

hygiene; eight on nervous diseases and electro-therapy; five on general surgery; fourteen on diseases of the ear, nose and throat; seven on syphilis, skin diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and one on medical photography.

Berlin has for us rather a melancholy interest in presenting most of the sanitary advantages that our large towns lack, and but few hygienic shortcomings, of which American cities furnish such conspicuous examples. Every medical visitor should inspect as part of his studies, the extensive municipal slaughter houses and their laboratories, where every animal is examined, macro- and microscopically before its flesh is used for food. And woe unto the butcher who dares expose for sale a carcass lacking the proper sign of examination! He should also inquire into the system by which a daily and thorough (I had almost said non-political) examination is made of the milk sold within the city limits, and by which a careful search is instituted for adulterations in other forms of food. These matters are fully gone into by Meyer in a little book (*Das Gesetz betreffend den Verkehr mit Nahrungsmitteln*) published by Springer in Berlin. During this study of municipal hygiene, he will find that smallpox is practically unknown in Berlin and that everybody is, without exception, vaccinated. Finally, not to further expand this letter, he will discover that the sewage of the town does not pollute the Sprey, but is pumped out to, and spread upon a municipal farm of some 1,200 acres where it is used as a fertilizer. This estate is thus made to pay, over and above current expenses, more than 3 per cent. on the original outlay for the land.