

was dead—and their charge transferred to the undertaker—the feelings of the people were manifested in one universal outburst of grief. He was attended to his last resting-place by *thousands*—all testifying their sorrow by carrying wreaths of mourning (the usual manner in Germany of manifesting grief for departed friends) which they placed on and around the tomb.\*

In no Clinique I have yet visited, have I seen so many operations as are here to be witnessed. The hospital is not large—but is entirely set apart for cases requiring operation. Persons residing in the city and neighbourhood are brought to be operated upon—and taken back to their respective domiciles. The reputation of the operator draws to the capital patients from all parts of Prussia and surrounding duchies. As a lecturer and teacher, Langenbeck is considered superior to his predecessors. As an operator—inferior in *no* respect—superior in many. His talent and genius, compared to Dieffenbach may be questioned—and it is not my intention to discuss the subject. He is moreover, as good a Physiologist as Surgeon—this is an advantage that cannot be called into question. Langenbeck is particularly distinguished for his heroic treatment of ankylosis of the knee and elbow. When a patient is admitted with ankylosis of either joint—whether of months or years duration—he or she (if in health) is put under the influence of chloroform—and when the muscles are in a state of relaxation—the callous is broken, by forcibly flexing the limb if extended—and extending if flexed. The inflammation, lit up, is almost invariably easily controlled.

When writing about medical affairs in this part of the Continent, it may not be out of place to mention some of the most striking features that distinguish the Medical Police of Berlin—or Prussia generally—for the same wise and salutary laws for sanitary regulations are applicable to the whole Prussian kingdom.

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\* Considerable allowance, must, of course, be made, for the natural enthusiasm of the German character. It is more than probable, that, had Dieffenbach lived in any other country, his death, even under the same extraordinary circumstances, would have been unattended with any such public demonstration. Be that as it may, the Germans take a greater interest in their *great ones* than do those of other countries. The rich are here, not so much removed from the poor—there is not the same impassable barrier between them—for education places *all* on greater equality. Interchange of thought and opinion is more frequent, and the estimate formed of those who have raised themselves to eminence, must consequently be more correct. This cannot but be apparent to those who visit Germany. The opinions that may be heard expressed at the road-side cottage—or inn of some obscure village, concerning those who occupy eminent positions in Medicine and Surgery (though perhaps hundreds of miles distant) are remarkable for their justness and precision. Nor are they carried away by the reputation of the person—for when speaking of the superior attainments of the party in question—they at the same time do not fail to mention his deficiencies. Their remarks, in fine, would frequently do credit to a professed critic—*plus* charity.