HONAN'S HANDBOOK

TO

MEDICAL EUROPE

A Ready Reference Book to the Universities, Hospitals, Clinics, Laboratories and General Medical Work of the Principal Cities of Europe

BY

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With Maps of Berlin, Edinburgh, London and Paris

PHILADELPHIA
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET
1912
PREFACE.

The object of this hand-book is to give a concise, comprehensive outline of the medical work of Europe, as a guide to English-speaking physicians who go abroad for post-graduate work and as a book of reference for all who are interested in medical work in other lands. The need of such a book has been impressed on me by the frequent letters of inquiry which have been sent to me from physicians and medical students of every English-speaking country during my sixteen years' residence in Germany, and the repeated request of my colleagues that I prepare some such work.

To meet this oft-expressed need for a hand-book of medical Europe, and to assist my colleagues in becoming familiar with the medical men, theories, methods and educational opportunities of other lands, is my chief purpose.

The data for this book have been obtained or verified by recent personal observations, and by official reports which have been given to me by the courtesy of the authorities of the respective countries.

The advances in medicine and surgery have been so rapid in the past few years that every physician who wishes to know the newest and best methods of treatment must, from time to time, do a certain amount of post-graduate work and know what is being done in countries other than his own. European post-graduate work is so well organized, the clinical material so abundant, as to offer splendid opportunities for this kind of work. The courtesy extended to foreign physicians in most of the cities of Europe is uniform and genuine.

The special work of many of the cities of England, Germany, France and Austria brings great numbers across the sea every year. A year, or even a few months, abroad may be of inestimable
value to one who has made some preparation and who is not ignorant of the foreign languages.

The contact with men who are making medical history, whose work is of world-wide interest has a broadening and stimulating effect on the future thought and practice of the physician.

It is indeed a pleasant duty to acknowledge the kindly interest shown in this work by many European university officials who have extended to me every courtesy, given readily information on their respective universities and answered promptly my letters of inquiry. My sincere thanks are also due the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin and the American Medical Association of Vienna for the data used from their reports.

May this little volume not only help the doctors by making known to them the valuable work of these societies but at the same time aid and strengthen these organizations by increasing the number of their progressive members. Suggestions tending to improve the usefulness of this book such as the addition of new or important courses, changes in courses here listed, other information on matters useful or of interest to the medical men of English-speaking countries, will be gratefully received by,

J. H. HONAN,
Bad-Nauheim,
Germany.
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HONAN'S HANDBOOK TO MEDICAL EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The population of Germany in 1909 was 63,886,000. Germany has five physicians to every 10,000 inhabitants. Number of female physicians in 1908 was 69. In the same year there were 503,964 marriages and 2,060,973 births of which 61,040 were stillbirths.

Any physician contemplating a trip abroad should begin his preparations six months at least in advance. If he intends to visit Germany or Austria he should have a working knowledge of the German language. By carefully watching the current literature he may soon judge what men are doing the best work in the special line in which he is interested. In this way, one may have a very definite idea of the work he wants to do and the men with whom he wants to do it. Leaving home with these definite ideas, the details may be settled after his arrival on the scene of action. Speaking generally, it is better for a young man to spend a year in hospital work or in private practice after graduation before taking a trip abroad. Indeed it would be better to extend this time to two years after graduation, which would give him time to become somewhat familiar with the men who are doing things at home, as no one should think of going abroad until he is more or less familiar with the work which is being done in his own country and has acquired a knowledge other than that of textbook medicine. The foregoing are general rules and may be applied to any country, varying the language only.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Letters of introduction to foreign professors, unless from warm personal friends, are practically useless. It so often occurs that young physicians coming abroad find men ever ready to give them letters to foreign professors on whose friendship they have no other claim than to have taken a course with them some several years previous. There are hundreds of such letters written every year which are never presented, and hundreds of others which never should be.

Germany, for various reasons, is the most attractive country in the world for medical men. There is no country doing better work along many lines of research than is Germany. In serology, bacteriology, pathology, neurology, and many other branches, original work is being prosecuted of a most scientific and important character.

The names of Ehrlich, Behring, Koch, Wassermann, Roentgen, and others stand out in scientific medicine to-day particularly prominent. Among the great living clinicians whose names are familiar to every practitioner of medicine in America or England are Ewald, Leube, His, Kraus, von Müller, Krehl, Romberg, Oppenheim, Goldscheider, Kraepelin, and many more who have stamped their indelible impress on the medical literature of the world. Here every chief of a clinic has a large corps of assistants, bright, alert young men, serious, hard workers, who have the perseverance to pursue earnestly their chosen line until the last hope or until they have accomplished something which will give them a standing in the profession. From this great army of workers comes forth a Virchow or Koch, world characters, whom the medical profession and world at large will honor for all time; men so great that their birthplace and nationality are lost sight of, so much do they seem to be the world’s men.

There is no country where there are so many young men willing to work in laboratories and clinics for years and years on the prospect of a promotion.

MATRICULATION.

For the physician who comes to Germany for post-graduate course it is unnecessary to matriculate at the university, as almost
none of the courses that are of interest to the graduate of medicine are given in the university curriculum.

Should he care to have the credits of the university it is necessary to present himself at the secretary's office in the university building not later than three weeks after the semester begins. (Semesters begin usually October 15 and April 15.)

To matriculate it is imperative that one have his passport and medical or university diploma to present to the secretary, with his application for the matriculation; matriculation fee is 18 Mks.

Any matriculant of a German university after fulfilling all the requirements of the curriculum may pass his state examination and receive a license to practice without taking his doctor degree. This law was invoked that the young man of moderate means might begin practising without undergoing the very expensive details of the M. D. degree, so that practitioners may now acquire the title of "Praktesch Arzt" without the "Doktor Medicin."

The medical course requires five years and one year's hospital work, at the end of which time the student may take an examination for his M. D. degree, that for Prak.-Arzt, or examinations for both.

Post-graduate work for German physicians has been greatly facilitated by an institution called the Kaiserin Friedrich Haus, established in 1903 for the advancement of medical teaching. There is a central committee, located in Berlin, which directs and assists, as their constitution declares, by advice and by acts, all movements tending to improve post-graduate work throughout the empire. The "Reichsausschuss" as it is now called, assists in forming local committees in all parts of the country and will even give pecuniary help when it is necessary. They have a large collection of models, apparatus, etc., which when not in use in Berlin, may be sent to other cities or towns for the purpose of assisting in post-graduate courses. Professors from Berlin are at times sent out to hold single lectures where a course is being given, in which case the professor is paid only his traveling expenses. All of the courses are free and many of Germany's best men are giving their services to this very commendable work. These courses, naturally given at vacation time, between the semesters of the respective universities,
cover usually the entire field of practical medicine and surgery. Connected with this central organization are now 52 local committees, in as many cities and towns. There are also academies, working through the central committee organized in different cities, particularly where there are no universities as in Frankfurt, Cologne, Dusseldorf, etc.

Connected also with this central organization are Docenten Verein composed of teachers who give courses for physicians. These courses, however, are not free like the others, but the Honorarium is very small compared to the work offered.

For example, the Docenten Verein of München announced an autumn course aggregating nearly 100 hours of teaching and covering every phase of psychiatry, with nine different teachers, including Kraepelin of Munich, Liepmann and Brodman of Berlin, the fee for the entire course being 60 Mks. or $15. In this way the influence of the central organization is extended to every province of the Empire and physicians in the smaller places enabled to progress in medical science without sacrificing their time and practice. The country doctor, by application to the central bureau of information at the Kaiserin Friedrich Haus, may obtain details of all the courses given in the empire. The organization does for practising physicians what the university does for undergraduates of medicine.

UNIVERSITIES.

There are twenty-one universities in Germany in which, in 1909, there were 51,500 students matriculated. Of this number 298 were from America and 155 from Great Britain. (See statistics of German universities, p. 91.)

The medical schools of Germany, like those of the rest of Europe, are never proprietary, being under the control of the universities or government.

Berlin.—The Königliche Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität, founded in 1809. The "Rektor" as well as the deans for the four different faculties are elected, as in most German universities, every year.
Bonn.—Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität. Founded in 1818. Here, as in many other universities of Germany, theology constitutes a department, and hence there are five deans instead of four. The male members of the present royal family have all been educated here.

Breslau.—Königliche Universität. Founded in 1506.

Erlangen.—Friedrich Alexander Universität. Founded in 1734.

Freiburg.—Albert Ludwigs Universität. Founded in 1457.

Giessen.—Grossherzoglich Hessische Ludwigs-Universität. Founded in 1607.

Göttingen.—Georg August Universität. Founded in 1737.

Greifswald.—Universität. Founded in 1456.

Halle.—Friedrichs Universität. Founded in 1694.

Heidelberg.—Ruprecht-Carls-Universität. Founded in 1386.

Jena.—Grossherzoglich und Herzoglich Sächsische Gesamt-Universität. Founded in 1558.

Kiel.—Christian Albrecht Universität. Founded in 1665.

Königsberg.—Albertus Universität. Founded in 1544.

Leipzig.—Universität. Founded in 1409.

Marburg.—Universität. Founded in 1527.

München.—Ludwig-Maximilian Universität. Founded originally in 1472, in Ingolstadt, changed to Landshut in 1802, and finally brought to München in 1826.

Münster.—Westfälische Wilhelms Universität. Founded in 1786. Reorganized in 1818.

Rostock.—Universität. Founded in 1419.


Tübingen.—Eberhard Karls Universität. Founded in 1477.

Würzburg.—Julius Maximilians Universität. Founded in 1402.

It is estimated that there were 55,000 students attending the twenty-one universities of Germany in 1910, of which 2,200 are women. Berlin University has 7,902, the largest number. The number of medical students at all the universities this year is 10,682.
BERLIN.

Few who have not visited Berlin within the last ten years can have any conception of what the city is to-day. From a slow, plodding, over-grown provincial town it has suddenly become what the Germans call a Weltstadt or a Metropolis. The way in which the educational institutions, the charitable and municipal organizations have grasped and mastered the situation to meet the new conditions is simply astonishing. The greater Berlin consists of Schöneberg, Wilmersdorf and Charlottenburg, which form a continuous city from center to periphery numbering about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Information Bureau at the university building to the right of the main entrance on Under den Linden. This bureau is presided over by the genial Prof. Dr. Paskowsky, who speaks English and who is ever ready to extend to foreigners every courtesy and information. Prof. Paszkowski is the author of “Berlin in Wissenschaft und Kunst,” an excellent work of general interest to all students of art or science.

Passports.—It is imperative that citizens of the United States of America bring with them passports from the State Department at Washington, as passports are no longer issued by Ambassadors or Consuls. They must also register at their Consulate in compliance with a recent Act of Congress, the details of which will be explained at the Consulate, Friedrich Str. 61.

Instruction in German.—From 1 to 4 Mks. per hour.

For teachers, apply for recommendations at the Bureau of Information of the Anglo-American Medical Association, Friedrich Str., 105 B.

American Embassy.—16 Rauch Str., hours 10 to 3. American Consulate-General.—61 Friedrich Str., hours 10 to 3. British Embassy.—70 Wilhelm Str., hours 11 to 1. British Consulate-General.—4 Victoria Str., hours 10-12 to 4-5.

CHURCHES.

English, Monbijou-Garden. Services 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.
American, Motz Str. 6. 11.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
BERLIN.

A good circulating library open on week days from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at American Church.  

Harvard Club.—Permanent Address: Secretary: care U. S. Consulate Friedrich Str. 61. The club meets socially almost every month at a dinner held in one of the restaurants. All men who have been connected with any department of Harvard University are eligible to membership. It consists chiefly of students in the university.

American Woman's Club.—Wives and daughters of visiting physicians will find an information bureau, library and writing room, tea room, etc., at the American Woman's Club, Münchener Str. 49.

Libraries.

Royal Library, Dorotheen Str. 97, near the University. At the "Auskunfts­bureau der deutschen Bibliotheken" in the Royal Library one may ascertain in what libraries of Germany or other countries certain books which he seeks may be found. When writing enclose postage 10 pf. for Germany; 20 pf. for other parts.

University Library, Universitäts Str. 7.

Libraries that are of special service to physicians are as follows: The Berliner Medizinischen Gesellschaft, Ziegel Str. 10–11, in the Langenbeckhaus. Use of this library may be obtained through a card from any professor of the university.

At Schöneberger Ufer No. 11 is located the library of the Verein für innere Medizin and the Deutschen Gesellschaft für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege zu Berlin. These libraries are opened week days from 12 to 4 daily. Admittance through card of member.

An important and special library of the Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamt is at Klapstock Str. 18, N. W., opened week days, 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. One must make special application.

There are also special libraries at the Anatomical, Physiological, Pathological, and Pharmacological Institutes which may be used by special permission.
**America-Institut**, Universitäts Str. 6, Berlin.

The Amerika-Institut, recently opened in Berlin, aims to further the cultural relations of two great nations, Germany and America. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University, who is the first director of the Institut, assures me that the Institut will gladly be helpful to American physicians in their post-graduate work in Germany, in answering inquiries and giving advice on institutions, libraries, museums, etc.

Through the initiative of his Imperial Majesty Emperor William II., in 1906 the exchange of university professors between the German Empire and the United States of America was inaugurated. The unqualified success has demonstrated the wisdom and practical benefits from the undertaking and again proves the far-seeing and keen interest his Majesty takes in all educational problems in his Empire.

**Hospitals.**

The hospitals of Germany are usually controlled by a commission. When belonging to the city, the commission is made up of city officials and members of the medical staff of the hospital. If the hospital is owned by the government, the controlling board is made up of members of the ministry of education and the medical staff of the hospital or some member of the medical faculty. This commission controls all expenses as well as all appointments to chief positions. The interns must apply to this commission, but usually it is the chief of the department who decides who his interns and assistants shall be. When the chief of a clinic is appointed, he usually takes his principal assistant with him.

Foreign physicians are made welcome at the hospitals throughout Germany. If the visiting doctor send in his card to the directing physician, he will be shown the wards or any special part of the building in which he is most interested. It is the experience, almost invariably, of foreign physicians to receive from German doctors the most cordial and genuine courtesy.

The best time to visit a clinic or hospital, particularly if one wishes to see the bed-side work, is about 9 A. M.

Almost all German hospitals have three classes of patients: first,
second and third. The prices for each class vary somewhat according to the location of the hospital, whether in a large city or a small town, but are approximately as follows: for municipal hospitals, for first class, from 6 to 24 Mks. per day ($1.50 to $6.00); second class, 3.50 to 12 Mks.

**Berlin Hospitals.**

The following list of hospitals and clinics are those which are most important to the foreign physician seeking post-graduate work in Berlin. For locating the different hospitals consult the plan facing page 6. The list does not pretend to be complete. The endeavor has been to give only those hospitals at which work is given or may be given for foreign physicians.

**Charité.**—The Charité Hospital, one of the oldest in Germany, has always had a strong staff of teachers. Indeed many of the men who have made Germany preëminent in medicine have been on the staff of this old institution and many of the men now leaders in medical thought have received their training at the old Charité. The staff was never stronger than it is to-day. Geh. Prof. Wm. His, who succeeded von Leyden, is an excellent clinician, an exceptionally fine teacher, a clear thinker and scholar. Geh. Prof. Friedrich Kraus, chief of the Gerhart clinic, is a fine lecturer, an indefatigable worker, and an able diagnostician. Johann Orth makes a worthy successor to the late illustrious Virchow, while Ziehen is maintaining the high standard of the old Westphal-Jolly clinic of psychiatry.

A government, general hospital, the oldest in Berlin, and one of the oldest in Germany. In May, 1910, was celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. In all there are twenty-two new buildings, which when completed will have a total capacity of 1247 beds. But one of the old buildings still stands. Entrance Charité Str. off Karls Platz. Chief of first medical clinic is Geh. Prof. His; chief of second medical clinic, Geh. Prof. Kraus; chief of surgical clinic, Geh. Hildebrand; chief of neuro-psychiatric clinic, Geh. Ziehen; chief of pediatric clinic, Geh. Heubner; chief of pathological laboratory, Geh. Orth; chief of gynecological clinic, Prof. Dr. Döderlein.
Rudolf Virchow Krankenhaus.—Completed in 1906, built on the pavilion plan, occupies very spacious grounds in the northern part of the city. Each ward is a separate pavilion grouped about a beautiful, elliptically shaped garden. There are sixty-seven buildings with a capacity of 2000 beds. Augustenburger-Platz cars, via north Friedrich Str., run near or a change of cars at Invaliden Str. will take visitor to the entrance. (See plan.)

Moabit Krankenhaus.—City hospital. This hospital was built in three months, in 1872, as a small-pox hospital, to meet the emergency of the epidemic of small-pox that broke out just after the Franco-Prussian war, 1871–1872. It then had sixteen wards built on the pavilion plan, but has since been very much improved and is now a general hospital having a capacity for 1000 beds. The internal medical department was directed until recently by the late Geh. Prof. Renvers, who was succeeded by Prof. George Klemperer.

The surgical department is directed by Geh. Prof. Sonnenberg, the McBurney of Germany. Moabit Berlin, N. W. Turm Str. 21. Several cars to the entrance (see plan).

Charlottenburger Krankenhaus (new city hospital).—Completed in 1903 at a cost of 6,200,000 Mks, built on an elevation, Spandauerberg, commanding a fine view, is one of the most complete hospitals of Germany, with a capacity of 1000 beds. The internal department is directed by Prof. Grawitz,* whose work on blood is recognized as standard the world over. Entrance Spandauerberg 15 Westend. (Trams N. O. P. & R. run to door.)

Stadt Krankenhaus, Charlottenburg.—The old municipal hospital is at 20 Kirch Str., Charlottenburg. Capacity, 200 beds. Trams N. O. P. & R. to the corner of Berliner and Kirch. Str.

Augusta Hospital.—Under control of the Berliner Frauen-Lazarettverein. This hospital was founded by Queen Augusta in 1868, and now has a capacity of about 200 beds. Geh Prof. Ewald’s international reputation as a clinician has made this a popular place for post-graduate work. Prof. Fedor Krause is chief of the surgical clinic. Berlin N. W Scharnhorst Str. 1a.

Universitats Frauenklinik.—Established in 1817, transferred

* Prof. Grawitz died suddenly on July 11, 1911.
to its present site in 1882. Director, Geh. Prof. Bumm. Divided into gynecological and obstetrical departments having a total of 150 beds, located on Artillerie Str. 18, one block east on Ziegel Str. from Bier's Clinic.

**Kinder Asyl.**—Kurassier Str. 21, Berlin S. Take underground to Koch and Friedrich Str. and surface car 98 through Oranien Str. to Kurassier Str. Prof. Dr. Finkelstein, director.

**Universität Polyklinisches Institute für Innere Medizin.**—This is the third medical clinic of the University, established in its present building in 1905. Director, Geh. Prof. Senator,* Ziegel Str. 18.

**Anstalt für Hydrotherapy.**—In the same building as above. Geh. Prof. Brieger, the chief, is the first professor of hydrotherapy appointed by the university of Berlin. This institution is completely equipped for all kinds of baths, douches, massage, electric-light treatment, air and sun baths, etc. There are about twenty beds where patients with specially interesting cases may be kept under observation.

**Krankenhaus Gitschimer Str. City Hospital.**—There are 140 to 150 beds in this hospital, available only to female patients. Berlin, S. W. Gitchiner Str. 104.

**Krankenhaus Bethanien.**—Under control of the Diaconissen society. Opened in 1847, founded by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, has a capacity of about 400 beds. Berlin, S. E. Mariannen Platz 2, near Oranien Pl.


**St. Hedwig Krankenhaus.**—Property of the St. Hedwigs Catholic Society, established 1846 as a general hospital with a capacity of 550 beds. Berlin, N. Gross-Hamburger Str. 5.

**Augusta Victoria Krankenhaus und Schwesternhaus.**—A general hospital and policlinic for out-patients. Berlin, N. E. Schorn Str. 69

* Since retired. Geh. Prof. Goldsheider is now director.
Augusta Victoria Krankenhaus (Schöneberg Municipal Hospital).—Completed in 1906, has a capacity of about 600 beds. Berlin, S. (Schöneberg) cor. of Canova Str. and Rubens Str. Omnibus No. 4. See plan.

Krankenhaus der Judischen Gemeinde.—Property of the Jüdische Gemeinde, one of the oldest hospitals of the city, completed 1703; transferred to its present site in 1862. Plans are now being arranged for further improvements. Geh. Prof. James Israel, whose surgical work on kidneys has won him an international reputation, is the director of the surgical department. It now has a capacity of about 180 beds. Berlin, N. August Str. 14–16.

Kaiser und Kaiserin Friedrich Kinder Krankenhaus (municipal hospital).—Founded by Empress Friedrich in 1890, through the influence of the late Virchow and Baginsky, for children up to fourteen years of age. Geh. Prof. Baginsky is the directing physician. There are 180 beds including the infectious wards or pavilions which are separate from the main building. Berlin, N. Reinkendorfer Str. 61, North Friedrich Str. car.

Friedrichshain Krankenhaus. City Hospital.—Opened in 1874, has between 800 and 900 beds. Berlin, N. E. Landsberger Allee 159. Prof. Dr. Ludwig Pick is pathologist and Prof. Dr. Braun, chief surgeon.

University Klinik for surgery, eye and ear. Established on its present site in 1818, rebuilt 1891 in connection with the "Langenbeckhaus," which belongs to the "Deutsche Chirurgische Gesellschaft." There are about 290 beds, 200 of which are used for surgical patients, the remainder divided between the eye and ear clinic.

This is one of the very popular clinics, made so by the late von Bergmann and since by Geh. Prof. Bier of the hyperemia fame. In the center of the clinic quarter Ziegel Str. 5.

Urban Krankenhaus (a general city hospital).—Opened in 1890 with a capacity of 650 beds. Prof. Dr. A. Fraenkel is director of the internal medical department; Geh. Prof. Körte, chief of the surgical department. Berlin, S. Grimm Str. 10 am Urban. (See plan.)
Charlottenheim.—A hospital or home for indigent eye patients. Potsdamer Str.

Elizabeth Kinder Hospital.—Policlinic for children, also for surgical patients. Berlin, S. E. Hasenheide 8o.

Israelitisches Krankenheim der Gemeinde.—“Adass Israel.” Berlin, S. W. Königsgaetzer Str. 46a.


Maria Victoria Heilanstalt at Karl Str. 30.
St. Anna Stift, Sudende Anhalt Str. 6.
St. Marien Krankenhaus, Lausiter Str. 41.
Säuglings Klinik, Invaliden Str. 147.

University Polyclinics.

For internal medicine, Goldscheider, Ziegel Str. 18.
For hydrotherapy, Brieger, Ziegler Str. 19.
For lung trouble, Wolf, Louisen Str. 8.
For nose and throat, Finder, Louisen Str. 13a.
For orthopedic surgery, Joachimsthal, Louisen Str. 3.
For surgery, Bier, Ziegel Str. 5.
For eye, Silex, Ziegel Str. 5.
For ear, Wagner and Beyer, Ziegel Str. 5.
For dental diseases, Dorotheen Str. 40.

Paul Gerhart Stift.—Controlled by society of same name; capacity of about 140 beds. Berlin, N. Müller Str. 65.

Berlin-Brandenburgische Krüppel-Heil- und Erziehungsanstalt.—This is a hospital principally for crippled children; capacity, about 90 beds. Berlin, S. Urban Str. 22.

Charlottenburger Säuglings Klinik.—About 25 beds, course given for children’s nurses. Berlin W. Charlottenburg, Christ Str. 9, cars N. P. and R.


Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Anstalt zur Bekämpfung der Säuglings-sterblichkeit.—This institution, established in 1909 for the purpose, as the name indicates, of reducing the mortality
among nursing infants, is a central bureau for the entire German empire for giving practical and scientific information to pregnant women, for their care before confinement, hygienic rules for confinement and the care of nursing infants, care of artificial food with chemical and bacteriological examinations of milk, etc., in fact every information prenatal or postnatal that may assist the health and development of the new-born child or the care of the sick child. Berlin, W. Charlottenburg Molwitz Str.

The clinics of Berlin are well organized, with splendid, advanced work in every branch of medicine. Courses may be had in almost all the clinics. If no course is announced, one may make special arrangements with the chief or, what is more usual, with his first assistant.

"Anglo-American Medical Association."

To the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, organized in 1903, it is largely due that the post-graduate courses are so well organized. The meetings of this society take place every Saturday evening at the Heidelberg Restaurant in the Central Hotel building, cor. of Friedrich and Dorotheen Str. Supper a la carte 7.30. Lecture by one of the university professors at 8.30, after which there is a short business meeting. At these meetings one has an opportunity of getting the detailed information on any work in which he is interested, from fellow countrymen, who are doing work in the clinics and know all about the details.

On arriving in Berlin it is advisable to visit the Café Kaiser Krone, on the corner of Friedrich and Karl Str., where between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. one is sure to meet daily some of his countrymen who are already familiar with the details and who are always willing to give helpful advice to the new-comer. Rothacker’s book store, Friedrich Str. 105b, is the real headquarters of the society, where, in the reading room, journals kindly contributed by the publishers may be found as follows:

The Journal of the American Medical Association, American Journal of Medical Science, American Medicine, Annals of Surgery, Archives of Pediatrics, Archives of the Roentgen Ray, Bulletin of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Buffalo Medical
BERLIN.


Every medical man who comes to Berlin should join this Society as the good work it has done and is still doing should be recognized and encouraged. The small membership fee goes to defraying the expense of keeping a clerk, who is at the service of visiting physicians, daily from 9 to 10 A. M. at the Reading Room, Rothacker's Book Store, Friedrich Str., 105b.

It is not uncommon that men who isolate themselves from their countrymen in order to speak German express afterwards great regret that they have not joined the society and availed themselves of the many advantages which the organization offers.

The courses given here are those most popular with American and English physicians. Further information on courses may be obtained from:

Verzeichnis der Vorlesungen (List of University Courses.) Price 60 Pfgs.

Ferien-Kurse für praktische Aerzte. (Vacation list.)

Schacht, Ratgeber und Wegweiser für Teilnehmer an ärztlichen Fortbildungskursen. Price 1 Mk.

Verzeichnis der Monatskurse. Gratis.

Kurse für praktische Aerzte. Gratis.


Year-Book of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin.

The Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin is practically an American organization and was the first society organized in Germany for the betterment of the cordial relations between scientific men of the two nations. Since its inception, 1903, it has had the most hearty support from the German professional class. Almost the entire list of distinguished men of the medical department of the Imperial University of Berlin have honored this society by lecturing before its members. It has lived up to its traditions and fulfilled the high offices its organizers intended it
should, namely in bringing the American physician into closer contact with the German medical profession.

In the German Empire in 1907 there was, on an average, one pharmacy to a thousand inhabitants. Laws regulate the number, location and sale of pharmacies, and the quality of drugs.

**Medical Faculty of the Berlin University.**

In the Medical Faculty of the Berlin University there are eighteen ordentliche professors, twelve ordentliche honorary professors, forty-two ausserordentliche professors, and 126 privatdozenten, making in all 198 on the medical teaching staff.

There are about 400 courses indicated as available for postgraduate work in Berlin, not including the courses listed in the University Catalogue, which gives a like number.

**Courses.**

Courses here listed are those which are more or less constant, and change very little from year to year. The Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin has done a great deal in organizing these courses, and particularly in getting the fees more or less permanently fixed.

The fees indicated are for each person taking the course, unless otherwise stated. "Verien," or vacation courses for foreign physicians are given during the vacations, April and September, and many such may be arranged for any month. Fee, from 40 to 80 Mks. Physicians wishing to do post-graduate work should try to reach Berlin four or five days before the first of the month, as almost all of the courses begin the first of the month and, unless otherwise stated, last four weeks.

The most practical and important courses are as follows:

**Internal Medicine.**

(A) Geheimrat Prof. His, first medical clinic in the Charité, Schuman Str. and Charité Str. Clinical lecture daily, 11 to 12, except Saturday and Sunday, to which foreigners are always welcome.
(B) Geheimrat Prof. Kraus, second medical clinic in the Charité, Clinical lecture every day, except Saturday and Sunday, 8 to 9.30 A.M. On Saturdays, during the semester, Prof. Kraus gives a special clinic to graduates from 8 to 9.30 A.M. These lectures are free and may be attended by visiting physicians.

Ewald, Geh. Prof.—Private course in diseases of the digestive organs with particular emphasis on diagnostic and therapeutic methods with clinical demonstrations and practical work including Gastrodiaphanie, Rectoscopie and Oesophagoskopie, given at the Augusta Krankenhaus on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 9 to 10 A.M. Fee, 60 Mks.

Klemperer, Prof. Dr. F.—Poliklinik, Luisen Str. 19. Four weeks, daily, 12 to 2. Monthly: Especial attention to diseases of heart and lungs. Minimum, 5. Fee, 60 Mks.

v. Bergmann, Dr. G.—Assistant of Prof. Krauss. II Medical Klinik. Charité. Bedside course in internal medicine. Monthly, four weeks. Hours, 5 to 6 or 6 to 7 or according to arrangement. Minimum, 6 men; maximum, 10. Fee, four hours a week, 40 Mks.; 5 hours a week, 50 Mks.; 6 hours a week, 60 Mks.

Albu, Prof. Dr.—Ziegel Str. 26. Diseases of metabolism, pathology and therapy of diabetes, gout and obesity. 4 weeks, 4 times a week, 12 to 1.30; monthly, by arrangement. Minimum, 6 men. Fee, 50 Mks.


Rosin, Prof. Dr.—Poliklinik, Friedrich Str. No. 131a. Monthly course, daily, 1 to 2. (a) Diagnosis heart and lung diseases, all the newer methods of diagnosis. 50 Mks. (b) Clinical microscopy and chemical course, examination of urine, stomach contents, blood, sputum and feces. Fee, 50 Mks.

Lazarus, Prof. Paul.—Charité and St. Marien Hospital. Time and character of course by arrangement. Fee (6 hours a week), 400 Mks. for course.

Klemper, Prof. Dr. George.—Bedside course in clinical medicine, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 12 to 1 p.m. at the Moabit Krankenhaus, Turm Str. 21.

Staehelin, Prof. Dr. R.—Practical course in diagnosis and therapy of internal diseases. From Mondays to Saturdays, 9 to 10 a.m., at the first medical university clinic at Charité.

Strauss, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in diagnosis and therapy of internal diseases, especially liver and kidney and diseases of metabolism, including the chemical and microscopical methods of examination. Every day but Saturday and Sunday, 6 to 7 p.m., at his polyclinic, Karl Str. 36, cor. of Karls Platz. Any month by special arrangement.

Saar, Stabsarzt, Dr.—Practical course on the technic of diagnosis and therapy of disease at bedside. Course given in second medical clinic of the Charité. Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

Wolff, Geh. Prof.—Diagnostic course in lung diseases with special work on early diagnosis of tuberculosis. Microscopical, bacteriological, seriological and Roentgen examination of the lungs and sputa. Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at the University institute for lung diseases. Louise Str. 8.

Martineck, Stabsarzt, Dr.—Practical course at the bedside on the diagnosis and therapy of internal diseases. Tuesday and Friday, 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Jochmann, Privatdozent, Dr., director of the infectious department of the Rudolph Virchow Krankenhaus, gives a practical course in diagnosis and tuberculin therapy at the bedside, Monday and Saturday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Rosenheim, Prof. Dr.—Poliklinik, Friedrich Str. 131d. Diagnosis and therapy, intestinal diseases, monthly except April, July, August, September, 3 times weekly, 4 weeks, 10.30 to 12 a.m., minimum 5 men, fee 50 Mks.
Wolf-Eisner, Dr. A.—Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis with practice in using the ophthalmic and cutaneous methods of diagnosis, opsonin complement, etc. Three hours twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, 5:30 to 8 P.M. or, by special arrangement, at Karl Str. 31.

Cohnheim, Paul, Dr.—Karl Str. 20a. (a) Four weeks, 3 times a week, 10 to 12. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of stomach and intestines with laboratory exercises. Minimum, 6. Fee, 50 Mks. (b) Four weeks, 6 times a week, 10 to 12. Minimum, 3. Fee, 100 Mks. (c) Four weeks, 3 times a week, 3 to 5. Diagnostic methods. Minimum, 6 men 50 Mks., 3 men at 100 Mks.

Kröning.—Diagnostic course in lung and heart diseases with percussion and auscultation on the patients, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 11 to 12 A.M., at the Krankenhaus in Friedrichshain.

Elsner and Ury, Drs.—Elasser Str 39. Four weeks, daily 11 to 1, monthly. Diseases of Stomach and Intestines. Fee, 75 Mks.

Mayer, Privatdozent, Dr.—Special treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with serum therapy. Time by special arrangement at second medical clinic, Charité.

Glucksmann, George, Dr.—Poliklinik, Alt Moabit 128. (a) Diseases of stomach and intestines, diagnosis, therapy and laboratory work. Monthly, 4 times weekly, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10:30 to 12 A.M. Fee, 50 Mks. (b) Esophagoscopy and rectoscopy. Monthly, twice weekly, 10:30 to 12 A.M. at Poliklinik, 1 hour per week, 6 to 7 P.M. Alt Moabit 128. Practical exercise in esophagoscopy and rectoscopy on patients and manikin. Maximum 4 men, fee 105 Mks., 2 men 155 Mks., 1 man 210 Mks.

Kuttner, Prof. Dr. L.—Diagnosis and therapy in digestive diseases with clinical demonstration, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2 to 3 P.M. at Rudolph Virchow Krankenhaus.

Wolff, Walter, Dr.—Assistant to Geh. Prof. Ewald, Augusta-Hospital, Scharnhorst Str. Four weeks, daily 9 to 10, monthly. Minimum, 5. Fee, 50 Mks.
Bickel, Prof. Dr. A.—Diagnostic and experimental therapy in digestive diseases in the experimental-biological department of the pathological institute of the Charité. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 11 to 12 A.M. or the hour may be arranged.

Schirokauer, Dr.—University Clinic, Ziegel Str. 18. Microscopical and chemical examination of stomach contents and feces. Four weeks, 9 to 10 or 10 to 11 A.M. Four times weekly for 60 Mks.

Richter, Prof. Dr.—(University Clinic of Geh. Prof. Senator) Ziegel Str. 18. Diseases of metabolism, with laboratory exercises, monthly, by arrangement. Four weeks, minimum 4. Fee, 50 Mks.

Levy, Prof. Magnus.—Karl Str. 5b. Physiology and pathology of metabolism with demonstration. Special arrangements should be made for this course as to length and fee.

Brugsch, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in metabolism in laboratory of second medical clinic Charité, with clinical demonstrations from Monday to Saturday, 4 to 5 P.M.

Frankenhauser, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in electro-therapeutics of internal diseases using the newer methods, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 to 1 P.M. in the Hydro-therapeutic Institute of the University, Ziegel Str., 18–19.

Grimmacht, Prof. Dr.—Physical methods of diagnosis with practice on patients of percussion, auscultation and Roentgen examinations. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday in Königlichen Institute, Louisen Str. 3.

BLOOD.

Grawitz, Prof. Dr.—Course in clinical methods of blood examination with lectures on clinical hematology, especially the technic of blood coloring. Monday and Saturday, 5 to 7 P.M. Krankenhaus Charlottenburg Westend.¹

Fleischmann, Dr.—I. Med. Klinik Charité. Four weeks, Mon-

¹ Prof. Grawitz died on July 11, 1911. This important course will be given no doubt by some other member of the staff. It is with a feeling of great personal loss that I here record the death of Prof. Grawitz. His death will be keenly felt by the medical world.
day and Thursday, 5 to 7 P. M. Minimum, 4 men. Fee, at least 60 Mks. each.

**Poppenheim.**—Morphology hematology with practical work in the technic of blood staining. Time and fee must be arranged for.

**Citron, Julius, Dr.—**II. Med. Klinik, Charité. Serum diagnoses, including "Wassermann Reaction" and agglutination with practical exercise. Fee and time by arrangement.

**Loeb, Prof. Dr. Walther.**—Physiological, clinical and chemical methods of examination in the chemical laboratory of the Virchow Krankenhaus daily, 9 to 2.

**Plehn, Prof. Dr.**—Charité. Pathology of the blood with demonstrations and practical exercises.

**von Bergmann, Dr.—**Oberarzt, II. Med. Klinik der Charité. Practical course in clinical hematology. As these courses are given irregularly, it is necessary to apply to the instructors for further details.

**Surgery.**

**Bier, Geh. Prof.—**Kgl. Chir. Klinik, Ziegel Str. 5–9. University course, daily 8 A. M.

**Sonnenberg, Geh. Prof.—**Operates daily at 10 A. M., at the Moabit Krankenhaus. Send in visiting card.

**Israel, James, Geh. Prof.—**Jüdisches Krankenhaus, August Str. 14–16. Usually operates 12 to 3 P. M.

**Krause, Geh. Prof. Feodor.**—Operates at 9 A. M. daily, at the Augusta Krankenhaus.

**Hildebrand, Geh. Prof.—**Charité Krankenhaus. University course, daily 10 A. M.

**Borchardt, Prof.—**Rudolph Virchow-Krankenhaus, See Str. (a) Surgical diagnosis and treatment. Four weeks, 3 times weekly, 1 P. M. Fee, 75 Mks. (b) Operative surgery on cadaver, thorax, abdomen, and brain. Four weeks, 2 hrs. 3 times weekly, by arrangement.

**Pels-Leusden, Prof. Dr.—**Surgical diagnosis with practical work at the surgical polyclinic, Louisen Str. 13, daily 11 to 12.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Schmieden, Prof.—Kgl. Klinik, Ziegel Str. 5–9. Operative surgery, dog and cadaver (abdominal), daily for 2 weeks except Saturday, 6 men, fee 50 Mks.

Klapp, Prof.—Kgl. Klinik, Ziegel Str. 9–11. Surgical diagnosis and hyperemia. Four weeks, 3 times weekly, 75 Mks.

Karewski, Prof.—Jüd. Krankenhaus, August Str. 14. Surgical diagnosis and treatment. One month, 3 times per week, 4 to 8 men. 75 Mks.

Braun, Prof.—Krankenhaus Friedrichshain, Landsberger Str. Operative surgery on cadaver. Four weeks, 3 times weekly, 8 men, fee 80 Mks.

Donitz, Dr.—Kgl. Klinik, Ziegel Str. 5–9. Local and spinal anesthesia. Three weeks, 3 times weekly, 5 men, fee 60 Mks.

Axhausen, Privatdozent, Dr.—Operative course on the cadaver and dog with special emphasis on the surgery of the internal organs, daily from 7.30 to 9.30 at the pathological institute of Charité.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY.

Joachimsthal, Prof.—Luisen Str. (a) University course. (b) Private course by arrangement.

Klapp, Prof. with Frankel, Dr.—Kgl. Chir. Poliklinik. Ziegel Str. 9–11. Daily, one month, 5 to 8 men, 100 Mks.

Bohm, Dr.—Königgrätzer Str. 42. Courses in orthopedic surgery, orthopedic mechanics, massage, etc. By arrangement.

Bourwieg, Sanitätsrat, Dr.—Practical course in orthopedic surgery with clinical and Roentgen demonstrations in private clinic Oranienburger Str. 67. Tuesday and Friday 12 to 2 P. M.

PATHOLOGY.

Orth, Geh. Prof. J.—Pathological Institute, Charité. University courses as follows: (a) Special pathological anatomy, daily 11 to 12. (b) Pathological demonstrations, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday 7.45 to 9.30. (c) Pathological history,
Thursday, Friday 8 to 10. (d) Demonstration of autopsy technic, Monday 8.30 to 10. Gratis.

Pick, Prof.—Pathologisches Institut, Krankenhaus Friedrichshain. (a) Post-mortem work, diagnosis of gross specimens and histology of fresh material. Monthly daily. (b) At Landau's hospital, Phillip Str. 21. Four weeks, 3 times weekly (except August). Microscopic course in general and special pathology, fee 75 Mks.

Kaiserling, Prof. Dr.—Pathological and histological examining methods. Hardening, fixing, cutting and staining, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 9 to 11, or time may be arranged.

Dietrich, Prof. Dr.—Krankenhaus Westend. Charlottenburg. Courses in pathological histology, sections and demonstrations. Pathological diagnosis and methods of examination.

Oestreich, Prof. Dr.—Augusta-Hospital, Scharnhorst Str. 3. Monthly 4 weeks. (a) Macroscopic diagnosis of diseases of organs, 50 Mks. (b) Pathological histological diagnosis, 50 Mks. (c) Diagnosis of diseases of the stomach and intestines, fee 40 Mks. (d) Pathological technic. 50 Mks.

Brugsch, Privatdozent, Dr., together with Prof. Nicolai.—Pathology of the circulation with demonstrations of blood pressure, electrocardiograph and sphygmographic apparatus. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 12 to 1 p. m., in the second medical clinic.

Benda, Prof.—Moabit Krankenhaus, Turm Str. (a) Pathological anatomy and histology. Working places, fee monthly 50 Mks., 3 months 100 Mks. (b) Vacation courses March and October. (See list.)

v. Hansemann, Geh. Prof.—Rudolph Virchow-Krankenhaus, See Str. Working places, fee 40 Mks. per semester.

Koch, Dr. Max.—Practical technic in pathological anatomical, diagnosis of organs, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4 to 6, at the Urban Krankenhaus, Grimm Str. 10.

Lewin, Prof. Dr. Carl.—Demonstrations and lectures on tumors in the laboratory for cancer research at the Charité.
Bacteriology, Serodiagnosis and Immunity.

Wassermann, Geh. Prof. Dr.—Institut für Infektions-Krankheiten, Föhrer Str. Daily for three months. Once each year beginning in October. Making of culture media. Cultivation, staining and examination of various forms of bacteria. Serum diagnosis. Infection of animals. Experimental bacteriology. Fee 65 Mks. per month.

Friedberger, Prof. Dr. E.—Study of immunity with practical work in the methods of serum diagnosis taking up agglutination, precipitation, opsonin, the Wassermann syphilitic reaction, etc. 2 hours, 3 times weekly. Time may be arranged for at the laboratory for experimental therapy of the university, Dorotheen Str. 34a.

