

A beautiful custom of the German is that of honoring and paying tribute to the memories of the heroes of Science, and the busts, statues, and pictures of eminent physicians to be seen in the grounds and buildings of Le Charite testify to the appreciation of the virtues of those who have in their day done their part nobly. Perhaps this hero worship may not appeal to many of the vigorous and ambitious young men from America, where, too often, there is a tendency to jostle the older men out of the way, without consideration of what they have accomplished, or regard for the worth of their invaluable experience. Reverence for old age is not a common quality either in Canada or America, and sometimes the falsely called Oslerian theory is urged with a heartlessness that speaks ill for the up-bringing of some of our hot-headed young men.

Before going abroad we had been careful to obtain as much information as possible regarding European methods and knew pretty well what to expect. It was interesting, though, after reading Dr. Brush on Foreign Hospitals for the Insane, published at as late a date as 1905, to find how much Germany had advanced, even since that time. Munich was then just about opening, and Berlin, Kiel, Heidelberg, Giessen and other clinics were setting the pace. If Dr. Brush had foreseen the realization of the ideal at Munich he would not have penned his pessimistic conclusions regarding the possibility of establishing clinics in America. He says: "The wish has been expressed by many that clinics of a similar kind might be had in this country; and the statement made that every town of a certain size should have its psychopathic hospital. This cumbersome and by no means pleasant sounding name has been proposed with the belief that patients going to an institution with such a title would be relieved, in part at least, from the stigma that is supposed to attach itself to them and their families, if they are treated in a hospital for the