

dial effusion in 1. Contemporaneous affections were present as follows: Abdominal dropsy in 1; pericardial effusion in 1; gangrene of the extremities in 1; aneurism of the aorta in 1; bronchitis in 2; syphilis in 2; endocarditis in 2; hydrothorax in 1. Cases in which there was a suspicion of phthisis or syphilis were not included. Secondary pneumonia is usually insidious. Chill is frequently absent, and when present is not severe. Difficulty in breathing may not be marked. The crepitant râle is heard as a rule. The temperature rises rapidly, as in acute lobar pneumonia, but averages somewhat lower in range. The pulse often rises sharply at the outset, but averages lower than in the acute form. Bronchial breathing and dulness may be the most decided symptoms, and in his experience they have been the most common. The expectoration is apt to be scanty and afford little help in diagnosis. Renal symptoms are likely to be more prominent than in the acute disease. There is a decided tendency to suppuration. The duration is about the same as in acute pneumonia, but the crisis is likely to come earlier. The causes of death are about as in acute lobar pneumonia, and indicate the treatment.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

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### Correspondence.

MUNICH, Dec. 10th, 1888.

To the Editors of THE MONTREAL MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIRS,—In availing myself of your gracious permission to send anything I thought would be of general interest, I cannot help thinking that the actual working of a German medical school can be well seen in a place like Munich, where strangers are the exception and not the rule. The school is a very large one, there having been actually more students in attendance during the previous summer, than at Berlin. How thirteen hundred and odd medical students could possibly be educated in a city of two hundred thousand would seem a difficult problem, but the amount of clinical and pathological material available here is simply astonishing. Besides a maternity hospital, an eye hospital, and one for children, there are two large general hospitals, the largest having about seven