

54 were epileptic ; 234 were feeble-minded ; and 817 required special care and training. It is estimated that about 13 per 1,000 need special care and training.

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MR. ERNEST HART, of the *British Medical Journal*, has been in Chicago, and enterprising reporters connected with the daily papers have taken some little interest in him. One represents him as a sort of prize-fighter, who went to a meeting of the congress on Psychical Science, raised a disturbance, and gave the secretary a black eye. It is well known that Mr. Hart is not in sympathy with spiritualistic cranks, and has expressed his opinions about their actions in vigorous English. We understand he attended the meeting referred to with the intention of reading a certain letter which touched on the subject of spiritualism. He did not receive a very friendly greeting, but there was no fist-cuffing, and no man's eye suffered in the least from any exertions on the part of the "worthy doctor's right fist." On a previous occasion Mr. Hart was "interviewed," and gave a decided opinion that the Chicago water was not good. Next day a report appears with flaming head lines : "Dr. Hart, the distinguished English physician, pronounces the Chicago water excellent." Mr. Hart thought that the reporter who converted decidedly bad into superlatively good was approaching the realms of fiction.

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THE ESTEEM OF ONE'S FELLOWS.—In the course of the Croonian Lecture, delivered recently by Virchow, he says : "Who of us is not in need of friendly encouragement in the changing events of life? True happiness is not based on the appreciation of others; but on the consciousness of one's own honest labor. How otherwise should we hold our ground in the midst of the turmoil of the day? How should we preserve the hope of progress and of final victory against the attacks of opponents and the insults which are spared to no one who comes before the public? He who during a long and busy life is exposed to public opinion certainly learns to bear unjust criticism with equanimity; but this comes only through the confidence that our cause is the best, and that some day it must triumph. Such is our hope in our wrestlings for progress in science and art; such is our hope in our struggles for civil and religious liberty, and in this hope we gradually become hardened against malicious attacks. It is a kind of immunization which, I acknowledge, has also great drawbacks, for this hardening toward unjust attacks leads very easily to a similar indifference toward just attacks, and, owing to the tendency to contradiction rooted in the nature of human thought, it finally leads also to indifference to praise and recognition. One withdraws again and again into one's self, discontented with the world and with one's self also; but who can so completely retire within himself that the consciousness of the insufficiency of human thought, and that the criticisms of opponents are justified, cannot break through the crust of even the most hardened self-consciousness? Happy is he who has courage enough to keep up or regain his connections with other men, and to take part in the common work. Thrice happy he who does not lack in this work the flattering commendation of esteemed colleagues."