty to comfort and through a diffused well-being to occasional private affluence and public magnificence. These superb buildings, therefore, are an expression of the intelligence and public spirit of many generations, and of the ardent hopes of the present generation for a new relief of man's estate. I accept them thankfully with the assurance in return that the Governing Boards and Faculties of the University will do everything in their power to increase that intelligence, to propagate that public spirit, and to fulfill those hopes.