Klopopstock, Dr.—Institut für medizinische Diagnostik, Schiiffbauerdamm 6–7. 4 weeks, 5 times weekly. Every month but August. Bacteriological course. Fee, 62 Mks. "Wassermann Reaction," practical work, 100 Mks.

Morgenroth, Prof. Dr. J.—Newer experiences in the study of immunity with demonstrations Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 12 to 1 p.m. bacteriological department of the pathological institute of the Charité.


Friedemann, Privatdozent, Dr. U.—Demonstrative and experimental work in the study of immunity and the important clinical methods taking opsonin serum, diagnosis of hues, etc. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11.30 to 12.30, or time may be arranged.
Dietrich, Prof. Dr.—Krankenhaus Westend, Charlottenburg. Practical course in bacteriology. Laboratory work.

Sticker, Oberassistant Dr. Anton.—Practical course in the study of modern immunity, hemolysis agglutination, precipitation, syphilis reaction, etc. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 2 to 3, in the scientific department of Bier Clinic, Ziegel Str. 5.

Engel, Dr. C. L.—Friedrich Str. 125. Bacteriology. 4 weeks, daily 2 hours, 1 to 6 men. Fee, 80 Mks.

Wolf-Eisner, Dr. A.—Practical diagnostic significance of the immunity phenomine, serum, diagnosis, opsonin, agglutinations, etc. 5 hours weekly, Monday to Friday 8 to 9 A. M., or time may be arranged at private laboratory, Karl Str. 31.

Oestreich, Prof. Dr.—Augusta-Hospital, Scharnhorst Str. 3. University courses. Monthly courses, 4 weeks, 2 hours 3 times weekly. Fee, 50 Mks.

NEUROLOGY.

Oppenheim, Prof. Dr. H.—Privat Poliklinik, Karl Str. 27. 4 weeks, 3 times weekly. In November, December, April and May. (a) Course in nervous diseases with demonstrations on patients. Fee, 40 Mks. (b) Physicians may visit the Poliklinik daily free of charge, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Present card. (c) Assistantships occasionally obtainable. (d) Research work in the laboratories.

Ziehen, Geh. Prof. Dr., with Prof. Koppen.—Poliklinik für Nervenkrankheiten, Charité-Krankenhaus. (a) Course in research work for experienced neurologists. For details see Prof. Ziehen at the Nervenklinik, Charité, 12 noon daily. (b) The clinical visits are free to physicians. Neurological visit at 7.30, psychiatrical at 8.30 daily. Poliklinik free to physicians every Tuesday 10 to 12. (c) Voluntary assistantships obtainable in the Poliklinik and Klinik.

Jacobsohn, Dr. L.—Ziegel Str. 18. Daily for 1 month. (a) By arrangement, histological, topographical anatomy of the cerebrospinal system. Fee, 300 Mks. for 1 man, 150 Mks.
each for 2 men, 100 Mks, each for 3 men. Maximum number of men in course, 3. (b) By arrangement. Pathological history of the nervous system. Fee, 50 Mks. (c) By arrangement. Diagnosis of nervous diseases, 4 times a week, 12 to 1, for 1 to 4 men. Fee, 200 Mks. for 1 man, 100 Mks. each for 2 men, 50 Mks. for 4 men. (d) Course in staining methods. (e) Places in laboratory for special work. 50 Mks. monthly.

His, Geh. Prof.—Diagnosis of nerve diseases, first medical clinic Charité.

Koeppen, Prof. Dr.—Clinical psychiatry and diagnosis, Monday, Thursday and Friday, 12 to 1 p. m. Ziehen’s clinic, Charité.

Cohn, Toby, Dr.—Poliklinik, Karl Str. 20a. Time by arrangement. Poliklinik from 1 to 2 p. m. daily. (a) Electrical diagnosis and electrical-therapeutics. At least 3 men. Fee, 50 Mks. (b) Diagnosis of nervous diseases. Fee, 50 Mks. (c) Course in massage.

Frenkel, H. S., Dr.—Charité Nerven-Klinik, course in training cases of tabes dorsalis. 6 men, 4 hours weekly. 75 Mks. each.

Leppmann, Medicinalrat, Dr.—Clinical psychiatry, systematic demonstrations with diagnostic work as expert witness, etc. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 11 to 12 at Invaliden Str. 54 a.

Cassirer, Priv. Doc. Dr.—1 assistant to Prof. H. Oppenheim. Time by arrangement. (a) Course in nervous diseases with demonstration on patients. Fee, 40 Mks. (b) Course in histology and pathology of the central nervous system extending through November, December, January and February and again through May, June and July, 1 hour twice a week. At least 3 men. 20 Mks.

Forster, Oberarzt, Dr.—Practical course in diagnosis and therapy of nervous diseases including electrotherapy and hydrotherapy Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6 to 7 p. m. Ziehen’s Clinic, Charité.

Flatau, Dr. Geo.—Poliklinik of Prof. H. Oppenheim. By arrangement 4 weeks. Three times weekly. (a) Psycho-
therapy and hypnotism. Fee, 40 Mks. (b) Electrical-diagnosis and electrical-therapeutics, at least 3 men. Fee, 50 Mks. (c) Diseases of the nerves. Fee, 50 Mks. (d) Course in neurology in Dr. Flatau’s private office. Given in English, if desired.

Liepmann, Prof. Dr.—Psychiatrical diagnosis Saturday 3 to 5 at Dalldorf asylum. Fee, 20 Mks.

Brodmann and Bielschowsky.—Practical course in comparative histology and anatomy in the pathology of the central nervous system with microscopical work and specimens. Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday 10 to 12 at the University Neurobiological laboratory, Magdeburger Str. 16.

Lowndowsky, Prof. Dr. Max. Poliklinik, Ziegel Str. 26, 1 to 2 p. m. Course in neurology, diagnosis, pathology, therapy. Details on application.

Alexander, Dr. W.—Poliklinik Dorotheen Str. 95. Practical course in neurological examination and treatment. Three times weekly. 2.30 to 3.30 p. m. Three to 10 men. Fee, 50 Mks.

Kopsch, Prof. Dr.—Macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the brain and spinal cord with practical work. Louisen Str. 56. Time to be arranged.

Schuster, Dr. Paul.—Luisen Str. 18. Four weeks, 3 times weekly by arrangement. Courses, 40 Mks. and 50 Mks.

**Gynecology.**


Ohlshausen, Geh. Prof.—Frauenklinik, Artillerie- and Ziegel Str. Klinik 10 to 11 daily.

Nagel, Prof. Dr.—Luisen Str. 14. Four weeks. Days and hours by arrangement. Monthly. Gynecological diagnosis and therapy, for practitioners. Fee, 60 Mks. Prof. Nagel is an excellent teacher who presents his subject clearly and concisely, his clinical methods and diagnosis with thoroughness and simplicity. He speaks English well.
Landau, Dr. T. H.—Philipp Str. 21. Four weeks, 3 times weekly. Monthly when sufficient number of men take the course. Gynecological diagnosis and treatment. Operations before the class. Fee, 100 Mks.

Bardeleben, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in gynecological diagnosis and therapy taking part in the operations daily in two groups 10 to 12. Polyclinic, Karl Str. 38.

Blumreich, Prof. Dr.—Kurfürstendamm 229. (a) Gynecological diagnosis and therapeutics. Maximum 2 men. (b) Gynecological operations on manikin and cadaver. Fee 100 Mks. (c) Practical obstetrics on manikin. Fee, 50 Mks.

Kroemer, Prof., of Geh.—Bumm’s Poliklinik, Invaliden Str. 80. Diagnosis and therapy. Three times weekly, 11 to 1; six times weekly, 11 to 12. Fee, 100 Mks.

Koblank, Prof.—Rud. Virchow Krankenhaus. Course lasting two months. November and December, January and February, May and June; 20 Mks.

Strassmann, Prof. Dr.—Gynecological operative course on the cadaver and phantom, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 2.30 to 4 p.m., also clinical operations at 8 a.m. Frauenklinik Schumann Str. 18.

Runge, Dr.—In Prof. Bumm’s Poliklinik, Charité. Four weeks, 5 times weekly 11 to 1. Gynecological diagnosis and treatment. Fee, 100 Mks.

Martin, Dr. with Dr. Praetorius.—Practical course in gynecology, limited number. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 to 10, at the Frauenklinik, Charité.

Sigwart, Oberarzt and Bertkau.—Oberarzt in Prof. Bumm’s Klinik, Charité. March and October only. Course in gyn. Three times a week, 9 to 11. 75 Mks.

Liepmann, Dr. W.—Operations on cadaver, abdominal and vaginal method, Cesarean section and pubiotomy Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 6 to 7 p.m.

Blumreich, Dr.—Luisen Str. 13. Four weeks, 3 days weekly, 1.30 to 3.00 p.m. Course in practical gynecology upon the living subject and manikin. Fee, 40 Mks.
BERLIN.

Obstetrics.

Dührssen, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in: (a) Newer methods of obstetrics on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 5 to 6 p. m., those taking the course may also assist at the gynecological operations at 9 a. m. Schiffbauerdam 31. (b) Also a course in diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhage in obstetrics Wednesday 6 to 7 p. m., same place.

Rieck, Stabsarzt or Thies, Oberarzt.—Charité-Krankenhaus. Four weeks October, April, March, August, September. Daily from 9 a. m. Deposit in advance. This course alone is enough to occupy one's whole time for the month. Men often sleep at night in the hospital and at other times remain on telephone call. Average 250 to 300 confinements a month. Practical work on material of the Charité Klinik. Theory, pathology, manikin work, puerperium treatment. Each man averages 6 to 8 forceps, 3 to 4 versions, abortions, and assists in operations. Fee per man, 400 Mks., with about 16 Mks., for extras. Men in course 3 to 4.

Jolly, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical obstetrics using the clinical and polyclinical material, also the phantom. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 3.30 to 5 p. m. Frauenklinik, Artillerie Str. 18.

Freund, Prof. Dr. with Dr. Martin.—Practical course in obstetrics in clinic and polyclinic Frauenklinik Charité. Limited to 5 persons.

Koblank, Prof.—Hygiene and ethics of the sexual life. Saturday, 12 to 1 gratis.

Pediatrics.


Heubner, Geh. Med.-Rat Prof. O.—University Course Poliklinik der Kinderklinik der Charité. (a) Lecture daily in term,
time 12 to 1. Free. (b) Lecture Mondays 6.30 to 8. Free. (c) Voluntary-Assistantships in the Poliklinik. Apply to Prof. Heubner's assistants in the Poliklinik. (d) Voluntary-Assistantships also in the Klinik.

Finkelstein, Prof. Dr. H.—Städt. Kinder-Asyl, Kürassier Str. 21. (a) Prof. Finkelstein rarely gives courses. (b) Voluntary-Assistantships in Prof. Finkelstein's Klinik containing 200 beds. Often necessary to apply long in advance. Apply by letter and then personally.

Cassel, Prof. Dr., Poliklinik, Elsasser Str. 27.—Children's diseases, clinic with lectures. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 2.15 to 3.15 p. m. Fee, 40 Mks.

Noeggerath, Oberarzt, Dr.—Polyclinical course in diseases of children, particularly the theory and food of nursing infants. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 12 to 1 p. m. Kinderklinik of the Charité. Fee, 40 Mks.

Metz, Dr.—Kinderklinik der Charité. Intubation course (with practice on the cadaver), Thursdays and Fridays, 4 p. m. (Time may be changed.) Maximum, 3. Fee, 30 Mks

Schwalbe, Dr., assistant of Prof. Finkelstein.—Kinderasyl, Kürassier Str. 21. Diseases in children Course by arrangement.

Bendix, Prof. Dr.—Poliklinik, Weinbergsweg 11, Rosenthaler Tor. Course in children's diseases, especial attention paid to infant feeding. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5.30 to 6.30 p. m. Fee, 40 Mks.


Neumann, H., Prof. Dr.—Kinderheilanstalt, Blumen Str. 78 (near Janowitzbrücke Station). Children's diseases. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 2.15 to 4 p. m. (Time can be changed.) Fee, 40 Mks.

Meyer, Dr. Ludwig, F., first assistant of Prof. Finkelstein—
Kinderasyl, Kürassier Str. 21. Diseases and feeding of infants. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10 A. M., 5 to 10 men. 40 Mks.

Rosenstern, Dr. J., assistant of Prof. Finkelstein.—Kinderasyl, Kürassier Str. 21. (a) Metabolism in infants, 3 times weekly. 40 Mks. (b) Diseases in infants and feeding, 3 times weekly. 50 Mks.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

Joseph, Sanitätsrat Dr. Max.—Johannis Str. Four weeks. Daily, 9 to 11 A. M. Fee, 50 Mks. Poliklinik.

Buschke, Prof. Dr.—Skin and venereal diseases with newest methods of treatment. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 12 to 1.30. Virchow Krankenhaus.

Blaschko, Prof. S.—Neue Jakob Str. 1–3. (a) Four weeks, 3 times weekly, 12 to 2 P. M. With Roentgen and serodiagnosis. Fee, 60 Mks. (b) Microscopical course during semester, 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily. Fee, 100 Mks.

Heller, Dr.—Elsasser Str 27. Four weeks. Daily 12 to 1 P. M. Fee, 40 Mks.

Juliusberg, Dr.—Augsburger Str. 30. Four weeks, 2 times weekly, 2 hours. Microscopical course in pathology of skin diseases. Fee, 50 Mks.

Bruhns, Prof. Dr.—Skin and venereal course at old Charlottenburger Krankenhaus, Kirch Str. 2. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 1 to 2.

Wechselmann, Sanitätsrat.—Skin and venereal diseases including serum diagnosis of syphilis. Monday, Friday and Saturday, 12 to 1.30.

Lesser, Dr.—Prof. Lassar’s Klinik, Karl Str. 19. The Wassermann reaction, 11 to 1 A. M. 2 to 3 men. Fee, 100 Mks.

Arnd, Dr. G.—Practical course in histo-pathology of skin diseases. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Louisen Str. 2. Time to be arranged.

Isaac and Friedlander, Drs.—Prof. Lassar’s Klinik, Karl Str. 19. Dermatology and syphilis. Monthly, 1 to 2 P. M. 50 Mks.
Beer, D. A.—Practical course in microscopical diagnosis of infectious skin and venereal diseases. Wednesday and Saturday, 9 to 11 A.M. Skin polyclinic, Louisen Str. 2.

Leddermann, Dr. R.—Friedrich Str. 131a. Four weeks. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 11 A.M. Fee, 60 Mks.

Saalfeld, Dr.—Kronprinzen Ufer 4. (a) Four weeks. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Fee, 50 Mks. (b) Course in cosmetics, 8 lessons. Fee, 75 Mks.

Genito-Urinary and Cystoscopy.

Casper, Prof. Dr.—Diseases of the male genital organs with practice in using bougie catheterizative, etc., also chemical and microscopical examination of urine. Monday, Tuesday Thursday and Friday, 1 to 2. Linien Str. 144, on the Oranienburger Thor.

Thumin, Dr.—Prof. Landau's Klinik, Philipp Str. 21. G. U. diseases (female). Four weeks, 3 times weekly, 10.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Fee, 75 Mks.

Bockenheimer, Prof. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver and dog kidneys, bladder, ureters, prostate, etc. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 to 7.30 P.M. Pathological Institute of the Charité.

Karo, Dr. Wilhelm.—Karl Str. 19. Prof. Lassar's Klinik. (a) Cystoscopy and catheterization of ureters. 3 times weekly, 2.30 to 4 P.M. 1 month. Fee, 100 Mks. (b) Practical work, treatment genito-urinary diseases. 3 times weekly, 1 month. Fee, 60 Mks. Hours, 2 to 4 P.M. English or German.

Wossidlo, Dr. H.—Am Circus 3. 11.15 to 12.10. 4 weeks. 3 times a week. Male Genito-urinary diseases with special attention to endoscopy and cystoscopy. Fee, 40 Mks.

Posner, Prof. Dr.—Diagnosis and therapy of genito-urinary diseases. Practical work in catheterizing the ureters. Monday to Friday, 12 to 1 P.M. Polyclinic Friedrich Str. 225.

Kroemer, Dr.—Frauenklinik, Charité. G. U. diseases, female. 4 weeks. 3 times weekly, 1 hour. Fee, 100 Mks.

Knorr, Dr.—Gr. Frankfurter Str. 53. G. U. diseases (female). 4 weeks. 3 times weekly. 2.30 to 4 P.M. Fee, 80 Mks.
Jacoby, Dr. S.—König Str. 51. 4 weeks, 4 times weekly. 6 to 7 p. m. Fee, 100 Mks.

Trautwein, Dr. E. D.—Karl Str. 15. Treatment of gonorrhea with special reference to endoscopy and minor operations on the urethra, 4 weeks. Male. 9 to 11 every day. Fee, 50 Mks.

Rumpel, Dr.—Prof. Bier’s Klinik, Ziegel Str. 5 to 9. G. U. operations, cystoscopy. Material of Bier’s Klinik. 4 weeks, 3 times weekly. 1 to 1.30 or by appointment. Fee, 100 Mks.


Rothschild, Dr. W.—Lützow Str. 83. (Male and female). 4 weeks, 2 times a week. 6.30 to 8 p. m. Fee, 60 Mks.

Lewin, Dr. Arthur.—Oranienburger Str. 45. 4 weeks. 3 times a week, 11.30 to 1. (Male) (a) Urethroscopy and cystoscopy. Fee, 100 Mks. (b) Intravesical operations. Fee, 100 Mks. (c) Each day practical work in the Policlinic in genito-urinary diseases. Fee, 100 Mks.

Lowenstein, Dr.—Johannis Str. 14–15. G. U. diseases. (Male). (a) Ureter catheterization, cystoscopy and renal diagnosis. 4 weeks, 3 times weekly, 12 to 1.30 p. m. Fee, 100 Mks. (b) Treatment of G. U. diseases same time. 40 Mks.

Jolly, Dr.—Course in cystoscopy and ureter catheterization in the female. 3 times weekly to be arranged at Frauenklinik, Artillerie Str. 18.

Cohn, Dr. J.—Friedrich Str. 134. Male material, 4 weeks. Daily 11.30 to 1.30 p. m. Fee, 100 Mks.

Frank, Dr. E. R. W.—Karl Str. 38. (a) Genito-urinary diseases (male). Practical work in diagnosis, treatment, use of sounds, catheters, etc. 4 weeks, 3 times a week. 12 to 1 p. m. Fee, 60 Mks. Not less than 2 nor more than 6 in a class. (b) Cystoscopy and vesical operations. 4 weeks, 2 times a week. 11.30 to 1 p. m. Fee, 100 Mks.

Jacob, Dr. S.—König Str. 51. 4 weeks, 4 times a week. 6 to 7 p. m. Fee, 100 Mks. Material, male and female.

v. Bardeleben, Prof.—Poliklinik, Karl and Luisen Str. Gyneco-
logical diagnosis and therapy, cystoscopy. 4 weeks, 60 Mks., 10 to 12 A. M., 3 times weekly.

**EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**

**Fraenkel,** Prof.—Luisen Str. 13a. University course on nose and throat.

**Halle,** Dr. Max.—Karl Str. 43. (Courses in English or German.)
(a) Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of nose, throat and ear with minor operations. Daily 12.15 to 2 P. M. 4 weeks. Fee, 75 Mks. (b) Advanced work in the same subjects. Hours same. Fee, 100 Mks.

**Bruhl,** Prof. Dr.—Reinickendofer Str. 7. (a) Diagnostic course on diseases of the ear, with lantern slides. 3 times weekly, 4 weeks. Fee, 50 Mks. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10 A. M. (b) Functional ear testing. 2 times weekly, 4 weeks. Fee, 30 Mks. 9 to 12 A. M. (c) Normal and pathological histology of the ear, nose and throat. 3 times weekly (2 hours). 4 weeks. Fee, 75 Mks. Time by arrangement; 40 to 50 microscopical sections are retained free by the members. (d) Working place in the polyclinic of Prof. Brühl can be obtained at the rate of 200 Mks. for 8 months. Daily 9 to 11.30 A. M.

**Claus,** Dr.—Operative course with anatomical demonstrations, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 12 to 1.30, Ohrenpolyklinik of Charité.

**Lennhof,** Dr. G.—Ziegel Str. 26. Tuesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M. By arrangement. English and German.

**Flatau,** Sanitätsrat, Dr. T.—Charité ear clinic. (a) Disturbances of the singing voice. 8 hours. Fee, 300 Mks. Only one member taken. In English or German. (b) Phonetical treatment of severe grades of deafness, including lip reading. 4 times weekly. 3 months. Fee, 150 Mks. per month. 12.30 to 1.30 P. M.

**Ritter,** Dr. G.—Luisen Str. 17. (Courses in English or German.) Anatomy of the nose and sinuses with special attention to the diagnosis of sinus affections. 12 lectures, 10 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M. — 50 Mks. (b) Anatomy and
operations on the ear. 24 lectures, 10 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M. Fee, 60 Mks. (c) Operations and Topographical anatomy of nose and sinuses with practical work on Monday 10 to 12 A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

Rosenberg, Prof. Dr. A.—A practical operative course on the nose and throat 4 times a week, 2 to 3 P. M. in Polyklinik, Elsasser Str. 333.

Kats, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in ear, nose and throat diseases, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at Polyklinik, Friedrich Str. 125. (Near Oranienburger Thor.)

Grossmann, Dr.—Dorotheen Str. 95. (a) Major operations on the ear, with special attention to cerebral complication. 14 hours. Fee, 100 Mks. Time by arrangement. (b) Major operations of the ear on the living. Only one member. Fee, and time by arrangement. (c) Diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Practical work in the klinik Dorotheen Str. 95. Daily 10 to 11.30 A. M. Fee, 100 Mks. per month.

Meyer, Prof. Edmund.—Luisen Str. 14. (a) Bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy on man, cadaver and patients. 8 hours. Fee, 50 Mks. 4 members. 9 to 10 A. M. (b) Working place in the polyclinic by arrangement.

Grabower, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in ear diseases; Polyklinik in the Prizessin Str. 26 (on Moritz Platz).

Gutzmann, Prof.—Univer. Ambulatorium für Sprachstörungen. Ziegel Str. 18. Pathology and therapy of the diseases of speech and voice. 4 times weekly. 4 weeks. Fee, 50 Mks. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 3 to 4 P. M.

Eckstein, Dr.—Steiglitzer Str. 10. Paraffin injections for various facial deformities. 3 times weekly. 4 weeks. Fee, 50 Mks. Time by arrangement. Given in English or German.

Hartmann, Prof. Dr. A.—Practical demonstration course at the Virchow Krankenhaus, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 12.30 to 1.30.

Heymann, Prof.—Luisen Str. 17. (a) Working place in Polyclinic including university lectures on the nose and throat. One month, 100 Mks.; 3 months, 200 Mks. Daily 12 to 2
P. M. (b) Course on bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy. By arrangement.

Meyer, Dr. A.—Luisen Str. 17. (a) Practical course in rhinoscopy and laryngoscopy 3 times weekly. 4 weeks. Fee, 50 Mks. (b) Histology of the nose and throat, with anatomy and physiology of the pharynx and larynx. Fee, 50 Mks. By arrangement.

Kaschke, Dr.—Practical course in ear, nose and throat, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 5:30 to 7 P. M., in the Ohrenklinik Charité.

Alexander, Prof. Dr. A.—Operative course on ear, nose and throat daily, 1 to 3 P. M. Polyklinik, Louisen Str. 45.

Passow, Prof. A.—Ziegel Str. 5. University course, on the ear.

Haike, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Linien Str. 131. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of nose and throat. 4 times weekly. 4 weeks. 12 to 2 P. M. Fee, 60 Mks.

Finder, Dr.—Operative course rhino-laryngoscopy daily 10 to 12. Polyklinik, Louisen Str. 13a.

Lebram, Dr. Paul.—Tauenzien Str. 17. 4 to 5 P. M. (a) Operative course on the ear, with anatomical demonstrations. 12 lectures 60 Mks. (b) Operation course on the accessory nasal sinuses. 10 lectures 60 Mks.

Katzenstein, Dr. T.—Charité Ohrenklinik: Disturbances of the singing voice. Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 4, one semester. 5 members, 150 Mks.

Lazarus, Prof. Dr. J.—Nose and throat course at Jüdische Krankenhaus, August Str. 15.

Wolff, Dr. H. J.—Reinickendorfer Str. 7. Anatomical and operative course on the ear and accessory sinuses of the nose. 4 weeks. 3 times weekly. 4 men. Fee. 75 Mks.

Schaefer, Prof.—Charité Ohrenklinik. Physiology of the ear with necessary anatomical work 10 hours. Time and fee by arrangement.

Sonntag, Dr. A.—Reinickendorfer Str. 7. Operations on the nose (patients). 8 hours. Only one member. Fee, 60 Mks. Course in English or German.

Scheier, Dr. Max.—Johannis Str. 14. Diseases of nose and
throat with minor operations. 4 times weekly, 4 Mks. Fee, 60 Mks.

**Wagener, Dr.—Charité Ohrenklinik.** (a) Practical course on diseases of ear and nose. Hours and fee by arrangement. (b) Microscopical anatomy and pathology of the ear; laboratory technic. Students retain their specimens. Hours and fee by arrangement.

**EYE DISEASES.**

**Hirschberg, Prof.—Karl Str. 37. University course. 1 to 3 P. M.**

**Oppenheimer, Dr.—Schoühauser, Allee 172.** Given in English. **Silex, Prof. Dr., with Dr. Durst.—Course in external diseases of the eye. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1.30 to 3 P. M. Karl Str. 18.**

**Greeff, Prof.—Practical course in the normal and pathological histology of the eye. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 to 11 P. M. Polyklinik, Dorotheen Str. 95.**

**Hethy, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in diagnosis and therapy of diseases of the eye. Monday to Friday, 11 to 12. Augenklinik, Ziegel Str. 5.**

**Pollack, Dr.—(Klinik of Prof. Silex) Karl Str. 18. Ophthalmoscopy and internal diseases of eye. 4 weeks. 4 times weekly. Given in English. 12 to 2 P. M. Fee, 40 Mks.**

**Helborn, Prof. Dr.—Practical course on therapeutics in eye diseases with ophthalmoscopy, etc. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 to 9 A. M. Polyklinik, Louisen Str. 18.**

**Clausen, Oberarzt.—Charité augenklinik (Greef).** (a) Ophthalmoscopy. 12 hours. Fee, 200 Mks. for the course. (b) Work in Poliklinik. Daily, 9 to 2. 1 month. 50 Mks. (c) Arbeit’s place. 100 Mks. a month.

**Abelsdorf, Prof. Dr. G.—Newest methods of examining the eye. Monday and Thursday, 2.30 to 4 P. M. Polyklinik, Friedrich Str. 131a.**

**Meckel, Geh. Prof.—Ziegel Str. University course. 5 to 9 P. M.**

**Greeff, Dr.—Charité-Krankenhaus. University course. Ophthalmoscopy and laboratory work.**
Roentgen Therapy and Radiology.

Fraenkel, Dr.—Roentgen course at the university klinik, Ziegel Str. 5, Monday and Saturday, 6 to 8 p. m., or time may be arranged.

von Bergmann, Prof. Dr.—Gives a course in Roentgen therapy in the second medical clinic Charité; time by arrangement.

Kaiserling, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in Roentgen photography and projection lantern, also microphotography and colo-photography, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 9 to 11, or by arrangement, Pathological Institute of Charité.

Blaschko, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in Roentgen diagnosis 3 times weekly for four weeks, time to be arranged, at Neue Jacob Str. 1. Fee, 60 Mks.

Schulz, Dr. Frank.—Louisen Str. 2. Roentgen therapy. By appointment.

Joachimsthal, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in massage and swedish movements. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 to 2 p. m., in the orthopedic clinic. Louisen Str. 3.

Davidsohn, Dr.—X-ray technic (diagnosis and therapy). Duration: 1 week, time daily 8 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. Place: Luisenufer 32, number of men, 2 to 4. Fee 40 Mks.

Immelmann, Dr.—Practical x-ray course. Part I. Diagnosis. Part II. Therapy. Time, Daily 5 to 7 p. m. Place, Lützow Str. 72. Number of men, 2 to 4. Fee, Part I = 120 Mks. Part II = 100 Mks. Part I + II = 200 Mks.

Levy-Dorn, Prof. Dr.—Courses by arrangement. Place, Virchow-Krankenhaus.

Martineck, Stabsarzt, Dr.—Rontgen diagnosis of internal diseases. Duration, 18 hours by arrangement. Place, Charité, I. Med. Clinic. Number of men, 4 to ro. Fee, 60 Mks.

Böhm, Dr.—X-ray diagnosis and technic. Time, by arrangement. Place, Königgrätzer Str. 42. (In English.)

von Bergmann, Prof. Dr.—Course by arrangement. Place, Charité, II. Medical Clinic.

Schulz, Dr. Frank.—Roentgen therapy. By arrangement. Place, Louisen Str. 2.

Insane Asylums and Infirmaries.—Dalldorf, near Berlin, Prof. Liepmann, Prof. Kortum. Herzberg, near Berlin, Prof. Moeli. Buch, Prof. Richter. Wuhlergarten, near Berlin (for epileptics), Dr. Hebold. Haus Schönau, Zehlendorf, Dr. Laehr.

Hydrotherapy and Massage.


Bourwieg, Sanitätsrat, Dr.—Practical course in massage and swedish movements at Humbolthaus Oranienburger Str. 67.

Anatomy, Histology, Embryology.

Kopsch, Prof. Dr. F.—Royal Anatomical Institute, gives the following courses. By arrangement. (a) General histology. (b) Special histology. Student is given 80 to 90 specimens in each course. Fee, 200 Mks. for one man; 100 Mks. each for 2 men, for each course. (c) Microscopical technic in all its forms. Every day for 8 weeks. First 4 weeks under direct supervision of the instructor. Fee, 200 Mks. for 1 man; 100 Mks. each for 2 men. (d) Anatomy of nose, ear, throat, with operations on cadaver. 1 to 3 men. 200 Mks., 1 man. For 2 or 3 men, 300 Mks. (e) General embryology. (f) Special embryology. By arrangement. Fee, 200 Mks. Price according to work. (g) General anatomy of the brain and spinal cord. Stained specimens of cross-sections of the cord and medulla oblongata. Study of the general relationship of the tract and cell groups in the cerebro-spinal system. By arrangement. Fee, 100 Mks. for 1 man; 150 Mks. for 2 men; 200 Mks. for 3 men; more than 3 men not taken.
Hein, Dr., or Frohse, Dr.—Royal Anatomical Institute, Luisen Str. 56. (a) Topographical anatomy. (b) Descriptive anatomy. Demonstrations upon previously dissected cadavers. Those desiring this work must apply to either Dr. Hein or Dr. Frohse. Not more than 3 in course. Fee for each course, 200 Mks. for 1 man; 200 Mks. for 2 men; 250 Mks. for 3 men.

Jacobsohn, Dr. L.—Ziegel Str. 18. Anatomy of brain and cord. Fee, 50 Mks.

PUBLIC HEALTH. *

Organizations, institutions, etc., in Berlin for preservation or restoration of health.

Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt.

Imperial Board of Health.

Berlin. Offices: 18 Klopstock Str.

The Imperial Board of Health was established in 1876 as an imperial institute, with the duty of assisting the Imperial Chancellor (Imperial Home-Office) as a consulting authority in all legislature pertaining to medical matters directly controlled by the police of the respective departments and as a supervising body of all sanitary measures. It is also charged with keeping the medical and veterinary statistics of Germany. A special laboratory was fitted up to test the results of investigations made in other quarters, before they were accepted as a basis for effective measures, and further to obtain scientific information for administrative regulations, such information having been lacking on many points. It was during the time of his connection with the Board of Health that Robert Koch carried out the fundamental work upon which the modern bacteriological research is based.

The Imperial Board of Health is formed of four departments, viz. 

1. The medical department, dealing with all matters referring to

* "Public Health" etc., is taken with some alterations from the translation and publication which the author of the hand-book supervised for the Germany Ministry of Education. The German reports were compiled by Prof. Dr. Wasserman and Prof. Dr. Finck for the "Hygienischer Führer durch Berlin."
sanitary police, the hygiene of benevolent institutions, vaccination, medical statistics and publications of the Board of Health. 2. The chemico-hygienic department with the chemical, hygienic, physiological, pharmacological laboratory; its principal duty is to carry out scientific researches—inclusive of the necessary experiments with animals—in the domain of applied chemistry and chemistry of food-stuffs and that of hygiene, in so far as these researches do not include the features of the work done by the bacteriological department. 3. The veterinary department, dealing with veterinary matters and questions pertaining to cattle-breeding, inspection of meat and animal parasites. 4. The bacteriological department, which is charged with the investigations relating to bacteriology and protozoa and especially with the respective experiments with animals.

The principal service-building of the Imperial Board of Health at 18 Klopstock Str., consists of the administrative offices with the special service rooms and laboratories for the first and third departments.

Bakteriologische Abteilung des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes.

Bacteriological Department of the Imperial Board of Health.

At Dahlem-Gross-Lichterfelde W., 82–84 Potsdamer Chaussée.

A large institution for experimental work in bacteriology and protozoology was established at Dahlem when the stables and laboratories available in the head establishment were no longer adequate for the increased work in this department.

This institution which was opened in 1906 consists of a laboratory building four stories high, eight stables, several dwelling houses for officials, gardens, ponds and the essential buildings. The buildings and laboratories are constructed and equipped with the most modern appliances (central heating, compressed air and electric plant, ventilation plant, crematory for carcasses, steam disinfection, yard for experiments with infected animals, etc.).

The staff of the Board of Health is composed of the president,
three directors, one chief of department, sixteen regular members (eleven physicians, one chemist, one pharmacist, two veterinary surgeons, one legal advisor), thirty-nine assistants—eleven of whom are definitely appointed and twenty-eight in temporary service. Among these five medical officers of the German Army, detached for the purpose. There are further thirty-six employés for office work, as well as the requisite number of machinists, stokers, attendants, etc.

In connection with the Board of Health is an Imperial Council of Health which, in accordance with section 43 of the act on the suppression of infectious diseases (dated June 30, 1900), assists the Board of Health in the fulfilment of its duties. The members of the Imperial Council of health, with the president of the Imperial Board of Health as chairman, are appointed by the Federal Council for a period of five years.

This Board is composed of nine committees dealing with 1. general hygiene, especially of dwellings, heating, airing, lighting, clothing, schools, baths, interment and transportation of corpses; 2. food, exclusive of inspection of meat; 3. water-supply and removal of offal, inclusive of the preservation of water courses from pollution; 4. industrial hygiene; 5. epidemics, inclusive of disinfection; 6. general medical care, especially finding places in hospitals, etc., and transportation of patients, matters pertaining to the medical staff; 7. remedies, inclusive of the traffic with poisons; 8. hygiene of ships and tropics; 9. veterinary matters, inclusive of statistics on animal epidemics, matters pertaining to the veterinary staff and inspection of meat.

Hygienisches Institut der Universität Berlin.

Hygienic Institute of the University of Berlin.

3-4 Hessische Str.

The professorship in ordinary for hygiene and the hygienic institute were established in 1885. The first director of the institute was Robert Koch. The institute, consisting of a hygienic
laboratory and a hygienic museum, was established in the center of
the city, 32–36, Kloster Str.

When R. Koch, in 1891, took over the management of the
institute for infectious diseases, he was succeeded in the hygienic
institute by Max Rubner. The plans for the new building were
drawn up in 1903 and the lectures in the new hall began on Novem-
ber 3, 1904.

Arrangement of the buildings: On the right of main entrance on
the ground floor, the door-keeper’s appartment; straight ahead, the
offices for the house management and the staircase leading to the
large lecture hall. The ground floor has further a luncheon-room,
reading-room, library, a small lecture hall, a room for the examina-
tion of students in physics, the clinico-bacteriological department,
a bath-room, and a mechanical workshop with dwelling-rooms for
the mechanician.

On the first floor there are the director’s office-rooms, a large
lecture hall with rooms for preparatory study, a room with collec-
tions of chemicals, the chemical laboratory and a number of rooms
for the various apparatus and operations, such as respiration appa-
ratuus, calorimeters for man and animals, scales, ovens for comb-
bustion, physical laboratory, incubators, room and apparatus for
gas and spectral analyses.

The second floor contains the bacteriological department with
six rooms for assistants and probationers and three lecture and
practical experiment rooms, incubator rooms, etc.

On the third floor is the hygienic museum and, in a wing, the
room for protozoa and the laboratories for the most dangerous
infectious diseases (cholera, plague).

On the top floor are rooms for sundry collections, a photographic
studio, and a platform for meteorological observations.

In the basement: map-room, heating plant, stores, hydraulic
press, a large electric centrifugal plant, etc.

Stables for the animals and crematory in an annex.

The institute serves for teaching scientific research as well as for
practical work. It is divided into a physico-chemical section, a
calorimetric section, a bacteriological section, with a station for
clinico-bacteriological investigation.
Königl. Institut für Infektionskrankheiten.
Royal Institute for Infectious Diseases.

Berlin N. 2–5, Föhrer Str. (Ecke Nordufer).

This institute was first established in 1890–91, in accordance with the proposals of its first director Robert Koch, on the grounds of the Royal Infirmary and was removed in 1900 to its present site. When founded, it was divided into a scientific and a hospital department, which latter was discontinued. In its place an infectious disease department has been established in the Rudolf Virchow Hospital close by. The medical chief of this department is also a member of the Institute for Infectious Diseases.

The chief purpose of the institute is the scientific investigation of all kinds of infectious diseases. It has also to send its opinions on questions proposed by the State Department of Education, and if necessary to take part in the campaign against infectious diseases.

The institute consists of a large building of three stories, for laboratories and offices, four stables for animals serving for experiments, two dwelling-houses for officials and a house for autopsy. The latter is situated on the grounds of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital and connected with the infectious department of the same. The management is in the hands of a director, who is assisted by a secretary of the administration. The remaining staff consists of six chiefs of department, nine assistants, a number of paid and voluntary scientific cooperators and twenty-seven clerks and attendants.

At present, the institute is divided into the following departments: Scientific department, department for very dangerous diseases, department for research on immunity, department for tropic hygiene, department for protection from hydrophobia, chemico-hygienic department.

The yearly expenses, amounting to about 229,855 Mks., are covered by appropriations from the government. The equipment of the institute with its portable laboratories and general organization for combating infectious diseases by bacteriological diagnosis, is of special importance. Provisions for the prevention of dissemination and transmission of infectious germs while experimenting
with them, are attended to with special care in the department for
dangerous diseases. Stables for animals, crematory, barracks for
isolation for possible infections during laboratory work. This
institute is the scientific, consulting-central-station for the medical
department of the Prussian Ministry of Education, on all points
relating to bacteriology.

Königl. Versuchs- und Prüfungsanstalt für Wasserversorgung und Abwasserbeseitigung.

Royal Examination and Testing Institute for Water-supply
and Waste-water Drainage.
Berlin SW., 68, 73 Koch Str.

The institute was called into existence temporarily on April 1,
1901 by the Prussian Government. Owing to its good results, it
was definitely established after one year's work.

Quarters were provided for the institute in a building taken
on lease at 73 Koch Str. At present there are seven suites of
appartments, with a total number of thirty-five rooms, in two
stories occupied.

The institute is under the administration of the Minister of
Education and the direct supervision by a committee composed of
members of the Department of Medical Affairs, of the Home
Department, of the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of
Agriculture, Domains and Forests, the Ministry of Commerce and
Industry of the Treasury. The director of the institute for the
time being is the chairman of this committee and has to effect the
supervision of the entire management of the institute. The internal
management is in the hands of the technical chief.

The scientific staff consists of physicians, chemists, botanists,
zoologists and engineers, to the number of twenty-seven persons,
viz. the director, the technical chief, thirteen scientific members,
ten scientific assistants, two regular assistants, eight office clerks
and seven attendants. Four departments: chemical, hydrotechni-
cal, zoologico-botanical and experimental clarification plant.

The institute is in general charged with studying the hygienic
and economic merits of all matters connected with the supply of
water and the discharge of waste, with bringing about all necessary investigations and tests connected therewith, with carrying out examinations by order of the ministries or on request of authorities, municipal administrations and private persons for renumeration, with supplying information to central authorities and giving advice in matters of public interest. Especial attention is given to the water-supply, scientific and technical tests and improvements of existing and new systems for procuring and purifying water; information and technico-sanitary advice on existing or proposed water-supply plants; scientiﬁco-technical tests of water works; examination of samples of water; tests of processes for the puriﬁcation of sewage water, and exhibition of plans and projects for the discharge of waste, especially in industrial works. The institute also gives information on technico-sanitary questions referring to drainage plants, examination of samples of waste water, dust and other refuse, of soil, ﬁltration material and means of clariﬁcation.

For the preservation of the purity of water-courses, the institute endeavors to establish principles and to ﬁnd indications for quick and reliable information on the degree of purity of water-courses, after having investigated the inﬂuence of the different kinds of waste water upon the chemical and biological conditions of the courses. On request, the institute also takes charge of the supervision of working and management of plants for puriﬁcation and ascertains the action of dirty water upon the soil, the utilization of the manure substances contained in such water and the degree of purity of clariﬁed water, as required from the point of view of science and experience.

**Königl. Preußische Impfanstalt zu Berlin.**

**Prussian Royal Institute for Vaccination.**

67 Eldenaer Str., Berlin O.

The present institute in which only animal lymph is prepared, was opened in 1887, one year before the Royal Vaccination Institute for the production of humanized lymph which had been founded in the beginning of the nineteenth century, ceased to exist. In November, 1906, the new institute was removed to the building
which it at present occupies, on the grounds of the municipal stock-yards.

The institute supplies free of charge to the province of Brandenburg and the city of Berlin the vaccine lymph prepared in accordance with the prescriptions of the German Vaccination Act. Moreover, lymph is sold for private purposes, either directly or indirectly through the thirty-eight branch-offices of the institute.

Staff: one chief, one assistant, one veterinary surgeon, one typist, two guards, one female assistant.

