

selves as not knowing what it was, but as believing that it has no affinity whatever with tuberculosis or lupus vulgaris. In the chronic form of lupus erythematosus they use the Finsen light with success in about fifty per cent. of the cases.

I was interested to learn that Dr. Reyn had worked out the opsonic index in one hundred cases of lupus vulgaris with absolute lack of success. He found that the variations of the index in patients suffering from lupus vulgaris did not differ in the least from those of the same number of normal individuals.

From Copenhagen we went down to Berlin where we saw a clinic of a very different nature from any hitherto encountered. In Professor Lesser's service in the Charité, Professor Hoffman has under his immediate charge quite a menagerie of monkeys, sheep, goats and rabbits that he has infected with syphilis. While standing in the pen watching Dr. Hoffman examining some infected monkeys I felt a slight tugging at my coat, and turned to find a syphilitic almond-eyed goat nibbling at the hem of my garment. After this, I confess to having had a very creepy feeling in Dr. Hoffman's barnyard. Dr. Hoffman told me he had carried the syphilitic virus through ten goats, without any apparent lessening of its virulence. The attendants handle these infected animals fearlessly, and with an air of security surprising to one aware of the virulent nature of the poison to which they are exposed. They said no accidental infection had as yet taken place. This statement is also surprising in view of the vast number of accidental (not venereal) infections that occur in ordinary life.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the phagedena of phagedenic chancre seems to be due to the spirocheta refringans.

The discovery of the spirocheta pallida has caused a fresh enthusiasm in the study of the origin of syphilis, and Professor Hoffman says the belief that this disease was brought to Europe by the crew of Columbus returning from America is again a favorite. If this is correct, Europe may thank America for four most interesting products, the potato, tobacco, quinine, and the spirocheta pallida.

From Berlin we went to Dresden, where I visited one of the most interesting of clinics, that of Dr. Werther. Dr. Werther has charge of the service for diseases of the skin and of the genito-urinary system in the General City Hospital. The hospital building itself is most interesting. It is the old palace of Count Markolini, and the door handles still bear the crown of the former noble occupant. Attached to the hospital there is a beautiful garden or park that is now enjoyed by the city's