

exists in this surgeon was that when he thought the writer would be disappointed because the operation for pulmonary thrombosis did not come off, he remarked, "Never mind, come this afternoon at five and I shall do it for you on the cadaver."

The visitor at Leipsig will be repaid by visiting the Children's Hospital, where he will be courteously received by Professor Tillmanns. This is a comparatively small hospital of sixty beds.

At Berlin one is naturally interested in the work done in Bier's clinic. Professor Bier is best known in connection with the work he has done in utilizing hyperemia as a therapeutic measure. The clinic begins at eight in the morning. There were one hundred and twenty-five students present, of whom ten were women. In this theatre one-half of the front row of seats is reserved for visiting doctors. The blackboard and X-ray demonstrations are excellent. The clinic lasts for an hour and a half every day, and then operations begin and continue for the rest of the morning. Bier is a good anatomist, and one admired his method of naming each structure as he cut it, whether operating on the trunk or the extremities.

He did a Kraske operation for rectal cancer in a patient about fifty years of age under spinal anesthesia, tropacocain being used for the purpose, preceded an hour and a half before operation by scopolamine. After injection of the tropacocain the patient is inverted with the head down, the table being at an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon. It was noticed in this clinic that silk was constantly used for suture material; in a radical cure of hernia, for example, silk was used throughout from peritoneum to skin inclusive.

In one case of hernia operation, Bier used an electric knife, which he stated was being employed by him for the first time. It consisted of a glass rod through which ran a wire. This terminated in a spear-shaped extremity, evidently of platinum. The tissues were not charred but cut cleanly, and it produced a perfectly clean-cut wound, such as would be made by a sharp knife. It was explained that a high tension current was used. The knife was again employed by Bier in a case of excision of the parotid gland for carcinoma.

In a case of intestinal obstruction, due to general peritonitis, following appendicitis, the abdomen was opened and Professor Clapp's apparatus was used to evacuate the contents of the intestine. A piece of distended bowel is taken and clamped off, after pressing the contents momentarily into the neighboring bowel. This empty bowel is opened and a tube introduced into the intestine, and secured there by purse string sutures. The contents are evacuated by aspiration without soiling the peritoneum. The bowel was threaded on the rubber tube, which could be pushed on for a distance of about two feet into the interior of the intestine.

A case of recurring sarcoma of the thigh was presented, in which Professor Bier, some months previously, had removed the growth, and in the effort to effect a radical cure had amputated the limb, along with the innominate bone, down to the pelvic brim, controlling the hemorrhage at the time by compressing the abdominal aorta with an