The equipment and the working of the institute are worthy of note. On one side of the center building there is the observation stable, on the other side the vaccination stable proper. The calves are not transferred to the latter stable until their state of health has been ascertained in the former, as good beyond doubt. The observation stable contains eight stalls; the vaccination stable, ten stalls each for one calf. The floor of the stables is impermeable and the walls can be cleaned by washing. The ground floor of the center building has one room for the physicians and the vaccination room, the walls of the latter being lined with glazed tiles up to a height of two meters, and painted with oil the rest of the way. On the floor there is the room for triturating the lymph with a Döring lymph mill, the room for microscopic examination and for sterilization and a room with a drying-closet and an incubator.

The physicians of the institute are appointed by the city of Berlin as vaccinators for the different districts. In this way the physicians are enabled to observe for an entire year the efficiency of the lymph prepared by the institute and also to obtain humanized lymph to revive that prepared from calves.

Staatliche Anstalt zur Untersuchung von Nahrungs- und Genussmitteln.

State Institute for the Examination of Food-stuffs.

Police Commission (Polizei-Präsidium) Berlin C. 3–6 Alexanderplatz, Entrance from Dirksen Str.

The Institute was founded in 1900. Its object is the administration of the laws on food-stuffs. In order to observe the necessary
precautions in connection with the sanitary, medical, industrial, fire and criminal police supervisions, it undertakes the necessary chemical, microscopic, bacteriologic, photo-chemical and other analyses. Examinations are made, only by request of persons in authority. Private persons suffering from the ill effects of food-stuffs are at liberty to apply to the police who will then give an order for an examination free of charge.

For the purpose of making the tests the Institute is equipped with one large chemical laboratory (120 sq. m.) one small laboratory (45 sq. m.) for forensic bacteriological and photo-chemical work, and one laboratory for physical investigations. The laboratories are provided with fans and ventilating ducts.

The Institute is under the immediate control of the Royal Police Commissioner (Polizei-Präsident) of Berlin. The director is responsible for the scientific and technical management. The staff consists of the director, four permanent analytical chemists, six additional analytical chemists with temporary appointments, one scientific assistant, three clerks and two attendants.

For the purpose of taking samples for testing, eight police sargeants, eight policemen and six female agents are employed, who are under the direct supervision of the individual police administrations. Special inspectors are engaged for the markets.

The organization of the supervision of the various food centers, which has the Institute at its head, is of the greatest importance.

**Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt.**

**Imperial Statistical Institute.**

6–8 Lützowufer, Berlin W.

The Imperial Statistical Institute having its origin in the Central Office of the Customs-Union (Zollverein) began its work on July 23, 1872. It is under the direct orders of the Home Office and its duties are:

1. To collect, test and technically, as well as scientifically, sift and work up the statistical information supplied in compliance with the laws and the orders of the Imperial Chancellor.
2. To supply statistical information and report on statistical questions, if the Imperial Chancellor gives orders to that effect.

The regular work of the Institute refers especially to the following objects of statistics: foreign trade, customs-duties and imperial taxes; workmen's conditions; censes; births; deaths; marriages; emigration; criminality; commercial failures; sickness insurance; census of professions and trades; strikes and lock-outs, mining, metallurgic- and saline-industry; tillage, condition of grain fields, harvests, cattle-breeding, maritime traffic; river and canal traffic; retail market quotations for agricultural products and wholesale prices of same, etc.

The president has 524 officials under him. Of the higher officials there are two directors, sixteen members of the board and six scientific assistants with definite appointment. The definitely appointed staff of employés is composed of two head-clerks, 296 office clerks, nineteen under-clerks, twenty-one subaltern employés. A further number of five scientific deputy assistants, ninety-five assistant office clerks and under-clerks, fifty-three lady clerks and nine assistant subaltern employés complete the staff of the Imperial Statistical Institute.

Statistisches Amt der Stadt Berlin.

Statistical Institute of the City of Berlin.

16 Post Str., Berlin C.

The work of this Institute includes the collection, compilation and publication of all statistical material obtained by constant registration and periodic investigation of the development of the population and the economic, social and communal conditions of Berlin; the publication of the "Statistical Year-Book of the City of Berlin," of the "Berlin Statistics" and of weekly, monthly and annual report.

Weekly reports: marriages, births, deaths, weather, ground water and Spree water level, and temperature of the ground.

Monthly report, with a map of the city: general summary of all interesting features, as marriages, births, deaths, weather, ground-water and Spree level, temperature of the ground, immigration
and emigration, health, movement of the population, building, change of property, street cleaning, municipal bathing-establishments, abattoir and stock-yards, disinfection stations, invalidity and old age pensions, sick-fund establishments, municipal asylums, hospitals, homes for valetudinarians and incurables, insane asylums, invalid homes, work-register-offices, etc.

Charlottenburger Waldschule.

Charlottenburg Open-air School for Weak Children.

Charlottenburg-Westend.

This school opened in 1904, extended in 1906, is for children who, in consequence of general constitutional weakness, constitutional diseases (anemia, scrofulousa) or of certain diseases of the organs (heart, lungs), are not capable of withstanding the strain of four to five hours daily instruction in the crowded public schools and whose disorders would become worse if they remained there. The forest school is intended to improve the state of health of these children by giving them eight months' outdoor school in the forest air, with simple but nourishing food, regular care of the skin, abundant exposure to the rays of the sun and a well-regulated intervale of work and rest; notwithstanding the short duration of the lessons, which are only half as long as the regular lessons, it strives to keep the pupils up with their grades in the city schools.

Situation: near the borders of Grunewald (large forest and park) in Charlottenburg, two kilometers from the Townhall on the high grounds of the villa colony Westend. The area includes a piece of pine forest 20,000 sq. m. in area.

Buildings: two temporary buildings each with 2-3 school rooms and several small rooms; one household barrack with kitchen and dwelling-rooms for the sister of mercy: one small barrack with the sleeping apartments for the household servants: two open halls, where the children have their midday rest of two hours, lying on extended chairs and where occasionally the lessons are given.

The forest school is controlled by the School Board of Charlottenburg; it accommodates 240 children.
BERLIN.

Food and household administration are supplied to the children by the Vaterländische Frauenverein (Woman's Patriotic League) at the actual cost price; the League has also supplied the Döcker household barrack free of expense. The housekeeper is a sister of mercy, who also looks after the bathing and weighing of the children. A physician is attached to the school.

The pupils are selected from those attending the common schools; the selection is made by the school physician with the cooperation of the respective class teacher and of the head master, subject to approval by the school board. The forest school has twelve classes with twenty children each. Co-education: Each lesson lasts twenty-five minutes and the intervals or recesses between the lessons are five and ten minutes alternating.

The sojourn in the forest lasts from the beginning of April till late in autumn.

The children come on foot or by tram at 7.45 A. M. and return home at 7 P. M. or 7.30 P. M. in mid summer. They also pass the vacations here.

Arbeitergärten vom Roten Kreuz.

Workmen's Gardens of the Red Cross Society.

Berlin NW.

The Workmen's Gardens on Tegeler Weg in the Jungfernheide and those on the Fürstenbrunnerweg in Westend are provided by the Woman's Patriot League of Charlottenburg. Here there are gardens for about 400 families.

Berlin N.

The administration of the gardens on the Prenzlauerweg is in the hands of the Red Cross Society, Section IX for Workmen's Gardens.

For these gardens a field of 42 Morgen has been divided into 360 allotments, each about twenty square perches in area. These may be rented on an annual payment of 5 Mks. by laborers or lower class employés, with large or sick families. On each allotment
an arbor or gardenhouse is erected; the remainder of the ground is given over to horticultural or agricultural work according to the taste of the tenant. A closet is attached to each arbor.

The bringing of the working classes from the large center into the country and finding for them open-air employment is of great importance from the hygienic point of view.

It is worthy of note that in the agreement for the lease, the sale of alcoholic drinks is prohibited. On the other hand, the sale of non-intoxicating drinks is facilitated. A playing ground is provided.

Die Auskunfts- und Fürsorgestellen für Lungenkranke in Berlin und Vororten.

Stations for Information and Assistance for Consumptives in Berlin and Suburbs.

Berlin N.W., Königl. Charité, Unterbaum Str.

The stations for advice and medical treatment are the latest departure in the long series of measures taken for combating the common scourge, tuberculosis. They were founded in Berlin in 1904 at the suggestion of his Excellency Wirklicher Geheimer Rat Althoff, head of department in the Ministry of Education. The first of these stations was opened in September, 1904, by the central committee formed for this purpose in the Royal Charité Hospital. Others soon followed, namely: at 28 Pallisaden Str., 23 Neuenburger Str., and 8 Luisen Str.

They are all under the management of the Central Committee of the Society for Advice and Medical Treatment for Consumptives in Berlin and its suburbs.

Their object is twofold: first to stem the increase of tuberculosis in general by measures of prevention for the healthy as well as treatment for the diseased. Secondly, a special object, namely to give to the patients hygienic information and also to assist them if necessary.

The equipment of the stations is simple, it consists of one waiting room, one nurses' room in which the names of the persons who
have visited the station are entered, examination rooms for the physicians. The importance of the stations lies in their organization and the work done by the persons in their service.

The administration is under the management of the Central Committee for Advice and Treatment of Consumptives or of its president. Consultations are held twice a week in each station; only those patients are received who are not being attended by any other physician or who are specially directed by the latter to apply to the station. The station physician only notes the stage of tuberculosis in the patient and gives advice on the necessary measures to be taken or assigns him to a sanatorium, etc. No treatment is undertaken at the stations. The nurses each have their special district in the town where they visit the families of the tuberculous persons and instruct both patients and members of the family in hygienic living. They have to see that all infectious persons are properly isolated, that they get special utensils for food, drink and washing, and, above all, that a consumptive does not sleep in the same bed with a healthy person. In cases of distress the Sisters procure the necessary assistance, which is given only if the families cannot pay for the necessary articles themselves. In such cases extra beds are procured or eventually an extra room or a larger dwelling-house for the whole family. Spittoons must also be placed in the house and, as a first requirement, all persons belonging to the household of the tuberculous patient must be strictly advised to get themselves examined for traces of tuberculosis (by their private or by the sick-fund physician). Further, the station attends to the disinfection of the rooms, furniture, beds and clothes of the patients in proper time. The committee makes arrangements for the patients to be received or supported by the various establishments for these purposes, such as the invalidity insurance board, parish and poor administrators, subscribers, physicians for the poor and school and sick-fund physicians, homes for cure, care and convalescence, children's sanatoria, sea air hospices, etc.

From September, 1904 to 1907, 34,800 persons were cared for, 18,300 bad dwellings rendered more hygienic and a large number of persons assigned to sanatoria, homes for convalescence, etc.
Städtische Irrenanstalt Buch.

Buch Municipal Insane Asylum.

Buch near Berlin.

The asylum opened on April 1, 1906, has a total of 1570 beds for men and women. There are 150 beds for insane criminals and 120 for infirm patients. The insane asylum of the Royal Charité Hospital sends to this institution 500 to 600 patients yearly.

The asylum is made up of forty-one buildings, of which eighteen are for the use of the patients. Of these, two are for harmless patients, two are reception houses, four for care and treatment, two where the patients are under observation, three villas for men and three for women, one ward for patients suffering from infectious diseases and an administration house.

EMERGENCY STATION.

Berlin Sanitary Station.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen.

The object of the station is to give medical help at any time of the night to persons who are in need of it. The first institute of this kind was founded on the suggestion of Her Majesty, the Empress Augusta, in 1871, by the “Society for Nursing Sick and Wounded Soldiers.” There are at present fourteen sanitary stations distributed all over the city. In 1877 they all united under the name of “Berlin Society for Sanitary Stations.” At first the stations in Berlin where simply places where the addresses of available physicians and surgeons could be obtained.

The present arrangements and accommodation are about the same in each station. There is always a medical man in attendance and the stations are well equipped with all the necessary articles for moving the sick and wounded, such as ambulance-wagons, bandages, etc. The stations may be recognized by lanterns placed outside; the addresses of same are also stated on the “Litfas” advertising pillars. Poor people receive help free of charge.
Nearly all the stations are connected with the first-aid stations of the Red Cross and Rescue Stations in such a way that they use the same rooms at night for their stations as those used by the accident stations during the day. The staff of each station consists of a physician and an assistant. There are from three to six physicians and assistants doing service in turn.

The maintenance funds are collected in the various stations in different ways: collections from house to house, members' fees, free donations, charity bazaars, fees for attendance and district subsidy. The annual cost of each station is about 5000 to 6000 Mks.

These institutions not only give help to the rich and poor alike at all time of the night, but also can be turned into centers from which, in the case of an epidemic, the scourge may be more easily combated.

**Berliner Unfallstationen vom Roten Kreuz.**

**Red Cross Accident Stations in Berlin.**

The stations, originally founded for the purpose of the Trade Associations, had for their object the rendering of first aid to workmen who had been injured by accidents in the workshops; efficient first aid was thus given in the association's own surgeries at any time and, if necessary, continued treatment. But soon the service of the stations was placed at the disposal of the general public and help was impartially given in all accidents and cases of sudden illness. At present, however, in the twenty stations scattered over Berlin and its suburbs, with the exception of two which have their own small clinics, no subsequent treatment is given; only first aid is rendered in case of accident or sudden illness. In urgent cases this aid is given even outside the station. For further treatment the patients are sent to their "Krankenkassen" or private physicians, or are taken to a hospital. No fees are charged to the poor. Persons in an unconscious state, drunkards, raving maniacs, are looked after until they can be properly conveyed to some other suitable place. Furthermore, the stations undertake the ordering of ambulance wagons, of making enquiries at the
hospitals for vacant beds, and of supplying ice to patients for treatment. The physicians and the whole staff are specially organized as an emergency staff in cases of accidents involving a large number of sufferers. Finally, the accident station staffs lend their services to charitable societies to instruct them in the care and assistance of soldiers wounded in war.

The stations are under the management of a director supported by a committee of trustees (curatorium), who nominate a head physician for the management of each individual station. This physician, assisted by from two to four physicians who attend in turns, is responsible for the working of the whole station.

The stations are situated in ordinary rented rooms on the ground floor, with an entrance from the street; they are distinguished in daylight by a plate with a red cross and at night by a transparent glass lantern bearing the same sign. Each station contains a waiting-room, an operating-room, a room for persons in an unconscious state, a room for the physician on duty and dwelling-rooms for the head physician and the assistant. In some stations there is also a nurse. The stations are connected by telephone with the general telephone exchange and have in addition a private line to the nearest police station.

The current expense is met partly by fees for first aid, partly by free gifts from the various districts and private people, and partly by charity fêtes. The annual expenses amount to 300,000 Mks.

**Zentrale für Krankentransport. Abteilung des Verbandes für erste Hülfe.**

**Ambulance Headquarters. Section of the Society for First Aid. (Registered Association.)**

Main Depot, 20 Schiffbauerdamm.

The Society for First Aid was founded in 1904 for improving in Berlin the means of rescue in cases of danger. It combined the previously existing means for providing medical help, for sanitary stations, accident stations, and rescue institutions. The most important section of the Society for First Aid is the ambulance department, which was organized in the year 1905. At present
this department is in possession of three depots with twenty standard ambulance wagons, three salon wagons, two salon wagons for children and one motor car, besides twenty-six horses for transporting patients, the whole being always ready and available.

The main depot on the Schiffbauerdamm has its own telephonic communication with the two other depots, the Chief Police Office and the various municipal hospitals in order to facilitate enquiries for vacant beds. Each depot has its own disinfecting apparatus, bathrooms and offices, the inspector's private apartment, stables and mews.

The staff of the ambulance section consists of: three inspectors who manage the technical arrangements, thirty-five coachmen and assistants, two motor car drivers, six disinfectors and five clerks.

The hygienic arrangements are in the hands of physicians.

As regards hygiene it is of special interest to note that the wagons, stretchers, etc., are disinfected, every time after use, in special premises for the purpose. The disinfecting establishments consist of the disinfecting room and heating room, the first being the so-called impure room, and the second, the clean room. Between them is the steam disinfecting apparatus and the oiler for washing linen, etc., which is arranged in the wall in such a way that the infectious objects introduced on that side are taken out cleaned and disinfected on the so-called clean side. The persons who have carried out the disinfecting process and the coachmen and assistants who have handled the patients are obliged to take a special shower bath; this rule is strictly adhered to.

The staff employed in the impure and the clean sections are allowed to communicate only by telephone.

The corners in the interior of the ambulance wagons are smooth and rounded; the frames of the windows in the sides of the wagons are chamfered where the panes are set in, and the windows stationary. The whole is painted with white enamel. Ventilation is obtained by removable windows in the front wall of the wagon. The stretchers of iron covered with sailcloth are also made as smooth as possible.

The disinfection of the wagons is carried out by means of a
Körting pump, scrubbing and brushing with hot water containing a solution of 3 \(1/2\)% cresol-soap, rinsing with fresh water and drying with clean towels. The time required for the process is twenty minutes. The linen, towels, and the clothing of the assistants are disinfected each time in the boiler or sterilizing apparatus.

The Berlin Society for Rescue also belongs to the system of institutions for first medical aid. The organizations and equipments of this Society which until recently was a private charitable undertaking, have gone over into the hands of the Berlin Municipality which has maintained some and dropped others of them. The main ambulance stations of the late Society for Rescue belong to the part which has been kept up by the municipal administration. There are such main stations in nearly all large hospitals of Greater Berlin. In these stations medical aid of every description can be found at all hours during the day or night. Besides these stations the Municipality has also maintained the late Rescue Society’s central station for information about the number of beds vacant every day in the various hospitals of the city. By telephoning to this station it can at once be ascertained which hospital the patient may be sent to. This obviates all necessity for driving the patient about from one hospital to another until shelter is found for him. Besides the above-mentioned main stations, the Society for Rescue which was a special private society founded by Ernst von Bergmann, had stations for rescue in various parts of the city. These stations were very similar to the above-mentioned accident stations and fulfilled the same purposes, namely rendering first aid, and discovering by means of the above-described central station for information at which hospital the patient could be received. The city council has handed over the practical arrangements of the rescue stations to the Berlin Association of Physicians of the Society for Rescue.

Until recently, the various above-mentioned undertakings for medical help had formed a kind of band under the name of “Society for First Aid.” This combination is dissolved at the present time and certain changes are taking place in the whole organization.
CAMPS FOR CONVALESCENTS,

Walderholungsstätte vom Roten Kreuz für Männer in Eichkamp.

Red Cross Forest Camp at Eichkamp for Convalescent Men.

Only men who have slight complaints or who are weak, or in need of rest are admitted. They are cared for, kept as much as possible in the open air or given rest cures; when necessary they receive monetary help, etc. They are given dinner, supper, milk, etc. In summer 200 patients may be accommodated daily, in winter fifty. The patients generally remain under the treatment of their private physician or sick-fund physician.

The management expenses are kept up by the fees paid by the patients.

The object of the institution is to offer at a low price good food, fresh air, etc., to people with small means during their convalescence, and to offer hospital or sanatorium care to those who are but slightly indisposed and cannot be admitted to the hospitals.

Red Cross Convalescent Camp, Jungfernheide.

This camp which was erected about twelve years ago on grounds given by the city of Charlottenburg, receives only men. The object is to offer to men who are ill, weak or convalescent, but not confined to the house, a sojourn in the forest air with good food at a low price, viz. 35 Pf. per day. For this sum the patient receives a liter of milk and dinner consisting of soup, meat and vegetables. The arrangements consist of a canteen, shelters in which the patients can lie, with accommodation for 200 patients, and a bath-house.

The household arrangements are presided over by the lady president and the nurse who lives in the house.

The health and hygienic side of the institution is under the management of a physician.

The fees approximately cover the expenses for the patients. The Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society, the National Insurance Establishment for Berlin, the City Council of Berlin and private donations, pay for the maintenance of the institution.
The disinfection of the covers which the patients have used is done by the City of Charlottenburg free of charge.

Frauen-Erholungsstätte vom Roten Kreuz Spandauerberg bei Charlottenburg.

Red Cross Convalescent Camp for Women. Spandauerberg near Charlottenburg.

This charitable institution, founded by an endowment in the year 1901 close to its present quarters on private forest lands, comprises a Döcker ward, and household buildings, a veranda for lying out in the fresh air, etc. In 1904 it moved to its present quarters.

The camp is intended especially for women in a convalescent state, but takes also patients who, owing to lack of accommodation, cannot at all or at once be admitted to hospitals. The patients arrive in the morning between eight and nine o'clock and leave between six and seven in the evening. The average price charged to each patient daily is 65 Pf. for which dinner and a liter of milk (in any form desired by the patient) is supplied. The buildings consist of a Döcker barrack with several small buildings for household purposes, two large shelters for lying out, one small lying-out shelter, washing room, closets, etc.

The general management is in the hands of a directress (for the household section), a physician and a nurse.

CARE OF THE BLIND.

Königl. Blindenanstalt und Blindenheim.

Royal Institute and Home for Blind.

14–15 Rothenburg Str., Steglitz.

The Royal Institution for the Blind is the oldest of its kind in Germany, having been founded in 1806. It undertakes the care of all blind children from their sixth year, educates them and teaches them some trade or profession. It also receives children who have become blind later in life, as day pupils. In the year
1905 there were in the Institute 140 blind children, inclusive of twenty day pupils.

The institute has twenty-nine free, and five endowed places.

The well filled library of raised print volumes, the special printing machines for the blind and the museum for the instruction of the blind are especially worthy of note.

After passing successfully through the seven school classes, the children go into a department where they are taught some trade or handicraft, such as brush making, rope making, basket making braiding, knitting or printing. Boys who show any musical talent are educated as organists or piano tuners.

For the further care of the blind the "Society for Furthering the Independence of the Blind" was founded in 1886 and has erected at Steglitz, close to the Royal Institute, two homes for blind people able to work (one for girls and one for men) where the former pupils are provided with work.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

(Königl. Polizeipräsidium, Abteilung für Feuerwehr.

Royal Police Headquarters, Fire Department.

Chief Station at 41 Linden Str., Berlin.

The Berlin Fire Department was regularly organized in 1851 in consequence of the dissatisfaction with the voluntary companies then in existence and was placed under the direct supervision of the Royal Police Präsidium of Berlin.

The fire department has a number of stations distributed all over the city, viz.:

One chief station, five company stations and ten small stations; there are, further, thirty-one patrols regularly sent to theaters, etc.

A special royal telephone system connects the various fire brigade stations with each other and with the police stations. Numerous fire alarms erected on conspicuous places in the streets and painted a light red colour are easily recongizable. The distribution of the fire brigade stations over the city is such that help from any one
section may arrive at the farthest point of its district within a maximum time of ten minutes after alarm has been given.

The fire brigade is also made use of for rescue and ambulance purposes. First aid is afforded in cases of accident.

**Krankenküche.**

**The Kitchen for the Sick.**

10 Brüder Str., Berlin C.

The kitchen was built in 1900 by the Society for "Kitchens for the Sick" in connection with the "Evangelical Aid Society." The object of the kitchen is to supply sick persons and convalescents, who are unable to carry on their own household duties, with healthful and suitable nourishment. Although the food must be paid for, arrangements with charitable societies, polyclinics, with the municipal board of trustees for the poor, etc., have been made which enables those really in need to enjoy the benefits offered by the kitchen; in special and urgent cases there is a poor fund that may be drawn upon.

The kitchen supplies food to out-patients and to sick persons confined to bed.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

**Water Supply for Berlin.**

**Tegel Works.**

The first half of these works was completed in 1877; it has twenty-three sunk wells with double walls of masonry to the depth of twenty m. below the normal water level. On account of the large percentage of iron in this water, direct use of the Tegelsee was begun in 1883 for the water supply and the other half of the Tegel water-works was constructed to suit this proceeding. Sand filtration being adopted. In consequence of the subsequent pollution of the water of the Tegelsee from the drainage of the neighboring district, a still-water supply from deep wells with subsequent purification from iron was again resorted to.
BERLIN.

The works are divided into two parts each being constructed as follows:

1. The deep wells which take the water from an average depth of 50 m. underground.

Each of the twenty-three old wells has been reconstructed by the introduction of artesian wells (length of the well plant 1300 m.). The second section has seventy-two wells about thirty-two m. apart, length of the galleries 2300 m.

The highest daily output of the Tegel works is 86,000 cbm.

2. Machine house: water drawing and pumping machines; the first draw the water from the wells and lift it.

3. The cooling towers which allow the water to be sprayed by means of wooden hurdle work: the iron oxide contained in it is partly held back by the cross hurdles (see below) or remain in

4. the clearing basin or is finally retained by

5. the sand filters.

6. Pure water reservoirs; from these the water flows to the pumps and is then sent by means of force pumps to pure water tanks of the Charlottenburg works.

7. Sand washers.

MUGGELSEE WORKS.

These works were at first constructed for drawing water from the Müggelsee, a lake through which the Spree flows, sand filtration being adopted. The first half was started in 1893, the third quarter in 1896. Further extension was interrupted and the entire Müggelsee Works were reconstructed and enlarged substituting ground-water supply for the direct supply.

The ground on which are the wells is 25 m. wide and 9 km. long. In the meantime three well galleries in lengths of 2740, 4600 and 2200 m. have been constructed. Every eight to eleven wells are joined in one group. The artesian wells are at least 40 cm. deep and 23 cm. wide; in the lower part, which is 15 cm. wide, there are holes 13 m. deep which are covered with galvanized copper wire netting. The proportion of iron in the water averages 1.2 milligrams per liter. The process of oxidation begins in the raising pipes and continues through the pumps and cooling towers. The
works contain four towers each divided into two sections, which are
further subdivided into five chambers. The frames are 3 m. high,
10 m. long and 5 m. wide. The water passes through a rising pipe
into a main channel and hence into groups of channels, then into
dividing channels, finally into small channels, from which at last it
drops into the wooden cross-laid hurdles beneath. The greater
part of the iron remains in the tower; very seldom does more than
1/10 pass on to the filters and the filtrate is usually quite free from
all traces of iron. The old sea-water filter system is used. The
remaining arrangements are the same as those for the Tegel Works.

The daily output of the Müggelsee Water Works amounts to
190,000 cbm.

It is intended to enlarge the works sufficiently to produce a daily
quantity of 230,000 cbm. so that the City will then have a daily
supply of 315,000 cbm. from the two works Tegel and Müggelsee.
Allowing a maximum consumption of 140 liters per head, this would
be ample for a population of 2 1/4 millions.

**DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.**

**Abwäserbeseitigung.**

**Berliner Kanalisations-werke.**

**Drainage.**

**Berlin Drainage Works.**

Pumping Station III, 21 Schöneberger Str.

Berlin has sewer drainage. The city is divided into twelve
independent drainage districts on the radial system; each district
has a pumping station towards which the drainage water flows by
gravity; from the pumping station it is pumped on to the sewage
fields. The daily quantity of sewage water in Berlin amounted in
1905 to an average of 268,188 cbm.

The pumping stations are situated at the lowest point in the
systems, in the neighborhood of a public water course for the
reception of the contents of the main emergency water drains:
These drains help to discharge the street drains in cases of heavy
rainfall; they begin to separate when the proportion of house drain-
age to rain water is 1 : 8.2. Before entering the pumping station the various branch drains are all brought together in one main drain into which is inserted at the pumping station a so-called sand trap, a circular open basin 12 m. diameter, divided into two parts by means of a vertical iron grating with spaces of 15 mm. between the bars; on account of the increased width of its bed the speed of the water is reduced and the solid matter sinks to the bottom. The iron grating keeps back floating matter.

Pumping station III built in 1873–76 and reconstructed in 1899 forces the sewage water of system III to the sewage fields Sputendorf-Gütergottz. Daily quantity of sewage water about 28,000 cbm.

Pumping station V built in 1877–1881 and reconstructed and enlarged in 1894–95, raises the sewage water of district V to the sewage farm at Malchow. Daily quantity of sewage water about 46–47,000 cbm.

**Rieselfelder der Stadt Berlin.**

**Berlin Municipal Sewage Farms.**

1. Blankenburg-Malchow Sewage farms.
2. Osdorf-Grossbeeren Sewage farms.

The city of Berlin has at the present time 16,000 ha. of land for reception of sewage at its disposal. The value of this land amounts to 33 million marks, the total cost of plant and work (preparation, drainage, etc.) including the price of the lands, amounts to nearly 60 million marks. Of the total area, about 7700 ha. are devoted to irrigation; the cultivation is carried on from eight different farming-stations of which three are in the south and five in the north. 1500 ha. of the ground is let out in small holdings to farmers, the remainder being cultivated by the municipal authorities themselves.

The administration buildings of the sewage farms are at 9–10 Neue Friedrich Str., Berlin C.

For every 2000 ha. two sewage farm overseers and from 30–40 assistants are employed. A certain staff of workmen is obtained by employing inmates of the Rummelsburg work-house to the number of 1200.

In the working year of 1905, 97,888,442 cbm. of sewage water
were disposed of on the sewage fields; an average quantity of 34.54 cbm. having been deposited on every hektar per day. Grass is the principal crop cultivated,—1646.35 ha. in 1905, produced a crop of 56,582,608 kg.; the cereals cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, etc., also oil seeds, root vegetables, fruit, pastures, tobacco, etc., are cultivated.

The live stock kept is limited to a number of cows, the milk produced being used for the Homes for convalescents established at the farming stations and other municipal institutions. The kitchen refuse of these establishments is used for feeding pigs.

Pisciculture is carried on in the drain water ponds.

Constant analyses are made of the sewage water, drainage water, springs and water courses.

Physicians are permanently engaged at the farming stations to watch the health of the people employed on the sewage fields; the general state of health among these people is good.

The Blankenburg-Malchow sewage-farm lies to the north of the city; they cover an area of 1591 ha. of which 1269 ha. are cultivated; 12,141 cbm. of water were disposed of here in 1905, making an average of 33.26 cbm. per ha. and day.

The Osdorf-Grossbeeren sewage-farms are situated in the south; the Osdorf farm covers an area of 2139 ha., and Grossbeeren farm an area of 1821 ha. The ground cultivated is: Osdorf 1384 ha., Grossbeeren 835 ha. The quantity of sewage water disposed of in 1905 was: Osdorf 13,015 cbm. per hektar, Grossbeeren 9654 cbm., which amounts to 35.66 cbm. and 26.45 cbm. respectively per hektar per day.


Royal Testing and Examination Institute for Water Supply and Disposal of Sewage Water.

Mollwitz Str., Charlottenburg.

In the years 1898-99 the state commission of experts began making tests on the purification of sewage water by biological
methods in a testing plant which had been erected on the grounds of the depositing beds in Mollwitz Str. These tests have been prosecuted almost without interruption.

GARBAGE.

Müllbeseitigung der Stadt Charlottenburg.

"Dreiteilungssystem."

Disposal of Garbage of City of Charlottenburg.

"Three-Part-System."

Office, 25 Hardenberg Str., Charlottenburg, near Zoologichers Garten Station.

Stables and cart-sheds: Road near Kaiserin Augusta Allee.

Loading Places: Charlottenburg Goods-Station, Sophie-Charlotten Str. and Moabit Good-Station in Beussel Str.

Establishment for sorting the garbage at Seegefeld near Spandau.

The community of Charlottenburg has given the contract for the removal of house garbage to the General Refuse Utilization Company, Ltd. (manager, Dr. C. v. d. Linde), for the period of fifteen years at 1.30 mks. per inhabitant yearly. Since April 1, 1907 the house refuse has been collected in the households in three separate groups:

1. Ashes and sweepings; these are collected in the house in a dust bucket which is emptied into a bin of galvanized sheet-iron placed in the court-yard; the bin holds 250 liters.

2. Kitchen refuse is also collected and placed in a galvanized sheet-iron tun in the court-yard; each tun holds 50 liters. This group includes vegetables and meat offal, bones, potato-parings, fruit peel, offal of fish and fowels, egg shells, stale bread, etc.

3. All other refuse such as paper, rags, metal glass, old bottles, tins, straw, wood, faded flowers, old iron, old clothes, etc., are collected in covered boxes which contain a removable bag closing by means of a bow.

The company provides in the back court the necessary collecting receptacles for the use of the whole house; although it is not essential for the families to have any special arrangements for the
classification of the refuse, it is facilitated by the use of a box with three compartments which costs from 20 to 25 mks.; a simpler device may be obtained for 6 to 7 Mks. The refuse is carried away three times a week by means of special carts which are so constructed that the dust-bins can be emptied into them without allowing any dust to escape. When full, the carts are taken to the railway station where the compartment or case containing food refuse and the collecting bags of the third group are lifted up by means of cranes and are emptied into a wagon. The carts containing the ashes and sweepings are discharged in a specially constructed dust proof discharging hall, the contents falling through the bottom of the carts into a railway truck beneath.

The refuse is then transported by rail to Seegefeld, where the offal of commercial value is sorted, while the kitchen refuse is sterilized and used as food for pigs. The pig-pens have a capacity of 12,000.

Desinfektionswesen.

Disinfection Methods.

Städtische Desinfektionsanstalt.

Berlin Municipal Disinfecting Institute.

23–24 Grünauer Str., 66 Reichenberger Str., Berlin SO.

The Institute was built in 1884 under the advice of the two directors of the Moabit Hospital, P. Guttmann and H. Merke, in consequence of the cholera epidemic in France. The building stands on municipal ground; a sum of 111,447 Mks. was spent for the building and equipment; it began operations on November 1, 1886.

The object of the Institute is the disinfection of dwellings, furniture and movable articles. The management is in the hands of a director (Municipal Secretary).

In 1900–01, 3723 dwellings were disinfected, comprising 275,802, 4 cbm., also 121,340 disinfections of personal property. As an institute for the public welfare, the establishment is not self-supporting, receiving a yearly municipal subsidy (127,775 Mks. in 1900–01).
MÜNCHEN.

The Institute contains four disinfecting apparatus (Rietschel-Henneberg system) with two boilers. The building is divided into two sections, one for articles to be disinfected and one for disinfected articles, in such a way that the infected articles can only get into the section with disinfected articles by passing through the disinfecting apparatus. The process of disinfection is as follows: the objects to be disinfected, being packed separately in linen sheets and bags, are fetched from the household and taken to the Institute in a specially equipped municipal wagon; here they are discharged at the section for infected objects (unclean side) and are placed into the disinfecting apparatus which is provided with small trucks. When the apparatus are full, the doors are closed and steam under pressure is blown through the infected objects for half an hour at a temperature of 110° C. After that, the sterilized objects are discharged into the other section (clean side), placed in special wagons and returned to their owners.

The institute has specially trained disinfectors and carries out all kinds of disinfecting, particularly the so-called "final disinfection" required by law after infectious diseases. The proceeding was formerly as follows: movable objects, by steam; articles of leather, glued articles, etc., by sublimate or carbolic washing, after transport into the establishment; wall-paper, walls, etc., by rubbing with bread crumbs. Recently, total disinfection (except beds, linen, etc.) on the owner's premises with the Berolina formalin apparatus, constructed after Proskauer and Elsner, has been introduced.

MÜNCHEN (Münich).

This is one of the most interesting medical centers of Germany. The names of Freidrich von Müller, Prof. Dr. Borst and Kraeplin give it an important place in medical Europe. There is always good work to be had with Geh. Prof. v. Müller or his assistants.

Prof. Kraepelin's psychiatric clinic is most complete of its kind. It was built according to his own ideas as an inducement for him to come to München from Heidelberg. Kraepelin is a clear and enthusiastic teacher with a remarkable personality, a man full
of his subject and one who knows how to impart his knowledge to foreigners.

On arrival, it is advisable to go first to one of the numerous hotels in the neighborhood of the railroad station, where any porter will give directions as to how to reach the hospitals and clinics.

Before taking up permanent quarters it is best to know definitely about one's work, that he may be convenient to his clinics. The prices of rooms begin at about 30 Mks. per month, depending on the location and size.

The following are some of the most important hospitals and clinics of interest to foreign physicians:

**HOSPITALS.**

**Krankenhaus links der Isar.**—A municipal hospital opened in 1903, has about 1,250 beds, 800 of which are used for internal medicine. Nussbaum Str. 18–22. First medical clinic, Geh. Prof. von Bauer. Second medical clinic, Geh. Prof. von Müller.

**Krankenhaus rechts der Isar.**—City hospital built in 1848 but added to from time to time, has about 757 beds in the medical and surgical wards. Zieman Str. 1. Director, Prof. Dr. Sittmann.

**Krankenanstalt Muenchen-Schwabing.**—City hospital, 355 beds, built on the pavilion plan and being gradually enlarged, director Hofrat Prof. Brunner. Horwarth Str. 9.

**Georgi-Ritterspital.**—This hospital under the control of the Königlichen Bayrischen Hausritterorden vom heilichen Georg, was opened in 1847 and has 80 beds. Located in Nymphenburger Str.

**Krankenhaus der Diaconissenanstalt und Polyclinic** under the control of the Evangelische Gemeinde München, a general hospital having about 350 beds. Arciss Str. 33.

MÜNCHEN.

Königliche Universitäts-Kinderklinik und Polyklinik.—Established 1845, has a capacity of 120 beds.

Städtisches Ambulatorium für Kinderkrankheiten.—A city hospital for children. Heimhauser Str. 1; has 37 beds.

Universitäts-Polyklinik für Chirurgische Krankheiten.—Principally ambulatory cases treated. Sonnen Str. 17.

Orthopädische Anstalt.—Controlled by the Bayrische Frauenverein vom Rothen-Kreuz, has 50 beds. Nymphenburger Str. 163.

Universitätsklinik und Polyklinik für Augenkrankheiten.—This is a university polyclinic and hospital with a capacity of about 140 beds, located at Matilden Str. 2a. Director, Geh. Prof. Everbusch.

Universitäts Frauenklinik.—Established in 1856, has a capacity of about 160 beds, divided into obstetrical and gynecological departments. Sonnen Str. 16.

St. Josefsspital.—Founded by the Kurfürst Maximilian I. in 1826; has about 300 beds. Josefsspital Str. 11.

Stadt Sanatorium Harlaching.—A municipal Sanatorium for lung diseases. Director Dr. Horrmann.

Kgl. Psychiatrische Universitäts Klinik.—Nussbaum Str. No. 7. Director, Prof. Dr. Kraepelin.

St. Nikolai Spital.—A municipal hospital for incurables, 140 beds. Ismaning Str. No. 28.


Courses.

In München, as in other cities, the courses begin usually the first of the month and last 4 weeks, unless otherwise stated.

In arranging for courses it is better to go direct to the one giving the course and make definite arrangements as to fees, the hours, place, and the number allowed in the course. The usual fee here for foreigners is 60 Mks, but it is better to have a definite understanding.
INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Bauer, Geh. Prof. v.—Course in internal medicine at the first medical clinic.

v. Muller, Geh. Prof.—Course in clinic demonstrations at the Medizinische Klinische Institute.

Neubauer, Privatdozent Dr.—Course in clinical medicine with special work in clinical chemistry at the Medizinische Klinische Institute.

v. Doremus, Dr.—Clinical course on circulatory diseases at the Medizinische Klinische Institute.

Edens, Dr.—Practical course in newer methods of heart examinations. Medizinische Klinische Institute.

Huttenbach, Grandauer and Ludwig, Drs.—Practical course in diagnosis including nervous diseases, daily 8.30 to 10 A.M., at the medical polyclinic; limited to 10. Fee, 30 Mks., 2 Mks. for the attendant.

Meyer, Privatdozent, Dr. and Privatdozent Brac give a practical course together on diagnosis of internal diseases, Monday to Saturday, 10 to 11.30 at the first and second medical clinic. Fee, 30 Mks., 2 Mks for attendant.

Moro, Privatdozent, Dr.—Clinical serum diagnosis and tuberculin diagnosis, practical course, Tuesday and Friday, 4 to 5 P. M. Hörsaal der Königlichen klinik. Fee, 15 Mks., 1 Mk. for attendant.

SURGERY.

v. Angerer, Prof. Dr. with Drs. Graschey and Ach.—Practical course in the advanced work in surgery including Roentgen and endoscopic examinations at the surgical clinic.

Krecke, Dr.—Early diagnosis and operation of carcinoma at private clinic. Bechoven Str. 8.

Sconwerth, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in stomach and intestinal surgery, surgical clinic (kleiner Hörsaal).

Schmitt, Prof. Dr. A.—Practical course in accident cases with demonstrations of patients at surgical clinic (Kursaal).
MÜNCHEN.

Ach, Dr.—Practical course in fractures, luxations and bandaging, Monday and Wednesday, 10 to 11, at the surgical clinic. Fee, 20 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

v. Baeyer, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in orthopedic surgery and massage, Monday and Wednesday, 10 to 11, at the surgical clinic. Fee, 20 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant. Limited to 5 persons.

Gebele, Privatdozent, Dr.—Course in surgical diagnosis and therapy, Monday to Friday, 8 to 9 a.m., at the surgical clinic. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

PATHOLOGY.

Borst, Prof. Dr.—Practical course with pathological anatomical demonstrations at the Pathological Institute. Fee, 60 Mks.

Rossle, Prof. Dr.—Practical in pathological anatomy macro- and microscopic at Pathological Institute. Fee, 30 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Rossle, Prof. Dr. and Dr. Hück.—(a) Course in dissecting pathological anatomy, Monday to Saturday, 9 to 10 at the Pathological Institute. Fee, 30 Mks., 1 Mk. for attendant. (b) Also a course of demonstrations in pathological anatomy, Monday to Saturday. Fee, 12 Mks., 1 Mk. for attendant.

NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

Kraepelin, Hofrat and Prof.—Course in clinical demonstrations.

Plaut, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in clinical psychiatry, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 3 to 5 p.m. Psychiatrische Klinik. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

Hahn, Privatdozent, Dr.—Course in the construction of the central nervous system, Monday and Tuesday, 5 to 6 p.m. Hörsaal der neuen Anatomie. Fee, 15 Mks., 1 Mk. for attendant.

Alzheimer, Prof. Dr.—Practical course in psychiatry with clinical demonstrations at the Psychiatrische Klinik. Fee, 60 Mks.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

GYNECOLOGY.

Albrecht, Dr.—Practical course in diagnosis and therapy, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 to 9 A. M., at the second gynecological clinic in the Nussbaum Str. Fee, 20 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

Baisch, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in gynecological examinations, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M., in the Hörsaal of the Frauenklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

OBSTETRICS.

Seitz, Privatdozent, Dr.—Operative course in obstetrics on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 5 to 6 P. M., at the Frauenklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant.

