

as in a hospital, and that justice, (in the way of treatment), simply cannot be done to the many people living in hotels and lodging houses. Private hospitals can, and do, to a great extent fill these wants, but there still remains the fact that it is obviously almost impossible to have a private hospital so fully equipped or so efficiently manned for general surgical and medical cases as the large modern general hospital is.

Private hospitals for special classes of cases can, of course, be much more easily equipped and manned than those which are required to be prepared, at all times, for all classes of cases. Besides, accidents and emergencies, especially to strangers passing through our cities must always demand of the general hospitals, at least a certain number of private wards, or the alternative will be, the treating, from time to time, of well to do people as charity patients in the charity wards.

Much more might be said in favour of the propositions which I have advanced, but as this letter is already too long I cannot deal with the subject in detail.

JAMES BELL.

Montreal, February 18th, 1899.

BRESLAU AS A MEDICAL CENTRE.

To the Editors of THE MONTREAL MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SIRS,

Breslau, although little visited by Canadians, contains one of the best and most active medical schools in Germany, and a few notes by one spending the winter there may not be uninteresting.

The buildings of the medical faculty are new. In fact one or two of them are not yet quite completed. They cover several acres and each department has its own separate building. The greater number are arranged around a pleasantly laid out garden in the form of a large triangle.

One side is taken up principally with the medical building, embracing four large wards and a number of smaller ones, as well as an isolation building a few yards away. The Chief of this department is Prof. Alfred Kast, an old assistant of Erb's, who has collected a very large amount of clinical experience in Hamburg, Erlangen and Breslau. His teaching is thoroughly practical and his methods of diagnosis and treatment are eminently adapted for use in private practice. He presents his cases as far as possible in series. At the beginning of the session he gave a most excellent and practical course on blood diseases.

In a case of pernicious anæmia he was able to demonstrate anky-