

The duration of the disease is from three months to a year. This case is remarkable as lasting for over three years. One of Biermer's patients lived for five years after the first onset of the symptoms. The most rapid course in his cases was seven weeks.

The *treatment* is not very satisfactory. Special attention must be given to the weak digestion which almost invariably accompanies the disease. Iron, in some form, should be employed; this patient has been taking Bland's pills for some weeks, but without any apparent benefit. Arsenic should be given, as several successful cases have been reported under its use; it may be given in combination with the iron. Our patient has not been taking it long enough for us to say whether it is doing any good. Transfusion of blood has been employed in many cases, but without very encouraging results. Quincke, however, has had several successful cases. He transfuses into the radial artery. The transfusion of milk, as first employed by my old preceptors, the late Drs. Hodder and Bovell, of Toronto, is stated to have cured, even after blood transfusion had failed.

TEACHING OF OBSTETRICS IN VIENNA.

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Vienna has many great surgeons, great physicians and great obstetricians and gynaecologists. It is a great centre from which emanate more new theories and more new features of practice than any other place. No such advantages are to be enjoyed by the student of medicine with its various branches out of the "Kaiserstadt" as within it. With fair faculties, diligence in his studies and that ruling god with the Viennese, money, he can here, in a few years, perfect any speciality he may wish to follow.

We will take, as an example, the clinic of Professor Carl Braun von Fernwald, who is said to have the largest obstetric and gynaecological practice of the present day. He has his own wards set apart in the hospital—the Allgemeines Krankenhaus; residing in this section, are his two assistants, both thoroughly versed in this branch of our profession. Under their

guidance are the nurses—six of them midwives—and the students entered for the practice of the clinic. The nine to ten thousand annual deliveries are divided between the three clinics. From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Monday, cases are received say in clinic No. 1. From 8 p.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Tuesday, in clinic No. 2. From 8 a.m. Tuesday to 8 p.m. of the same day, in clinic No. 3. Then from 8 p.m. of Tuesday to 8 a.m. on Wednesday, clinic No. 1 begins again to receive cases. This leaves twelve hours for purposes of disinfecting, ventilating and scrubbing, in every thirty-six. The protracted cases are put in a small room with four beds adjoining the large ward.

The patients on those days when the reception is from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., assemble at 4 o'clock in the ward, and after having their temperature taken are in turn examined externally by the students present, to enable them to form their diagnosis from palpation and auscultation alone. Then the assistant comes and questions whomever happens to be examining at the time, "When had she her last period?" "How long has she been pregnant?" "When should labour set in?" "Is there much amniotic fluid?" "What is the position?" "Where is the head, where the breech, and where the back?" "Is the child living?" "Where is the foetal heart heard most plainly?" "Is there but one foetus?" "Is she a primipara or multipara, if multipara, is there any history of instrumental interference, of unavoidable, accidental, post-partum hæmorrhage, or has she ever miscarried?" "Is there anything in the bones of the arms or legs to lead you to suspect a deformed pelvis?" "What are the external measurements?" After going over some, if not all of these points he examines per vaginam. Should labour have begun or the temperature be above 30° C., only one student is allowed to examine her, and he must take the case to its termination. If below thirty, three or four examine her after the assistant. Taking a case simply means writing one's name on the board over the head of the patient's bed if none is already there. Since the puerperal epidemic, in November, 1879, new rules are being enforced. In November, after thirty fatal cases, the wards