Hormann, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in obstetrical examinations, Monday to Friday, 12 to 1 P. M., at University Frauenklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., attendant 2 Mks.

Döderlein, Prof. Dr.—A mixed course of obstetrics and gynecology at the Frauenklinik. Fee, 60 Mks.

Theilhaber, Hofrat, Dr.—A practical course in obstetrics and gynecology taking up important questions in both branches at the private clinic. Pätenhofer Str. 25. Fee, 60 Mks.

PEDIATRICS.

Rommel, Dr.—Food and food therapy in nursing infants with demonstrations at the Säuglingsheim Neuwittelsbach, Lachner Str. 39. Take Tram No. 1. Fee, 60 Mks.

Moro, Privatdozent, Dr.—Clinical source in children’s diseases with work in preparation of food for nursing infants, Tuesday and Friday at the Hörsaal der Königlichen Kinderklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., attendant 1 Mk.

Uffenheimer, Privatdozent, Dr.—Practical course in children’s diseases with special work in food therapy and food preparation for nursing infants, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 to 9 A. M. or time may be arranged, at the Säug-

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

**Henk**, Dr.—Practical course in skin and venereal diseases with special work in gonorrhea and its complications, Monday to Saturday, 12 to 1 p.m., or time may be arranged, Krankenhaus left of Isar, operative room of the third medical department. Fee, 25 Mks., attendant 2 Mks.

**Baumann**, Dr.—Clinical course with demonstration at the Medizinische Klinische Institute. Fee, 60 Mks.

**v. Gruber**, Prof. Dr.—Course in Wassermann reaction at Hygienisches Institute. Fee, 60 Mks.

**Mayer**, Dr. G.—Special course in epidemic diseases at the Hygienische Institute.

**Ploeger**, Dr.—Course in skin and venereal diseases, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 12 to 1 p.m., at the Reisingerianum. Fee, 25 Mks., attendant 2 Mks.

GENITO-URINARY AND CYSTOSCOPY.

**Henk**, Dr.—Practical course in the technic of cystoscopy catheterization with special work in the diagnosis of kidney diseases and gonorrhea. Krankenhaus left of Isar, operating room of the third medical department. Limited to 6 persons. Fee, 45 Mks., attendant 3 Mks. Four times a week at 5.30 to 7 or time may be arranged.

**Schlagintweit**, Hofrat, Dr.—Diagnosis in genito-urinary diseases with technic and practical work at the Heilanstalt für Harnkranke, Hess Str. 28. Fee, 60 Mks.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.


**Hoffmann**, Dr.—Practical course in laryngology, Tuesday, Wed-
nesday, Friday and Saturday 6 to 7 P. M., at the Laryngological Polyklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., attendant 2 Mks.

**Neumayer, Prof.**—Special course in rhino-laryngology, the Reisingerianum. Fee, 60 Mks.

**EYE.**

**Lohmann, Privatdozent** and Dr. **Gilbert** give a practical course on diagnosis and therapy of eye diseases, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 5 P. M., at University Augenklinik. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. attendant.

**Schlosser, Prof. Dr. with Dr. Michelson.**—A clinical course in examination of the eye, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 12 to 1 at Schlosserische Augenklinik.

**v. Eversbusch, Prof.**—Practical course in eye diseases at Augenklinik. Fee, 60 Mks. Thresien Str., 68.

**Freitag, Privatdozent.**—Course in eye diseases in relation to other diseases. Augenklinik, Theresien Str. 68. Fee, 60 Mks.

**ROENTGEN.**

**Grashey, Privatdozent, Dr.**—Practical course in X-ray work, lasting ten consecutive days, for two hours each afternoon, time to be arranged at the Roentgen laboratory of the surgical clinic. Fee, 30 Mks., 2 Mks. for attendant. Limited to 7 persons.

**Rieder, Prof.**—Clinical course in X-ray as connected with internal medicine, Medizinische Klinische Institute.

**ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.**

**Hahn, Privatdozent.**—A review course of the most important points in descriptive and topographical anatomy. Daily, 4 to 5 P. M. Hörsaal der neuen Anatomie. Fee, 25 Mks., 2 Mks. attendant.

**Alzheimer, Prof. Dr.**—Practical course in histology at Psychiatry clinic. Time and fee to be arranged.

**LEIPZIG.**

In 1909 the University of Leipzig celebrated its one-thousandth semester, its five-hundredth anniversary; a hoary age for this
LEIPZIG.

... temple of learning, which has numbered so many illustrious men on its teaching staff. The medical faculty was first organized in 1438. Among the very well-known men who have been on the faculty may be mentioned Geh. Rat, Prof. His (of the bundles), Geh. Prof. von Muller, Geh. Prof. Krehl, and many others still living who would reflect credit on any institution of learning. We are, however, more particularly concerned with the men who are now making the faculty one of the strongest of Germany, such men as Trendelenburg, Zweifel, Marchand, and many of the younger men who are doing splendid work to-day.

The clinics and polyclinics are well conducted, and though there are no courses organized for foreigners, one may get splendid work in many branches of medicine and surgery.

Rooms may be secured in the neighborhood of the clinics for 25 Mks. and upward, per month.

HOSPITALS.

Krankenhaus zu St. Jacob.—A municipal, general hospital with a capacity of nearly 1500 beds. Entrance to medical clinic of Geh. Prof. von Strumpel, Liebig Str. 22; to surgical clinic of Geh. Prof. Trendelenburg, Liebig Str. 20. Clinic of skin and venereal diseases of Prof. Rille, Liebig Str. 20. Clinic and Polyclinic of ear, nose and throat, of Prof. Barth, Liebig Str. 20. In 1907 the city had a deficit in this hospital of 550,000 Mks.

Stadisches Krankenhaus (Plagwitz).—Capacity of 70 beds.
Diaconissen Krankenhaus.—Controlled by Diaconissen Society; has a capacity of 200 beds (Lindena).
Kinder Krankenhaus.—A children's hospital with a capacity of 260 beds (Reudnitz).
Universitats Klinik und Polyklinik fuer Augenkrankheiten.—Controlled by the university, has a capacity of 100 beds, founded in 1820. Entrance at Liebig Str. 14. Director, Prof. Dr. Sattler.
Universitats Klinik und Polyklinik fuer Geistes und Nerven Krankheiten.—Opened in 1882; controlled by the uni-
versity of Leipzig. Has a capacity of 170 beds. Director, Prof. Dr. Windscheid.

Universitäts Klinik fuer Frauenkrankheiten und Entbindungsanstalten.—This hospital, with gynecological and obstetrical departments, and 170 beds, is controlled by the university. Entrance at Stephan Str. 7. Director, Geh. Prof. Zweifel.

Chirurgisch-Polyklinisches Institute.—Nürnberg Str. 55, on first floor, by Prof. Perthes.

Districts Polyklinik by Prof. Hoffmann, Nürnberg Str. 55, ground floor, 8 to 10 a.m.

Irren-Siegenhaus Versorgungsanstalt der Stadt in Georgen Hospital.—Founded in 1212, now the city's home for the homeless, etc., has about 80 beds.

Anatomisches Institute.—Chief, Prof. Rahl. Entrance, Liebig Str. 13.

Pathologisches Institute.—Director is Geh. Prof. Marchand Entrance, Liebig Str. 26.

Polyklinik fuer Orthopad-Chirurgie.—Prof. Kolliker, Nürnberg Str. 57, Gartenhaus.

Psychiatrische und Nervenklinik.—Director, Prof. Flechsig Entrance Widm Weg 20.

Universitäts-Kinderklinik und Polyklinik.—In the Kinderkrankenhaus Reudinitz. Director, Prof. Soltmann.—Entrance, Platzmann Str. 1.

HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg is one of the very interesting old cities of Germany and a particularly interesting place for work in summer. Czerny, Erb and Krehl are the trio who attract medical men to the fine old city on the Neckar.

Czerny is now devoting his whole time to cancer work in the Ritterhaus, a new and beautifully equipped hospital of 50 beds, adjacent to the other hospital buildings. His laboratory is divided into three departments: clinical, bacteriological and serological. In this laboratory are from 6 to 10 places in each department.
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for work which may, if there are any vacancies, be filled by foreigners. These places are naturally only for those interested in cancer research work and who have had some laboratory training. This laboratory is partly endowed, the balance of the expense borne by the university.

Geh. Prof. Erb resigned his position as chief of clinic of internal medicine and is devoting himself to nervous diseases.

Geh. Prof. Krehl, who succeeded Erb as chief of the internal medical clinic, is well known for his numerous writings. The professional career of Krehl well illustrates the German system of calling men from one university to another. He was first at Leipzig whence he was called successively to Jena, Marburg, Tübingen, Greifswald, Strassburg and Heidelberg. Since he has been in Heidelberg he has declined two calls to other universities.

The General Hospital of Heidelberg is in the Bergheimer Str., a few minutes' walk from the principal railway station. All the buildings are grouped practically in one enclosure. Entering from the Bergheimer Str., the first building on the left is the Polyclinic; the main building straight ahead, the internal medical wards. Akademisches Krankenhaus.—Universitätsklinik für innere Krankheiten, opened in 1876. This hospital belongs to the government. The chief of the clinic is Geh. Prof. Krehl who succeeded in 1898 Geh. Prof. Erb. The hospital has about 250 beds. Entrance from the Bergheimer Str.

Universitätsklinik für Chirurgische Krankheiten.—Two hundred beds. Geh. Czerny resigned his position in this clinic and was succeeded by Prof. Wilms, who is now chief of the clinic. Entrance from the Bergheimer Str.


Universitätsklinik für Ohrenkrankheiten.—Director, Prof. Dr. Kümmel.

Louiseheilanstatt Kinderklinik.—A children's hospital established in 1860, capacity about 100 beds.

Universitäts Irrenklinik.—Director, Prof. Nissel. Psychiatric and nerve clinic, about 150 beds.

Universitätsklinik für Frauenkrankheiten und Entbindungs
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Anstalt.—Established 1805, a government hospital with a capacity of about 50 beds.

DRESDEN.

There are always interesting courses in Dresden: Geh. Prof. Leopold gives courses in methods of examination, in obstetrics and in gynecology. The obstetrical wards average about 3200 deliveries annually. There have been 300 Cesarean sections performed in this clinic with a mortality of less than 5 per cent. Geh. Prof. Schmaltz and his assistants give courses in internal medicine.

Stadt Krankenhaus.—A municipal general hospital located in the suburb Johannestadt. Street cars to the main entrance. Geh. Prof. Leopold is the director in chief; there are about 900 beds. Completed 1903.

Friedrichstadter Krankenhaus.—A general city hospital with a capacity of 1200 beds.

Stadt Irren und Siegenhaus Heilund Pflegeranstalt.—A city institution of 1400 beds.

Kinder Heilanstalt.—A children's hospital and polyclinic established in 1834, now has 150 beds.

FRANKFURT A/M.

(On the Main River.)

The city of Frankfurt has now nearly 400,000 inhabitants, about 420 physicians and 3000 beds available for service in public hospitals. The hospitals here, as in most German cities, have been very much improved in the last decade.

The greatest attraction here for medical men is the Ehrlich laboratory. This is one of the most interesting laboratories in the world and large numbers of scientific men from almost every civilized nation make pilgrimages to this Mecca every year. A prodigious amount of work is done in this laboratory. The elaboration of the side chain theory, the work on trypanosomiasis and the recent work in syphilis are most important.
Stadt Krankenhaus.—A general municipal hospital, recently built with a capacity of 1500 beds. Very modern, sun-balconies and all the latest improvements for the care and comfort of patients. Prof. Dr. Schwenkenbecker is director of medical clinic. Prof. Dr. Rehm is chief of the surgical clinic. Prof. Geh. Dr. Wittenheimer is director of the pediatric clinic. Entrance, Garten Str. 229.

Burger Hospital.—In the Wibelungen allee, a city general hospital. Director of internal medicine, Dr. B. Scholz. Director of surgical clinic, Dr. E. Eberran.

St. Marien Krankenhaus.—Brahm Str. and Nordend Str. Director medical clinic, Sa tatatsrat Dr. Hergenhalen. Director surgical clinic, Dr. Brodnitz.

Hospital zum Heiligengeist.—Entrance, Lange Str. 4. Director medical clinic, Prof. Dr. Trenfel. Director surgical clinic, Sanitätsrat Dr. Adolf Harbordt.

HALLE A/S.

Universitas Klinik fuer innere Krankheiten.—Established 1806, about 200 beds. Director is Prof. Dr. Schmidt.

Universitas Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Chirurgische Krankheiten.—Established 1806, about 170 beds. Director is Prof. Dr. Bramann.

Diakonissen Anstalt.—Established 1874, about 150 beds. St. Elisabeth Krankenhaus.—Has about 70 beds.

Bregmannstrodt.—A surgical hospital of 300 beds.

Universitatsklinik und Poliklinik fuer Augenkrankheiten.—About 60 beds. Director is Prof. Dr. Schmidt-Rimpler.

Universitas Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Ohrenkrankheiten.—An ear, nose and throat clinic. Director, Prof. Dr. Schwartz.

Universitas Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Geistes und Nerven Krankheiten.—One hundred and twenty beds. Director, Prof. Dr. Anton.

Universitas Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Geburtshilfe und Frauenkrankheiten.—About 70 beds. Director is Geh. Prof. Veit.
Hospital St. Cyraci et Antonii.—The original part built in 1341. Stadtisches Siechenhaus.—An institution for incurables; has about 170 beds.

GREIFSWALD.

Universitäts Klinik fuer innere Medizin.—One hundred and twenty beds. The director of this hospital and medical clinic is Prof. Dr. Steyrer, who was formerly with Geh. Kraus in Berlin, and whose courses were very popular with foreign physicians. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 10.30 to 12. Wednesday and Saturday 12 to 1.

Universitäts Klinik fuer Chirurgische Krankheiten.—A university hospital of about 130 beds. Director, Prof. Payr. Clinic, Monday; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9 to 10.30. Wednesday 10 to 11.

Universitäts Klinik fuer Augenkranke.—A hospital of about 60 beds. Director, Prof. Dr. Römer. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday 12 to 1 P. M.

Universitäts Poliklinik fuer innere Hals und Nasen Krankheiten.—The university ear, nose and throat clinic. Director, Prof. Dr. Lange. Wednesday and Saturday 11 to 12.

Universitäts Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Kinderkrankheiten.—Prof. Dr. Peiper, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday 12 to 1.

Universitäts Klinik fuer Geistes Kranken.—A nerve and psychiatric clinic of about 60 beds. Director Prof. Dr. Schultze. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday 4 to 5 P. M.

Universitäts Klinik fuer Geburtshilfe und Frauenkrankheiten.—About 70 beds. Director Prof. Dr. Kroemer. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 8 to 9 A. M. Wednesday 12 to 1.

Universitäts Pathological Laboratory.—Director, Prof. Dr. Grawitz. From Monday to Friday 5 to 6 P. M.

MARBURG.

Universitäts Klinik fuer innere Krankheiten, capacity of 108 beds. Director, Prof. Brauer.

Universitäts Polyklinik fuer chirurgische Krankheiten, about 130 beds. Prof. Friedrich.
Universitäts Polyklinik für innere Krankheiten.
Universitäts klinik und Polyklinik für Augenkrankheiten.
   About 50 beds. Prof. Bach.
Universitäts Polyklinik für Ohren, Nasen und Halskrankheiten. Director Prof. Ostmann. Ear, nose and throat clinic.
Universitäts Klinik und Polyklinik für Geburthilfe und Frauenkrankheiten. A clinic of gynecology and obstetrics by Prof. Stoeckel.
Universitäts Klinik für Geisteskrankheiten, a nerve and psychiatric clinic by Prof. Tuczek. Prof. Beneke in Pathology.

von Behring, Exzellenz, Geheimrat, Prof., whose work in antitoxines has made his name known the world over, has attracted many to his laboratory where work in infectious diseases and immunity is given most of the year

STRASSBURG IN ELSASS.

Burger-spital.—The founding of this hospital by Bischof Erhart is traced back to 657. It has 1650 beds. Connected with this are:

Universitäts Klinik für innere Krankheiten.—Director, Prof. Moritz.
Universitäts Klinik und Polyklinik für chirurgische Krankheiten.—Director, Prof. Madelung.
Universitäts Klinik für und Polyklinik für Kinderkrankheiten.—Prof. Czerny.
Universitäts Klinik für Syphilis und Hautkrankheiten.—Prof. Wolff.
Universitäts klinik und Polyklinik für Ohrenkrankheiten.—Prof. Manasse.
Universitäts Klinik und Polyklinik für Augenkrankheiten.—Prof. Schürmer.
Universitäts Klinik für Geisteskrankheiten.—A nerve and psychiatric clinic; director, Prof. Wollenberg.
Universitäts Klinik für Geburthilfe und Frauenkrankheiten.—Prof. Fehling.
Kloster Allerheiligen.—A sisters' home with 40 beds for patients.
Allerheiligengasse 11.
Kloster St. Barbara.—Founded in 1827, capacity about 250 beds.
In Weissthurm Str. 29.
Diakonissen Mutterhaus, with 110 beds in Elisabethengasse
2 to 4.
Diakonissenstift und Kinderheim.—A children's home and
hospital; capacity, 100 beds.
Israelitisches Hospital.—Controlled by a Jewish society; has a
capacity of about 35 beds, on the Hagenauerplatz No. 13.
Unfall-Krankenhaus.—An emergency hospital with a capacity
of about 80 beds.

HAMBURG.

Hamburg, a free city belonging to the old Hanseatic league, subject
to a higher central power only in times of war, controls its
hospitals by appointments through the city government. Most
of the hospitals are well equipped and very well managed. There
is street car connection to all the hospitals. Those which are of
most interest to American or English physicians are as follows:
Krankenhaus in St. Georg.—A general, city hospital built on the
pavilion plan in 1823; capacity of 350 beds. Prof. Denke,
director.
Krankenhaus Eppendorf.—This is the largest hospital in Ger-
many. It is a municipal hospital with a capacity of 2150
beds, built on the pavilion plan and opened in 1885. Chief
of medical clinic, Geh. Prof. Lenhartz. Surgeon-in-chief is
Prof. Kummel.
Seemanns Krankenhaus.—A city hospital for seamen, with a
capacity of about 80 beds.
Hafenkrankenhaus.—Established 1895; capacity of 120 beds.
Freimaurer Krankenhaus.—A general hospital belonging to the
5 lodges of Freemasons of Hamburg, with about 80 beds,
was established in 1795.
Marien Krankenhaus.—A catholic hospital established in 1864,
with 200 beds.
Schwesternheim und Krankenhaus Bethanien.—A general hospital belonging to the Bethanienverein. Capacity about 100 beds.

Krankenhaus der Deutsch-Israelitischen Gemeinde.—A general hospital opened in 1841 to patients of all creeds, with a capacity of about 100 beds.

Kinder-Hospital.—Opened to children under 5 years of age; has now about 90 beds.

BRESLAU.

Hospital zu Allerheilichen.—Founded in 1526 by Pastor John Hess, a general hospital with about 1000 beds. Director, Geh. Prof. Minkowski; entrance, Barbara Kirche 2 to 3.

St. Joseph Krankenhaus.—Established in 1857, a general hospital controlled by the Gray Sisters of the Holy Elisabeth, capacity about 200 beds; on the Ufer Str. 1.

Krankenhaus der Elisabethinerinnen.—About 250 beds; entrance, Grabscheuer Str. 107.

Krankenhaus der bartherzigen Bruder.—A hospital for male patients with a capacity of about 270 beds. Entrance, Kloster Str. 56.

Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik.—A medical clinic with about 130 beds. Entrance at Holbrechtufer 4.

Chirurgische Klinik und Poliklinik der Universität.—One hundred and forty beds. Entrance, Thiergarten Str. 42. This is where the late von Mikulicz did such brilliant work.

Universitäts Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Syphilis und Hautkrankheiten.—This hospital for skin and venereal diseases was opened in 1893 and has about 90 beds. Director is Geh. Prof. Neisser, Max Str. 1.

Universitäts Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Kinderkrankheiten.—About 30 beds, Thiergarten Str.

Evangelisch-Lutherische Diakonissen Anstalt Bethanien.—A general hospital controlled by a sisters’ society; capacity of about 170 beds. Kloster Str. 112.

Diakonissen krankenanstalt (Bethlehem).—About 50 beds. Entrance, Stern Str. 71.
Augusta Hospital des Vaterlandischen Frauenvereins, controlled by the sisters of the Frauenverein; has about 60 beds. Entrance, Blucher Str. 2.

Universitäts Augenklinik und Poliklinik.—Max Str. 2.

Wilhelm Augusta Kinderhospital.—A children’s hospital in Karuth Str.

Universitäts Irren Klinik.—Established in 1888; capacity about 300 beds. Entrance, Einbaum Str.

Universitäts Frauenklinik und Poliklinik.—A hospital for gynecology and obstetrics with a capacity of about 100 beds. Entrance, Max Str. 3.

JENA.

Landkrankenhaus.—Established in 1822; has a capacity of about 500 beds. With this are connected the following clinics:

Medizinische und Klinik fuer Haut und Syphilitische Krankheiten.—Director, Hofrath Prof. Stitzing.

Chirurgische Klinik und Poliklinik.—Director, Geh. Prof. Riedel.

Augenklinik und Poliklinik.—Director, Prof. Dr. Wagemann.

Ohrenklinik und Poliklinik.—Ear, nose and throat clinic. Director, Prof. Dr. Wittmarck.

Geburtshilfliche und Gynäkologische Klinik und Poliklinik.—Director, Geh. Prof. Schultze.

WÜRBZBURG, KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

Julius Spital.—This hospital, established in 1576, now having 480 beds, was the first hospital in Germany to institute vaccination for small-pox, in 1803.

Medizinische und Padiatrische Klinik.—Geh. Prof. von Leube, director.

Burgerspital zum Heiligen Geist.—Founded in 1319, a general municipal hospital; with about 160 beds. Director, Prof. Materstock.

Universitäts Frauenklinik.—A gynecological and obstetrical hospital established in 1790; has now a capacity of about 102 beds. Director, Prof. Hofmeier.
Universitats Klinik fuer Geistes Krankheiten.—Director, Prof. Rieger. About 60 beds.

Universitats Klinik und Poliklinik fuer Augenkrankheiten.—Capacity about 50 beds. Director, Prof. Hess.

Chirurgische Klinik und Poliklinik.—A hospital for surgery. Director, Prof. Enderlen.

Klinik fuer Syphilis und Hautkrankheiten.—Director, Prof. Dr. Zieler.

Stadthisches Krankenhaus.—A hospital for 2 wards of 50 beds each.

STUTTGART, KINGDOM OF WURTENBERG,

Kathrinen Krankenhaus.—A municipal general hospital of about 700 beds. Director, Prof. Dr. Sick. This hospital is undergoing some much needed remodeling. The surgical operating room is very complete and up to date. Prof. Dr. Steinthal is chief surgeon.

Karl-Olga Krankenhaus.—This general hospital of 120 beds belongs to the society of Olga sisters. Metz Str. 62.

Evangelisches Diaconissenhaus.—A hospital of about 120 beds. Forst Str. 22.

Marien Krankenhaus Karls-Vorstadt.—Boheim Str. 37; about 200 beds.

Ludwig Spital in the Lindenspur Str. 14; capacity about 100 beds.

COLOGNE. (Cöln.)

In 1904 the city of Cologne established what is known as “Die Akademie für Praktische Medizin.” This institution was organized in connection with the central committee at Berlin of the Kaiserin Friedrich Haus für Aerztliches Fortbildungs wesen. (See page 3.)

The purpose of this academy is:

1. To give the candidate of medicine an opportunity after he has finished his state examination to put in his required practical year before he receives his doctor degree.

2. To afford a place for the young physician to do special work in preparing to become a specialist.
3. To institute advanced courses for practicing physicians.
4. To give courses for male and female nurses.
5. To teach the scientific side of practical medicine.

The board of directors of the institution is as follows:

The chief Mayor of Cologne, two representatives appointed by the minister of education and four appointed by the citizens, from the professors and physicians. These working in conjunction with the central committee of Berlin make up the governing board.

The teaching staff is made up of Ordentliche and Ausserordentliche professors.

The ordentliche make up the academic board and bear the title of Professor in their special line of work, the ausserordentlichchen have the title Dozent. The former or professors are appointed by the chief Mayor and must be approved by the academic board. The dozents are appointed by the governing board, but their names also must be approved by the academic board so that this board practically controls the teaching staff.

COURSES.

Practical courses are given by the members of the Academy twice a year, usually in April and September, and last 2 to 3 weeks. Courses at any other time must be arranged for privately.

The Academy courses are intended for German practitioners only, but a foreigner may enter by special permission of the professor giving the course, which is usually granted, particularly if the course is not crowded. These courses are gratis; the applicant must, however, pay 5 Mks. for enrolment.

All the professors listed below give courses in their respective branches.

HOSPITALS.

Following is a list of the most important hospitals at which postgraduate work is given.

**Burger Hospital.**—A municipal general hospital having about 510 beds. Cäcilienkloster 19.

**Augusta Hospital.**—A general hospital belonging to the city, with 480 beds. Zülpicher Str. 47.
Krankenhaus Lindenburg.—A general city hospital of 1100 beds. Stelzmann Str.

Städtisches Kinderhospital (Stiftung Oppenheim).—A city hospital for children of about 130 beds. Suschgasse 2.

Städtische Augenheilanstalt.—About 50 beds. Gereonswall 114.

St. Vinzenzhaus.—One hundred and thirty-five beds. Chief doctors, Prof. Dr. Dreesmann (chir.), Dr. Huismanns (internal med.).

Evangelisches Krankenhaus.—One hundred and seventy-two beds. Directors, Prof. Dr. Martin (chir.), Dr. Bleibtreu (int. med.).

Städtisches Hospital Köln-Deutz.—One hundred and thirty beds. Director, Dr. Bardenheuer.

St. Franziskushospital in Köln-Ehrenfeld.—Two hundred beds. Directors, Prof. Dr. Sticker (int. med.) and Dr. Geuer (chir.).

Israelitisches Asyl in Köln-Ehrenfeld.—One hundred and twenty beds. Directors, Sanitätsrat Dr. Auerbach (int. med.), and Dr. Cahen (chir.).

Alexianer-Krankenhaus in Köln-Lindenthal.—One hundred and fifty beds. Directors, Dr. Heinrich Strohe (chir.) and Dr. Jakob Strohe (int. med.).

St. Vinzenzhospital in Köln-Nippes.—One hundred and sixty-five beds. Directors, Sanitätsrat Dr. Pilgram and Dr. Curt (int. med.) and Prof. Dr. Dreesmann (chir.).

St. Josephs-Hospital in Köln-Kalk.—Two hundred beds. Directors, Dr. Rondorf (chir.) and Sanitätsrat Dr. Reipen (int. med.).

Evangelisches Krankenhaus in Köln-Kalk.—One hundred and sixty beds. Directors, Dr. Hoffmann (Chir.) and Dr. Bendix (int. med.).

City Bacteriological Institute in the Augusta Hospital.—Director, Prof. Dr. Jores.

Die Provincial Hebammen Lehranstalt.—An institution of 70 beds for teaching midwives. Kerpener Str. 32.
THE FACULTY.

**Bardenheuer**, Geh. Prof.—Chief surgeon, Bürger Hospital.

**Fritsch**, Geh. Prof.—(From Bonn.) Professor of gynecology and obstetrics at academy.

**Hochhaus**, Prof.—Chief of Augusta Hospital, professor of internal medicine at academy.

**Aschaffenburg**, Prof. Dr.—Professor of psychiatry, Krankenhaus Lindenburg.

**Cremer**, Prof. Dr.—Director of the city physiological institute.

**Futh**, Prof. Dr.—Professor of gynecology and obstetrics at Bürger Hospital.

**Matthes**, Prof. Dr.—Chief of Krankenhaus Lindenburg, professor of internal medicine.

**Preysing**, Prof. Dr.—Directing physician Bürger Hospital, professor of ear, nose and throat diseases.

**Schultze**, Geh. Prof. Dr.—Director of the Universitäts Klinik in Bonn, professor of internal medicine.

**Siegert**, Prof. Dr.—Director of the Kinderhospital, professor of children's diseases.

**Tilmann**, Prof. Dr.—Chief of Krankenhaus Lindenburg, professor of chirurgery.

More specific information on the medical work of Cologne may be had gratis by addressing Kuratorium der Akademie für Praktische Medizin, Köln.

DÜSSELDORF.

There is also in Düsseldorf an academy organized on the same lines as that at Cologne.

HOSPITALS.

The new general city hospital, costing 6,250,000 Mks., is very modern and up to date in its equipment.

Courses are given in the academy as at Cologne in almost all branches by professors from different universities. The principal professors are:

**Witzel**, Geh. Prof.—Chief surgeon.
### UNIVERSITIES.

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Hoffmann.—Professor of internal medicine.
Schlossmann.—Professor of pediatrics.
Opitz.—Professor of gynecology and obstetrics.
Wendelstadt.—Professor of experimental therapy.
Lubaesch.—Professor of pathology.

The other hospitals of Düsseldorf are:
Das Stadtische Pflege (Siegen) Haus with a medical clinic of 720 beds.
Das Stadtische Kinder-Pflegehaus with a pediatric clinic of 300 beds.
Die Provinzial Heil und Pflegeanstalt Grafenberg with a clinic of 800 beds.

These hospitals are all grouped on the Mooren, Himmelgeister and Wersterner streets. Almost all the courses are arranged for practitioners, consequently many are given in the evening, and some on Sunday.

The courses are well organized by the academy, which issues a schedule giving all the details, the hours, etc., which may be had gratis by addressing Geh. Prof. Dr. Lubarsch, Mooren Str., Düsseldorf.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Empire of Franz Joseph there are seven universities. The one at Prag is the oldest, having been established in 1348. Following this, in the year 1364, the university of Vienna, and in the year 1586 the one of Gratz was founded. The university of Budapest was founded in 1635, and the one of Innsbruck in 1672. At Agram the university was founded in 1869, and at Klausenburg, 1872.

At the university of Vienna the language is German, but at some of the universities of Austria there are two languages, as at Prag, where most of the university work is given in German and Bohemian.

The statistics of the Austrian Empire show but 4.1 doctors to every 10,000 inhabitants. In Austria proper in 1908 there were 12,050 graduated physicians for a population of about 29 millions. They were very unevenly distributed as to density of population, some of the rural districts having but one physician to every 13,000 inhabitants. The increase of medical students in the past few years is therefore a hopeful sign that the rural districts may soon have better medical service.

There are regular post-graduate courses by the faculty of Vienna given only for native doctors. The fee, which is about one dollar, is turned into a medical charity fund. The Ferialcurse or Vacation courses and special courses are given for foreign doctors.

Wien (Vienna).

The university of Vienna, founded in 1364, had in the winter semester of 1909–10, 1568 medical students, of which 77 were women.* This is naturally the first university of the Austrian Empire, both in point of number of students and teachers.

The medical teaching staff consists of 32 professors ordinarius, who are chiefs of departments, 77 professors extraordinarius, and
153 privatdocents or assistants. The lectures are held and clinics conducted in German.

The medical course requires six years and includes preliminary courses in physics, biology and chemistry.

The appointment of Wertheim to the chair of gynecology and obstetrics adds a very strong man to the faculty. Geheimrat von Stumpel leaves Vienna to accept the chair of internal medicine at Leipzig, made vacant by the death of Geh. Curschmann.

The population of Vienna is now 2,200,000, with one physician to every 600 inhabitants. Hospitals in Vienna are for the most part old and very inadequate to the present demands. The Jubilee Hospital, when finished, will have 1000 beds, making a total of 8000 beds, which, for a city with such a population, is entirely too few.

Ward patients pay at the rate of 2 1/2 Kronen per day (about 55 cents). This is paid by the patient if he is able or by the sick benefit society if he belongs to such, or by the parish or community.

Almost the entire post-graduate work in Vienna is given in the Allgemein Krankenhaus, which is a large, general hospital in one enclosure. This is now being replaced by new buildings in the immediate neighborhood, two or three new wards and buildings being already completed.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medical Association of Vienna was organized in February, 1904, on the lines of the association in Berlin which was organized in the previous year.

All American physicians coming to Vienna for study enroll their names in the society's registration-book and more than three-fourths of them become members. It is hoped that the difference in number between registrations and members will rapidly lessen and in no distant future disappear entirely.

HEADQUARTERS.

The present headquarters of the Association are at the Café Klinik, at the corner of Spital- and Lazareth-gasse, opposite the side-entrance to the Allg. Krankenhaus. Here the registration-
book will be found in which all physicians wishing to take courses should enter their names, as the right of precedence in all book-courses and in many other courses is determined by the date of registration. Here also the association's annual guide-book (20 cents) and button (60 cents) bearing the insignia of the association may be obtained.

The regular meetings of the association are held every Friday at 8.15 p. m. in the Hörsaal of Hofrat Professor Dr. Wagner v. Jauregg, who has, for years, kindly placed his lecture-room at the society's disposal.

The association, at the instigation of its president, has decided to establish club-rooms and a library of its own. A club-room fund has already been started for this purpose and a number of books donated. A relief fund has also been started.

**Rules Governing Courses.**

All the courses that are limited to a definite number of members and the conditions of entrance into which have been placed under the control of the American Medical Association of Vienna are called book-courses. The first courses of this kind established were Professor Ghon's course in gross pathology and Professor Kovacs' course in internal medicine. These gentlemen reserved the right, as other course-givers have since done, to fill one or two places in their classes with men of their own choice.

Rather than raise the limit of members in the existing book-courses it is advisable to form either parallel courses on the same basis or supplemental ones as explained further on. In general, any change contemplated in book-courses must be submitted to the association for its action.

The society places the right of priority to enter the book-courses on what it considers the fairest basis possible, namely, on the length of time the applicants for admission have been in Vienna. The following rules have been adopted to govern the book-courses.

1. The right of priority to enter the book-courses is established by the date of registration in a book kept for the purpose at the headquarters of the association, provided the persons registering remain in Vienna at least one month immediately
after his registration. The book must be signed in person and in the presence of a member of the association, who shall place his signature as voucher beside the name of the person he vouches for.

2. The right of precedence thus established is lost by an absence from Vienna of more than four months.

3. The places in all book-courses are to be filled in the order of precedence of the men applying for them in due form and within the prescribed time-limit.

4. All applications for places must be made not less than one or more than two calendar weeks in advance.

Applicants for places are responsible for the fee for the course.

5. A member intending to leave a course before its close should, in his own interest and in the interest of his successor, give notice of his intention as soon as possible to the conductor of the course, so that his place may be filled with the applicant next in rank. He can himself provide a substitute, but such substitute may be displaced at any time by an applicant ranking higher.

6. The member in a course standing highest on the registration-list has charge of the course and to him the fee shall be paid in advance, unless it is required to pay it at the university.

7. Supplemental courses are courses given for the benefit of the men that cannot get into the regular ones. They are to be conducted on the same basis as the regular courses and must be stopped when they in any way interfere with these.

8. The registration-book is open to all physicians whether they are members of the association or not, and to all students irrespective of nationality.

COURSES.

The courses given below are the ones usually taken by English or Americans. A complete list of lectures and courses given during the winter- and summer-semester and during the vacation is contained in the official catalogues (Verzeichnis der öffentlichen Vorlesungen an der Wiener Universität im Winter- und Sommer-Semester und Verzeichnis der Ferialkurse) which may be had at
the porters of the hospital and at any bookseller's, and will be sent to Great Britain or America on receipt of 10 cents in postage-stamps for each, by Rob. Coen, IX. Alser Str. 6, Wien, Austria.

NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY.

1. Ebner v. Rofenstein, Hofrat Prof.—Official course; 5 hours a week, 8 to 9 A. M.; during semester; 10 K. 50 H. at Institute, Währinger Str. 13a.

2. Obersteiner, Hofrat Prof.—Introduction to the study of nervous diseases. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 12 to 1 P. M., beginning November 11, and ending Christmas.

3. Marburg, O., Priv. Doc. Dr.—Normal anatomy and histology of the nervous system; 25 hours; 65 K. 8 to 15 places; Institut Obersteiner.

4. Marburg, O., Priv. Doc. Dr.—Pathological histology of the nervous system with a view to clinical diagnosis; 20 hours; 600 K. 6 places; Institut Obersteiner.

5. Marburg, O., Priv. Doc. Dr.—Normal and pathological anatomy of the nervous system for clinicians; 25 hours; 65 K.; 8 to 15 places; Institut Obersteiner.

6. Albrecht, Prof. Dr.—Gen. pathological histology; 20 hours; limited to 5 men; 20 K. per hour; German; Poliklinik; afternoons, time by agreement.

7. Stoerk, Prof. Dr.—Gen. and spec. patholog. histology; 20 hours; 60 K.; 7 to 12 places; 4 to 5 P. M.; in English 700 K.; Patholog. Institute.

8. Stoerk, Prof. Dr.—Spec. patholog. histology of the female organs of generation, of the larynx, of the respiratory and gastro-intestinal tracts, of the uro-genital organs, etc.; 5 times weekly; 20 hours; limited to 10 men who together pay 600 K.; time by agreement; in English 700 K.

ANATOMY.

1. Hochstetter, Prof.—Official lecture from 9 to 10 A. M.; whole semester; 12 K. 60 H.
2. Zuckerkandl, Prof. Hofrat.—Official lecture from 9 to 10 A. M.; whole semester; 12 K. 60 H.

3. Tandler, Prof.—Topographical anatomy of the body; official course; 5 to 6 P. M.; 5 times a week for 6 weeks; 40 K.; Institut Zuckerkandl.

4. Tandler, Prof.—Topographical anatomy for general practitioners; 40 hours; 100 K., 10 to 20 places.

5. Tandler, Prof.—Topographical anatomy for specialists; 20 hours; 50 K.; 10 to 15 places.

6. Dalla Rosa, Prof.—Topographical anatomy of the head and trunk; official course of 7 weeks; first course begins October 19; 5 times weekly from 7 to 9 A. M.; 50 K. for physicians, 30 K. for students; 3 courses during the semester. Währinger Str. 13.

7. Dalla Rosa, Prof.—Special courses according to agreement during the intervals of the regular, official courses; Institut Toldt.

8. Schumacher, Prof. Dr.—Topographical anatomy of trunk, Monday and Thursday; 4 K. 20 H.

**Pathological Anatomy.**

1. Weichselbaum, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—Official course on gen. and spec. patholog. anatomy; 10 to 1 P. M.; 5 times weekly; 10 K. 50 H.

2. Ghon, Prof. Dr.—Gross pathiology; 5 to 7 P. M.; 4 times a week; 20 hours; 50 K.; 15 to 20 places. Patholog. Institute.

3. Stoerk, Prof. Dr.—Course supplemental to Prof. Ghon's; 4 times a week; 20 hours; 20 places; in German 600 K.; in English 700 K.

**Medical Jurisprudence.**

Kolisko, Prof. Dr.—1. Medico-legal practice; Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 3 P. M.; Hörsaal for legal medicine, Patholog. Institute. 2. Demonstrations, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2 to 3 P. M.; same place.

**Bacteriology.**

1. Wiesner, Dr. Richard.—Practical Bacteriology; 5 times a week, for 4 weeks, from 3.30 to 5 P. M., or by agreement; 70 K.; Pathol. Institute.
2. **Kraus**, Prof. Dr.—Clinical bacteriology; 1 hour daily for 6 weeks; 20 K. per hour, places not limited. Serotherapeutisches Institut. Kinderspitalgasse 15.

3 **Müller**, Asst. Dr.—Bacteriology of skin and genito-urinary diseases; one week, 2 hours daily; 30 K.; limited to 8 men; Klinik Finger.

**PRINCIPLES OF IMMUNITY (ANTITOXINES; CYTOTOXINES; AGGLUTININES; PRECIPITINES), SERODIAGNOSIS AND FORENSIC BLOOD EXAMINATIONS.**

1. **Kraus**, Prof. Dr.—Serotherapeutisches Institut, Kinderspitalgasse 15; serumdiagnosis of infectious diseases; 20 hours; 50 K.; 10 places.

2. **Kraus**, Prof. Dr.—Serotherapeutisches Institut, Kinderspitalgasse 15; serum therapy, serum diagnosis. Vaccination, agglutination, precipitines, etc.; 20 hours; 50 K.; 10 places.

3. **Kraus Rudolf**, Prof. Dr.—Serodiagnosis of syphilis, with practical exercises; 12 hours; 50 K.; 4 to 12 places.

4. **Landsteiner**, Doc. Dr.—Scientific work in laboratory, laboratory fee 15 K.

5. **Müller**, Asst. Dr.—Serum diagnosis of syphilis; 1 week, 2 hours daily; 30 K.; limited to 8 men; Klinik Finger.

**EMBRYOLOGY.**

1. **Rabl Hans**, Dr.—Practical work at Embryological Institute; 20 K.

2. **Grosser**, Prof. Dr.—Special courses on embryology (placentaion, development of the brain, ear, genito-urinary organs, of the skin and kindred subjects); according to agreement; 20 K. per hour.

**LABORATORIES.**

A place to do original work can usually be had in the various laboratories by consulting the professors in charge of them.

Anatomical material for dissection may be obtained at students'
rates both at the Hochstetter and at the Zuckerkandl Anatomical Institute.

At the Zuckerkandl Anatomical Institute, English and Americans are furnished with more abundant material by paying 20 K. per month for the benefit of the institute.

All physicians are invited to attend the post-mortems at the Pathological Institute of the Allgemeinen Krankenhaus; they begin at 8 A. M., daily, silence is desired. There is here a printed programme stating when the post-mortems of the various wards are held. Numbered "death cards" will be found on the desk giving the names and date of admittance of the patients, the date of their death, the wards in which they were, the clinical diagnosis, the names of the clinicians, and the time when the post-mortem will be made. Each "death card" bears the same number as the number that is attached to the great toe of the corresponding cadaver.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

1. **Neusser**, Prof. Hofrat.—General medical clinic; 8 to 10 A. M.; 5 times; Hörsaal; semester; 21 K.; unlimited. IX. Hof.

2. v. **Noorden**, Prof.—General medical clinic; 8 to 10 A. M.; 5 times; Hörsaal; semester; 21 K.; unlimited. VIII. Hof.

