

of the central feature of a scheme to comprehend, ultimately, if properly sustained, a series of schools of graded character from the evening classes and the trade schools for artisans and youth, of both sexes, to the technical high school, the schools of engineering and architecture aggregated in a technical college, and to the aggregations of these schools and colleges in a technical university which shall include a department of research. It is proposed to employ the gift of Mr. Carnegie, presented at the time of his announcement of his ambition in this direction, in the establishment of a technical institution to occupy substantially the same position and to do practically the same kind of work as the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, the Drexel in Philadelphia and similar schools in other large cities. It is recommended that a plot of land of about 60 acres area be at once secured and this institution immediately organized.

"The plan and scope as laid down by the committee and the experts invited to give counsel will make the school of national importance and place it in the front rank of similar schools in the world."

The endowment at present advised is said to be \$5,000,000, and the final and completed form of the 'university' will presumably require about double that sum.

When studying a plan and determining the scope of the institution, the expert advisers were called upon, each for a statement, and were later called together as a committee, and the present report states that 'appreciating the dignity and the magnitude of the subject, we were agreeably surprised to find that all reports agreed in their essential features.'

"Accordingly when the members of the Advisory Committee held their final meeting in June they had no difficulty in uniting in a general scheme for technical education."

The scheme was in outline the largest possible; the idea being to provide a model, so far as it might be carried, and to hold up an ideal toward which to approximate as time and means should permit. The introduction of manual training, in cooperation with the public schools, and a general system and policy of constant cooperation in all practicable ways,

the provision of day and evening classes for artisans, the organization of a scientific and technical high school for youth of both sexes unable to find means and time for a liberal education and yet requiring instruction in the fundamental principles of the industries into which they are to be inducted, together with provision for general education, in conjunction with the public schools, the neighboring university, the great libraries of Pittsburgh and vicinity and with the operations of the existing Carnegie Institute, art school and museum, constitute the first and a great task. Later, if practicable, the educational structure will be built up and down and broadened into a great system offering the industrial classes Huxley's ladder 'from the gutter to the university.'

"The Carnegie Technical College with its crowning features of scientific research and publication, must be left for future endowment. Its realization would complete a technical university unequalled in its scope and influence, an institution worthy to foster the highest aspirations of Pittsburgh—or of any metropolis, the committee might have added."

Finally, the committee remarks: "We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Carnegie the many advantages to be derived from handling as a whole, rather than in parts, whatever scheme of technical education he may contemplate."

"The Advisory Committee wisely recommends that an endowment should be provided of such magnitude and character as will safely maintain the required income on the face of falling rates of interest and the demands of a steady growth."

THE NEW YORK PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the plan of reorganization of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals for the Insane undertaken by the State Commission in Lunacy is gradually taking shape. An advisory board has been appointed, whose duty it is to aid in the development of the Institute and the carrying on of its work on broad lines and to assist the new Director soon to be appointed. It is the aim of the reorganized Institute to carry on work in the sciences correlated with psychiatry

according to the original plan, but with some modifications intended to meet more immediately the needs of the hospitals. Original research in the various sciences having a bearing upon the subject of insanity will go on as before, but in addition the Institute will be utilized to give special instruction in clinical psychiatry, as well as methods of scientific research to the physicians on the staffs of the hospitals for the insane and to young men about to take up an asylum career. In order to obtain this clinical experience the Institution needs to be combined with a hospital for the insane, and to bring this about it is for the present to be connected with one of the asylums on Ward's Island, and until such time as a reception hospital for the insane can be established in Manhattan. In selecting the members of the Advisory Board, the Lunacy Commission deemed it expedient to have the three University Medical Schools of New York City represented, *viz.*: Columbia, Cornell and Bellevue-University. Furthermore it was decided to accord to the chief sciences correlated with psychiatry representations upon the Advisory Board. These sciences are pathology, chemistry, psychology and general biology. Inasmuch as the Pathological Institute was created for the utilization of the material of all the State hospitals, and for the purpose of raising the standard of scientific study, treatment and care of the insane under State care, it was thought best that these institutions should also have a voice upon the Advisory Board. A member to represent general clinical medicine and neurology was likewise selected. Accordingly the Commission in Lunacy has established an advisory board consisting of the following men: James Ewing, Professor of Pathology, Medical Department of Cornell University; Dr. Christian A. Herter, Professor of Pathological Chemistry, Bellevue and University Medical College; Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University; Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Assistant to the President of the American Museum of Natural History, to represent the department of General Biology; Dr. Henry Hun, Professor of the Diseases of the Nervous System, Albany Medical College, to represent Neurology and General Clinical Medicine; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, superin-

tendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, and Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, East, to represent the State Hospitals; Dr. Frederick Peterson, President of the Lunacy Commission, a member *ex officio*. All appointments to the advisory board are permanent except two. The two superintendents of asylums on the board were elected by the fourteen asylum superintendents of the State at a meeting held in Buffalo, September 28, for a term of two years only, thus permitting all the asylums to be represented in rotation on the board.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A COMMITTEE of the American Philosophical Society has sent to members the following letter in regard to an annual general meeting of the Society in Easter week:

The American Philosophical Society, animated by the desire which led its founder, the illustrious Franklin, to issue his 'Proposals for promoting Useful Knowledge among the British Plantations in North America,' and which in 1743 resulted in the formation of this Society on a national basis, and in the selection of Philadelphia as its seat, because of its 'being the city nearest the centre of the continent colonies,' has for some time recognized the fact that the changes which the lapse of 158 years have wrought, demand modified conditions to meet existing requirements.

Ever since its foundation the national character of the Society has been maintained. In consequence there has latterly arisen among its members a conviction that the time has come when the interests of useful knowledge in the United States can be greatly promoted by the holding, in addition to its usual semi-monthly meetings, of at least one general meeting in each year, which from the information to be derived from the papers presented and their discussion by those most competent to add to our knowledge, shall attract the members of the Society from all parts of the country to their mutual advantage as well as to that of this, the first and oldest scientific society in America, and one of the oldest in the world.

With this view the Society has authorized the holding of a general meeting which for the ensuing year has been fixed in Easter week and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Members desiring to present papers, either for themselves or others, are requested to send to the secre-