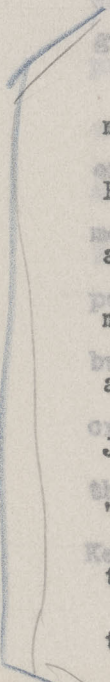


From Garrison's Life of Billings.

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Club, at which the utterances of Welch and Osler were inspiring and sugges-
 tive. Osler required his pupils to read and report upon the medical
 journals and, in ward and clinic, or in his evening "school," and
 important part in the organization of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and
 at home, aimed to develop the delicate art of self-direction in work
 through his own scientific work and that of his pupils, he practically in-
 giving them by suggestion, inspiration or kindly, the prompt ideas of the
 introduced the new subjects of experimental pathology and bacteriology in
American medicine. On September 25, 1888, Dr. William Osler, of Bond Head,
 Hopkins pupils was not unlike that of General Robert E. Lee upon his sailing
 Canada, who had been professor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania
 since 1884, was elected Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital, and he too was
 estimate the value of the inspiration and uplift to in-
 a selection of Dr. Billings. As Osler himself relates:



An important interview I had with him illustrates the man and his
 methods. Early in the spring of 1889 he came to my rooms, Walnut Street,
 Philadelphia. We had heard a great deal about the Johns Hopkins Hospital,
 and knowing that he was virtually in charge, it at once flashed across my
 mind that he had come in connexion with it. Without sitting down, he
 asked me abruptly, "Will you take charge of the Medical Department of the
 Johns Hopkins Hospital?" Without a moment's hesitation I answered, "Yes."
 "See Welch about the details; we are to open very soon." I am very busy
 to-day, good-morning," and he was off, having been in my room not more
 than a couple of minutes.

* * * * *

With such a faculty as this, great advances in medical teaching were
 made from the start. In accordance with Billings's suggestions, the original
 work done at the hospital was published in special Reports or in the Hosp-
 ital Bulletin, the first number of which (1890) contains a demonstration
 of rare medical books by Billings. Billings himself lectured continuously
 on the history of medicine for a number of years, and, after his time, the
 subject was taught in the wards and by means of the Hospital Historical

Club, at which the utterances of Welch and Osler were inspiring and sugges-
tive. Osler required his pupils to read and report upon the foreign medi-
cal journals and, in ward and clinic, or in his evenings with his "boys"
at home, aimed to develop the delicate art of self-direction in young men,
giving them by suggestion, humorous or kindly, the proper ideals of the
ethics and etiquette of their profession. His influence upon his Johns
Hopkins pupils was not unlike that of General Robert E. Lee upon his soldiers,
that of a fascinating, high-bred personality, and it would be difficult to
estimate the value of his example in giving inspiration and uplift to in-
genious youth, a trait perhaps summed up in the maxim of Vauvenargues: "Les
grandes pensees viennent du coeur."

That Billings should have chosen Osler, a character so utterly differ-
ent from his cool, impersonal self, is an index of his rare knowledge of
men and of his capacity to appreciate traits which lay outside his own
personality. The same spirit, stimulating the students to work not for show
but for higher ends, not by the compulsion of authority but through the
creation of an inspiring environment, has been consistently maintained by
the other leading professors of the medical faculty, Welch, Halsted, and
Kelly. Of Welch, Professor Thayer has said:

What suggestion and encouragement did we all receive from the delight-
ful talks when the "Father" as we lovingly called him - when we didn't call
him "Popsy" - passed from desk to desk, and from his words at the meetings
of the little medical society in the hospital library. But that inspiration
was for no small group of men. One by one these students have carried a-
broad his spirit and his teachings until there is scarcely a laboratory in
this country that does not contain men who owe their success to that which
Welch has given them.

By 1893, the Medical School was in full swing, and its faculty soon established a well-deserved reputation, at home and abroad, for original scientific work. In Welch's laboratory, Nuttall, Flexner, Councilman, Mall, Abbott, Wright, Sternberg, Walter Reed, and many others were trained, and out of it came his own original work on the experimental production of diphtheria by toxins, on the bacteriology of wound infection, on the gas bacillus and the diseases produced by it, as also the work of Walter Reed on the pathology of typhoid fever, of MacCallum and Opie on the malarial parasite, of Opie on pancreatic diabetes, of Thayer and Blumer on gonorrhoeal endocarditis. Reed, Carroll, and Lazear, who discovered the causation and prevention of yellow fever, were all pupils of Welch. From Osler's clinic came the extensive studies of malarial fever by Thayer and others, of amoebic dysentery by Councilman and Lafleur, of eosiniphilia by Thayer and Brown, of pneumothorax by Emerson.