3. v. **Strumpell**, Prof.—General medical clinic; 8 to 10 A. M.; Hörsaal; Hof VII.; 5 times; unlimited. 21 K. per semester.


5. **Schlesinger**, Prof.—Ward clinic; 9 to 11 A. M.; 5 times; 20 lessons; 10 places; 50 K.; VIII. Hof.

6. **Braun**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ward clinic; with especial attention to heart and lungs. Time by arrangement; Hof VIII.; room 100; 6 times; 4 to 6 places; 25 hours; 100 K.; German or English.

7. **Falta**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ward clinic; 11 to 12; 6 times; clinic v. Noorden; 20 lessons; 50 K.; 10 places, VIII. Hof; English or German.

8. **Eppinger**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Diseases of the abdominal organs;
9. Turk, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Hematology; 25 lessons; 100 K.; 5 places; courses may be arranged; IX. Schwarzspanier Str. 15.
10. Kaufmann, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ward clinic; 8.15 to 9.15 A. M.; 5 times; 20 lessons; 50 K. each; 6 places; policlinic; ambulatory work can also be arranged.
11. Freund, Dr.—Laboratory diagnosis; 5 weeks; 2 to 4 P. M.; 100 K.; 4 places; Rudolph Spital; English.
12. Zweig, Walter, Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, including recto-romanscopy; 12.15 to 1.15; 6 places, minimum; 4 weeks; 60 K.; German or English; VI., Sandwirtgasse 3; Franz Joseph Ambulatorium.
14. Schmidt, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Diseases of the Abdominal Organs; Elizabethspital 8.30 to 9.30 A. M., or by arrangement; 10 places; 20 hours; 50 K.
15. v. Jagic, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Hematology and clinical microscopy; hours by arrangements; 20 hours; 50 K.
16. Bauer, Asst. Dr.—Ward clinic; hours by arrangement; clinic Neusser; 20 hours; 50 K.
17. Bauer, Asst. Dr.—Laboratory diagnosis: Courses can be arranged; 25 K. per hour.
18. Freund, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Medical Roentgenology; clinic Finger; time by arrangement; 3 to 10 places; 20 hours; 60 K.
19. Schlesinger, Priv. Doz. Dr.—Ward clinic, with especial reference to diseases of metabolism; clinic Strümpell; 12 to 1 (or by arrangement); 25 hours; 65 K.
20. Reitter, Asst. Dr.—Ward clinic; hours by arrangement; clinic Strümpell; 10 places; 25 hours; courses in laboratory diagnosis can also be arranged.
21. Urban and Hellmann, Drs.—Courses in serum diagnosis and technic and in clinical laboratory methods; hours by arrangement; 6 places; duration about 4 weeks; 300 K. for the course; Corner Spital- and Mariannengasse.
22. **Katz**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Laboratory diagnosis; Rothschild Spital; 4 to 6 men; 4 weeks; hours by arrangement; 100 K.
23. **Muller and Porges**, Asst. Doc.—Ambulatorium work; clinic v. Noorden; 10.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 month; 2 to 3 places; 100 K.
24. **Neumann**, Asst. Dr.—Tuberculosis diag.-therap.; barracks; clinic Neusser; afternoons; 2 places; 1 month.
25. **Singer**, Doc. Dr.—Diag. and treatment of diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract (including recto-romanoscropy); 10 to 11 A. M., or 11 to 12 A. M.; Krankenhaus Rudolphstiftung; 6 places; 6 weeks; 50 K.
26. **Schutz**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ambulatorium, gastro-intestinal diseases; 10 to 11 A. M.; 3 times a week; 5 places; 12 hours; Dozentensaal, Allgemeines Krankenhaus; 40 K.
27. **Weinberger**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ward clinic; Krankenhaus Rudolphstiftung; 11.30 to 12.30 A. M. (or by arrangement); 20 hours; 8 to 20 places; 50 K.
28. **Wiesel**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Acute infections of adults clinic Strümpell; hours by arrangement; 20 hours; minimum 5 places; 50 K.
29. **Schiff**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract; 3 times weekly; hours by arrangement; clinic Strümpell; 15 hours; 40 K.
30. **Fraenkel**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Laboratory diagnosis; laboratory of the Spieglersstiftung, VIII. Alser Str. 53; 10 places; 24 hours; 60 K.
31. **Glaessner**, Priv. Doc.—Dis. of stomach and bowels, Abteil. Frisch, VIII. Hof; 5 to 10 men; 20 hours; 50 K.

**Nervous Diseases.**

1. **Wagner v. Jauregg**, Prof. Hofrat.—General psychiatric clinic; Hörssaal; Tuesdays and Thursdays 5 to 6.30 P. M.; Saturdays 10 to 12 A. M.; unlimited; fee 10.50 K.; V. Hof.
2. **Frankl-Hochwart**, Prof.—General clinic; Tuesdays and Fridays 1 to 2 P. M.; Hörssaal v. Noorden; 20 hours; K. 4.20; unlimited. VIII. Hof.
3. **Redlich**, Prof.—General clinic; Mondays and Fridays 5 to
6.30 p. m.; Hörsaal; psych. clinic; semester; K. 6.30; unlimited. V. Hof.

4. Chvostek, Prof.—General clinic; Mondays and Thursdays 9 to 10 a. m.; Sophienspital; unlimited 4.20 K.

5. Frankl-Hochwart, Prof.—Ward clinic; clinic v. Noorden; 25 lessons; 50 K.; time optional. VIII. Hof. 10 places; 12 to 1 p. m.

6. Pilcz, Priv. Doc. Dr.—General psychiatric clinic; Mondays and Fridays 4 to 5 p. m.; Hörsaal Wagner; semester; K. 4.20; unlimited. V. Hof.

7. Fuchs, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ambulatorium clinic; ambulatorium for nervous diseases; 9 to 10 or 4 to 7 p. m.; or by arrangement; 8 to 10 places, 24 hours; 60 K.

8. Fuchs, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Electro-diagnosis and electrotherapy; IX. Hof.; 9 to 10 a. m.; or 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; 6 to 12 places; 10 hours; 25 K.

9. Hirschel, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Ambulatorium clinic; time by arrangement; ambulatorium psychiatric clinic; 10 places. IX. Hof. 24 hours; 60 K.

10. Raimann, Priv. Doc.—Psychiatry; clinic Wagner; time by arrangement; 20 hours; minimum 8; 50 K.

11. Erben, Priv. Doc.—General nervous clinic with especial attention to diseases of traumatic origin, and to traumatic neuroses; clinic v. Noorden; Mondays 7 to 9 p. m.; 20 hours; 50 K.

12. Stransky, Priv. Doc.—Psychiatric clinic; clinic Wagner, time by arrangement; 20 hours; 6 to 20 places; 50 K.

Surgery.

1. Eiselsberg, J., Prof. Dr.—General clinic; 10 to 12 a. m.; 5 times a week; university course; 21 K.; Hörsaal; I. Hof.

2. Hocheneck, Prof. Dr.—General clinic; 10 to 12 a. m.; 5 times a week; university course; 21 K.; Hörsaal; I. Hof.

3. Budinger, Konrad, Prof. Dr.—General surgical clinic 8 to 12 daily. Hof. I. Introduction required.

4. Lorenz, Prof. Reg.-Rat, Dr.—Orthopedic surgery; 8 to 10 a. m.; 12 lessons (4 weeks); 40 K.; II. Hof.
5. **Clairmont**, Doc. Dr.—General surgical diagnosis and treatment; 20 lessons; 10 places; 50 K.; clinic Eiselsberg.


9. **Frank**, Doc. Dr.—General surgical diagnosis and treatment; 20 lessons; 10 places; 50 K.; III. Surgical Division; Allg. Krankenhaus.

10. **Frisch**, Prof. v.—Diagnosis and therapy of diseases of the urinary passages; 5 weeks; 5 times; 40 K.; policlinic.

11. **Zuckerkandl**, Prof. Dr.—Diagnosis and therapy of diseases of the urinary passages; 10 to 12 a.m.; Saturday; 6 weeks; 60 K.; Rothschild Spital.

12. Dr. **Aberle** and **Werndorff**, Asst. Drs.—Orthopedic surgery and practical work; 5 to 7 p.m.; 12 lessons; 10 places; 50 K.; clinic Lorenz; II. Hof.

13. **Gersuny**, Prof. Dr.—Operative clinic in plastic surgery; 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Friday; Rudolfiner Haus.

**GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.**

1. **Schauta**, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—General clinic; 12 to 2 p.m.; 5 times a week; university course; 21 K.; Hörsaal; clinic Schauta.

2. **Wertheim**, Prof. Dr.—General gynecological diagnosis and treatment, Wednesday and Saturday; 10 to 12 a.m.; 8 to 12 places, 50 K.; 1 or 2 courses each semester. Elisabeth Spital.

3. **Christofoletti** and **Adler**, Asst. Drs.—Gynecological and obstetrical diagnosis; 20 lessons; 6 places; 100 K.; clinic Schauta.

5. **Bauer** and **Bondi**, Asst. Drs.—Gynecological diagnosis and therapy; 20 lessons; 4 places; 100 K. Policlinic. English.


7. **Latzko**, Doc. Dr.—Gynecological diagnosis and therapy; 6 times a week for 4 weeks; 6 places; 100 K.; Wiedner Spital.

8. **Latzko**, Doc. Dr.—Cystoscopy and urethral catheterization; 5 places; 4 weeks; 3 times weekly; 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.; 100 K. English; Wiedner Spital.

9. **Lihotzky**, Doc. Dr.—Gynecological operations on the cadaver; 5 weeks; 100 K.; pathological institute.

10. **Stoerk**, Prof. Dr.—Pathological histology of the female generative organs; 20 lessons; 10 places; 60 K.; pathological institute.

11. **Frenkl**, Asst. Dr.—Pathological histology of the female generative organs; 20 hours; 2 to 4 places; 100 K. each or 5 places for 400 K.; to be divided; clinic Schauta.

12. **Frenkl**, Asst. Dr.—Macroscopical pathology of the female generative organs; demonstrations; 20 hours; 6 places; 250 K.; to be divided; clinic Schauta; English or German.

13. **Keitler**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Gynecological operations on the cadaver; 20 hours; time to be arranged; 3 to 5 places; 100 K. each; Docents Saal.

14. **Thaler**, Asst. Dr.—Gynecological operations on the cadaver; 4 places; 100 K. each; clinic Schauta.

**Diseases of the Eye.**

1. **Fuchs**, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—General clinic; 10 to 11:30 A.M.; 5 times; university course.

2. **Fuchs**, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—Lantern demonstrations; Saturday 9 to 10 A.M.; university course.

3. **Fuchs**, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—Operative clinic 11:30 A.M.

4. **Salzmann**, Prof. Dr.—Advanced microscopy of the eye; clinic Fuchs; 8 to 9 A.M.; 2 months; 100 K.; English, unlimited.

5. **Wintersteiner**, Prof. Dr.—Pathological histology of the eye; pathological institute; 4 places; 6 weeks; 100 K.
6. Wintersteiner, Prof. Dr.—Ophthalmoscopy; Prof. Strümpell’s clinic; 10 places; 25 hours; 50 K.
7. Meller, Doc. Dr.—Clinic Fuchs; operative course; 20 hours; 8 places; 100 K.; English.
8. Meller, Doc. Dr.—External diseases; 20 hours; 10 places; 60 K.; English.
9. Meller, Doc. Dr.—Diseases of the eye muscles; 15 hours; unlimited; 45 K.; English.
10. Lauber, Doc. Dr.—Clinic Schnabel; external diseases; 20 hours; 10 places; 50 K.; English.
11. Lauber, Doc. Dr.—Ophthalmoscopy; 10 places; 20 hours; 60 K.; English.
12. Lauber, Doc. Dr.—Eye muscles; 10 places; 15 hours; 40 K.; English.
13. Bergmeister, Asst. Dr.—Policlinic; external diseases; 20 hours; 10 places; 50 K.; English.
14. Bergmeister, Asst. Dr.—Ophthalmoscopy; 8 to 10 places; 20 hours; 60 K.; English.
15. Terc, Asst. Dr.—Clinic Fuchs; external diseases; 20 hours; 10 places; 50 K.; English.
16. Terc, Asst. Dr.—Ophthalmoscopy; 23 hours; 10 to 15 places; 66 K.; English.
17. Hanke, Doc. Dr.—Bacteriology of the eye; 4 to 6 places; 20 hours; 70 K.; English.
18. Hanke, Doc. Dr.—Clinic fuchs; simulation of amblyopia and amaurosis; 6 places; 10 hours; 25 K.; English.
19. Sachs, Doc. Dr.—Clinic Fuchs; diseases of the eye muscles; 6 to 10 places; 10 hours; 25 K.; English.
20. Kunn Carl, Doc. Dr.—Franz Joseph Ambulatorium; external diseases, ophthalmoscopy and fitting of spectacles; monthly 8 to 9 a. m.; 20 hours; 50 K.; English.
21. Topolanski, Doc. Dr.—External diseases I., Augustan Str. 2. 4 weeks; 4 places.
22. Benedict and Ruttin, Asst. Drs.—Clinic Schnabel, operations on the eye; 20 hours; 10 places; 50 K.
23. Benedict and Ruttin, Asst. Drs.—Pathological histology of the eye; 6 weeks; 10 places; 75 K.
Ear.

1. Urbantschitsch, Prof. Dr.—Clinical lectures on diseases of the ear; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 8 to 10 A. M.; official; K. 4.20 per semester.
2. Neumann, Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment; 3 to 4 P. M.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 12 places.
3. Neumann, Doc. Dr.—Operative course; 70 K.; 8 places.
4. Neumann, Doc. Dr.—Pathological histology of ear, nose, and throat; 8 to 10 P. M.; 20 hours 100 K.; 8 to 10 places; assisted by Dr. Ruttin.
5. Hammerschlag and Frey, Docents, Drs.—Operations on cadaver; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 6 to 10 places.
6. Frey, Doc. Dr.—IX. Garnisongasse 1; normal and pathology anatomy of ear with functional testing; 8 to 9 A. M.; 25 hours; 60 K.; 6 to 10 places; English.
7. Frey, Doc. Dr.—Clinical diagnosis of ear; 80 K.; 4 to 6 places.
8. Alt, Prof. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment; 10 to 11 A. M.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 6 to 10 places; Rudolfspital.
9. Alexander, Prof. Dr.—Clinical course; 9 to 10 A. M.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 10 places; English or German; policlinic.
10. Alexander, Prof. Dr.—Surgical diagnosis and treatment; 9 to 10 A. M.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 10 places; English.
11. Alexander, Prof. Dr.—Histopathology of ear. Time by arrangement; 100 K.; 1 place.
12. Barany, Doc. Dr.—Clinic urbantschitsch; diagnostic course; time by arrangement; 20 hours; 60 K.; 8 to 10 places; English.
13. Barany, Doc. Dr.—Operative course; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 6 to 10 places; English.
14. Barany, Doc. Dr.—Surgical diagnosis and treatment; time by arrangement; 20 hours; 60 K.; 10 places; English.
15. Barany, Doc. Dr.—Functional testing of ear and tuning fork methods; 15 hours; 45 K.; 6 to 10 places.
16. Bondy, Asst. Dr.—Clinic urbantschitsch; diagnostic course; time by arrangement; 20 hours; 60 K.; 8 to 10 places; English.
17. Bondy, Asst. Dr.—Operative course; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 6 to 10 places; English.

18. Bondy, Asst. Dr.—Surgical diagnosis and treatment; time by arrangement; 20 hours; 60 K.; 8 to 10 places; English.

19. Ruttin, Asst. Dr.—Clinic urbantschitsch; clinical course; time by arrangement; 20 hours; 60 K.; 8 to 10 places; English.

20. Ruttin, Asst. Dr.—Operative course; 4 to 5 p. m.; 70 K.; 8 to 10 places; English.

21. Ruttin, Asst. Dr.—Anatomy of ear; normal and surgical; time arranged; 10 hours; 30 K.; 6 to 10 places; English.

22. Ruttin, Asst. Dr.—Functional testing of ear, time arranged; 10 hours; 30 K.; 8 to 10 places.

23. Ruttin, Asst. Dr.—Advanced diagnosis of ear; 20 hours; 60 K.; 8 to 10 places.

24. Kaufmann, Asst. Dr.—Kaiser Franz Joseph Ambulatorium; 9 to 10 A. M.; 2 months; 60 K.; 3 places.

25. Leidler, Asst. Dr.—Clinical diagnosis of ear with ambulatorium work; 4 to 5 and 5 to 6; 50 K. one month; 5 places; policlinic.

Nose and Throat.

1. Chiari, Prof.—Nose and throat clinic; twice weekly; semestral course.

2. Koschier, Doc. Dr.—Policlinic; 11.15 to 12.30; 24 hours; 60 K.; unlimited.

3. Hajek, Doc. Dr.—Kaiser Franz Joseph ambulatorium; pathological therapy of the accessory sinuses 5.45 to 7 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; 20 hours, 60 K.

4. Hajek, Doc. Dr.—Diagnostic course; 5.45 to 7; Tuesday and Thursday; 20 hours; 60 K.; 12 places.

5. Hajek, Doc. Dr.—Will take 3 men for ambulatorium work, including operations on living at Kaiser Franz Joseph Ambulatorium; 5.30 to 7 p. m.; 100 K. per month (register early).

6. Fein, Doc. Dr.—Anatomical institute, IX. Währinger Str. 13; anatomy of the nose and accessory sinuses; 6 to 8 p. m.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 12 places; English.
7. Fein, Doc. Dr.—Operative course; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 8 places; English.

8. Fein, Doc. Dr.—Will take 2 men for ambulatorium work at Krankenhaus Wieden, IV. Favoriten Str.; hours 11 to 1; 100 K. per month.

9. Kahler, Asst. Dr.—Clinic chiari; diagnostic course; 10 to 11 a.m.; 4 weeks; 60 K.; 15 places; English.

10. Kahler, Asst. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver; with anatomy of nose and throat; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 10 places.

11. Kahler, Asst. Dr.—Bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy upon the living; time by arrangement; 5 hours; 200 K.; 1 to 2 to 3 places.

12. Marschik, Asst. Dr.—Clinic chiari; diagnostic course; 10 to 11 a.m.; 4 weeks; 60 K.; 15 places.

13. Marschik, Asst. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver; with anatomy of nose and throat; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 10 places; English or German.

14. Marschik, Asst. Dr.—Bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy upon the living; time by arrangement; 5 hours; 200 K.; 1 to 2 to 3 places.

15. Kofler, Asst. Dr.—Clinic chiari; diagnostic course; 10 to 11 a.m.; 4 weeks; 60 K.; 15 places; English or German.

16. Kofler, Asst. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver; with anatomy of the nose and throat; time by arrangement; 70 K.; 10 places.

17. Kofler, Asst. Dr.—Bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy upon the living; time by arrangement; 5 hours; 200 K.; 1 to 2 to 3 places.

18. Kaiser, Asst. Dr.—Policlinic; operative course on living; 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.; 10 lessons; 200 K.; 1 place; English.

19. Heindl, Asst. Dr.—Policlinic; operative course on living; 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.; 10 lessons; 200 K.; 1 place; English.

20. Heindl, Adalbert, Dr.—Will take 2 men for amb. work at Rudolph Spital; hours 11.30 to 1, one month 100 K.; English.

21. Braun, Asst. Dr.—VI. Holmühlgasse 7 a; anatomy of nose and accessory sinuses; 20 hours; 50 K.; 5 places; English.

22. Braun, Asst. Dr.—VI. Hofmühlgasse 7 a; diagnostic course;
5.30 to 7 p.m.; or by arrangement; 20 hours; 50 K.; 8 places; English.

23. **Hutter**, Asst. Dr.—I. Spiegelgasse 2 und IX. Beethoven-gasse 8 (II to I); diagnostic course; Kaiser Franz Joseph ambulatorium; 5 to 6; 20 hours; 100 K.; 2 to 3 places; German.

24. **Hutter**, Asst. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver (all conservat and radical operations of nose and accessory sinuses); time by arrangement; 80 K.; 2 to 3 places; English.

25. **Müller**, Dr.—IX. Ferstelgasse I; anatomy and pathology; didactic; 20 hours; 60 K.; 10 places; English.

26. **Menzel**, Doc. Dr.—IX. Alser Str. 20; anatomy and pathology of the nose, accessory sinuses and larynx; 24 hours; 50 K.; 6 to 10 places; English.

27. **Menzel**, Doc. Dr.—Will take 2 men for ambulatorium work; 11.30 to I; Neubaugürtel Str. 31; 100 K.; English.

28. **Harmer**, Asst. Dr.—Pathological inst.; operations on cadaver; 20 hours; 50 K.; places 4 to 8.

29. **Weleminsky**, Asst. Dr.—Rathaus Str. 7; Anatomy of nose and accessory sinuses in relation to diagnosis, pathology, and therapy; 8 to 9 p.m.; 20 hours; 60 K.; 6 to 10 places.

30. **Glass**, Doc. Dr.—Diagnostic course; docentensaal; Allgemeine Krankenhaus; 6 to 7 p.m.; 60 K.; 24 hours; 15 places; English.

31. **Glass**, Doc. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver; 5 to 6 p.m.; 70 K.; 12 places; English.

32. **Glass**, Doc. Dr.—Diagnostic course at Karoline Kinderspital; time by arrangement; 8 hours; 20 K.; unlimited; English.

33. **Hirsch**, Asst. Dr.—Währinger Str. 3; anatomy of nose and accessory sinuses in relation to diagnosis, pathology, and therapy; 15 hours; 50 K.; unlimited; English.

34. **Hirsch**, Asst. Dr.—Operative course on cadaver, time to be arranged for; 30 K. per hour, divided among 4 men taking the course; English.

35. **Frasher**, Dr.—Disturbances of speech, stuttering, stammering, and dumbness; 100 K. a month; English.
1. **Escherich Theodor**, Prof. Hofrat Dr.—General clinic and lecture; university course Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 to 10 A.M.; St. Anna Kinderspital.

2. **Knopfelmacher Wilhelm**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Bedside and ambulatory clinic; 8 to 12 men; 6 times; 11.30 to 12.30; Karolinen Spital; 50 K.

3. **Hamburger Franz**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Bedside and ambulatory clinic; at least 6 men; 5 times; 2 to 3 P.M.; policlinic; 60 K.

4. **Sperk, Reuss, Schick or Sluka**, Assistant Drs.—Ambulatory clinic; six times a week; 10 to 12 A.M.; 100 K.; St. Anna Kinderspital.

5. **Reuss and Sperk**, Assistant Drs.—Feeding and diseases in infancy; 16 times; 6 to 10 places; St. Anna Kinderspital; 50 K.

6. **Zappert, Julius**, Privat Doc. Dr.—Nervous diseases in children; 4 to 5 P.M.; 6 to 10 men; 20 hours; Allg. Krankenhaus, ambulatorium der nervenklinik, Hof. 9; 50 K.

7. **Schick**, Assistant Dr.—Intubation and tracheotomy; hours by agreement; St. Anna Kinderspital; 2 places; 40 K.; 3 hours.

8. **Pollak and Mauntner**, Asst. Drs.—Clinic: Intubation and tracheotomy; hours by agreement; policlinic.

9. **Reuss and Sperk**, Asst. Drs.—General diseases of children; 20 times; 3 to 4 P.M.; at least 6 men; 60 K.; St. Anna Kinderspital.

10. **Schick and Sluka**, Asst. Drs.—Ambulatory clinic; 2 places; 6 times a week; 2.30 to 4.00 P.M.; St. Anna Kinderspital; 100 K.

11. **Schick**, Asst. Dr.—Infectious diseases of children; 25 hours; 1.30 to 2.30 P.M.; 2 places; 100 K.; St. Anna Kinderspital.

12. **Bauer and Felix**, Asst. Drs.—Intubation and tracheotomy; 5 hours; 4 to 6 places; Karolinen Kinderspital; 100 K.

13. **Pick Walter**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and therapy of skin diseases of children; 3 times a week; 12 hours; 10 places; 30 K.

14. **Zehle Ludwig**, Asst. Dr.—Children's diseases; 20 hours; 8 to 10 places; 50 K.; St. Anna Kinderspital.
15. **Frank**, Prof.—Diseases of the new born and sucklings; 6 to 10 places; 10 hours; 25 K.; Allgemeines Krankenhaus.

16. **Hochsinger Karl**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and therapy of children’s diseases; 12 hours; 5 to 10 places; 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.; 30 K.; I. Steindlgasse 2.

17. **Hochsinger Karl**, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Syphilis in children; 5 to 20 places; 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.; 4 hours; 10 K.

**Diseases of the Skin.**

1. **Finger**, Prof.—General clinic; 10 to 11 a. m.; 5 times; Hörsaal; II. Hof; Univ. course.
   (a) **Scherber**, Asst. Dr.—Dermatology and syphilis; 12 to 1 p. m.; 24 hours; 50 K.; unlimited.
   (b) **Müller**, Assist. Dr.—Serum diagnosis of syphilis; 1 week; 2 hours daily; 30 K.; limited to 8.
   (c) **Müller**, Asst. Dr.—Bacteriology of skin, and genito-urinary diseases; 1 week; 2 hours daily; 30 K.; limited to 8.
   (d) **Kyrle**, Assist. Dr.—Histological pathology of the skin; 5 hours a week; 5 weeks; limited to 5; 100 K.; time by agreement; clinic Finger; 12 to 1 p. m.

2. **Riehl**, Prof.—General clinic; 11 to 12 a. m.; 5 times; Hörsaal; II. Hof.; Univ. course.
   (a) **Kren**, Asst. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases; 24 hours; 60 K.; 2 to 3 p. m.
   (b) **Kren**, Doc. Dr.—Technic of Wassermann reaction with practice; 1 to 2 places; 200 K.; 6 to 8 weeks; 2 to 3 times a week; 5 to 8 p. m.
   (c) **Reitman**, Assist. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases; 20 hours; 50 K.; hours can be arranged.
   (d) **Reitman**, Asst. Dr.—Normal and pathological anatomy of the skin; 20 hours; 100 K.; 5 to 8 places; hour to be arranged.

3. **Ehrmann**, Prof.—Pathologic histology of the skin; 25 lessons; limited; Wiedener Hospital; 100 K.

4. **Ehrmann**, Prof.—Diagnosis and therapy of skin diseases; 5
weeks; 5 times; limited; arrangements; Wiedener Hospital; 40 K.

5. Ehrmann, Prof.—The application of electricity in dermatology; 5 weeks; 3 times; Wiedener Hospital; 60 K.

6. Ullmann, Doc. Dr.—Dermatology and syphilis; 20 hours; 50 K.; Abteilung Prof. Lange, II. Syphilisabteilung; hours can be arranged.

7. Ullmann, Doc. Dr.—Lupus and dermatology at Lupusheilstätte; 20 hours; 40 K.; hours can be arranged.

8. Weidenfeld, Doc. Dr.—Dermatology and syphilis; ambulatorium VIII. Buchfeldgasse 19, II. Stock; 12.30 to 1.30; 4 weeks; 6 times; 60 K.

9. Oppenheim, Doc. Dr.—Dermatology and Syphilis; English or German; 6 to 7 p. m.; 24 hours; 10 places; 50 K.; arrangements at I. Stadiongasse 5, stock I.

10. Oppenheim, Doc. Dr.—Histology and bacteriology of skin, and genito urinary diseases with stereopticon demonstrations. University course; 8 to 9 a. m.; Tuesday and Saturday; clinic Finger.

11. Zumbusch, Leo v., Doc. Dr.—Primarius: venereal and skin diseases; 24 hours; 50 K.; 10 men; Rudolph Spital, III. Boehravegasse.

12. Brandweiner, Alfred, Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and syphilis; 24 hours; 60 K., not less than 6 men; 5 to 6 p. m.; Allg. policlinic; Hörsaal 6.

13. Nobl, G., Doc. Dr.—Diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and syphilis; 20 hours; 50 K.; 4 to 15 men; 9 to 10 a. m.; Allg. policlinic; monthly.

14. Freund, Leopold, Doc. Dr.—Clinic Finger, diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases; 12 hours; 40 K.; 3 to 15 men; 8 to 9 a. m.

15. Grosz Seigfried, Doc. Dr.—Ambulatorium, VIII. Schneidgasse 2; diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases and syphilis; 20 hours; 50 K.; 4 to 15 men; 9 to 10 a. m.

16. Von Zeissl, Prof.—Kaiser Franz Josef's Ambulatorium, VI. Sandwirtgasse 3; skin diseases and genito-urinary; 24 hours; 60 K.; 5 to 10 men; 9 to 10 a. m.
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

1. Frisch, Prof. v.—Diseases of the genito-urinary system; 11 to 12 A. M.; 6 weeks; 4 times weekly; 40 K.; policlinic.

2. Frisch, Prof. v.—Cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization; 11 to 12 A. M.; 5 weeks; 2 times weekly; limited to 10; 60 K.; policlinic.

3. Zuckerkandl, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Cystoscopy and urology; diagnosis and treatment; Saturdays 10 to 12; Rothschild Spital; limited; 6 weeks; 60 K.
   (a) Lichtenstern, Asst. Dr.—Cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization; course can be arranged; 20 K. per hour; English or German; 2 to 4 places; VIII. Alser Str. 37.

4. Kapsammer, Primarius Dr.—Differential diagnosis of the diseases of the genito-urinary system, including cystoscopy, and ureteral catheterization; 10 to 12 A. M.; one month; 4 times weekly; limited to 4; Franz Joseph Ambulatorium; 100 K.

5. Kapsammer, Primarius Dr.—Practical course in only cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization. On Tuesdays and Saturdays 10 to 12 A. M.; Franz Joseph Ambulatorium; one month; limited to 4; 100 K.

6. Oppenheim, Doc. Dr.—Endoscopy; English or German; 5 hours; limited to 3; 20 K. per hour; 6 to 7 P. M.; arrangements at I. Schottenring 28.

7. Mucha, Asst. Dr.—Gonorrhea; 12 hours; 30 K.; clinic Finger; 11.30 to 12.30 or 5.30 to 6.30; English.

8. Schüller, Dr.—Diseases of urinary system, with practical work in cystoscopy, and urethral catheterization.

9. Katz, Dr.—Microscopical and chemical examination in genito-urinary diseases; chem. laboratory, Rothschild hospital, Währinger Gürtel 9; 4 to 6 men, 50 K.; can be arranged.

RADIOLOGY AND ROENTGEN THERAPY.

1. Holzknecht, Priv. Doc. Dr.—Practical course in radiology; Roentgen diagnosis, and Roentgen and radium therapy;
6 weeks; time by arrangement; 100 K.; limited. Roentgen laboratory. III. Hof.
(Courses in special branches of radiology may be arranged; 20 K. per hour.)
(a) **Schwarz**, Asst. Dr.—Roentgen diagnosis and treatment; English or German; 8 to 9 A. M.; monthly; 4 to 8 places; 60 K.

2. **Robinson, J.**, Dr.—Practical course in X-ray diagnosis and treatment. Time by arrangement. 3 to 5 places; 20 K. per hour; Rothschild Hospital; clinic Zuckerkandl.

3. **Freund**, Doc. Dr.—Practical work in radiology diagnosis and treatment, X-ray, Finsen and radium therapy; high frequency and all other kinds of electrotherapy; 4 weeks; 3 to 10 places; English or German; clinic finger.

4. **Kienböck**, Doc. Dr.—Roentgen diagnosis and treatment, also radium therapy; either 10 to 11 or 11 to 12 A. M.; 20 hours; 100 K.; 3 to 10 places, English or German. Policlinic.
(a) **Dohan**, Asst. Dr.—Practical work in Roentgen diagnosis and treatment, also radium therapy. 8 to 9 A. M. The remainder of the morning practical work, if desiring 3.30 to 6 p. M.; 3 to 5 places; 20 hours; 60 K.

**Libraries.**

The library of the university is open for reading purposes to those who have inscribed in the university and to others for a small fee.

Payment of the membership fee of 1 K. per month at the Public Libraries gives the privilege of drawing 3 books at a time, at a charge of 2 hellers per book. There are branch-libraries in the vicinity of the hospital.

**Furnished Rooms.**

The cost of furnished rooms in the neighborhood of the hospital ranges from 30 to 60 K. per month. The continental breakfast is usually served in one's room at a slight additional charge.
Dinner and supper may be taken at any of the numerous restaurants in the neighborhood, or at any of the Pensions in the list below, costing, in the latter case, about 2 K. a meal.
IX. Währinger Str. 50.
VIII. Kochgasse 29.
IX. Thurn- and Porzellantasse.

INSTRUCTORS OF GERMAN.

Dr. Barber, IX. Höfegasse 5.
Frl. Buller, IX. Währinger Str. 33.
Frl. Cahn, XIX. Cottage, Hochschul Str. 7.
Frl. Freuder, II. Rembrandt Str. 21, III.
Frl. Lauber, IX. Währinger Str. 24.
Frl. Berta Lewis, IX. Garnisongasse 7.
Herr Seigmund Demant, Medical Student, IX. Lazarethgasse 16, T. 17.
Frl. Louise Lewis, IX. Alser Str. 28, T. 14.
Frl. Mader, IX. Brünnergasse 12, T. 6.
Frl. Rauchberg, IX. Borschkegasse 1.
Frl. Stern, II. Ob. Donau Str. 45 a, T. 15.
Frl. Voigt, VIII. Lammgasse 9.
Frl. Voigt de Benedetti, VIII. Lammgasse 9.

HOSPITALS.

K. k. Allegemeines Krankenhaus, Dr. Eduard Meder, Director, IX. Alster Str. 4. 2250 beds.
K. k. Krankenhaus (Wieden), IV. Favoriten Str. 580 beds.
K. k. Krankenhaus (Rudolfsstiftung), III. Rudolfsgasse 15. 960 beds.
K. k. Franz Joseph-Spital and Diphtherie-Serum-Lab., X. Kundrat Str. 3. 894 beds.
Lupsheilstätte, IX. Borschkegasse 10.
K. k. Kronprinzessin Stephanie-Spital, XVI. Thalia Str. 44. 130 beds.
K. k. Wilhelminen-Spital, XVI. Montleart Str. 1. 550 beds.
N. ö. Findelanstalt, VIII. Alser Str. 21 to 23.
Erzherzogin Sophien-Spital, VII. Kaiser Str. 7.
Karolinen-Kinderspital, IX. Schubertgasse 23.
Rothschild-Spital, XVIII. Währingerögurtel 97.
Rudolfinerhaus, Hospital and training school for nurses, XIX. Billroth Str. 78.
Poliklinik-Spital, IX. Mariannengasse 10.
Franz Joseph-Ambulatorium, VI. Sandwirtgasse 3.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Society for Psychiatrie and Neurologie, Klinik (V. Hof), IX. Alser Str 4.
Society for Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Allg. Krankenhaus, VIII. or IX. Hof.
Society for Dermatology in the Allg. Krankenhaus, II. Hof, Door 32.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

1. Steinhof, one of the State Insane Asylums, in the suburb of Hüttdorf, built at an expense of 30,000,000 Kronen and probably the best equipped asylum in the world. Sixty large buildings, accommodating 4000 patients, with its own church, theatre, and freight tramway.

2. (a) K. k. Hygienisches institut; (b) K. k. Serothapeutisches
institut; (c) K. k. Allgemeine Anstalt zur Untersuchung von Lebensmitteln. All three model modern institutions as well for instruction as for investigation, situated on the same premises, IX. Kinderspitalgasse 15.

3. **Cottage-Sanatorium for ear-troubles.** Director, Dr. Rud. Urbantschitsch. Near Türkenschanzpark.

4. **Normal anatom. museum**, IX. Währinger Str. Nr. 13; Saturdays 10 to 11 a. m.; tip the diener; no catalogue.

5. **Milit. anatom. moulage collection**, IX. Währinger Str. 25; Saturdays 9 to 12 a. m.; 40 Hellers; catalogue.

6. **Patholog. anatom. museum**, path. institutAllg. Krankenhaus; every day; tip the diener; no catalogue.

7. **National institute for serotherapy and therapy of hydrophobia**; Rudolf Hospital; prosector.

8. **A modern path. institute; Wilhelminen Hospital**; tip the diener.

9. **Institute for production of antiphtheria serum**; Franz Joseph Hospital.

10. **Hospital for tuberculosis**, allend bei baden; train 8.25 and 9.20 a. m., Südbahn.


13. **University library.**—Franzensring, university building, open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. except Sundays and holidays.

14. **Imperial natural history museum**, Burgring 5. Contains the imperial collections, coins, medals, weapons, and art industrial articles.

15. **Imperial picture gallery**, open Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, also holidays. April 1 to October 1, 10 to 4. From November 1 to April 1, 10 to 3. Wednesdays and Saturdays admission 1 kr., other days free.

16. **Jewel room** (Schatzkammer) of the imperial family. Hofburg. Admission cards must be secured on the day previous. Tuesdays and Saturdays 10 to 1.

17. **Army museum** (Arsenal). Sundays and holidays 9 to 1 free.
PRAG.

Kaiser-König Deutschen Karl Ferdinands Universität. In 1348 Kaiser Karl IV founded this university, modeled after the Paris university which was then in a flourishing condition.

The Prag university, the first German university, was founded that the German youth might not have to travel to distant lands for an education. This educational institution did not long exist until the clash of tongues began to be a disturbing factor. The Bohemian students grew in such numbers that the German students were then as now very much outnumbered. Religious differences sprang up which served to make the alienation greater and which terminated in the establishment of the Leipzig university in 1409.

In the medical department there are now about 300 German and 1000 Tschechisch students. There are no private courses organized for foreign physicians in Prag, but one may see very good work done in every branch of medicine and surgery.

The Allgemeine Krankenhaus is a very old building with high ceilings and very narrow windows. The windows were made narrow that patients might not be able to jump out of them in their delirium in the interval of the doctors' visits, as in those days few or no nurses were in constant attendance in the wards. There are no bath-rooms, but this difficulty is supplied by a number of copper bath-tubs on wheels that may be rolled around from water-tap to bedside, etc. The old walls of this building are 6 to 8 feet thick and give one the impression of a fortress rather than a hospital.

This hospital has 1400 beds. Each ward is divided into two parts, German and Tschechisch. Last year the institution treated 5000 patients in the wards and 12,000 outpatients.

Hofrat.—Prof. Pribram is chief of the first medical clinic. This was one of the first institutions in Europe to give bedside instruction.

Second Medical Clinic.—In the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Kaiser Franz Joseph Pavilion. Chief Hofrat, Prof. Ritter von Wartenhorst.

Surgical Clinic at Allgemeine Krankenhaus.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Wölfler.
Gynecological Clinic at Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Kaiser Franz Joseph Pavilion.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Kleinhaus.

Obstetrical clinic for instructing physicians in the Landesgebäranstalt.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Kleinhaus.

Eye clinic in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus, Kaiser Franz Joseph Pavilion.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Elschnig.

Psychiatric clinic, Landes-Irren Anstalt.—Chief, Hofrat Prof. Dr. Arnold Pick.

Institute for laryngology in the Gerstengasse 4.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Harmer.

Ear and nose clinic, Allgemeines Krankenhaus.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Piffl.

Institute for experimental pathology in the chemical institute building, Krankenhausgasse.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Hering.

Polyclinical institute in the Obstmarkt 6 and 7.—Internal medicine, Prof. Dr. Singer. Surgery, Prof. Dr. Weil. Eye, Prof. Dr. Schenkl. Female diseases, Privatdozent Dr. Wilhelm. Pediatrics, Prof. Dr. Fischel. Skin and venereal, Prof. Dr. Winternitz.

Pediatric clinic, Kaiser Franz Joseph Kinderspital am Karlsplatz.—Chief, Prof. Dr. Ganghofner.
GREAT BRITAIN.*

Almost all the universities of Great Britain have a medical department and some of them more than one, as the University of London, which has eleven medical schools, Guy's Hospital medical school, King's College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, University College Hospital, Westminster Hospital, and London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

In Great Britain the medical course is five years, including the natural sciences, when such work has not already been done.

REGULATION AS TO GRADUATION AND QUALIFICATION.

A.—GRADUATION.

i. Graduation at the University of London.

REGULATIONS.

To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M. B., B. S.,) of the University of London, five years of study are necessary, as well as passes in the following Examinations:

First or preliminary examination.
Second examination.
Third examination.
The Final M. B., B. S., will in future be known as the Third M. B., B. S., and comprises the subjects hitherto included in that Examination. The fee for each entry for the whole examination is £10; for examination or re-examination in either group £5. The

* The plan is to show the kind and variety of work done in Great Britain, the dates and hours subject to change. The courses also may be given by other clinicians or lecturers than those announced here, without changing materially the nature of the work. Time tables are furnished to those who take out cards as I have said elsewhere.
dates of the examination will be as hitherto—in October and May. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he has completed the Second Examination, nor unless three years have elapsed since he did so, and not less than five years and a half after Matriculation.

Doctor of Medicine (M. D.). The fee is Ten Pounds.—Candidates for this Degree (examination held in December and July) must have taken the Degrees of M. B., B. S., not less than two years previously (or under certain special circumstances one year previously), and may present themselves for examination in one of the following branches:—(i) Medicine, (ii) Pathology, (iii) Mental Diseases, (iv) Midwifery and Diseases of Women, (v) State Medicine, (vi) Tropical Medicine.

A Candidate for the Degree of M. D. may obtain exemption from a part or the whole of the examination by presenting a Thesis or published work which is judged of sufficient excellence by the Examiners.

Master in Surgery (M. S.). The Fee is Ten Pounds.—Candidates for this Degree (examination held in December and July) must have taken the Degree of M.B., B.S., not less than two years previously (or under certain special circumstances one year previously), and are examined in Surgery, and Surgical Pathology and Surgical Anatomy.

A Candidate for the Degree of M.S. may obtain exemption from a part or the whole of the examination by presenting a Thesis or published work which is judged of sufficient excellence by the Examiners.

