

whose name should not be forgotten in the history of Medicine, was Carl Otto Weber (1827-67). He passed his whole student life in Bonn, and was by far the most accomplished man in a wide circle,—a good anatomist, clinicist, botanist, mineralogist, and musician. He died very young, 1867, while Professor of Surgery in Heidelberg. There he succeeded Gustav Simon (1824-76), whose name should be familiar to all of us on account of his priority in extirpation of the kidney. Carl Otto Weber wrote authoritatively on diseases of the tissues, of the skin, connective tissue, blood and lymph vessels, nerves, the face, on enchondroma, epithelioma, and the diseases of the joints. He died a medical martyr. Performing tracheotomy on a croup child, he prevented suffocation by sucking out the trachea filled with blood and diphtheritic membrane. He saved the child, he destroyed himself, and with himself the hopes of the medical world.

Foremost among the good and great men whose friendship and assistance I enjoyed at that time and ever since, was Dr., now Sir Hermann Weber. He was Nasse's chief of clinic, and was entrusted with the principal hospital work and the out-door practice amongst the poor. Under his guidance I had a good deal of practical work. At another occasion I have reported the case of an old man of 78 years whom I had thus to treat in 1850, for his bilateral pneumonia. At that time the internal treatment of pneumonia consisted mainly in the administration of large doses of tartar emetic. Venesections were still made frequently; after a while they were unduly neglected and abandoned, so that nowadays you sometimes find a practitioner who does not know how to perform one without the fear of cutting into the brachial artery. So I made two venesections, attended him all the way through, and still he got entirely well. The case may teach you two things: 1st, that even a seriously ill man of 78 need not be despaired of; 2nd, that you are, however, under no obligation to make serious mistakes, fashionable or not. Dr. Weber emigrated to London in 1851. He advised me of that step in the last letter I received from anybody for several years during which the Prussians were taking me for a political star of dangerous magnitude, and dragged me from one of their dungeons to another. After years I met him in London as a house physician in a hospital. Then he embarked in a successful consultation practice, became a much respected and admired authority on subjects connected with climatology, mineral springs, and tuberculosis, was knighted, and practices successfully what he preaches. His address, published two years ago, on the means for the prolongation of life contains the teaching which has made him a joyful and youthful gentleman at present of eighty-two years. He is the only medical friend of those distant years