

seems to exhaust his subject, and perhaps his demonstrations are so long as to make them a little tiresome, lasting, as they often do, from half-past seven until nearly noon! They are very interesting, however, and, it is needless to say, instructive.

Bacteriology does not form any considerable part of the work done at the Charité. They do not object to it, but, on the other hand, they do not enthuse much over it. Koch's laboratory is supposed to be the place of places to study this branch of medicine, and in many respects it is the best place; if, however, they would look after the interest of their students a little more it would be better. Last August, for example, during Prof. Koch's absence from the city, the assistant in charge admitted twenty-six men to work in a laboratory intended to accommodate fourteen, and in which a larger number could not work with comfort; the consequence was that very many of the cultures were impure, and there was general dissatisfaction. It is a good place to study methods, however, and that is probably what most of us are after if we are to remain in the country but a short time.

Another most interesting and instructive place to one who has any taste for pathological work is the "viehof," or central slaughter-house. Nearly all of the meat eaten in Berlin is slaughtered at this place, and the inspection service is so well organized that nothing escapes detection. There are altogether about 152 persons connected with this department. There are 26 qualified veterinary surgeons and about the same number of assistants. Then there are 100 trained microscopists, mostly women, who examine the tissues brought to them. In addition to these, there is a comparative pathologist, to whom all doubtful points are referred, and the veterinary superintendent, who has charge of the whole department.

Any quantity of material is to be found here, and in the pathological laboratory some excellent work is done. Inoculations with tuberculous matter and with animal parasites are carried on here. *Acitnonyces* in hogs were first found by Dunker, the pathologist to this establishment. Probably there is no place in the world better adapted for studying parasites, and all animals harboring the larvæ of parasites, which in their adult stage may