**Universities of Great Britain.**

**University of London.**—Founded in 1836.
**University of Birmingham.**—Founded in 1900.
**University of Bristol.**—Founded in 1903.
**University of Cambridge.**—Founded in 1231.
**University of Dublin.**—Founded in 1591.
**University of Leeds.**—Founded in 1904.
**University of Liverpool.**
**University of Manchester.**
University of Durham.—Medical Department at New Castle.
University of Oxford.—Founded in 1210.
University of Sheffield.—Founded in 1905.
University of Aberdeen.—Founded in 1494.
University of Edinburgh.—Founded in 1582.
University of Glasgow.—Founded in 1451.

ENGLAND.

England is making a splendid effort to organize and systematize the post-graduate work throughout the country. In London, Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, and other cities good courses are being given by practical men. I feel sure my American confrères do not realize the amount and variety of excellent work being given by many of England's very best men, as anyone may see in looking over the list of names in the London Post-graduate Association, also the names of lecturers in the Medical Graduates College and Polyclinic, see page 123-177.

This latter institution is unique in as much as it draws its lecturing or teaching staff from all over the United Kingdom, thus giving the student an opportunity of hearing the best men in England in their respective branches of work. Another admirable feature of this school is the Hutchinson Museum of portraits of disease, collected by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. This collection is well arranged for teaching and is extremely instructive. This splendid institution, founded in 1879, is filling an excellent place in medical education in England, meeting the requirements of the busy practitioners in and about London, as well as those from the colonies and abroad, giving them the advantages of study in general and special subjects.

The London Post-graduate Association is an organized society for the purpose of utilizing all the available clinical material for study.

The very low death rate in 1908 was 13.8 per 1000. Number of physicians in England for 1910, 40,558.
THE LONDON POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

The association has been founded with a view to encouraging the post-graduate study of medicine, particularly in its clinical aspects. With this object, cards are issued to qualified medical men (British, Colonial, or Foreign), which entitle the holder to the following privileges at each and all of the institutions included in the association.

They admit the holders to clinical instruction in the wards and out-patients’ rooms, to clinical lectures, and to attendance at operations and post-mortem examinations at all the hospitals mentioned. They do not entitle the holders to attendance at classes which are preparatory for any examination (e.g., the M. D., M. B., or F. R. C. S.), or to certificates of attendance for the purpose of any examination.*

The academic year at the medical schools is divided into three sessions of three months each, viz.: January to March, May to July, and October to December; but the practice of the hospitals goes on continuously throughout the year, and a ticket can be taken out at any time.

The cards will be issued at the following rates: Valid for three months, 10 guineas; valid for six months, 15 guineas; any longer period at the further rate of 9 guineas for each additional 6 months.

Holders of cards may obtain an extension of their original term by paying the difference of rate at any time before the original term has expired.

The cards are issued on personal application between the hours of 10.30 and 1 (except on Saturdays), at the office of the Association, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. Evidence of qualification will be required. The cards are non-transferable, must be signed by the holder, and must be shown at the request of the authorities of the hospitals visited.

A general time-table of the arrangements of the different hospitals and schools will be furnished with the cards. Any further enquiries must be addressed to the dean of the particular school concerned.

Cheques must be made payable to "The Secretary, London Post-

* This Ticket, while it admits to the Hospital Practice and Clinical Lectures, is not available for the Special Post-Graduate Courses of Instruction which are given during the Winter and Summer Sessions at certain of the constituent Hospitals.
Graduate Association," and crossed "Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.

A list of operations, clinical lectures, and other arrangements can be seen daily at the secretary's office.

Special classes for post-graduate students only are held during the present session at the University College Hospital, the Westminster Hospital, the Brompton Hospital for consumption and diseases of the chest, the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum, and the Medical Graduates' College and Polyclinic. Holders of the post-graduate association ticket are admitted to these classes on payment of the special fees.

No fees are returned.

LIST OF HOSPITALS, WITH ADDRESSES—GENERAL.

Charing Cross Hospital.—Agar Street, Strand, W. C.
Guy's Hospital.—London Bridge, S. E.
King's College Hospital.—Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Field, W. C.
St. Mary's Hospital.—Praed Street, Paddington, W.
St. Thomas's Hospital.—Albert Embankment, S. E.
University College Hospital.—Gower Street, W. C.
Westminster Hospital.—Broad Sanctuary, S. W.
St. George's Hospital.—Hyde Park Corner, S. W.

SPECIAL.

The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of The Chest, Brompton.—Brompton, S. W. Three hundred and eighteen beds.
The Hospital for Sick Children.—Great Ormond Street, W. C. 260 beds.
The London School of Tropical Medicine.—Seamen's Hospital (Dreadnought), Greenwich. Branch Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. Two hundred and fifty beds.
The National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.—Queen Square, W. C. Two hundred beds.
The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields).—City Road, E. C. One hundred and thirty-eight beds.
St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum.—City Road, E. C.
SPECIAL POST-GRADUATE.

Medical Graduates, College and Polyclinic.—22; Chenies Str. Gower Str. W. C.

Post-graduate instruction is also given at the following institutions.

Central London Throat Hospital.—Thirty beds.
City of London Hospital for the Chest.—Victoria Park, E.
One hundred and seventy-six beds.
East London Hospital for Children.—One hundred and twenty beds.

Gordon Hospital for Fistula, etc.—Twenty-six beds.
Hospital for Diseases of Throat.—Fifty beds.
London School of Dermatology.—(St. John's Hosp.). Forty-five beds.

London Throat Hospital.—Sixteen beds.
Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat.
Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary.
Plaistow Hospital.—Two hundred and ten beds.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital.—Seventy beds.
Royal Eye Hospital.—Forty beds.
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic.—Forty beds.
St. Peter's Hospital for Stone.—Thirty-two beds.
Samaritan Free Hospital for Women.—Fifty-one beds.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF GUY'S HOSPITAL.

The School of Medicine and Surgery attached to Guy's Hospital may be considered to date its formal commencement from about the year 1769, when a resolution was approved by the Governors to the effect that "All such persons as shall be chosen surgeons of this hospital shall occasionally give lectures on surgery to the pupils that shall be entered at the hospital." A short time before this, however, Dr. Saunders, who had previously lectured on medicine at his house in Covent Garden, on being appointed Physician to the hospital, began delivering his lectures here. He may therefore be regarded as the founder of the Medical School.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.


Consulting Obstetric Physician.—A. L. Galabin, M. D.

Consulting Physician for Mental Diseases.—G. H. Savage, M. D.

Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeons.—G. Higgens, Esq.; W. A. Brailey, M. D.

Consulting Aural Surgeon.—W. Laidlaw Purves, M. D.

Consulting Dental Surgeon.—F. Newland-Pedley, Esq.

Consulting Anesthetist.—Tom Bird, Esq.


Obstetric Physicians.—J. H. Taggett, M. S.; G. Bellingham-Smith, M. B., B. S.


Surgeon in Charge of Throat Department.—F. J. Steward, M. S.

Surgeon in Charge of Aural Department.—W. M. Mollison, M. C.

Surgeon in Charge of Actino-Therapeutic Department.—C. E. Iredell, M. D.

Surgeon in Charge of the Orthopedic Department.—R. P. Rowlands, M. S.

Surgeon in Charge of the Genito-Urinary Department.—A. R. Thompson, Ch. M.

Physician for Mental Diseases.—Maurice Craig, M. D.

Physician in Charge of Skin Department.—Sir E. Cooper Perry, M. D.

Physician in Charge of the Department for Nervous Diseases.—A. F. Hertz, M. D.

Dental Surgeons.—M. A. Maggs, Esq.; R. Wynne Rouw, Esq.; H. L. Pillin, Esq.; M. F. Hopson, Esq.

Assistant Dental Surgeons.—J. B. Parfitt, Esq.; J. L. Payne, Esq.


Bacteriologist.—J. W. H. Eyre, M. D.

Radiographers.—E. W. H. Shenton, Esq.; A. C. Jordan, M. D.; C. J. Morton, M. D.
**Medical Registrars and Tutors.**—H. C. Cameron, M. D., B. C.; C. H. Rippmann, M. D., B. C.

**Obstetric Assistant and Registrar.**—R. Davies-Colley, M. C.

**Surgical Registrars and Tutors.**—K. H. Digby, M. B., B. S.; V. Townrow, M. B., B. S.

**Ophthalmic Registrars and Clinical Assistants.**—W. Anderson, M. B.; A. B. Zorab, M. B., B. S.

**Resident Surgical Officer.**—W. H. Trethewan, M. B., B. S.

**Curator of the Museum.**—J. Fawcett, M. D.

**Warden of the College.**—W. M. Mollison, M. C.

**Lying-in Charity.**—Mr. Taggett and Mr. Bellingham Smith.

**Dean of the Medical School.**—H. L. Eason, M. D., M. S.

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**DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE ON HOSPITAL PRACTICE.**

**The Wards.**

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<td>Sir Cooper Perry</td>
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<td>Mr. Dunn</td>
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<td>Sir Alfred Fripp</td>
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* Subject to change.
### The Out-patient Department

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<td>Dr. French</td>
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<td>Dr. Hertz</td>
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<td>Mr. Pillin</td>
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<td>Mr. Hopson</td>
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<td>Mr. Parfitt</td>
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<td>Mr. Thompson</td>
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LONDON.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

MEDICINE.

<table>
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<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Dr. Golla, 12</td>
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<td>Dr. Collier, 3.30</td>
<td>Dr. Spriggs, 12</td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Dr. Ogle, 130</td>
<td>Dr. Jex Blake, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Dr. Collier, 1.45</td>
<td>Dr. Golla, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Dr. Rolleston, 2.</td>
<td>Dr. Spriggs, 12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr. Collier, 1.45</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
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<td>Dr. Jex Blake, 12</td>
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SURGERY.

<table>
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<th>Days</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Mr. Jones, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Mr. Pendlebury, 1.</td>
<td>Mr. English, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Mr. Turner, 1.30</td>
<td>Mr. Fedden, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Mr. Jaffrey, 1.</td>
<td>Mr. Jones, 12</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
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Operations daily at 1 P.M.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Dr. Dakin, 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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<td>Dr. Stabb, 2.30</td>
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<td>Thursday</td>
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<td>Dr. Stabb, 2.30</td>
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DISEASES OF THE EYE.

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<td>Mr. Grimsdale, 2</td>
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<td>Mr. Grimsdale, 1</td>
<td>Mr. Grimsdale, 2</td>
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

Fridays                 Mr. H. S. Barwell, 2 (Out-patients).
DISEASES OF THE EAR.
Mondays......................... Mr. W. C. Bull, 2 (Out-patients).

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
Wednesdays...................... Dr. W. S. Fox, 2.30 (Out-patients).

X-RAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.
Tuesdays and Thursdays......... Dr. G. A. Simmons, 1.30.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.
Daily by Pathologists at 1.30.

Clinical Lectures and Demonstrations.

MEDICAL.
Mondays at 3 P. M. during sessions throughout the year.

SURGICAL.
Tuesdays at 3 P. M. during sessions throughout the year.

Medical and Surgical Clinical Demonstrations are given daily as follows:

In the Medical Wards. In the Surgical Wards.
Mondays........ by Dr. Latham, at 1.30 by Mr. Pendlebury, at 1.30 P. M.
Tuesdays........ by Dr. Rolleston, at 1.30 P. M.
Wednesdays........ by Mr. Turner, at 1.30 P. M.
Thursdays........ by Dr. Collier, at 1.30 P. M. by Mr. Jaffrey, at 1.30 P. M.
Fridays............ by Dr. Ogle, at 1.30 P. M. by Mr. Dent, at 2 P. M.

Surgical consultations are held on Wednesdays at 1.30 P. M.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

MEDICINE.

MONDAY.

In-patients. Out-patients.
Charing Cross... Dr. Hunter, 2. Dr. Fenton, 2.
Guy's........... Dr. Hale White, 2. Dr. Hertz, 1.
Dr. Pitt, 2. Sir Cooper Perry, 2.
Sir. Dr. Shaw, 2.
King's College... Dr. Dalton, 2.30. Dr. Tunnicliffe, 2.  
Sir H. Beevor, 2.  
St. Mary's... Dr. Luff, 1.45. Dr. Willcox, 1.45.  
St. Thomas's... Dr. Acland, 2. Mr. Corner, 1.30.  
Dr. Hawkins, 2.  
University College. Dr. Russell, 2. Dr. Batty Shaw, 1.30.  
Sir Thos. Barlow, 10.  
Westminster... Dr. Hall, 1.30. Dr. Stewart, 2.  
Dr. Hebb, 1.30.  
Brompton (Chest Dis.) Dr. Maguire, 2.30. Dr. Bosanquet, 12.30.  
Dr. Mackenzie, 2.30. Dr. Young, 12.30.  
Dr. Hartley, 2.30.  
London School of Tropical Medicine:  
Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock  Sir P. Manson, 3.  
National Hospital (Nervous Diseases).  
Electrical—Charing X.  
X-ray and Finsen Light—Guy's.  
X-Ray and Electro-therapeutics—St. Thomas's  
Physical Exercise—St. Thomas's  

TUESDAY.

In-patients.

Charing Cross... Dr. Galloway, 2.  
Guy's... Dr. Hale White, 2.  
Dr. Pitt, 2.  
Dr. Shaw, 10.30.  

Out-patients.

Dr. Bosanquet, 2.  

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<td>Dr. Macnamara, 2</td>
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<td>Brompton (Chest Dis.)</td>
<td>Dr. Habershon, 2:30</td>
<td>Dr. Batty Shaw, 12:30</td>
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<td>Dr. Perkins, 2</td>
<td>Dr. Cecil Wall, 12:30</td>
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<td>National Hospital (Nervous Diseases)</td>
<td>Dr. Tooth, 2:30</td>
<td>Dr. Aldren Turner, 2</td>
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<td>Dr. Grainger Stewart, 2</td>
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<td>Electrical—Guy's</td>
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<td>Nervous Diseases—St. Mary's</td>
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<td>Physical Exercise—St. Thomas's</td>
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<tr>
<td>X-ray and Finsen Light—Guy's</td>
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</table>

**Special Course.**

Dr. Thomas Lewis gives a special course in the graphic method of investigating heart diseases, taking up the anatomy, physiology and clinical sides of the question, illustrating and explaining the polygraph and electrocardiograph in normal and abnormal conditions. There are six lectures beginning each year early in May, at the University College Hospital Medical School in Gower Str.

The course is free to all medical men who present their visiting cards. As Dr. Lewis has an international reputation in this special line of work, this course no doubt will be considered a great opportunity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-patients</th>
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<td>Dr. Fenton, 2.</td>
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<td>Dr. Shaw, 10.30.</td>
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<td>St. Mary’s</td>
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<td>Dr. Young, 12.30.</td>
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<td>Dr. Hartley, 2.30.</td>
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</table>

**London School of Tropical Medicine:**

Albert Dock Hospital (Seamen’s Hospital Society).

Albert Dock Sir P. Manson, 3.

Hospital Dr. C. W. Daniels, 3.30.

Electrical—

Charing X. Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2.

Electrical—

Guy’s Dr. Hertz, 1.30.

Electrical and X-ray—St.

X-ray—St. George’s. Dr. G. A. Simmons, 1.30.

X-ray and Finsen Light—

Guy’s. Mr. Iredell, 11.

X-ray and Electro-therapeutics—St.

Thomas’s. Dr. Greg, 3.30.
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<td>Dr. S. Phillips, 1.45.</td>
<td>Sir John Broadbent, 1.45.</td>
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<td>Dr. Risien Russell, 2.</td>
<td>Sir T. Barlow, 10.</td>
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<td>Sir A. Wright, 3.</td>
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<td>Guy's</td>
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<td>X-ray—King's College</td>
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</table>
X-ray and Electrotherapy—St. Thomas's.

Physical Exercise—St. Thomas's

Nervous Diseases—St. Mary's.

SUNDAY.

In-patients.

Charing Cross... Dr. Mott, ro.
King's College... Dr. Turner, ro.
St. Mary's Dr. Caley, 9.15.
Dr. Harris, 9.15.
St. Thomas's... Dr. Rose Bradford, ro.
University College Dr. S. Martin, 10.
Westminster... Dr. Macnamara, 2.

Brompton (Chest Dis.) Dr. Batty Shaw, 12.30.

X-ray and Finsen Light—Guy's.

Out-patients.

Dr. Forsyth, 2.
Dr. Briscoe, 2.
Dr. Willcox, 1.45.
Mr. Sargent, 1.30.
Dr. Bolton, 1.30.
Dr. Macnamara, 2.
Dr. Cecil Wall, 12.30.
Mr. Iredell, 11 to 1.

SURGERY.

MONDAY.

In-patients.

Charing Cross... Mr. Waterhouse, 2.
Guy's... Mr. Symonds, 1.45.
(Operations daily, 1.30).
Mr. Lane, 2.
Mr. Dunn, 1.30.
King's College... Sir. W. Watson Cheyne, 2.30.
Mr. Carless, 2.
St. George's... Mr. Jaffrey, 1.

Out-patients.

Mr. Gibbs, 2.
Mr. Steward, 1.
Mr. Cheatle, 2.
Mr. Back, 12.
LONDON.

Mr. E. Lane, 1.45.
Mr. Ballance, 2.
Mr. Godlee, 2.
Mr. Stonham, 1.30.

Mr. Clayton Greene, 1.45.
Mr. Corner, 1.30.
Mr. Trotter, 1.30.
Mr. Evans, 2.

Mr. Boyd, 2.

Mr. Donald Armour, 4.

Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2.

Dr. Greg, 2.

Mr. F. C. Wallis, 2.30.

Mr. Colyer, 9.

In-patients.

Out-patients.

Mr. Boyd, 2.
Mr. Symonds, 1.45.
Mr. Lane, 2.
Mr. Dunn, 1.30.
Sir Alfred Fripp, 1.30.
Mr. Barrow, 2.
Mr. Pendlebury, 1.
Mr. Stansfield Collier,
Mr. Clutton, 2.
Mr. Battle, 2.
Mr. Robinson, 10.
Mr. Barker, 2.
Mr. Pollard, 2.
Mr. Tubby, 2.

Mr. Daniel, 2.
Mr. Burghard, 2.
Mr. English, 12.
Mr. Maynard Smith, 1.45.
Mr. Wallace, 1.30.
Mr. Johnson, 1.30.
Mr. Turner, 2.
London School of Tropical Medicine:
Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock.
National Hospital (Nervous Diseases).
Roentgen Ray—Charing Cross.
Roentgen Ray—King's College.
Roentgen Ray—St. Thomas's.

Mr. C. C. Choyce, 2.30:
Sir Victor Horsley, 9.
Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2.
Mr. Reid, 2.
Dr. Greg, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

<table>
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<td>Mr. Wallis, 2.</td>
<td>Mr. Beale, 2.</td>
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<td>Mr. Lane, 2.</td>
<td>Mr. Watson Cheyne, 2.15</td>
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<td>Mr. Carless, 2.</td>
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<td>King's College...</td>
<td>Mr. Beale, 2.</td>
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<td>Mr. Waton Cheyne, 2.15</td>
<td>Mr. Sargent, 1.30.</td>
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<td>St. Mary's....</td>
<td>Mr. Davies, 1.30.</td>
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<td>St. Thomas's....</td>
<td>Mr. Carling, 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Low, 1.45.</td>
<td>Mr. Davies, 1.30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Corner, 2.</td>
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<td>University College</td>
<td>Mr. Pollard, 2.</td>
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<td>Mr. Godlee, 2.</td>
<td>Mr. Carling, 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westminster......</td>
<td>Mr. Spencer, 2.</td>
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</table>

London School of Tropical Medicine:
Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock.
National Hospital (Nervous Diseases).
Roentgen Ray—Charing Cross.

Mr. J. Cantlie, 2.30.

Mr. Curtis, 2.30.
Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2.
### THURSDAY

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<td>Guy's</td>
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<td>Mr. Dunn, 1.30.</td>
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<td>Sir Alfred Fripp, 1.30.</td>
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<td>King's College</td>
<td>Mr. Barrow, 2.</td>
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<td>St. George's</td>
<td>Mr. Jaffrey, 1.</td>
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<td>Mr. E. Lane, 1.45.</td>
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<td>Mr. Robinson, 2.</td>
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<td>University College</td>
<td>Mr. Barker, 2.</td>
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<td>Westminster</td>
<td>Mr. Stoneham, 1.30.</td>
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**Dental—Charing Cross.**

**Orthopedic—Charing Cross.**

**Roentgen Ray—Charing Cross.**

**Roentgen Ray—Brompton.**

**St. Mark’s Hospital.**

__________

Mr. Colyer, 9 A.M.

Mr. Fairbank, 10 A.M.

Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2.

Dr. Grey, 2.

Mr. Lockhart Mummery, 2.

### FRIDAY

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<td>Guy’s</td>
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<td>Mr. Dunn, 1.30.</td>
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<td>Sir Alfred Fripp, 1.30.</td>
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<td>King’s College</td>
<td>Sir W. Watson Cheyne, 2.15.</td>
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<td>Mr. Barrow, 2.</td>
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<td>Mr. Carless, 2.</td>
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St. George's...... Mr. Dent, 1.30. Mr. English, 12.  
Mr. Turner, 1.15. .....................................  
St. Mary's...... Mr. Stansfield Collier, 1.45. Mr. Maynard Smith, 1.45.  
1.45. ..................................................  
St. Thomas's.... Mr. Makins, 2. Mr. Nitch, 1.30.  
Mr. Battle, 2. ........................................  
University College. Mr. Godlee, 2. Mr. Johnson, 1.30.  
Mr. Pollard, 2. ........................................  
Westminster...... Mr. Spencer, 2. Mr. Swainson, 2.  
Mr. Tubby, 2. .........................................  

National Hospital, (Nervous Diseases). Mr. Sargent, 4.  
Seamen's Hospital Albert Dock. Mr. Cantlie, 2.  
Roentgen Ray—Charing Cross. Dr. Ironside Bruce, 2  
Roentgen Ray—St. Thomas's. Dr. Greg, 2.  
Physical Exercise—St. Thomas's. Mr. Timberg, 1.30.  

SATURDAY.

In-patients. Out-patients.

Charing Cross... Mr. Wallis, 2. Mr. Cogg, 2.  
Guy's. ............ Mr. Low, 9.30. Mr. Turner, 1.  
King's College... Mr. Beale, 2.  
St. Mary's........ Mr. Fitzwilliam, 1.45.  
St. Thomas's..... Mr. Sargent, 1.30.  
University College. Mr. Davies, 1.30.  
Westminster...... Mr. Carling, 2.  
St. Mark's Hospital. Mr. Gordon Watson, 2.  

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## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

### MONDAY

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<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
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<tr>
<td>Guy's</td>
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<td>King's College</td>
<td>Dr. John Phillips, 2</td>
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<td>St. George's</td>
<td>Dr. Dakin, 2</td>
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<td>St. Mary's</td>
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<td>Dr. Gow, 1.45</td>
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<td>Dr. Fairbairn, 1.30</td>
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<td>University College</td>
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### TUESDAY

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<td>Dr. Stabb, 2.30</td>
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<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>Dr. Handfield-Jones, 1.45</td>
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<td>Dr. Tate, 2</td>
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<td>Dr. Dodd, 2</td>
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### WEDNESDAY

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<td>Dr. Fairbairn, 1.30</td>
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### THURSDAY

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### MEDICAL EUROPE.

#### FRIDAY.

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#### SATURDAY.

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<td>University College</td>
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<td>Dr. Dodd, 2</td>
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### DISEASES OF THE EYE.

#### MONDAY.

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<tr>
<th>Royal London Ophthalmic</th>
<th>Mr. W. Lang, Mr. Treacher Collins, Mr. Claud Worth, Mr. Malcolm L. Hepburn</th>
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<td>Guy’s</td>
<td>In-patients. Mr. Eason, 2</td>
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<td>King’s College</td>
<td>Out-patients. Mr. Ormond, 1</td>
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<td>St. Thomas’s</td>
<td>Out-patients Mr. Cargill, 2</td>
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<td>University College</td>
<td>In-patients Mr. Fisher, 1</td>
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<td>National Hospital</td>
<td>In-patients Mr. Percy Flemming, 2</td>
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<td>(Nervous Diseases)</td>
<td>Out-patients Mr. Gunn, 3</td>
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<td>Mr. Paton, 3</td>
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#### TUESDAY.

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<th>Royal London Ophthalmic</th>
<th>Mr. Holmes Spicer, Mr. Flemming, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marshall.</th>
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<td>Guy’s</td>
<td>In-patients. Mr. Ormond’ 2</td>
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<td>Out-patients Mr. Eason, 1</td>
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LONDON.

King's College... In-patients. Mr. Cargill, 9.
St. Mary's...... In-patients. Mr. Juler, 11.
Out-patients. Mr. Juler, 9.30
St. Thomas's... In-patients Mr. Paton, 9.30
Out-patients. Mr. Lawford, 2.
University College. Out-patients. Mr. Parson, 1.30.
Westminster.... In-patients. Mr. Hartridge, 9.30.
The Hospital for Mr. Coats, 2.
Sick Children.

WEDNESDAY.

Royal London Mr. Lawford,
Ophthalmic. Mr. Arnold Lawson,
Mr. J. Herbert Parsons, 9 A.M.
Mr. Coats.
Charing Cross... Out-patients. Mr. Treacher Collins, 9.
Guy's......... Out-patients. Mr. Ormond, 1.
St. George's... In-patients. Mr. Grimsdale, 1.
Out-patients. Mr. Grimsdale, 2.
Mr. James, 2.
St. Thomas's... Out-patients. Mr. Fisher, 1.30.
University College. (Operations, 2.)
In-patients. Mr. Percy Flemming,
Out-patients. 9.30. (Operations.)
Mr. Percy Flemming, 2.

THURSDAY.

Royal London Mr. W. Lang,
Ophthalmic. Mr. Treacher Collins,
Mr. Claud Worth,
Mr. Malcolm L. Hepburn.
9 A.M.
Guy's......... In-patients. Mr. Eason, 2.
King's College... Out-patients. Mr. Cargill, 2.
St. Thomas's... Out-patients. Mr. Lawford, 1.30.
(Operations, 2.)
### FRIDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Patients/Operations</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal London Ophthalmic</td>
<td>Mr. Holmes Spicer, Mr. Flemming, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marshall.</td>
<td>9 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy's</td>
<td>In-patients. Out-patients.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's College</td>
<td>In-patients. Operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>In-patients. Out-patients.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Thomas's</td>
<td>In-patients. Out-patients.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>Out-patients.</td>
<td>Mr. Lawford, 1.30. Mr. Parsons, 1.30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Hospital (Nervous Diseases)</td>
<td>Out-patients</td>
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</table>

### SATURDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Patients/Operations</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal London Ophthalmic</td>
<td>Mr. Lawford, Mr. Arnold Lawson, Mr. J. Herbert Parsons, Mr. Coats.</td>
<td>9 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Treacher Collins, 9. Mr. Grimsdale, 1. Mr. Grimsdale, 2. Mr. James, 2. Mr. Flemming, 9.30. (Operations.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charing Cross</td>
<td>Out-patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. George's</td>
<td>In-patients. Out-patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>Out-patients.</td>
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</table>

### DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

### MONDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Patients/Operations</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hospital for Sick Children</td>
<td>In-patients (Medical)</td>
<td>Dr. Garrod, 2.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Surgical)</td>
<td>Mr. Collier, 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out-patients (Medical)</td>
<td>Dr. Hutchison, 1.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Surgical)</td>
<td>Dr. Thompson, 1.0.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Waugh, 1.0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONDON.

King's College... University College.
Out-patients (Medical).
In-patients (Surgical).

Dr. Still, 9.30.
Mr. Johnson, 2.

TUESDAY.
The Hospital for Sick Children.
In-patients (Medical).

Dr. Colman, 9.30.
Dr. Batten, 9.
Mr. Lane, 9.
Mr. Corner, 2.

Out-patients (Medical).

Dr. Still, 10.
Dr. Thursfield, 10.

(Ophthalmic).

Mr. Addison, 10.
Mr. Coates, 2.

Charing Cross... St. Mary's......
Out-patients (Medical).

Dr. Jewesbury, 2.
Dr. Sidney Phillips, 9.
Dr. Sidbury, 9.

In-patients (Surgical).

Mr. Low, 10.

University College.
Out-patients (Medical).

Mr. Batty Shaw, 10.

WEDNESDAY.
The Hospital for Sick Children.
In-patients (Medical).

Dr. Voelcker, 9.30.
Mr. Kellock, 9.30.

(Surgical).

Dr. Poynton, 10.
Mr. Fairbank, 10.

Out-patients (Medical).

Mr. James, 2.

(Surgical).

Dr. Still, 2.

(Dental).

Dr. Box, 10.

King's College... St. Thomas's....
Out-patients (Medical).

Mr. Nitch, 10.

(Surgical).

Dr. Stainer, 11.

(Skin).

Westminster.... In-patients (Medical).

Dr. Murrell, 2.

THURSDAY.
The Hospital for Sick Children.
In-patients (Medical).

Dr. Garrod, 2.
Mr. Collier, 9.

(Surgical).

Dr. Hutchison, 10.
Dr. Thompson, 10.

Out-patients (Medical).

Mr. Waugh, 10.

(Surgical).

Charing Cross... Out-patients

Mr. Fairbank, 10.

(Orthopedic).

King's College... In-patients (Medical).

Dr. Still, 9.30.
Mr. Johnson, 10.

University College.
In-patients (Surgical).

Mr. Johnson, 10.
### FRIDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>In-patients (Medical)</th>
<th>Dr. Colman, 9:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hospital for Sick Children</td>
<td>Dr. Batten, 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Lane, 9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Corner, 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-patients (Medical)</td>
<td>Dr. Still, 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Thursfield, 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charing Cross</td>
<td>Mr. Addison, 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>Dr. Jewesbury, 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Mary’s</td>
<td>Dr. Carmalt-Jones, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Tubby, 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Out-patients (Surgical)</td>
<td>Dr. Sidney Phillips, 9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Low, 10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SATURDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>In-patients (Medical)</th>
<th>Dr. Voelcker, 9:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Hospital for Sick Children</td>
<td>Mr. Kellock, 9:30</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Poynton, 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Fairbank, 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King’s College</td>
<td>Dr. Still, 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Thomas’s</td>
<td>Dr. Box, 10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Nitch, 10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

### MONDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Mr. Tilley, 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>Mr. de Santi, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### TUESDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Mr. E. B. Waggett, 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charing Cross</td>
<td>Dr. St. Clair Thomson, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s College</td>
<td>Dr. Dundas Grant, 1:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brompton (Chest Diseases)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WEDNESDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Mr. Robinson, 1:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas’s</td>
<td>Mr. Tilley, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### THURSDAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Mr. Tilley, 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>Mr. de Santi, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>Dr. Dundas Grant, 1:30 (Operations)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LONDON.

FRIDAY.

Charing Cross.................. Mr. E. B. Waggett, 10.
Guy's.......................... Mr. Steward, 1.
King's College................ Dr. St. Clair Thomson, 2.
St. Mary's..................... Dr. William Hill, 2.30.
.................................. Mr. C. I. Graham, 2.30.
St. Thomas's (Operations).... Mr. Robinson, 9.30.
Brompton (Chest Diseases).... Dr. Dundas Grant, 2.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

MONDAY.

King's College................ Mr. Cheatle, 2.
St. Mary's..................... Dr. W. Hill, 9.30.
.................................. Mr. C. I. Graham, 9.30.
St. Thomas's.................. Mr. Marriage, 1.30.
University College............ Mr. Tilley, 9.
Westminster................... Mr. de Santi, 2.

TUESDAY.

Charing Cross................ Mr. E. B. Waggett, 10.
Guy's.......................... Mr. Turner, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

St. Thomas's (Operations).... Dr. Pritchard, 3.
.................................. Mr. Cheatle, 2.
.................................. Mr. Marriage, 9.30.
University College............ Mr. Tilley, 2.

THURSDAY.

King's College................ Mr. Cheatle, 2.
St. Mary's..................... Dr. W. Hill, 9.30.
.................................. Mr. C. I. Graham, 9.30.
St. Thomas's.................. Mr. Marriage, 1.30.
University College............ Mr. Tilley, 9.
Westminster................... Mr. de Santi, 2.

FRIDAY.

Charing Cross................ Mr. E. B. Waggett, 10.
The Hospital for Sick Children.. Mr. Waugh, 2.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

MONDAY.

Charing Cross................ Dr. MacLeod, 2.
King's College................ Dr. Whitefield, 10.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

St. Mary's .................. Dr. Graham Little, 9.30.
University College ........ Dr. Gray, 9.30.

TUESDAY.

Charing Cross ................ Dr. Galloway, 3 (Light Department, on alternate weeks).
................................ Dr. MacLeod, 2.
Guy's ........................ Sir Cooper Perry, 1.
St. Thomas's ................. Dr. Stainer, 1.30.

WEDNESDAY.

St. George's ................ Dr. W. S. Fox, 2.30.
St. Thomas's ............... Dr. Stainer, 11.
Westminster ................. Dr. Colcott Fox, 2.

THURSDAY.

Charing Cross ............... Dr. Galloway, 3 (on alternate weeks).
................................ Dr. MacLeod, 2.
St. Mary's .................. Dr. Graham Little, 9.30.
University College .......... Dr. Gray, 1.30.

FRIDAY.

Charing Cross ............... Dr. MacLeod, 2 (Light Department).
St. Thomas's ............... Dr. Stainer, 1.30.

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

MONDAY.

Guy's ........................ Mr. Thompson, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Guy's ........................ Mr. Thompson, 1.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Charing Cross ............... The Pathologists, daily, 1.30; Saturday, 11.30.
Guy's ....................... Dr. Fawcett, Monday, Wednesday, 2; Saturday, 12.
................................ Dr. French, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 2.
King's College ............. The Pathologists, daily, 2.
St. George's ............... The Pathologists, daily, 1.30.
St. Mary's .................. The Pathologist, daily, 1.15.
St. Thomas's ............... Dr. Box, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 2.
................................ Dr. Weir, Wednesday, 2; Saturday, 10.
University College ....... Dr. Lawrence, daily, 1.30; Saturday, 10.
Westminster .............. Dr. Hebb, daily, 2.
CLINICAL LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

General Hospitals:

Charing Cross.... Medical and Gynecological: One or more clinical lectures are delivered each week during each session, according to notice suspended at the hospital, at 2.

Surgical: Mondays and Wednesdays at 9 A. M.

winter session. 2 P. M. summer session.

Guy's............ Medical: Winter session, Thursdays, 4.

Summer session, Wednesdays, 1.30.

Surgical: Winter session, Wednesdays, 1.30.

Summer session, Fridays, 1.15.

Special Departments: Winter and summer sessions, Mondays, at 1.15.

King's College.... Medical: As announced during the sessions.

Surgical: Mondays, 3, during the sessions.

Special Departments: During the sessions, as announced.

St. George's...... Medical and Surgical Clinical Demonstrations are given as follows:

Medical: Dr. Latham, Mondays, 1.30 P. M.; Dr. Rolleston, Tuesdays, 1.30 p. m.; Dr. Collier, Thursdays, 1.30 P. M.; Dr. Ogle, Fridays, 1.30 P. M.

Surgical: Mr. Pendlebury, Mondays, 1.30 P. M.;

Mr. Turner, Wednesdays, 1.30 P. M.; Mr. Jaffrey, Thursdays, 1.30 P. M.; Mr. Dent, Fridays, 2 P. M.

Surgical consultations are held on Wednesdays at 1.30 P. M.

University College Clinical Lectures are held at various hours in the afternoons, during the sessions.

Special Lectures: Wednesdays, 4, winter session; 3, summer session. Wednesdays, 10 (Sir T. Barlow). Mondays, 3 (Mr. Godlee).

Westminster...... Medical: Tuesdays, 2 to 3; or Wednesdays, 2 to 3; during the winter and summer sessions.

Surgical: October to December, Mondays, 2; January to March, Fridays, 2; May to July, Tuesdays, 3.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Gynecology: October to December, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1.15 and Wednesdays, 4.
Other special departments as announced.

Special Hospitals:
Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Winter session, Wednesdays, 4.
The Hospital for Sick Children. Winter session, Thursdays, 4;
Summer session, Thursdays, 4.
London School of Tropical Medicine. As announced.
National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3.30, during the sessions.
Royal London Ophthalmic. According to notice suspended at the Hospital.
National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. Demonstrations will be given on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3.30, during the session.
Royal London Ophthalmic. According to notice suspended at the hospital.
Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum. According to notice suspended at hospital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Lecturer</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cerebellar disease</td>
<td>Dr. Frederick Batten</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabes dorsalis</td>
<td>Dr. Frederick Batten</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myasthenia gravis</td>
<td>Dr. Farquhar Buzzard</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myelitis</td>
<td>Dr. Farquhar Buzzard</td>
<td>October</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraplegia</td>
<td>Dr. Risien Russell</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemiplegia</td>
<td>Dr. James Taylor</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral diplegia</td>
<td>Dr. James Taylor</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertigo</td>
<td>Mr. Sydney Scott</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical lecture</td>
<td>Dr. David Ferrier, F.R.S.</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cervical ribs</td>
<td>Mr. Percy Sargent</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical lecture</td>
<td>Dr. Ormerod</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cranial nerve paralysis</td>
<td>Dr. Howard Tooth</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peripheral neuritis</td>
<td>Dr. Aldren Turner</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syphilitic compression paraplegia</td>
<td>Dr. Grainger Stewart</td>
<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord</td>
<td>Dr. Grainger Stewart</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery of the nervous system</td>
<td>Sir Victor Horsley, F. R.S.</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optic neuritis</td>
<td>Mr. Leslie Paton</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebral tumor</td>
<td>Dr. Gordon Holmes</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery of the nervous system</td>
<td>Mr. Donald Armour</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphasia</td>
<td>Dr. James Collier</td>
<td>December</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SPECIAL POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

The following special classes are open to practitioners holding the joint ticket of the Post-Graduate Association, upon payment of the special fee for each course.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

Post-Graduate Course in Psychological Medicine.

Lectures, clinics, and laboratory demonstrations will be given by Dr. Stoddart, Dr. Purves Stewart, and Dr. Bernstein throughout the winter and summer sessions on the following subjects:

- **Physiological psychology**... 15 lectures...  
- **Psychiatry**... 15 lectures...
- **Anatomy and physiology of nervous system**... 30 lectures...  
- **Neuropathology** (10 demonstrations), Dr. Stoddart.
- **Clinical pathology** (15 demonstrations), Dr. Bernstein.

Further particulars and fees on application. The course is suited for gentlemen specializing in psychiatry or studying for a diploma in mental diseases of any of the universities or other examining bodies.

LECTURE DEMONSTRATIONS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS ONLY.

Commencing October.

(Payable at the University College Hospital Medical School.)

**Winter session**... All courses... 6 Guineas.

**Summer session**... All courses... 3 Guineas.

For each separate course... 1 Guinea.

For further information see notice board in the hall of hospital.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

Many facilities for study are offered to graduates and other qualified members of the medical profession. Throughout the winter and summer sessions special clinical lectures are delivered by members of the hospital staff upon subjects dealing with all branches of medicine and surgery. These lectures are open to all students of the hospital.

A. By recommendation of the Dean a qualified member of the medical
profession may be admitted to hospital practice and clinical instruction for 3, 6 or 12 months, or a perpetual ticket may be obtained. These tickets also admit to the special classes which are given for the final examinations and to the library and museums, and are of great value to those who having studied abroad, wish to take an English qualification. These tickets do not give admission to systematic or special courses of lectures.

B. In some cases qualified men (British, Colonial or Foreign) prefer to study the methods in vogue at different general and special hospitals, and thus to become more rapidly acquainted with the modern developments of medical science. They can then take the combined ticket of the Post-Graduate Association. These combined tickets admit to the clinical instruction of the following Metropolitan Hospitals (General and Special), and Schools of Medicine, viz.:

**General.**—Charing Cross, Guy's, King's College, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, University College, and Westminster Hospitals.

**Special.**—Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London School of Tropical Medicine, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Holders of the combined ticket are not entitled to certificates of attendance for the purpose of any examination; they may make use of the library only by the permission of the Dean on application.

**MEDICAL GRADUATES' COLLEGE AND POLYCLINIC,**

22 CHENIES STREET, LONDON, W. C.

**Hon. President.**—Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, LL. D., F. R. S.

**President.**—C. Theodore Williams, M. V. O., M. D., F. R. C. P.


Lecturers.

Dr. R. W. Allen, late Pathologist, Royal Eye Hospital.
Dr. H. G. Adamson, Physician, Skin Department, St. Bartholomew’s Hospital.
Mr. H. A. Ballance, Surgeon, Norwich General Hospital.
Mr. Harold Barwell, Surgeon, Laryngological Department, St. George’s Hospital.
Dr. E. F. Bashford, Director, Imperial Cancer Research.
Dr. Stanley Barnes, Assistant Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham.
Mr. T. P. Beddoes, Surgeon, Skin Department, London Hospital.
Mr. James Berry, Senior Surgeon, Royal Free Hospital.
Mr. Leonard Bidwell, Surgeon, West London Hospital.
Mr. R. E. Bickerton, Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon, Seamen’s Hospital, Greenwich.
Mr. J. Bland-Sutton, Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital.
Dr. E. C. Bousfield, Bacteriologist for Metropolitan Boroughs.
Sir John Broadbent, Bart., Physician, St. Mary’s Hospital.
Dr. J. L. Bunch, Physician, Skin Department, Queen’s Hospital for Children.
Dr. Harry Campbell, Physician, West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

Mr. James Cantlie, Surgeon, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.
Dr. J. Walter Carr, Physician, Royal Free Hospital.
Mr. Vernon Cargill, Surgeon, King's College Hospital.
Mr. A. Carless, Surgeon, King's College Hospital.
Dr. George Carpenter, late Physician, Evelina Hospital.
Dr. G. C. Cathcart, Surgeon, London Throat Hospital.
Dr. Edmund Cautley, Physician, Belgrave Hospital for Children.
Mr. G. Lenthal Cheatle, Surgeon, King's College Hospital.
Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., Surgeon, King's College Hospital.
Mr. Ernest Clarke, Surgeon, Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Mr. J. Jackson Clarke, Surgeon, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.
Mr. H. Stansfield Collier, Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital.
Dr. James Collier, Physician, St. George's Hospital.
Mr. Mayo Collier, late Senior Surgeon, North-West London Hospital.
Mr. Treacher Collins, Surgeon, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Mr. Edred M. Corner, Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Dr. Harry Corner, Physician, National Association for Welfare of Feeble Minded.

