

essential points: (1) The hospital should be so arranged that patients can be easily taken into the theatre without being removed from their beds. This can be done if the lecture-room is on the same flat as the wards. (2) The teaching staff should have full control of the hospital, and each professor should have separate and distinct wards. (3) It is necessary that each lecturer should spend at least three or four hours daily in the hospital, and that each case should be fully elaborated in every particular, before it is brought into the theatre. Thoroughness of examination should be inculcated at all times.

In one respect the German system is not so good as the English, or as that adopted in Toronto. The students are not brought into such immediate contact with the patients, and there is less tutorial instruction given. In the latter particular the Edinburgh school excels all others.

During the week before the commencement of the Congress, I had the privilege of hearing some clinics in the Charite, especially those of Dr. Genhard.

In a former letter I referred to the great number of old men who held the professional chairs in the Paris University, and the same is also noticeable in Berlin.

Professors who have made their mark in the smaller universities, are often called to Berlin at the age of forty-five or fifty, and the effect is that much younger men are found in Heidelberg, Leipsic, etc., than at the capital. The result ought to be in favor of the latter city; only men of ripe experience are found in the university. There is, however, a tendency for older men to become garrulous and to depart very frequently from the subject under consideration. This tendency ought to be fought against, as disconnected remarks and stories of personal experience, although very interesting at the time, are not always of the most advantage to the student. The lectures which I heard in Heidelberg and Zurich were quite free from this; whereas that of Dr. Genhard was partly made up of anecdotes of practice, and the discussion of subjects aside from that under consideration. His lectures, notwithstanding, were most excellent, and gave evidence of a long experience in practice.

The great International Congress of Berlin is now a thing of the past, and, if the truth must

be told, there was on the part of many a feeling of disappointment at the results. The very large attendance, the great number of eminent men present, and the character of Berlin as a seat of medical education, all would lead one to expect a most successful gathering.

With all these advantages, it lacked one feature. The place of meeting, although very beautiful, was not adapted for the purpose, and the result was that one could not either hear or see to advantage.

Again, a number of men of great assurance and little brains will persist in occupying time which should be given to the leaders of the profession. If the meetings of section had been held in the University class-rooms, and if there had been some supervision of papers, the results would have been very different.

In all other respects the arrangements were excellent, and the social features all that could be desired. The hospitality of the people of Berlin was unbounded. The Ladies' Committee undertook the entertainment of lady visitors, and most successfully carried out a programme of luncheons, dinners, receptions, etc., for each day.

No one was received with greater enthusiasm than Sir Joseph Lister, who shared with the honored President, Dr. Virchow, the honors at the celebrated Rathhaus banquet.

LODGE PRACTICE.

Editor of CANADIAN PRACTITIONER:

SIR—While agreeing in the main with your editorial remarks in your issue of 16th August, and with those of Dr. McKinnon in that of 1st Sept., allow me to say that exclusion of those who engage in such practice from the Ontario Medical Association, is something they themselves have brought upon themselves, and that with their eyes open. It is not "a drastic measure," as you say, that they were not aware of, would or could be applied, because the Association's Code of Ethics (Art. viii, § 3) reads:—

"Neither societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege," namely, "valid claims for gratuitous services."