

men, the globe is turned out, the nerve a second time cut flush with the eye ball, and the latter returned to its place. The divided muscle is sutured, the conjunctival wound sewed up, the palpebra stitched together, and, if the operation is a success, the patient is eventually able to command movements in the sightless globe just as formerly.

This by no means completes the list of the Faculty, but it comprises nearly all those whom I was able to see and hear with my own eyes and ears, and that, as I promised you, is all I shall speak about. The other members of the Faculty, most of whom have their lecture rooms in the *Charité* can be heard and seen during the session, and their names will of course occur to the reader of these notes, but owing to the lectures and demonstrations taking place in some Kliniks at the same hour it is extremely difficult to see every one in a comparatively short time.

The absence of any adequate inspection of meat at our public abattoirs, and the crying necessity for it, render doubly interesting a visit which I paid to the Central Viehof in Berlin, where things are conducted in a style and upon a scale worthy of a civilized people. Here all (or nearly all) the meat sold for food in Berlin and the surrounding country undergoes a strict macro—and microscopical examination by competent veterinary surgeons. That the inspection of food may be carried on with as little inconvenience and loss as possible the wholesale markets are situated in the Viehof grounds and half the market value of animals condemned by the inspectors is paid the owner by the Government. The loss of the other half will doubtless have a salutary effect upon that too large class of careless, ignorant and wilfully culpable stock raisers and butchers who expose for sale diseased animals. Every animal destined for the market is examined before and after death. Having passed the first examination and been killed the meat is now carefully examined a second time, and divided as to quality into first, second and third class. Suspected portions are put aside to be subsequently examined by competent microscopists. *Every hog is microscopically examined*, peices being taken from the ham, neck and the central tendon of the diaphragm, the commonest seats of the trichinia. Of course to make this examination thorough and valuable a large staff is requisite. In the inspection department there are about 25 veterinary surgeons, 100 microscopists and sub-inspectors, and the supervising patholo-

gist, whose decision in cases of doubt is final. We were shown a large number of samples of diseased meat, and came away feeling that the man who eats uninspected meat often eats "trash," and that it is safer in countries like the Province of Quebec to be strictly vegetarian in one's habits. This is a subject upon which the veterinary and medical profession might well join hands, and I am sure the medical man who follows the courses of the magnificent Thierartznei Schule will see what advances the veterinary art has made in Germany. I met many Canadian students in Berlin and to several of them, taking special University courses, I am deeply indebted for acting as my cicerones while in the pursuit of information relative to things medical in Berlin. Dr. J. J. Gardner is steadfastly pursuing his study of ophthalmology; Dr. Ruttan in Hoffman's laboratory; Dr. McConnell studies the doings of micro-organisms in Prof. Koch's laboratory, while Mr. Clements, well known in Montreal, is a student of veterinary medicine and surgery in the fine school I have just referred to.

My next letter, I hope, will be written in or at least about Vienna.

C. A. W.

BERLIN, July 12, 1886.

A VISIT TO PASTEUR'S INSTITUTE, PARIS.

Editors MEDICAL RECORD.

The universal interest which at the present time attaches to the methods discovered by Mr. Pasteur, and now practised by his institute in Paris, for preventing the development of hydrophobia, makes a visit to his institution a great privilege, and one not less gratifying, than that of seeing the work done in the excellent hospitals of Paris or viewing the magnificent architecture of its public buildings and the profuse evidence of the sculptors' skill in their ornamentations and in the numerous statues, arch de triomphe and columns; or its unrivalled art galleries, palaces, boulevards, and opera house. I learned from Dr. Rodier, who is the Canadian representative there, that, owing to the number of patients coming for treatment, new and larger apartments had been opened a day or two before, on Rue Vacquelin. We proceeded there in the morning.

"The inoculations take place at 11 a.m. About one hundred are now inoculated daily. The crowd of men, women and children in the waiting-room represented various nationalities, as