

able perhaps to see, will develop into a hundred doctors who will have to attain their knowledge from a future practice or a cemetery of their own. They may learn at the expense of their patients, or may make the same mistakes a hundred times. One hundred mistakes are then called experience. The facilities I had and the methods I learned at Bonn more than a half century ago are still superior to those of nearly all our present American medical schools, and were the models I introduced into my teaching when I became connected with American institutions. Not only did I for the first time in America specialize the teaching of the diseases of children, but the first real, active bedside-instruction was exhibited under the very roof of the New York Medical College, with which I was connected from 1860 to 1864 at the expense of the enthusiastic faculty and some of our friends. In that year, 1864, the College closed its doors.

Karl Wilhelm Wutzer (1789-1858) was professor of surgery and ophthalmology.* Before he knew anything about Marion Sims' efforts and achievements, or those of his predecessor, Mettauer, whose history Ben. Johnson has lately written with a loving hand for the American Surgical Association, he operated for vesico-vaginal fistula, with more or less favourable results. When I assisted him in 1850, chloroform had been introduced and facilitated the operation which, the instruments being clumsy and the methods defective, lasted many hours sometimes and had to be repeated. Jobert de Lamballe was in Europe his only example to follow. Wutzer was, like Fournier and Erb after him—perhaps even more so than they—a great believer in the ubiquity of syphilis. With twinkling eyes he would look up to us suggesting that "everybody is a little syphilitic."

Moritz Ernst Naumann lectured on general pathology. He had written a big book on that subject in six volumes. But he was a religious and kind-hearted gentleman; that is why he did not expect us to read them.

They were not all of that turn of mind. The Professor of *Materia Medica*, Christian Heinrich Bischoff, having threatened me and promised himself to "pluck" me, forced me to spite him and to learn by heart his formidable old-fashioned and unintelligible text-book. Two factors came to my aid. At that time I had a good memory, even for incomprehensible things; and, secondly, the examination took place in the presence of the whole faculty, who knew of the disturbed diplomatic relations between the professor and the student.

Another more illustrious man—a fellow student and a real friend—

* He wrote on anatomical and ophthalmological subjects. hernia, tenotomy, ligatures, and injuries of the skull.