

"of the hospital from the asylum is imperative. The arguments in favor of this are unanswerable.

"Next in importance is the educational side of the problem. The educational advantages of the clinic form one of its most valuable features: here are adequate provision for instruction in treatment, and in the investigation of practical problems, upon the solution of which must depend the arrest of increasing insanity among the people of the Province. Its inestimable service to the community is that it provides for saving an indefinite but considerable percentage of the victims of incipient mental disease and restores them to lives of usefulness, instead of leaving them to degenerate into chronic demented, who are a burden to the State.

"It provides the most thorough and efficient examination and treatment, at a stage of the disease when there is the best chance of averting more pronounced disease; it detects and takes early charge of a large class of patients who themselves realize that they are on the borderland of insanity, but who have a horror of the name 'asylum.'"

There can be no question that psychiatry in Germany is on a very different plane from that found in America, and the attitude of the public to the clinic is very different from that of our own people towards asylums. The admission of the patient is free from circumlocution and red tape. There is no complaint about illegal detention; in fact persons confined in the clinics are simply regarded in the same light as patients in other hospitals.

All this is creditable to Germany, as it is not many years since that country was apparently hopelessly behind in the way of treatment of the insane. Indeed, the study of psychiatry, as pointed out by Brush, is comparatively a new field in medicine. Not only were their views narrow, but their methods crude, harsh and unscientific until a very late period. The English and French were years ahead of them in their knowledge and methods. Now