

and then each was questioned by the lecturer. A very good thing for the students doubtless, but it struck me as being unjustifiable to keep a patient under chloroform for an hour just to demonstrate the existence of a uterine retroflexion to a class of students.

The anæsthetic preferred here is almost universally chloroform or a mixture of chloroform and ether, or of ether, chloroform and alcohol in varying proportions.

The apparatus for administration is usually an extremely simple one, and I must say that I saw, during the short time I was able to give to operative performances, no ill or even disagreeable results from its administration.

Those who are interested in chemistry or in its applications to pharmacology and other departments of scientific medicine should not forget that the veteran teacher and scientist, the renowned Hofmann, still lectures and carries on original work with his old-time fire and enthusiasm at the chemical laboratory, No. 35 Georgen Strasse. His laboratory is well worth a visit, as a place where much of the world's knowledge of chemistry in all its important branches has been, is, and will probably long continue to be acquired. Those who are interested in operative surgery will find in Bergmanns Klinik enough to satisfy the most exacting. I may be forgiven the expression when I say that every stranger feels as if he were in a human slaughter-house when he has been half an hour in the professor's large and handsome operating theatre. I have myself seen on its floor at one time as many as five patients in the different stages of primary chloroformization, operation, and having their surgical wounds dressed by assistants, or of having some minor detail of an operation attended to by the first or second assistant. Again, one sometimes gets the impression that here the male patients, too, are treated as material "*in a pathological condition.*" I do not wish it to be supposed that there is any evidence of carelessness; indeed I have every reason to think that the results are quite equal to those obtained in our best English hospitals. Some form of antiseptic treatment is believed in and is universally employed. The antiseptic in which most faith is reposed is mercuric chloride with iodoform as an adjunct and carbolic acid for immersion of instruments. I might add here that Leiter of Vienna manufactures blunt instruments (forceps, for example) covered with vulcanite, so that they can be

immersed in the corrosive solution without injury.

I heard Henoch (a comparatively young man) give one of these lectures on children for which he is famous. The subject was *trismus neonatorum*, a very uncommon affection with us, and yet there seemed to be no trouble in getting subjects from the *Charité*.

Of all the members of the Berlin Medical Faculty the weakest lecturer is Koch. He may be described as a young man with a rapid, uncultivated delivery, doomed to lecture on a subject notoriously unpopular with students—hygiene—and yet the hygienic institute has a museum better fitted up for teaching purposes, as far as I know, than any other in the world. The models of life-saving and accident preventing appliances for workshops and factories alone fill three large rooms, and the taking of his class through them and explaining all these varied apparatus would be more likely to teach them the value and scope of a knowledge of sanitary science than all the learned but somniferous lectures he could deliver. Quite different is it with his world renowned laboratory, where the study of bacteriology is pursued. Here the cultivation of micro organisms and the study of their behavior under various influences are carried on by the aid of his assistants and as many students as can be accommodated. The work in this new department is one of the most important that can occupy the attention of the scientific student, and there is no place in the world where it can be more thoroughly and more satisfactorily performed than here.

In the department of medicine Leyden is perhaps the best man to listen to, and I would advise anyone interested in ophthalmology to attend the Augen Klinik of Prof. Schweigger. I fear that I shall no longer be able to meet that popular superstition—that the eye can be turned out upon the cheek, suffer some operative interference and then be returned to its normal position in the orbit—with a stern denial, because I have myself seen it done. Those who do not interest themselves in the reply to the question; "what shall be done with a lost eye?"—are perhaps not aware that optic neurotomy, followed by replacement of the ball, is one of the plans devised to prevent the dangers of sympathetic ophthalmia in the sound eye, and the inconvenience of a glass eye after the useless organ has been removed. The internal rectus is severed, the conjunctive cut through sufficiently to allow of the division of the optic nerve close to the fora-