Mr. Clinton Dent, Surgeon, St. George's Hospital.

Dr. James Doneian, Physician, Throat and Ear Department, Italian Hospital, Queen Square.
Dr. S. E. Dore, Physician, Skin Department, Hempstead General Hospital.

Dr. David Drummond, Senior Physician, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

Mr. Herbert Eason, Senior Ophthalmic Surgeon, Guy's Hospital.
Dr. Thomas Eden, Obstetric Physician, Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr. Arthur Edmunds, Surgeon, Great Northern Central Hospital.
Mr. E. Laming Evans, Surgeon, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.
Dr. Willmott Evans, Surgeon, Skin Department, Royal Free Hospital.
Dr. William Ewart, Consulting Physician, St. George's Hospital.
Dr. David Ferrier, Consulting Physician, King's College Hospital.
Dr. Colcott Fox, Physician, Skin Department, Westminster Hospital.
Dr. Wilfred Fox, Assistant Physician, Skin Department, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Mr. P. J. Freyer, Surgeon, St. Peter's Hospital.

Mr. J. Gay French, Surgeon, Throat, Nose, and Ear Department, Great Northern Central Hospital.

Dr. James Galloway, Physician, Charing Cross Hospital.
Dr. A. E. Giles, Surgeon, Chelsea Hospital for Women.
Dr. R. A. Gibbons, Physician, Grosvenor Hospital for Women.
Sir William Gowers, M. D., F. R. S., Consulting Physician, University College Hospital.
Mr. Pearce Gould, Senior Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital.
Dr. Wardrop Griffith, Physician, General Infirmary, Leeds.
Dr. W. S. A. Griffith, Consulting Physician, Queen Charlotte’s Lying-in Hospital.
Dr. J. Dundas Grant, Surgeon, Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
Dr. Leonard Guthrie, Physician, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis.
Mr. Bishop Harman, Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon, West London Hospital.
Dr. Wilfred Harris, Physician, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale.
Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, Physician, North West London Hospital.
Dr. G. E. Herman, Consulting Obstetric Physician, London Hospital.
Dr. G. S. Hett, Assistant, Throat Hospital, Golden Square.
Dr. William Hill, Surgeon, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, St. Mary’s Hospital.
Dr. E. C. Hort, late Consulting Physician, Cosmop. Hospital, Venice.
Dr. W. Jobson Horne, Surgeon, Metropolitan Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital.
Dr. R. Hutchinson, Physician, London Hospital.
Dr. Theo. Hyslop, Physician, Bethlem Royal Hospital.
Mr. Francis Jaffrey, Surgeon, St. George’s Hospital.
Mr. Raymond Johnson, Surgeon, University College Hospital.
Dr. T. N. Kelynack, Physician, Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption.
Dr. W. H. Kelson, Surgeon and Pathologist, Throat Department, London Hospital.
Mr. Percy Kidd, Physician, London Hospital.
Mr. Arbuthnot Lane, Surgeon, Guy’s Hospital.
Mr. Arnold Lawson, Surgeon, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Mr. T. P. Legg, Surgeon, Royal Free Hospital.
Mr. Cecil H. Leaf, Surgeon, Cancer Hospital, Brompton.
Dr. Anton Lieven, Physician, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Dr. T. D. Lister, Physician, Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption.
Dr. Graham Little, Physician, Skin Department, St. Mary’s Hospital.
Dr. A. P. Luff, Physician, St. Mary's Hospital.
Dr. J. E. R. MacDonagh, Senior Assistant, Skin Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod, Assistant Physician, Skin Department, Charing Cross Hospital.
Dr. F. J. McCann, Gynecologist, Samaritan Free Hospital for Women.
Dr. Dan Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Central London Ear and Throat Hospital.
Dr. James Mackenzie, Hon. Consulting Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.
Dr. Hector Mackenzie, Physician, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Sir Patrick Manson, K. C. M. G., Physician, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.
Mr. M. S. Mayou, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Children's Hospital, Paddington Green.
Dr. Chas. Mercier, Physician, Mental Diseases, Charing Cross Hospital.
Dr. Alexander Morison, Physician, Great Northern Central Hospital.
Mr. Chas. A. Morton, Professor of Surgery, University College, Bristol.
Mr. P. Lockhart Mummery, Senior Assistant Surgeon, St. Mark's Hospital.
Mr. J. H. Nicoll, Surgeon, Western Infirmary, Glasgow.
Dr. George Oliver, late of Harrogate.
Sir Thomas Oliver, Physician, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.
Mr. T. H. Openshaw, Surgeon, London Hospital.
Mr. C. A. Parker, Surgeon, Throat Hospital, Golden Square.
Dr. George Pernet, Assistant Physician, Skin Department, University College.
Dr. Newton Pitt, Physician, Guy's Hospital.
Dr. Fitzgerald Powell, Surgeon, Throat Hospital, Golden Square.
Dr. J. J. Pringle, Physician, Skin Department, Middlesex Hospital.
Dr. Guthrie Rankin, Physician, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.
Mr. Nathan Raw, Visiting Medical Superintendent, Mill Road Infirmary, Liverpool.
Dr. Clive Riviere, Senior Assistant Physician, East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell.
Dr. H. D. Rolleston, Senior Physician, St. George's Hospital.
Mr. Betham Robinson, Surgeon, Throat Department, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson, Professor of Surgery, University of Leeds.
Mr. Charles Ryall, Surgeon, Cancer Hospital, Brompton.
Dr. G. H. Savage, Consulting Physician, Guy's Hospital.
Dr. J. H. Sequeira, Physician, Skin Department, London Hospital.
Mr. James Sherren, Surgeon, London Hospital.
Dr. F. J. Smith, Physician, London Hospital.
Dr. Lewis Smith, Assistant Physician, London Hospital.
Dr. Scanes Spicer, Consulting Surgeon, Throat Department, St. Mary's Hospital.
Dr. E. I. Spriggs, Senior Physician, St. George's Hospital.
Dr. J. E. Squire, Senior Physician, Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption.

Dr. Purves Stewart, Physician, Westminster Hospital.
Mr. W. Stuart-Low, Surgeon, Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
Mr. Sydney Stephenson, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Evelina Hospital.
Mr. Harold J. Stiles, Surgeon, Royal Hospital for Children, Edinburgh.
Dr. W. H. B. Stoddart, Assistant Physician, Bethlem and Bridewell Royal Hospitals.

Dr. G. A. Sutherland, Physician, Paddington Green Children's Hospital.
Mr. R. H. J. Swan, Assistant Surgeon, Cancer Hospital, Brompton.
Dr. W. H. H. Tate, Obstetric Physician, St. Thomas's Hospital.
Dr. James Taylor, Physician, National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Queen's Square.

Dr. Frederick Taylor, Consulting Physician, Guy's Hospital.
Professor W. Thorburn, Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Manchester.
Dr. St. Clair Thomson, Physician, Throat Department, King's College Hospital.

Mr. Herbert Tilley, Surgeon, Ear and Throat Department, University College.

Mr. Hunter Todd, Surgeon, Aural Department, London Hospital.
Dr. A. F. Tredgold, Consulting Physician, National Association for the Feeble-minded.

Mr. A. H. Tubby, Surgeon, Westminster Hospital.
Mr. Thomson Walker, Surgeon, North-West London Hospital.
Dr. Norman Walker, Physician, Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Dr. Hugh Walsham, Physician, City of London Hospital, Chest Diseases, Victoria Park.

Dr. Francis Warner, Senior Physician, London Hospital.
Dr. F. J. Wethered, Physician, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. Mower White, Surgeon, Great Northern Central Hospital.
Dr. C. Theodore Williams, Consulting Physician, Consumption Hospital, Brompton.

Dr. Leonard Williams, Physician, French Hospital.
Mr. Claud Worth, Assistant Surgeon, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Dr. Essex Wynter, Physician, Middlesex Hospital.
Mr. MacLeod Yearsley, Senior Surgeon, Royal Ear Hospital.

Hospital Clinical Facilities.

The polyclinic is affiliated to the London Post-graduate Association, and the medical superintendent can make arrangements for subscribers to become members of the association.
A complete list of all hospital clinics, out-patients, etc., is kept, and particulars regarding the same may be obtained from the medical superintendent.

Clinical Laboratory.

A well-equipped laboratory, under an expert pathologist, is attached to the college. Clinical specimens of all kinds are examined and reported on. Special attention is given to the estimation of the opsonic index, and to the preparation of vaccines.
Practical instruction is given in clinical laboratory methods, including serum diagnosis and serum therapy.
The laboratory is available for original research.

Privileges of Subscribers.

The use of the library, reading-rooms, and museum.
Admission to the afternoon clinical demonstrations and lectures.
Permission to utilize the laboratory for purposes of private research (on payment of a small fee).
A copy, delivered post free every month, of the college journal.
Assistance in obtaining facilities for clinical practice at the various hospitals.
Opportunities for having, at a moderate rate, clinical investigations made (microscopical, chemical, etc.) and vaccines prepared by the college pathologist.
The right to send poor patients for gratuitous consultation and advice.
FEES.

The annual subscription is 1 guinea for qualified British practitioners (members and subscribers alike) practising in the United Kingdom.

The annual subscription for qualified British practitioners non-resident in the United Kingdom is half-a-guinea.

Life membership may be acquired by a compounding fee of 20 guineas.

For fees and special classes see below.

For fees for the examination of clinical specimens and for the preparation of vaccines see below.

SCHEME OF WORK.


Clinical lectures are delivered at 5.15 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical classes are held in the following subjects: clinical microscopy, examination of the nervous system, Roentgen rays, clinical methods and physical diagnosis, surgical anatomy and diagnosis, practical anesthetics, practical cystoscopy, practical gynecology, practical laryngology, practical ophthalmology, practical otology, practical rhinology, practical sigmoidoscopy.

Laboratory classes are held in advanced clinical pathology, the preparation of vaccines, etc.

Tutorial classes for the higher examinations are held in medicine, surgery, midwifery, pathology.

PRACTICAL CLASSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Fees</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anesthetics</td>
<td>J. D. Mortimer, F.R.C.S.</td>
<td>£1 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Examination of the Nervous System</td>
<td>Harry Campbell, M.D., F.R.C.P.</td>
<td>£1 10</td>
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<td>Purves Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P...</td>
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Clinical Microscopy.. The Pathologist. ................. 1 1 0
Clinical Methods and Physical Diagnosis
  Cystoscopy......... J. E. Squire, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. 1 1 0
  Gynecology........ F. J. McCann, M.D., F.R.C.S. .... 2 2 0
  Intestinal Surgery J. Jackson Clarke, F.R.C.S. ...... 1 1 0
  Laryngology
    J. Dundas Grant, M.D., F.R.C.S. 
    W. Jobson Horne, M. D., M.R.C.P
  Massage and Medical Electricity
    J. Fletcher Little, M.B., M.R.C.P. 1 1 0
    R. E. Bickerton, M.B., B.Ch ... 1 1 0
  Ophthalmology
    Angola McNab, B.Sc., F.R.C.S. ...
  Orthopedics
    A. H. Tubby, M.S., F.R.C.S. .... 1 1 0
    J. Dundas Grant, M.D., F.R.C.S.
  Otology
    W. H. Kelson, M.D., F.R.C.S. ... 1 1 0
    W. Stuart-Low, F.R.C.S. ....... 1 1 0
  Rhinology
    W. Stuart-Low, F.R.C.S. ....... 1 1 0
  Roentgen Rays
    F. Harrison Low, M.B........... 1 1 0
  Sigmoidoscopy
    P. Lockhart Mummery, F.R.C.S. 3 3 0
  Surgical Anatomy and Diagnosis
    J. M. G. Swainson, F.R.C.S. ... 1 1 0

Composition fee excluding cystoscopy, gynaecology, and sigmoidoscopy 10 guineas, or for any six classes (excluding the three just mentioned) 5 guineas.

TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR THE HIGHER EXAMINATIONS.

Medicine.......... R. Murray Leslie, M.D., M.R.C.P... 5 5 0
Surgery.......... J. M. G. Swainson, F.R.C.S......... 5 5 0
Midwifery...... James Morrison, M.D.................. 5 5 0
Pathology........ The Pathologist.................... 3 3 0

Private tuition in ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, otoscope, cystoscope, sigmoidoscope, sphygmograph, sphygmomanometer, etc.

Information as to the days and hours on which the classes meet may be obtained from the

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

THE POLYCLINIC,
22 Chenies Street, Gower Street, W. C.
CLINICAL METHODS AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

J. Edward Squire, C. B., M. D., F. R. C. P.

Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

1. Introductory.—General Scheme of Examination. Case-taking General Inspection of the Patient.


6. Practical Demonstration in the Wards.

In each system the medical anatomy will be briefly discussed, with such points on physiology as have immediate bearing on practical medicine. The clinical methods of examination will then be detailed, with remarks on diagnosis of the more common morbid conditions.

The course will be made as practical as possible, the object kept in view being to assist the practitioner rather than to prepare for examinations.

SIX DEMONSTRATIONS ON EXAMINATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

By Harry Campbell, M. D., F. R. C. P., and Purves Stewart, M. D., F. R. C. P.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p. m.

Sensory path from periphery to cortex. Root distribution, motor and sensory.


4. **Organic Motor Palsies of Upper and Lower Neurone Type.**—Paralysis and paresis. Method of investigation in any given case. If paralysis is present, is it functional or organic? If organic, is lesion in upper or lower neurone? In upper neurone palsy, determine level of lesion: cortex, internal capsule, crus, pons, spinal cord. In lower neurone lesion, determine level. Anterior cornu, anterior root, peripheral nerve, or muscle. Diseases of muscles. Trichiniasis, ischemic paralysis, myopathies, myasthenia, etc.


CLINICAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROSCOPY.

THE PATHOLOGIST.

Mondays and Thursdays at 2 p. m.


2. Blood.—Normal Characters, Various kinds of Leucocytes and their relative numbers, Red Corpuscles, Blood Platelets, Staining-methods.

3. Blood.—Alterations in character and frequency of corpuscles in disease, Nucleated red corpuscles, Myelocytes.

4. Sputum.—Catarrhal, Bronchitic, Pneumonic; Tubercular, Methods of staining.

5. Pus.—Collection, Examination, Preparation of Vaccines.

6. Gastric Contents.—Test-meals, Examination for Acid, Analysis for Peptones.


8. Bacteria.—Pyogenic Organisms, Diphtheria.


10. Vegetable.—Skin-parasites.

11. Urine.—Methods of Quantitative Analysis, Albumin, Sugar.

12. Urine.—Microscopic Examination of Deposits, Casts, Crystals.

Each lesson will be complete in itself, and the meetings will be held continuously while the college is in session, so that medical men may join at any time and still take out a complete course.

Fee for the Course.—Two guineas, which includes all materials but slides and cover-glasses.

Private tuition in bacteriology and in special departments of pathology may be had by arrangement.

PRACTICAL SURGERY AND DIAGNOSIS, OPERATIONS AND ANATOMY.

BY J. M. G. SWAINSON, F. R. S. C.

Thursdays, 6 p. m.


3. Head injuries: Concussion, compression, and cerebral irritation.


PRACTICAL GYNECOLOGY.

BY F. J. MCCANN, M. D., F. R. C. S.

Mondays and Thursdays, 3 p. m.

The anatomy of the pelvis and its contents.
The arrangement of the pelvic peritoneum. The ligaments of the uterus.
The position and relations of the normal uterus and vagina.
The ovaries and Fallopian tubes.
The vulva. Bartholinian glands and gland ducts.
The bladder and ureters.
The rectum. The pelvic bones and joints.
The distribution and arrangement of the pelvic cellular tissue.
Pelvic cellulitis: causes, symptoms, course and treatment.
How and where to open an abscess in the pelvic cellular tissue. The management of the drainage tubes.
The differential diagnosis between abscess in the pelvic cellular tissue,
and pyosalpinx, uppurating ovarian cysts, and intra-peritoneal pus formation.
The appendix as a cause of pelvic abscess in the female.
Methods of examination.
Inspection: Mensuration, palpation, percussion, auscultation.
How to palpate the abdomen. The regions of the abdomen and their contents. How to palpate the kidneys.
Bimanual examination: Inspection of the vulva. Method of introducing the fingers. How to use the external hand.
How to examine the uterus, the Fallopian tubes, and the ovaries.
The rectal and recto-abdominal examination, and their importance as aids in the diagnosis of pelvic disease.
How to examine the bladder and ureters.
How to examine the interior of the uterus.
Displacements of the uterus and pelvic floor. Causation, symptoms, treatment.
Pessaries—how and when to use them.
The diagnosis of pregnancy. The signs and symptoms of pregnancy—
(a) In the early months. (b) In the late months.
Common mistakes in the diagnosis of pregnancy and how to avoid them.
Extra-uterine pregnancy.
The diagnosis from other conditions causing “acute abdominal illness.”
The signs of great internal bleeding. The varieties of hematocele and the signs and symptoms they produce.
Palliative treatment versus operation.
Abortion: Varieties, causes, treatment. How to curette the uterus.
How to treat gonorrhea in the female.
The local manifestations of syphilis in the female.
The common diseases of the Fallopian tubes and ovaries. Salpingitis—salpingo-oophoritis. The importance of infection as a cause of tubal disease.
The treatment of acute and chronic Salpingitis. Palliative treatment versus operation.
Cancer of the womb. Clinical types. Diagnosis, symptoms, prognosis.
The treatment of inoperable cases. (A special lantern demonstra-
tion is given to illustrate the varieties of cancer in the neck and body of the womb.)

The causes and treatment of sterility in women.
The treatment of puerperal infection.
The technic of: Perineorrhaphy and its modification, trachelorrhaphy, exploratory puncture, colpotomy.

The members of the class have an opportunity of examining patients and becoming acquainted with the methods of examination and diagnosis used in the practice of gynecology. An effort is made to obtain cases illustrating the female diseases commonly met with in practice. The diagnosis and treatment of each case are discussed before the members of the class.

Fresh specimens removed by operation are demonstrated in order that members of the class may become familiar with the macroscopic appearances of uterine, ovarian, and tubal tumors.

The demonstrations are illustrated by numerous specimens, diagrams, etc.

SIX LECTURES ON PRACTICAL CYSTOSCOPY.

By J. W. Thomson Walker, F. R. C. S.

Tuesdays, 5 P. M.

Lecture 1.

The cystoscope, a simple cystoscope, irrigative cystoscope, catheter cystoscope, photographic cystoscope, accumulators, batteries, transformers, technic of cystoscopy, preparation of the patient, anesthesia, dangers and difficulties of cystoscopy, method in cystoscopy.

Lecture 2.

The normal bladder, the ureteric orifices, the urethral orifice, hypertrophy, trabeculation, sacculcation, diverticula.

Lecture 3.

Cystitis, general and localized; appearances in different grades; congestion, edema, inflammation ulceration, villous cystitis, hemorrhagic cystitis; special forms of cystitis, bacterium coli cystitis.

Lecture 4.

Tuberculous cystitis, bilharzia cystitis, foreign bodies in the bladder, stone.
LONDON.

LECTURE 5.

New growths: papilloma, fibroma, malignant growths. Pre-operative cystoscopy of growths.

LECTURE 6.

Ureteric orifices: disease of the ureteric orifice; the efflux in health and disease. Urethral orifice: Changes in disease of the bladder, urethra and prostate; effect of extravesical disease in the bladder; pressure of new growths spread of inflammation, fistula.

N. B.—The demonstrations will be illustrated by selected cases. After the first lecture a part of the time will be devoted to examination of patients.

PRACTICAL OTOLOGY.


Mondays, 5 p. m.


CASES FOR DIAGNOSIS OF OBSTRUCTIVE AND NERVE DEAFNESS.

2. Varieties of Obstructive Deafness.—Conducting apparatus in detail; tympanic cavity, membrane, walls, ossicular chain stapedio-vestibular articulation, movements, tensor tympani, stapedius muscles, ventilation Eustachian tube. Eustachian catarrh; chronic non-suppurative median otitis—catarrhal (tubo-tympanic), sclerotic (stapedio-vestibular); perforations and cicatrices from former inflammation. Diagnosis of varieties of obstructive deafness.

CASES OF VARIOUS FORMS OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEAFNESS FOR DIAGNOSIS.

3. Discharges from the Ears.—External meatus, eczema, condylomata, acute and chronic inflammation (furuncle, mycosis, etc.). Tym-
panic membrane, acute and chronic myringitis; middle-ear perforation: signs, acute and chronic perforative suppuration, bacteriology, cause of chronicity (neglect, polypi cholesteatoma, mastoid or naso-pharyngeal disease, tuberculosis, etc.); attic—acute and chronic inflammation, malignant disease. Methodical diagnosis of aural discharges.

CASES OF AURAL DISCHARGES FOR DIAGNOSIS.

4. Varieties of Nerve Deafness.—Labyrinth, cochlear and vestibular nerves, central auditory tract and cortical centre. Tests for nerve deafness, tuning-forks, Galton's whistle, etc. Site of lesion, labyrinth, nerve, central tract, cortex. Nature of lesion, congestion, anemia, hemorrhage, inflammation, syphilis, tumor, neurosis, toxin, senility, etc. Methodical diagnosis of varieties of nerve deafness.

CASES OF NERVE DEAFNESS FOR DIAGNOSIS.

5. Complications of Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear.—Mastoid, antrum and cells, acute inflammation, signs, indications for operation, chronic inflammation; indications for ossiculectomy radical operation, etc. Labyrinthitis, symptoms, induced nystagmus, etc., extra dural abscess, meningitis, cerebral and cerebellar abscess, pyemia, sinus phlebitis. Methodical diagnosis.

VARIOUS CASES FOR DIAGNOSIS.


THE USE OF THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE AND REFRACTION

BY R. E. BICKERTON, M. B., B. CH.; ANGUS McNAB, B. SC., F. R. C. S

Fridays, 5 P. M.

LECTURE 1.

The Eye as an Optical Instrument; Optical Principles; Lenses. The Refraction of the eye and its Errors. Accommodation and its
LONDON.

Derangements: Hypermetropia, Myopia, Astigmatism, Spasm, Paralysis, and Presbyopia.

LECTURE 2.

Light-sense; Colour-sense; Form-sense. Test Types and the Method of Determining Visual Acuity. Subjective Estimation of Errors of Refraction.

LECTURE 3.

Binocular Vision; Convergence; Heterophoria; Strabismus. The perimeter and Method of Using it. Field of Vision.

LECTURE 4.

The Ophthalmoscope; Method of Using It. The Normal Disc and Fundus.

LECTURE 5.

Retinoscopy: Theory of, and Practical Demonstration on Refraction Cases. The Ordering of Glasses in Errors of Refraction.

LECTURE 6.

The Ophthalmoscope and Fundus Oculi in Relation with General Medicine.

A special course in refraction and retinoscopy can be given, if applied for by a sufficient number of members.

During the summer vacation a class in external eye diseases can also be held by arrangement.

The Second Course will be devoted to refraction, unless the members desire a repetition of the First course.

LECTURE 1.

LECTURE 2.


LECTURES 3 AND 4.


LECTURE 5.


LECTURE 6.

The Ordering of Spectacles. Squint. Paralysis of Muscles.

PRACTICAL LARYNGOLOGY.

BY HAROLD BARWELL, F. R. C. S.; J. DUNDAS GRANT, M. D., F. R. C. S.;
W. JOBSON HORNE, M. D., M. R. C. P.

Wednesday, 5. P. M.

1. Physical Examination of Throat.—Inspection, palpation, etc. Reflected light; Fauces and pharynx (N. B., Killian’s inspection of tonsil, plica triangularis, supra-tonsillar fossae, lateral bands). Naso-pharynx: Posterior rhinoscopy, mirrors, palate-hooks, etc.; palpation. Larynx: Laryngoscopy in special detail (practice on models and on living subject).

PRACTICE IN LARYNGOSCOPY, CHIEFLY NORMAL SUBJECT.

2. Physical Appearance of Throat in Disease.—Pharynx: Inflammations (N. B., peritonsillar abscess), paralyses, etc. Naso-pharynx: Adenoids, muco-pus, crusts, etc. Larynx: Paralyses, vascular changes, outgrowths (papillomata, etc.), infiltrations and ulcerations (tubercular, syphilitic, malignant, etc.), edemas, etc. Neck: Movements of larynx, etc., thyroid and glandular swellings, etc.
Practice in Laryngoscopy in Cases of Disease.


Practice of Examination in Cases of Disease.


Practice in Diagnosis of Cases.

5. Various Manipulations and Operations.—Applications to larynx (practice on "electrical larynx," insufflations, auto-inhalation of powders, "Leduc's tube," galvano-cautery, intubation, etc. Operations, elongated uvula, peritonsillar abscess, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, anesthesia, laryngotomy, etc.

Various Cases for Examination and Treatment.

6. Direct Examination of Throat.—Direct laryngoscopy (Kirstein Brüning), tracheoscopy and bronchoscopy, esophagoscopy. Demonstration. (Practice on model).

(The first half of each lesson is devoted to practice in the branch of the subject taught in the previous lesson.)

Practical Rhinology.

By W. Stuart-Low, F. R. C. S.

Wednesdays, 2.30 p. m.

1. Demonstration and Lecture.—A description of the various instruments used in the examination of the nose and accessory sinuses, including transillumination and the methods of investigation.
The development and general anatomy of the nose and sinuses. The functions, physiology, and histology of the nose.

2. Demonstration and Lecture.—Acute Rhinitis, Purulent Rhinitis, Chronic Rhinitis, Hypertrophic Rhinitis, Rhinitis Caseosa, Nasal Obstruction. Subjective.—Rhinitis Sicca, Atrophic Rhinitis, Neuroses, Asthma, Paroxysmal Rhinorrhea, Hay Fever. Objective.—Abnormalities at the entrance, at the exit, on the outer wall (Polypi), on the roof, floor, and the septum. Foreign bodies, Rhinoliths, Synechiae. The medical and surgical treatment of these conditions.

3. Demonstration and Lecture.—Syphilis, Tuberculosis, Lupus-Malignant disease of the Nose, Rhino-scleroma, Leprosy, Glan- ders, Epistaxis. The Maxillary Antrum: its surgical anatomy, acute and chronic sepsis, cysts, mucocele, and new growths. The treatment of these conditions, surgical and otherwise.

4. Demonstration and Lecture.—The surgical Anatomy and Semeiology of the Frontal Sinuses and the anterior half of the nasal labyrinth. Acute and chronic Sepsis, and new growths of these regions. Treatment, medical and surgical.

5. Demonstration and Lecture.—The Surgical Anatomy, Semeiology and Surgery of the sphenoidal sinus and posterior half of nasal labyrinth. Acute and chronic sepsis, and new growths, of these regions. Treatment, medical and surgical.

6. Demonstration and Lecture.—Recapitulation of the Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Antrum, Frontal Sinuses, Sphenoidal Sinus and Ethmoid Cells, and a practical lesson on the various operations on the dead subject.

These Demonstrations and Lectures will be illustrated by means of Patients, Models, post-mortem Specimens and Drawings, and each Student will have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the actual work of investigation and treatment.

PRACTICAL SIGMOIDOSCOPY.

BY P. LOCKHART MUMMERY, F. R. C. S.

Thursday, 4 P. M.

Description of the Instrument.—Different types in use. Method of passing the instrument. Position of the Patient. Indications for anesthesia. Preparation of the patient for examination. Difficulties which may be encountered during introduction, and the
precautions necessary to avoid them; the proper use of inflation; precautions necessary to avoid damaging the bowel. The appearances presented by the normal colon and rectum as seen through the instrument; the valves of Houston.

The recto-sigmoidal junction, and the directions of the normal bowel lumen; landmarks and methods of ascertaining the position of lesions in the bowel.

Sigmoidoscopy in chronic constipation, diarrhea, colitis, stricture, malignant disease, papilloma, pruritus, etc.

Practical instruction on the normal and abnormal subject.

MASSAGE AND MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

By J. Fletcher Little, M. B., M. R. C. P.

Thursdays, 5 p.m.

1. Fundamental movements of massage.
2. Fundamental movements of massage.
5. Electro-diagnosis.

PRACTICAL ANESTHETICS.

By J. D. Mortimer, F. R. C. S. Eng.

Mondays, 6 p.m.

1. General principles. The duties of the anesthetist. The importance of selecting an anesthetic suitable to the patient and to the operation, of maintaining a free air-way, and of avoiding an overdose.
2. Varieties of patients, as regards age, temperament, general or local disorder. Preparation of the patient. Positions and their effects. Signs of anesthesia in various stages.
4. Special points to be observed in the anesthetisation of children. Extraction of teeth. Nose and throat operations.
5. Operations on abdominal viscera, on the rectum, etc.

N. B.—Special arrangements will be made for those who desire practical teaching in the administration of anesthetics.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

PRACTICAL X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements are being made to provide the college with a fully-equipped X-ray department which can be used not only for the practical classes in X-ray methods, but also for the purpose of diagnosis of cases sent for consultation.

F. HARRISON LOW, M. B.

Tuesday, 3 P.M.


2. Radiography; Quality of Tube, Simple and Stereoscopic, from above and below couch, likely errors, plates, development, screen, practical work.

3. Localization, by screen and plate. Foreign bodies, internal organs, various methods, practical work.

4. Therapeutic use of X-rays, precautions, quantity and quality of rays exposure times. Various diseases: Rodent ulcer, lupus, and others, ringworm (Saboraud’s method), etc.

MUSEUM, LIBRARY, SMOKING-ROOM, JOURNAL.

The museum contains Sir Jonathan Hutchinson’s unique collection of pictorial illustrations of disease. The library contains about 2,000 medical books, and arrangements may be made shortly by which all the most important recent medical publications will be at the service of members and subscribers, for definite periods of time. Tea and coffee can be procured in the smoking-room. The monthly college journal, The Polyclinic, is edited by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, and sent post-free to every member and subscriber. It contains reports of lectures delivered and clinics held at the college, and other college news.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

Instruction is given on the cause, prevention, and treatment of tropical diseases. Professor Sir Rubert Boyce is the Dean and Major Ronald Ross, C. B., the Professor of Tropical Diseases. For full particulars, apply to A. H. Milne, Secretary, B 10, Exchange Buildings Liverpool.
### MEDICAL GRADUATES' COLLEGE AND POLyclINIC.
#### 22 Chenies Street, Gower Street, W.C.

### CLINICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.*
**Winter Session, January to March.**

**Mondays.** (Skin)

- January 3, Dr. James Galloway.
- January 10, Dr. J. E. R. McDonagh.
- January 17, Dr. Willmott Evans.
- January 24, Dr. T. Colcott Fox.
- January 31, Dr. James Galloway.
- February 7, Dr. Graham Little.
- February 14, Dr. George Pernet.
- February 21, Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod.

**Tuesdays.** (Medical)

- January 4, Dr. H. Campbell.
- January 11, Dr. Lewis Smith.
- January 18, Dr. Purves Stewart.
- January 25, Dr. Alexander Morison.
- February 1, Dr. Walter Carr.
- February 8, Dr. G. A. Sutherland.
- February 15, Dr. Newton Pitt.
- February 22, Dr. Leonard Guthrie.

**Wednesdays.** (Surgical)

- January 5, Mr. Edred M. Corner.
- January 12, Mr. Arthur Edmunds.
- January 19, Mr. James Cantlie.
- January 26, Mr. T. H. Openshaw.
- February 2, Mr. James Berry.
- February 9, Mr. C. H. Leaf.
- February 16, Mr. A. H. Tubby.
- February 23, Mr. P. Lockhart Mummery.

**Thursdays.** (Surgical)

- January 6, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- January 13, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- January 20, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- January 27, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- February 3, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- February 10, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- February 17, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.
- February 24, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

**Fridays.** (Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat)

- January 7, Mr. J. Gay French.
- January 14, Dr. William Hill.
- January 21, Mr. W. Stuart-Low.
- January 28, Mr. R. E. Bickerton.
- February 4, Mr. Herbert Tilley.
- February 11, Mr. Harold Barwell.
- February 18, Dr. W. H. Kelson.
- February 25, Mr. Sydney Stephenson.

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Such courses are given every year, with slight changes, and modifications of dates for the corresponding weeks and months given* here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAYS (Skin)</th>
<th>TUESDAYS (Medical)</th>
<th>WEDNESDAYS (Surgical)</th>
<th>THURSDAYS (Medical and Surgical)</th>
<th>FRIDAYS (Ear, Nose and Throat)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 28,</td>
<td>Dr. Graham Little.</td>
<td>March 1,</td>
<td>March 4,</td>
<td>Mr. Hunter Tod.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 7,</td>
<td>Dr. H.G. Adamson.</td>
<td>March 2,</td>
<td>March 5,</td>
<td>Mr. J. Dundas Grant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 14,</td>
<td>Dr. S. E. Dore.</td>
<td>March 8,</td>
<td>March 10,</td>
<td>Dr. J. D., Grant.</td>
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<td>March 21,</td>
<td>Dr. Wilfred Fox.</td>
<td>March 15,</td>
<td>March 16,</td>
<td>Dr. St. Clair Thomson.</td>
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<td>March 22,</td>
<td>March 17,</td>
<td>Good Friday.</td>
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<td>March 23,</td>
<td>March 18,</td>
<td>Mr. St. Clair Thomson.</td>
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<td>March 24,</td>
<td>March 24,</td>
<td>Mrs. St. Clair Thomson.</td>
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Autumn Session, Sept. 12 to Dec. 16. Daily, except Saturdays, at 4 p.m.

- September 12,
- September 13,
- September 14,
- September 15,
- September 16,
- September 17,
- September 18,
- September 19,
- September 20,
- September 21,
- September 22,
- September 23,
- September 24,
- September 25,
- September 26,
- September 27,
- September 28,
- September 29,
- September 30,
- October 1,
- October 2,
- October 3,
- October 4,
- October 5,
- October 6,
- October 7,
## CLINICAL DEMONSTRATION.

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<th>Mondays. (Skin)</th>
<th>Tuesdays. (Medical)</th>
<th>Wednesdays. (Surgical)</th>
<th>Thursdays. (Medical and Surgical)</th>
<th>Fridays. (Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>October 10, Mr. J. E. R. McDonagh.</td>
<td>October 11, Dr. Essex Wynter.</td>
<td>October 12, Mr. A. Pearce-Gould.</td>
<td>October 13, Dr. Leonard Guthrie.</td>
<td>October 14, Dr. J. Dundas Grant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 17, Dr. Colcott Fox.</td>
<td>October 18, Dr. Purves Stewart.</td>
<td>October 25, Mr. D.C.L. Fitzwilliams.</td>
<td>October 20, Mr. Jackson Clarke.</td>
<td>October 21, Mr. Angus McNab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24, Dr. J. H. Sequeira.</td>
<td>October 26, Mr. C. W. Rowntree.</td>
<td>November 2, Mr. Chas. Ryall.</td>
<td>October 27, Dr. Clive Riviere.</td>
<td>October 28, Mr. Herbert Tilley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31, Dr. Jas. Galloway.</td>
<td>November 1, Dr. C. O. Hawthorne.</td>
<td>November 3, Mr. J. Thomson Walker.</td>
<td>November 4, Mr. Sydney Stephenson.</td>
<td>November 11, Mr. Ernest Clarke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 7, Dr. J. Graham Little.</td>
<td>November 8, Dr. G. Eric Pritchard.</td>
<td>November 9, Mr. James Cantlie.</td>
<td>November 10, Dr. Walter Carr.</td>
<td>November 18, Mr. Gay French.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 14, Dr. Geo. Fernet.</td>
<td>November 15, Dr. Porter Parkinson.</td>
<td>November 16, Mr. Cecil H. Leaf.</td>
<td>November 17, Mr. P. J. Freyer.</td>
<td>November 24, Mr. W. Stuart-Low.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 21, Dr. H. G. Adamson.</td>
<td>November 22, Dr. Theo. Williams.</td>
<td>November 23, Mr. T. P. Legg.</td>
<td>December 1, Dr. E. Cautley.</td>
<td>December 2, Dr. Dan Mackenzie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5, Dr. S. E. Dore.</td>
<td>November 30, Dr. Jas. Taylor.</td>
<td>December 7, Mr. B. Mower White.</td>
<td>December 15, Dr. Russell Wells.</td>
<td>December 16, Dr. St. Clair Thomson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 12, Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod.</td>
<td>December 6, Dr. James Collier.</td>
<td>December 14, Mr. G. E. Waugh.</td>
<td>December 15, Mr. H. J. Paterson.</td>
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IRELAND.

It is difficult for one traveling through this beautiful little "Emerald Isle" to-day to realize that it was once the home of a prosperous people, a nation of culture and learning, attracting students to its universities from distant countries. In the days of Johnathan (Dean) Swift, who died in 1745, the Dublin university was considered one of the world's great seats of learning. Sir John Parrot, who was then viceroy of Ireland, founded the Dublin University in 1591. The Queen's or Royal University was founded in 1860. The Rotunda Hospital of Dublin attracts medical men because of the great number of maternity cases for which it is famous.

SCOTLAND.

The oldest university of Scotland was founded in 1411 at St. Andrews, a very ancient city situated on the coast north of Edinburgh, more noted to-day for its being the world's mecca for golfers than for medical work. Glasgow University was founded in 1453. Forty-one years later the university of Aberdeen was founded. James VI. founded the university of Edinburgh in 1582. For particulars regarding matriculation in the universities, the undergraduate work and the requirements of degrees, apply directly to the secretary of the respective university.

All the post-graduate courses are open to foreigners. They are well organized, particularly at Glasgow. The work at Edinburgh, is under the immediate direction of the Royal University while the work at Glasgow is controlled entirely by the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

The courses are given each year practically unchanged from the schedules I have here given. In Edinburgh the courses are given each year in August and September, some extending into October.

A good plan for American physicians arriving in Europe for study at this season of the year is to spend August and September in Scotland or England, going on to Berlin later in October, when the German professors have returned from their vacations and more active work begins.
GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Royal Infirmary has organized the following post-graduate courses open to foreign and native physicians; these are called autumn courses and are usually given in September, extending into the first week in October:

The same subjects are given every year, with variations in the details such as dates, which are easily calculated from the first Monday of the month.

AUTUMN.

Post-graduate Classes.

1. Opening Lecture.

2. Clinical Medicine.—By Geo. S. Middleton, M. A., M. D., at 9.30 a. m. on Mondays and Thursdays during September, beginning first week in September; T. K. Monro, M. A., M. D., as 4.30 p. m. on Thursdays of September in weeks following, and J. M. Cowan, M. D., D. Sc., at 4 p. m. on Tuesdays, in September.

3. Clinical Surgery.—By Henry Rutherford, M. B., C. M., at 9.30 a. m. daily, one week in September; A. N. M'Gregor, M. D., F. R. F. P. S. G., at 4 p. m. on Mondays in September, and John A. C. Macewen, B. Sc., M. B., C. M., at 9.15 a. m. daily during September.

4. Hematology.—By Walter K. Hunter, M. D., D. Sc., at 4 p. m. on Wednesdays in September and first week in October.

5. Surgical Diseases of the Urinary Organs.—By David Newman, M. D., F. R. F. P. S. G., at 4.30 p. m. on Fridays in September.

6. Clinical Examination of the Urine.—By John Henderson, M. D., at 10 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays in September.

7. Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Esophagus (A).—By John Macintyre, M. B., C. M., F. R. S. E., at 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays in September.

8. Diseases of the Ear in Children.—By J. Kerr Love, M. D., at 4 p. m., on Thursdays in September.

M. on Mondays and Wednesdays, and at 8 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, during September.

10. Diseases of the Skin.—By Alex. Morton, M. A., M. D., at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays, during September.

11. Diseases of the Throat and Nose (B).—By Robert Fullerton, M. D., at 10 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays during September.

12. Electro-therapeutics.—By James R. Riddell, L. R. C. P., at 9.30 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays in September.

13. Pathological Anatomy.—By J. H. Teacher, M. D., at 12 noon, on Tuesdays and Fridays during September.

14. Vaccine Therapy and Opsonic Technic.—By J. A. Campbell, L. R. C. P., etc., at 2 p. m. daily, from 19 to 23 September.

The fee for attendance at each of the above classes is £1 1s.; for any three of them, £2 2s.

15. Gynecology.—By W. D. Macfarlane, M. B., C. M., at 10 a. m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Two courses—first, from September 1; second, from October 1. Fee for each course, £2 2s.


17. Bacteriology.—By David M’Crorie, L. R. C. P., etc., 5 days a week for 3 months, beginning October 3. Fee, £3 3s.

The opening lecture this year on “The Use and Abuse of the Lime Salts in Health and Disease,” given by Sir James Barr, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. P, in the pathological lecture room.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.


Dr. Middleton.—In wards 5 and 6, at 9.30 a. m. On Mondays and Thursdays during September. Demonstrations on groups of clinical cases.
Dr. Monro.—In wards 10 and 11, at 4.30 p. m. On Thursdays during September. Clinical lectures illustrated by groups of medical cases.

Dr. Cowan.—In wards 1 and 2, at 4 p. m. On Tuesdays during September. Dr. Mackenzie’s method of cardiac examination.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

By Henry Rutherford, M. B., C. M., F. R. F. P. S. G.,
A. N. M’Gregor, M. D., F. R. F. P. S. G., and John A.
C. Macewen, B. Sc., M. B., C. M., F. R. F. P. S. G.

Mr. Rutherford.—In wards G. E. and G. W., at 9.30 a. m. Daily from Monday to Friday first week in September. Demonstration of such cases of interest as may be in the wards, with remarks on groups of cases.

Dr. M’Gregor.—In wards 5 E. and 5 W., at 4 p. m. On Mondays during September. 1 and 2, surgical diseases of the stomach and duodenum. 3, intestinal obstruction. 4, hernia: congenital, ventral, traumatic.

Mr. Macewen.—In wards 1 E. and 1 W., at 9.15 a. m. On 5 days a week during September, beginning on first Thursday in September.

The work consists of a daily visit to the wards, and attendance at operations in the operating theatre. Occasional demonstrations will be given on interesting cases, the diagnosis and treatment being taken up in detail. In relation to the operations the principles underlying surgical technic will be touched on. An endeavor is made to meet the special requirements of those joining.

