

"the lasting benefit alike of the insane, and of those who would study and treat their maladies. To confess that that dawn seems far off and that it is delayed by the clouds of political ignorance and political vice, which overshadow so many of the things which might work for the healing of the nation, is humiliating, but the truth compels the admission."

We must say that whatever the drawbacks may be in the United States, we have more confidence in the sterling sense of both Government and people of Ontario to believe that Dr. Brush is correct in his conclusions. Mistakes have been made and the era of false economy has been passed through, but the establishment of clinics means the disappearance of the very evils Dr. Brush complains of. As for the stigma attached to going to the asylum—no matter how much we recognize the greatness of the popular error—we cannot help but sympathize with it and be willing to go far to lessen the feeling of degradation which undoubtedly exists.

As a matter of fact the conditions in Ontario are ideal for the establishment of a clinic and are similar in every particular to those in Munich, viz., a large State University—a new Hospital of provincial importance and a progressive and thoughtful Government.

Our first visit to a German asylum for the insane was made at Daldorf, near Berlin. We were informed that this was an institution of much importance, but found that it was not so regarded by those in touch with the facts; Daldorf is old and in many respects out of date, but provides accommodation for twelve hundred patients. Two things struck us at once as showing that the interests of the patients were keenly looked after. First there was a staff of no less than fourteen physicians; second, the nurses numbered one to five patients; a proportion that in most institutions in America would be regarded as excessive by those who have to "pay the piper." If we were to judge the German asylums by the attention giver