

Not only can instruction of the most practical kind be had upon almost every possible medical subject and sub-division of subjects, but one is not obliged, as in most other cities, to seek it in widely scattered and separated schools and hospitals. Not only that, but by common consent the convenience of the student is studied in having the classes at hours which do not clash. In this way work begins at 8 a.m., and does not terminate in some instances until 8.30 p.m.

It is rather annoying, as in most cities, to find that every klinik is crowded in between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., or from 9 to 2, thus making it impossible for students to distribute the work upon different subjects, (or work on one or two subjects only among several teachers) over the whole day. Again, as may be easily imagined, such an immense number of patients (2,500,) as the hospital contains usually within its walls, makes it easier to see rare and interesting cases. As a matter of fact, one comes across more out-of-the-way diseases in this hospital than in any other one I am acquainted with. Another point sometimes lost sight of in considering the value of this unique hospital is the large number of deaths that occur in it, and since, for various reasons, autopsies are held upon everyone dying in the hospital, it follows that the pathological and anatomical institutes as well as numerous classes giving operative courses upon the cadaver are abundantly supplied with a great variety of material. It follows, accordingly, that one may study almost any subject connected with medicine and surgery in its various respects and under different teachers, or he may combine it with partial study of some other subject, or he may divide his whole day or week into 3, 4, 5 or 6 convenient sections, and devote one or more of them to corresponding subjects in any combination he pleases, and all this work may be carried on in buildings within five minutes walk of one another.

An example of this may perhaps show

the advantage of study in the Austrian capital. It so happened that I desired to study specially certain sections of otology, laryngology and ophthalmology. Accordingly I found no difficulty in obtaining a seat in the Anatomical Institute from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. daily, where under one of the assistants of Prof. Toldt, I went carefully into the minute and gross anatomy of the eye, the ear and the naso-laryngeal tract. In the afternoon of certain days of the week I attended the admirable course given by Chiari upon the throat, an operative course (such as one gets nowhere but in Vienna,) upon the eye, the cadaver being chiefly used, and Prof. Gruber's course upon otology. At other times I dropped a portion of the foregoing and took a place in Urbantschitche's course, upon the ear and Dr. Klein's ophthalmoscopic course. During intermediate hours I visited other kliniks in which I was interested.

There is no reason why a student should not attend in the same way any other course or courses such as the excellent and practical surgical, obstetrical, and medical classes presided over by teachers of world-wide reputation. The large Gebär-Institut offers, I understand, admirable chances of acquiring a sound knowledge of obstetrics. In this department of teaching, diagnosis by external palpation and manipulation has become almost a specialty of Vienna, and these so called "touch courses" are very popular. The pathological institute also must be seen to be appreciated, with its extensive P. M. rooms, laboratories and lecture rooms. There the pathology of almost every known disease including, of course, its proper bacillus, (for it is a poor disease that cannot now-adays boast of its own special parasite) may be studied. The beautiful new building of the Anatomical Institute is also admirably fitted up for the accommodation of the hundreds of students who study there. The courses of the University are of two kinds, 1st Semetre courses, that is, courses usually given by the regular pro-