HEMATOLOGY.

By Walter K. Hunter, M. D., D. Sc.

In ward 7, on Wednesdays, through September and first week in October. At 4 p. m.

The instruction takes the form of lecture-demonstration, and is illustrated by microscopic preparation.
Synopsis of the Course.—1. The methods for clinical examination of the blood: alkalinity, specific gravity, coagulability, red corpuscles, white corpuscles, hemoglobin. 2. Normal histology of the blood. 3. Pathological histology of the blood. 4. The blood in pernicious anemia, secondary anemia, leukemia, Hodgkins' disease, etc. 5. The pathogenesis of these diseases.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

By David Newman, M. D., F. R. F. P. S. G.

On Fridays, at 4.30 p.m. New surgical house, in the theatre of wards 4 W. and 4 E. Through September.
1.—Symptoms and physical signs of surgical diseases of the kidneys.
2.—Demonstration of the more common cystoscopic appearances in vesical disease.
3.—Clinical demonstration of cases in wards.
4.—Operations on the kidney.
5.—Operations on the bladder.

CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

By John Henderson, M. D.

In Ward XII., at 10 a.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays in September.

Synopsis of Course.

1. General Considerations.—(a) Quantity. (b) Specific gravity. (c) Reaction. (d) Color.
2. Examination for Normal Constituents.—(a) Non-nitrogenous: chlorides, phosphates, sulphates, oxalates. (b) Nitrogenous: urea, uric acid.
3. Proteids.—(a) Albumen, routine tests, fallacies, quantitative estimation. (b) Albumose—tests. (c) Mucin and nucleoalbumen. Their clinical significance.

5. **Blood, Bile, Pus.**—Urinary indigogens; diazo reaction.

6. **Tube Casts.**—Their significance clinically.

7. **Microscopic Examination of Urinary Sediments.**

The instruction will take the form of lecture-demonstration, and will be illustrated by macroscopic and microscopic specimens.

**DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, AND ESOPHAGUS. (A).**

BY JOHN MACINTYRE, M. B., C. M., F. R. S. E.

In throat ward, at 4 p. m. On Tuesdays and Fridays during September, beginning first Friday in September.

**SYNOPSIS OF COURSE.**

1. Methods of examination: special reference to recent methods, such as direct inspection, and X-rays and their use in the detection of foreign bodies.

2. Recent methods of treatment based upon bacteriological research.

3. Affections commonly met with, such as catarrh, suppuration hypertrophies, obstructions, changes in hard and soft structures.

4. Early and differential diagnosis in chronic cases, such as lupus tubercle specific affections, neoplasms (simple and malignant), and thoracic tumors affecting the larynx, with indications for treatment.

**DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE (B).**

BY ROBERT FULLERTON, M. D.

In the dispensary, at 10 to 11 a. m.

Beginning on first Friday in September, the course will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays during that month.

The subject will be dealt with by a survey of the anatomy of the
DEMONSTRATION OF MORBID ANATOMY.

By John H. Teacher, M. D.

In the pathological laboratory, at 12 noon, on Tuesdays and Fridays in September.

The instruction will take the form of lecture demonstration, and will be illustrated by fresh and museum specimens.

VACCINE THERAPY AND OPSONIC TECHNIC.

By J. Archibald Campbell, L. R. C. P., etc.

In the bacteriological laboratory, at 2 P. M.

SYNOPSIS OF COURSE.

1. Lecture on "The present position of vaccine therapy."
2. Selection of cases and collection of pathological material from which vaccine can be prepared.
3. Preparation of Vaccines.—(a) Isolation of causal organisms (b) Cultivation of organisms. (c) Standardization, sterilization, etc. (d) Dosage.
4. Demonstration of cases in course of treatment; statistics of own previous cases.
5. Practical demonstration of the opsonic method of Wright

GYNECOLOGY.

By W. D. Macfarland, M. B., C. M.

In the dispensary, at 10 A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. In September and October. There will be two courses, each of one month, each limited to six graduates. The first will commence on 1st. Thursday in September, and the second on 1st. Saturday in October. The subject is examination, diagnosis, and treatment of various cases of gynecology occurring in dispensary practice. There is ample material to provide a varied selection, as the number of patients attending average over twenty a day.
### Table.

#### Classes.

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<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
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<td>5, 12, 19, 26</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 13, 20.</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 13, 20</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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In connection with...

Executive Committee: Ballantyne; Davi
Saturday ... subject is examination, diagnosis, and treatment of various cases of gynecology occurring in dispensary practice. There is ample material to provide a varied selection, as the number of patients attending average over twenty a day.
OPERATIVE SURGERY.


In St. Mungo's College

This course will meet 5 days a week for about a fortnight at 12 noon (provisionally to convenience those attending), beginning 1st Monday in September. The course will be entirely practical, the operations being performed on the dead bodies by those attending.

Fee for the course (including material), £3 3s.

In order to provide material, it will be necessary that names should be given in before the middle of August.

BACTERIOLOGY.

By David M’Crorie, L. R. C. P., etc.

In the bacteriological laboratory.

The class will be of 3 months' duration, and will meet 5 days a week at an hour to be arranged, beginning first of October.

The work includes:

1. Bacteriological technic.
2. The study of all the pathogenic germs.
3. The bacteriological examination of milk, water, soil, air, etc.
4. Opsonins and vaccines.

Fee for the course, £3 3s.

Special facilities for original research will be granted to those who have taken the course.

EDINBURGH.

POST-GRADUATE VACATION COURSE IN MEDICINE.

In connection with the University and Royal Colleges.

Executive Committee.—Dr. G. A. Gibson, Chairman; Dr. J. W. Ballantyne; David Wallace, Esq., C. M. G.; Dr. Harry
Rainy (representing the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons); Prof. Harvey Littlejohn, Vice-Chairman; Prof. Arthur Robinson; Dr. Logan Turner (representing the University); Dr. Edwin Bramwell, Hon. Secretary; Mr. John Stirton, Secretary.

The post-graduate course will extend from first Monday of September to last Friday in September.

The course will comprise:

1. A general course (p. 190), the composite fee for which will be 5 guineas for the 4 weeks, or 3 guineas for either the first or second fortnight.

2. A surgical course (p. 197), which will include the following classes: operative surgery, surgical anatomy and surgical pathology. These classes will be exclusively reserved for those attending the surgical course, the composite fee for which will be 10 guineas. The entries for the surgical course will be limited to 25. So far as possible the same department of regional surgery will be treated of simultaneously in the various classes, while the subject-matter of the daily clinics and ward visits will be, whenever possible, arranged to correspond. Entrants for the surgical course may attend any of the classes or clinics included under the general course.

3. Special classes (p. 198) on (a) bacteriology, (b) the blood, (c) ear, nose, and throat, (d) errors of refraction, (e) gynecology, (f) histological methods, (g) opthalmoscopy, and (h) X-rays, the fee for each being 1 guinea. These classes will be confined to graduates who have entered for the surgical course or for the general course during the corresponding period.

4. A course on the ear, nose and throat. Entrants for this course may attend any of the classes or clinics included under the general course.

Each day throughout the course, a special lecture, open to all graduates, will be delivered at 5 o'clock upon some subject of general medical or surgical interest. A number of these lectures will be devoted to a consideration of the progress made in various departments of medicine during the past 10 years.

The committee recommend that advantage be taken of arrangements which have been made whereby those attending the course...
KEY TO MAP.

A. — Royal Infirmary, Lauriston Place.
B. — Eye Dispensary, Lauriston Place.
C. — Chalmers' Hospital, Lauriston Place.
D. — Royal Maternity Hospital, Lauriston Place.
E. — Eye, Ear, and Throat Dispensary, Cambridge Street.
F. — Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Sciennes Road.
G. — Longmore Hospital, Salisbury Place.
H. — Deaconess Hospital, Pleasance.

1. — University New Buildings, Teviot Place.
2. — New School, Bristo Street.
3. — Lecture Rooms, Nicolson Square.
4. — Royal College of Surgeons, Nicolson Street.
5. — High School Yards Buildings, Infirmary Street.
6. — Old University Buildings, South Bridge.
7. — R. C. P. Laboratory, Forrest Road.
8. — Usher Institute, Warrender Park Road.
9. — Veterinary College, Clyde Street.
10. — Royal College of Physicians, Queen Street.
11. — Royal Medical Society.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

a. — Ramsay Lodge, Mound Place.
b. — Lister House, Mound Place.
c. — Blackie House, Bank Street.
d. — St. Giles House, St. Giles Street.
may obtain accommodation and board in one of the residences of the University Hall. Information regarding other accommodation may be obtained from the secretary.

The University Union will be open during the month of September. The union, which adjoins the University Buildings, contains a library, reading rooms, dining hall, smoking room, billiard room, etc. Gentlemen attending the course are eligible for temporary membership for one month on payment of a fee of 10 shillings.

A number of additional clinics, lectures, and demonstrations will be announced in an appendix to the syllabus which will be issued at the commencement of each week throughout the course, and which will contain a complete programme for that week. The executive committee will therefore be greatly obliged if all those who come to Edinburgh with the intention of attending the course will immediately on their arrival notify their address to "The Secretary, the Faculty Office, University New Buildings," in order that a copy of the appendix may be sent to them.

Fees are to be paid to the Secretary at the Faculty Office, University New Buildings.

In order to prevent disappointment, graduates who wish to enter for the surgical course or any of the limited classes are requested to carefully study the Syllabus, and to fill up and return the accompanying entry form at an early date to the Secretary. Places will be reserved only if applications are accompanied by the fees for the classes in question.

The classes are open to women.

Information regarding the course on internal medicine during August is contained in a syllabus, which may be had on application.

**GENERAL COURSES.**

The August courses in internal medicine will extend for 4 weeks, viz.: from Monday, August 1, to last Friday in August, inclusive.

The entries for the course will be limited to 25, places being reserved only if applications are accompanied by the requisite fee.

The fee for the course, which is 10 guineas, should be paid to the secretary, the Faculty Office, University New Buildings, Edinburgh. Entries cannot be received for individual classes.
The executive committee will be greatly obliged if graduates who have entered for the course will immediately on their arrival in Edinburgh notify their address to the secretary, the University New Buildings.

The course is open to women.

**LECTURERS TAKING PART IN THE LAST COURSE.**

**F. D. Boyd,** C. M. G., M. D., F. R. C. P. Ed., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, diseases of the stomach and kidneys.

**Edwin Bramwell,** M. B., F. R. C. P. Lond. and Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, examination of the nervous system.

**J. J. Graham Brown,** M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, diseases of the nervous system.

**John D. Comrie,** M. A., B. Sc., M. B., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Examination of the urine and digestive products.


**R. A. Fleming,** M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, general diseases, diseases of the lungs and abdomen.

**A. Dingwall Fordyce,** M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, diseases of children.

**Alexander Goodall,** M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Lecturer on Physiology, the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, clinical hematology.

**Edwin Matthew,** M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Diseases of the blood and ductless glands.

**Harry Rainy,** M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, diseases of the heart.

**W. T. Ritchie,** M. D., F. R. C. P. Edin., Clinical Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, examination of the heart.

**R. B. Thomson,** M. B., University Demonstrator in anatomy, medical applied anatomy.
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_N.B._—The Clinics between 11 and 1 o'clock will be held in the Royal Infirmary.

**Medical Applied Anatomy.**

This class, conducted by Dr. R. B. Thomson, meets daily during the first fortnight of the course, at 10 o'clock, in the anatomical department of the university.

The course will be illustrated by formalin specimens hardened _in situ_, by frozen sections, and by lantern demonstration.
Bacteriological Methods in Relation to Clinical Diagnosis.

This class, conducted by Dr. W. E. Carnegie Dickson, will meet daily during the second fortnight of the course, from 2.30 to 4 p. m., in the pathological department of the university.

Subject-Matter.

The Bacteriological Examination of Pathological Tissues and Fluids, e. g., inflammatory exudates, pus, urine, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, tuberculous and pneumococcal sputum, etc. Particular attention will be devoted to the special methods of examination which should be adopted for the diagnosis of the commoner and more important bacteriological diseases, e. g., wound infection, tuberculosis, pneumonia, gonorrhea, etc.

Methods of Sterilization.

Preparation of culture media for the isolation and artificial growth of bacteria, with special reference to diagnosis.

The Staining of Bacteria.—General methods. Special methods, e. g., for tubercle, pneumococcus, B. diphtheriae, etc.

The Widal serum reaction for the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Preparation and use of vaccines for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Simple Methods of Blood Examination.

This class, conducted by Dr. Alexander Goodall, will meet daily during the first fortnight of August, from 2.30 to 4 p. m., at the Royal College of Surgeons.

Members of the class should provide themselves with a Thoma-Zeiss hemacytometer.

Methods of Examining the Heart.

This class, conducted by Dr. W. T. Ritchie, will meet daily throughout the course, at 9 a. m.

The work of the class, which will be illustrated as far as possible by patients, will include a practical study of:
1. Graphic methods employed in the examination of the heart.
2. The analysis and interpretation of arterial, cardiac, and venous tracings in relation to the functional capacity of the heart.
3. Arrhythmias of the heart-extrasystoles, perpetual arrhythmia, etc.
4. Heart failure—affections of contractility, conductivity, tonicity, etc.
5. Blood pressure.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This class, conducted by Dr. Edwin Bramwell, will meet daily throughout the course, at 6 p.m. The methods of examination and the significance of the more important physical signs will be especially dealt with. The work of the course will be illustrated by cases and lantern slides.

PRACTICAL COURSE ON THE CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS AND URINE.

This class, conducted by Dr. John D. Comrie, will meet daily throughout the course, at 5 p.m., in the physiology department, the university.

THE EXAMINATION OF SICK CHILDREN.

This class, conducted by Dr. Dingwall-Fordyce, will be held in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, at ten o'clock, during the second fortnight of the course.

During three days in each week the class will be in a ward of the hospital; the physical signs of the patients will be demonstrated, methods of examination explained and detailed, and opportunities given for individual examination. On the remaining days the more complicated procedures of clinical diagnosis will be discussed and demonstrated, as also the simple manipulative methods of treatment.

CLINICS.

Two clinics will be given daily, from 11 to 12 and 12 to 1, respectively, in the Royal Infirmary.
of the body will be considered in series (vide Time-table), illustrative cases being demonstrated and discussed.

**ADDITIONAL CLASS.**

Medical aspects of obstetrics especially in relation to pregnancy (pathology of) and eclampsia.

Dr. J. W. Ballantyne will hold a series of four clinical lectures upon this subject. The class, which will meet on Saturdays throughout August, between 11 and 1 o'clock, is open to all graduates whether attending the August course or not.

Fee, £1. 1s.

**GENERAL COURSES.**

**MEDICAL APPLIED ANATOMY.**

Dr. T. B. Johnston will conduct a class on this subject, at 9 A. M. daily, during the first fortnight of the course. The class will meet in the anatomy department of the university.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN.**

Clinics will be given by the physicians of the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Stiles will give a clinic on the surgical affections of children, on Mondays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock, throughout the course.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN.**

The underlying factors of disease in childhood: Their peculiarities, and the methods of opposing them.

Dr. Dingwall Fordyce will give 4 lectures at 3.30 P. M., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the first fortnight of the course.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

Drs. W. B. Drummond and J. H. Meikle will give 5 demonstrations during the last week of the course, the hour and meeting place to be arranged at a later date.
Dermatology.

A clinic will be given in the Royal Infirmary daily during the second fortnight of the course, at 11 o'clock, in the dermatological department. (Dr. F. Gardiner and Dr. Cranston Low.)

Diseases of the Eye.

The surgeons in charge of the ophthalmic department will give clinics in the Royal Infirmary on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock.

Pathology of the Eye.

Dr. J. V. Paterson will give a series of lantern demonstrations at 6.15 p. m., in the anatomy theatre of the university, during the last week of the course.

Infant Feeding.

Dr. Stewart Fowler will give 5 lectures on artificial feeding, in the pathology department of the university, during the last week of the course, at 9 o'clock. The lectures will include a consideration of:


Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Claude B. Ker will hold clinics at the City Hospital on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the first fortnight of the course, at 3.30.

Medical Clinics.

Clinics will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock, in the Royal Infirmary, by members of the medical staff.
NEUROLOGY.

Dr. Byrom Bramwell will give a demonstration upon this subject daily, in the Royal Infirmary, during the first fortnight of the course, at 10 A. M.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Dr. Shennan will give a series of demonstrations upon this subject daily, at 2 o'clock, in the pathological department of the infirmary, during the first fortnight of the course.

PATHOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY.

Dr. James Miller will give a daily demonstration on heart and lungs during the first week of the course, at 3.30 P. M., in the physiology department of the university. Dr. Drennan, urinary system; Dr. Price, nervous system.

POST-MORTEMS.

Notice of post-mortems will be posted each morning at the east gate of the Royal Infirmary, and on the door of the pathological department.

SURGICAL COURSE.

SURGICAL CLINICS.

Clinics will be given on Mondays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, in the Royal Infirmary, by members of the surgical staff.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Mr. Lewis Beesly will conduct a class upon this subject. The class, which will meet daily at 2 P. M. in the anatomy department of the university, is limited to those attending the surgical course.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Notices of operations at the Royal Infirmary and Royal Hospital for Sick Children will be posted each morning by 10 o'clock on the university post-graduate notice board, and at the east gate of the Royal Infirmary.
Surgical Out-patients.

The assistant surgeon on duty will hold a clinic in the surgical out-patient department of the Royal Infirmary, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at II o’clock.

Surgical Pathology.

Mr. Henry Wade will give a demonstration daily, at 3.30 P. M., during the first three weeks of the course, in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. (This class is limited to graduates attending the surgical course.)

Surgical Pathology.

(Histological Methods.)

Mr. Richard Muir will hold a class on this subject in the pathology department of the university each day, at 3.30 P. M., during the fourth week of the course. (This class is limited to graduates attending the surgical course.) Fee, £11 s.

Operative Surgery.

Professor Alexis Thomson and Mr. Alexis M ile, will hold a class on this subject, which will meet daily, at 9 o’clock, in the surgical department, university. (This class is limited to graduates attending the surgical course.)

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Venereal Diseases.

The surgeon in charge will give a clinic upon this subject in the lock department of the Royal Infirmary, on the second, third, and fourth Wednesdays of the course, at II o’clock.

Bacteriology.

Dr. Shennan will conduct a class on this subject in the physiology department of the university. The class will meet daily, at 2 o’clock, during the second fortnight of the course. Additional fee, £1.1s.
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. Lovell Gulland will hold a class in the physiology department of the university, on diseases of the blood on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the second fortnight of the course, at 3.30 o'clock. Additional fee, £1.1s.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

Drs. Logan Turner, Malcolm Farquharson, J. S. Fraser, and J. D. Lithgow will hold a clinical class (limited to twelve) in the Royal Infirmary, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the first fortnight of the course, at 11 o'clock. A similar class will be held during the second fortnight. Additional fee, £1.1s.

GYNECOLOGY.

A practical class will be held (limited to 10) on this subject. The class will meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the first fortnight of the course, from 10 to 12 o'clock, in the gynecological department of the Royal Infirmary. Each pupil will be taught the methods of clinical examination, and may attend operations. A similar class will be held during the second fortnight of the course. Additional fee, £1.1s. Dr. Brewis operates on Wednesdays, at 11.

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

Dr. J. V. Paterson will hold a class (limited to 12) on this subject daily at 9 a.m., during the second fortnight of the course. The class will meet in the eye department of the Royal Infirmary. Additional fee, £1.1s.

OPHTHALMOSCOPY.

Dr. Arthur Sinclair will hold a class on this subject in the eye department of the Royal Infirmary, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 8 p.m., during the first fortnight of the course. Additional fee, £1.1s.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

X-RAY, ELECTRICAL AND RADIIAM WORK.

Dr. Dawson Turner will give a course of demonstrations (attendance limited to 12) upon the properties and applications of the X-rays, of radium, and of ionic electrical treatment in the electrical department of the Royal Infirmary, daily during the one week of the course, at 10 o'clock. Additional fee, £1.1s.

SATURDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. John Thomson will give a lantern demonstration, illustrative of the diseases of children each Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Dr. J. W. Ballantyne will hold a clinic at the Royal Maternity Hospital, on Saturdays, at 12 A. M.

Arrangements will be made on Saturdays for visits to the chief medical institutions of the city.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

Major Marshall (late I. M. S.) will give a microscopic demonstration, in the physiology department of the university, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the second fortnight of the course, at 3.30 o'clock.

ACCOMMODATION IN UNIVERSITY HALL.

Arrangements have been made with the Town and Gown Association to accommodate gentlemen attending the course in one of the residences of the University Hall. The inclusive fee for board and lodging is 35s. per week.

As rooms will be located according to priority of application, early intimation should be made to the secretaries, Messrs. Whitson and Methuen, C. A., 21 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.

A SERIES OF LECTURES INDICATING THE LINES OF PROGRESS IN SOME DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Monday, 1st in September.—Surgery of bones and joints. Professor Alexis Thomson.
Tuesday, September.—Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. Dr. Logan Turner.
Wednesday, September.—Genito-urinary surgery. Mr. David Wallace, C. M. G.
Thursday, September.—Infectious diseases. Dr. Claude B. Ker.
Friday, September.—Bacteriology. Dr. James Ritchie.
Monday, September.—Obstetrics. Dr. J. W. Ballantyne.
Tuesday, September.—X-ray diagnosis, tonic treatment, and the use of radium. Dr. Dawson Turner.
Wednesday, September.—Neurology. Dr. Alexander Bruce.
Thursday, September.—Psychiatry. Dr. G. M. Robertson.
Friday September.
Monday, September.
Tuesday, September.—Recent views on heredity in relation to medicine. Dr. Berry Hart.
Wednesday, September.—Ophthalmology. Mr. G. A. Berry.
Thursday, September.
Friday, September.
Monday, September.—Dermatology. Dr. Norman Walker.
Tuesday, September.—Diseases of the heart. Dr. G. A. Gibson.
Wednesday, September.
Thursday, September.—Abdominal surgery. Professor Caird.
Friday, last in September.—Tuberculosis. Dr. R. W. Philip.
N. B.—These lectures are open to all practitioners whether attending the course or not.

TIME TABLE.*

A.—GENERAL COURSE.


* Unless stated to the contrary, all classes meet daily.
(Tuesday, Thursday.) Surgical operations. R. I. E. Post-mortem. R. I. E.


3.30 Tropical diseases. U. (Tuesday, Thursday, 2nd fortnight.) Fevers. C. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 1st fortnight.) Pathology Demonstration. U. (1st week.) Diseases of Children, R. H. S. C. (Tuesday, Thursday; 1st fortnight.)

5. Special Lectures. U.

6.15 Pathology of Eye. U. (4th week.)

B.—SURGICAL COURSE.


2. Surgical anatomy. U.

3.30 Surgical pathology. R. C. S. (1st 3 weeks.) Pathological methods. U. (4th week.)

C.—SPECIAL CLASSES.


10. Practical Gynecology. R. I. E. (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Two classes, one during each fortnight.

11. Ear, nose, and throat. R. I. E. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday.) Two classes, one during each fortnight.

2. Bacteriology. U. (2nd fortnight.)

3.30 Diseases of blood. U. (Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 2nd fortnight.) X-rays, etc. R. I. E. (2nd week.)

8. Ophthalmoscopy. R. I. E. (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday; 1st fortnight.)

Notes.—R. I. E. = Royal Infirmary; R. H. S. C. = Royal Hospital for Sick Children; U. = University; R. C. S. = Royal College of Surgeons; C. = City Fever Hospital. (See Map and Key thereto.)
FRANCE.

In the preuniversity era we find schools existing for special purposes of study, as the monastic and cathedral schools, each teaching what was essential to her respective cult.

The nucleus for the university idea originated in the old scholastic guilds. These were societies of scholars formed for the purpose of genial and learned intercourse.

The school of Salerno in Italy was the first organized effort to teach medicine, but whether this institution was monastic or secular, scholars are unable to discern.

The schools of Paris united to form a university in 1150–70, but it was not until 1200 that Philippe Auguste gave his official recognition and issued a charter to this the first organized university of the world.

The fame and influence of the Paris university spread throughout Europe and students came from all the civilized countries of the world to study at this great seat of learning, the students often numbering 20,000.

This institution served as a prototype for many European universities. Oxford was the first to be organized on the plan of the French institution.

The early histories of all the old institutions of learning are checkered with many adversities. Epidemics gave many setbacks to the progress of education.

The thirty years war, 1618 to 1648, which took the form of a European war, gave to education a severe blow from which it recovered very slowly.

The first revolution in 1789 almost entirely ruptured the university work of France, from which it took many years to recover.

The medical work in the French universities is thorough and of a high quality. The boy finishing his high school work has four
years in which to complete his military duty and his Baccalaurate, before he is matriculated in the medical faculty.

For the degree of M. D., he must study five years; should the student select the clinical course it will then require eight years to obtain a diploma. It is now compulsory that the candidate for an M. D. degree take his B. A. degree in a French university.

The following is a list of the universities of France.

**Bordeaux.**—University founded 1441. About 600 students of medicine. Chief of medical clinic Prof. Pitres. Chief of surgical clinic Prof. Demons. 9 a.m. Chief of obstetrical clinic Prof. Lefour. 1.30 p.m.

**Bézances.**—University founded 1485. Medical clinic, 9 a.m. Prof. Gauderon. Surgical clinic, 9 a.m. Prof. Chapoy.

**Caen.**—University founded 1431. Medical clinic 8 a.m. Prof. Léger. Surgical clinic 8 a.m. Prof. Guillett.

**Grenoble.**—University founded 1339. Medical clinic 10 a.m. Prof. Porte. Surgical clinic 10 a.m. Prof. Girard.

**Lille.**—University founded 1530. Medical clinic 9 a.m. Hôpital de St. Sauveur. Prof. Lemoins. Surgical clinic 9 a.m. Hôpital de la Charité, Prof. Dubar.

**Lyon.**—University founded 1808. Medical clinic 9 a.m. Prof. Poncet. Surgical clinic 9 a.m. Prof. Lépine. Obstetrical clinic Prof. Fabre.

**Aix.**—University founded 1409. Medical clinic Prof. Laget. Surgical clinic, Prof. Delanglade. Obstetrical clinic, Prof. Queirel.

**Montpellier.**—University founded 1181. Medical clinic 8 a.m. Hôpital Suburbain Prof. Carrieu. Surgical clinic 8 a.m. Hôpital Suburbain, Prof. Tédenat. Obstetrical clinic at Maternité, 10 a.m. Prof. Vallois.

**Nancy.**—University founded 1572. Medical clinic, Hôpital civil, 8 a.m., Prof. Bernheim. Surgical clinic, Hôpital civil, 8 a.m., Prof. Gross. Obstetrical clinic, maternité, 8.30 a.m., Prof. Herrgott.

**Rennes.**—University founded 1735. Medical clinic, 8.30 a.m., Prof. Bertheux. Surgical clinic, 8.30, Prof. Dayor. Obstetrical clinic, 10 a.m., Prof. Véron.
PARIS.

Toulouse.—University founded 1230. Medical clinic 8.30 a.m., Prof. Mossé. Surgical clinic 8.30 a.m., Prof. Jeannel. Obstetrical clinic 10 a.m., Prof. Audebert.

Clermont.—University founded 1808.

Poitiers.—University founded 1431.

Amiens.—School of medicine. Medical clinic 10 a.m., Prof. Bernard. Surgical clinic, 9 a.m., Prof. Peugniez. Obstetrical clinic 9 a.m., Prof. Fournier.

Reims.—School of medicine. Medical clinic, Prof. Colleville. Surgical clinic, Prof. Pozzi. Obstetrical clinic, Prof. DeBovis.

Tours.—School of medicine. Medical clinic 9 a.m., Prof. Meunier. Surgical clinic 9 a.m., Prof. Barinsby. Obstetrical clinic, 9 a.m., Prof. Thiery.

PARIS.

A card of admission to the hospitals of Paris may be obtained by the visiting physician from L'Administration général de l'Assistance publique, avenue Victoria, 3.

He is made welcome, however, at the hospitals at 9 o'clock in the morning, without this permit, by presenting his visiting card to the porter or Concierge for the Professor whose work he wishes to see.

University of Paris.—Faculty of medicine; professors: Anatomy, Dr. Nicolas; pathology (morbid anatomy), Pierre Dr. Marie; chemistry, Dr. Jautier; histology, Dr. Prenant; physics, Dr. Weiss; physiology, Dr. Richet; parasitology, Dr. Blanchard; principles and practice of medicine, Drs. Widal and Teissier; principles and practice of surgery, Dr. Lannelongue; therapeutics, Dr. Marfau; general pathology, Dr. Achard; experimental pathology, Dr. Roger; forensic medicine, Dr. Thoinot; operative surgery, Dr. Hartmann; pharmacology, Dr. Pouchet; hygiene, Dr. Chantemesse; history of medicine and surgery, Dr. Letulle; clinical medicine, Drs. Debove, Landouzy, Gilbert, and Chauffard; clinical surgery, Drs. Rechis, Quenu, Delbet and Segond; clinical obstetrics, Drs. Pinard, Bar, and Riberont-Dessaignes; clinical pediatrics (medical), Dr. Hutinel; clinical pediatrics (surgical), Dr. Kirmisson; venereal and skin, Dr. Gaucher; nervous
diseases, Dr. Dejerine; mental diseases, Ballet; ophthalmology, Dr. de Lapersonne; gynecology, Dr. Pozzi; urinary diseases, Dr. Albarran; clinical therapeutics, Dr. Robin. Dean, Dr. Landouzy.

The following is a list of the hospitals of Paris which are of most interest to foreign physicians:

Hôpital Beaujon.—A general hospital. 208 faubourg St. Honoré. Director, M. Picot. 608 beds. Medical clinics: Lacombe, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9. Debove, daily, 9.30; Troisier, Thursday at 10.30; Robin, therapeutics, Tuesday and Thursday, 10; Coyon. Claret. Surgical clinics: Michaux, daily at 9, operations Tuesday; Bazy: Operations Wednesday at 9; consultations genitourinary for men, Monday and Thursday at 9; for women, Wednesday and Saturday at 9. Tuffier: Wednesday at 10.

The hospital was founded in 1784 by the minister of finance whose name it bears.

Hospice de Bicêtre.—Director, M. Mulheim. Gentilly (Seine) rue du Kremlin. 3187 beds, 1852 for the old and infirm, 1335 for epileptics and mentally deranged. Medical department: Marir, consultations Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Surgical department: Riche, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Insanity and nervous diseases, Roubinovitch. Children's nervous diseases, Thursday at 9.30. Chaslin, Section 1. Riche, Section 2. Nageotte, section 3. The Hospice Bicêtre, now chiefly for men suffering from nervous disorders, has had an interesting history since 1632. In 1883 a department was established for weak-minded and idiotic children of both sexes. M. Bourneville, who is at the head of the educational work of this department, publishes interesting annual reports. Squins method of training is employed. Bicêtre is a French corruption of Winchester. The Bishop of Winchester's chateau formerly stood on this site.

Hôpital Bichat.—A general hospital, Boulevard Ney (bastion 39). Director, M. Aubert. 196 beds. Medical department: Telamon. Daily at 9.30. Hartmann, Major abdominal
operations, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9. Radiology: Beaujard. The hospital has a service for baths.

Hôtel Boucicaut.—A general hospital, has 275 beds. 78 rue de la Convention. Director, M. de Courcy. Medical department, Letulle, Surgical department, Nélaton. Medical and surgical consultations daily at 9. This hospital was founded in 1897 by the provision of the will of Mme. Boucicaut, who at her death gave her entire fortune as benefits. Not only did the owner of the Bon Marché leave to each of her employes from 1000 to 10,000 francs, but millions of francs to philanthropic institutions. The hospital opened by the president of the republic, Félix Faure, stands as a monument of Mme. Boucicaut's generosity. The rooms on one floor are reserved for patients who are employed in the Bon Marché.


Hôtel Bretonneau.—For children, rue Carpeaux; 260 beds. Director, M. Lesaulnier. Medical department: Dr. Bouloche, daily at 10. Dr. Guion, Dr. Beauvy. Surgical department. Dr. Villemin, daily at 10.

Berck sur-Mer.—Director, M. Brion. 718 beds.

Hôtel Broca.—For females, rue Broca 111. 370 beds. Director, M. Gutzwiller. Medical department: Darier, consultations daily at 9. Pozzi lectures Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10. Consultations daily at 9. Post-graduate courses with Prof. Pozzi's assistant. This hospital was opened in 1836 for women suffering from venereal diseases. Important gynecological clinic. Courses in skin diseases.

Hôtel de la Charité.—A general hospital. 47 rue Jacob. Director, M. Magelaine, 650 beds. Medical department: M. Roger, Moutard-Martin, every day at 9; Labadie-Lagrange, Oulmont, every day at 9. Mauclaire clinical
lectures, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9. Operations on Tuesday and Saturday. Surgical clinic: Reclus, Wednesday at 9.30. Obstetrics: Doléri, Funk, consultations Tuesday and Friday at 9. Radioscopie and radiology: Dr. Bèclère, Saturday at 9 in the morning and 5 in the evening. This hospital was established by Henry IV. in 1602, the management of which by the request of Marie de Medici was intrusted to the Italian Brothers of Charity, who made a specialty of medicine and pharmacy. In 1806 Marguerite de Valois granted the brothers more extensive grounds at the present site and it became and still remains one of the largest hospitals of the city of Paris. In the amphitheatre, which is the choir of the ancient chapel, Corsivart established during the Revolution the first chair of clinical medicine.

Hôpital Claude-Bernard.—A general hospital. Porte d'Aubervilliers. 300 beds. Director, M. Mora. Isolation hospital for contagious diseases. Medicine, M. Dr. Teissier.

Clinique d'accouchements Tarnier.—Rue d'Assas 89. 200 beds. Under the direction of the director of la Maternité. Accoucheur, Prof. Bar.

Clinique d'accouchements Baudelocque, 125 Boulevard de Port Royal. 180 beds. Under the direction of la Maternité. Accoucheur, Prof. Pinard.


Hôpital Cochin-Annex.—For male patients suffering from venereal diseases. 317 beds. 111 Boulevard de Port-Royal. Medical clinic: Queyrat, consultations Wednesday and Saturday at 9. Renault, Tuesday and Friday
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at 9. Surgical clinic: Michon, Monday and Thursday at 9 and every evening at 8.


Hôpice des Enfants Assistés.—Foundlings' hospital. Rue Denfert-Rochereau. 802 beds. Director, M. May. Medical Department: Variot, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9. Surgical department: Jalaquier. Free clinic every day. Seventy-five nurses. Infants and children to the age of 12 are received.


In wards daily at 9. Bourcy, clinic Saturday at 10. Surgical department: Legueu, genito-urinary, Tuesday and Saturday at 9.30. Operations, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9.15. Medical and surgical clinic daily at 9. Founded as a hospital for incurables of both sexes by the legacy of Abbé François Joulet and other bequests. In 1802 the men were removed to the convent of Ricollet and some 65 years later the women were taken to the Hospice d'Ivry, which also accommodated patients of both sexes. The hospital remained closed for some time but was reopened at the time of the war. The important hydrotherapeutic department meets outside needs as well as those of the institution.


M. Necker founded this hospital in 1778 by aid of royal lottery fund and various donations. At first called Saint-Sulpice, the name was changed repeatedly until 1802, when it was given the one by which it is now known. Good museums.

Hôpital de la Pitié, formerly called Notre-dame de la Pitié, was founded in 1612 for aged indigents. Later one building became an asylum for deserving fallen women. It became a general hospital in 1788, when the fallen women and children were sent to other institutions.


By a decree of the convention in 1795 an ancient Abbey founded in the twelfth century became the Hôpital Saint-Antoine, which by the later revolutionists was called the Hôpital of the East.

Hôpital Saint-Louis.—Rue Bichat 38–40. 1480 beds, of which 874 are for patients suffering from skin diseases. Director, M. Myey. Clinic for skin and venereal diseases. Medical department: Thibierge, skin diseases, daily at 9.30. Gaucher, consultations, skin, Wednesday afternoon. Lectures, Thursday and Friday at 10. Desmoulières daily from 8 to 10. Brocq, consultations, skin, Friday p.m.

The surgical departments of the St.-Louis and the Lariboisière are very large.

This hospital, founded in 1609 by Henry IV., in memory of Saint-Louis, was for the reception of patients suffering from the plague. The consultations in and out are about 150,000 per year, the surgical cases alone numbering 36,000.

The fine museum of wax models is open daily from 8 to 12. Special courses in summer.


This hospital takes it name from saltpeter which was manufactured here for the purposes of war in the time of Louis XIII. Louis XIV converted the buildings into a general hospital. In 1654 one part became a prison for fallen women. Since 1881 it has been celebrated for the valuable work done in nervous diseases.


Hôpital Trousseau.—For children. 158 rue Michel-Bizot. 360 beds. Director, M. Condom. The old hospital which bore this name was torn down about 10 years ago. Medical

**Pasteur Institute.**—Rue Dutot 22–25. Director, M. Roux. Sub-Director, M. Metchnikoff. The Pasteur Institute consists of a bacteriological department, a department of serotherapy, a department of biological chemistry and the Pasteur hospital. Prof. Metchnikoff directs the bacteriological department. Special arrangements must be made for courses of study in the institute.

In 1886, following Pasteur's discovery of a method of preventing rabies, the Pasteur Institute was founded by public subscription, the Academy of Science taking the initiative.

Eleven thousand metres of land were procured for the buildings, which were opened in 1888. Within the first four years 23,464 persons were treated in the institute. The institution has been considerably extended.

**Hôpital Pasteur.**—Entrance 205 and 213 rue de Vaugirard. Physicians, Drs. Martin and Veillon.

**Ecole de Psychologie.**—49 rue Saint-André des Arts.

**Cours de Physiotherapie.**—16 rue de la Sorbonne.

**Technique Microscopique.**—5 rue du Ponte de Lodi. Latteaux, chief of the laboratory of the Broca Hospital, gives a course daily except Monday. For particulars address Dr. Latteaux, 58 rue St.-André des Arts.

**Clinics and Polyclinics.**

**Clinique Medico-Pédagogique.**—19 rue de Savoie, Paris, Paul-Boncour. Pierreson.

**Clinique d'Electrotherapy.**—15 rue Montmartre. Laquerrière, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

**Fondation Ophthalmologique, Ad. de Rothschild.**—Rue Manin 29 and Rue Priestley 56. Diseases of the eye, daily from 9 to 11 and 1 to 3. Trousseau, operations, Wednesday at 9 a.m. Millet 1 to 3. Sulzer, 9 to 11. Hourmonziadès et Viggier, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 to 8 p.m. Polak, refraction. Bissière, electrotherapy. Duclos, bacteriology. Landolt, otorhinolaryngology.

**Clinique Terson.**—52 Rue Jacob.

Clinique du Lacaze.—180 rue de Vaugirard. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 4.

Policlinique de Paris.—48 rue Monsieur le Prince. Medical department: Gillet, diseases of children, Friday 4 P. M. Butte, skin and syphilis, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P. M. Peyron, nervous diseases, Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Surgical department: Braine, general surgery and genitourinary, Monday and Friday, 4.30. Olivier, gynecology, Tuesday and Saturday. Wuillomenet, ophthalmology, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3. Tscheming, Tuesday and Saturday at 11.


Institute Biologique de Radium.—41 rue d’Artois.

Clinics and Laboratories.

American Hospital.—44 rue Chauveau, Neuilly sur Seine. Physicians: Dr. A. J. Magnin, Dr. E. L. Gros, Dr. C. C. Whitman, Dr. R. H. Turner. Surgeon: Dr. C. W. du Bouchet. Laryngologist: Dr. C. J. Koenig.

Hertford British Hospital.—72 rue de Villiers, Levallois-Perret. Built and endowed by the late Sir Richard Wallace, Bart. Physicians: Dr. L. N. Robinson, Dr. A. A. Warden,* Dr. C. G. Jarvis. Surgeons: Dr. Th. Tuffier, Dr. P. Desfosses, deputy surgeon. Oculist: Dr. Galezowski. Laryngologist: Dr. A. Castex.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, an interesting city to visit, the capital of Sweden and seat of the royal government, has about 300,000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on islands and hills and is known as the "Venice of the North."

One seldom finds foreign doctors in Stockholm for postgraduate work, although there are excellent opportunities for doing good work here in many branches of practical and experimental medicine.

Seven years' medical study gives the right to practice. Further study and special examinations are required for the degree of Doctor.

The Royal University of Sweden, located at Upsala, founded on the German plan in 1177, has about 2000 students.

**Upsala** ("the lofty halls"), about an hour by train from Stockholm, has about 22,000 inhabitants. The old university is the center of activity of the place. There are about 180 medical students in attendance, the medical course requiring 6 years of study. The medical work here is of high grade and compares favorably with the best medical work in Europe. The university hospital is the principal teaching institution for practical medical work.

**Prof. Dr. Petern**, chief of the medical department, is a fine clinician and careful diagnostician. Chief of the surgical clinic is Prof. Dr. Lenander, whose surgical work is as good as any in Europe.

**Prof. Dr. Ulrik Inensel**, chief of the pathological department, is also well known for the high character of the work he has done.

**Prof. Dr. Gullstrand**, chief of eye clinic, has one of the most completely equipped eye clinics in Europe.
Of the hospitals of Stockholm the most important is the Sabbatsberg, a municipal, general hospital, a new and up-to-date institution located in a beautiful park.

The Karolinska Mediaka-Kiurgiska Institute, located in a western suburb of the city at Kungsholmen, is a teaching institute for young doctors and nurses. At Kungsholmen are also located an obstetrical hospital, the Sjukhem Hospital and the St. George Hospital.

There is a university at Lund, founded by Charles XI., in 1668, rebuilt in 1878, which has about 900 students.
DENMARK.

The medical interest of Denmark naturally centers in Copenhagen, as outside of the capital there is almost no medical work that would attract a foreign physician. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has always maintained a high standard of education, the medical course now requiring 6 years. Last year Prof. Dr. K. J. Solomonsen was rector, while this year the rector is of the law faculty. The laws governing this university are like those of Germany and each year the rector and deans of the different faculties are elected.

The university professors of Denmark are divided as in Germany into ordentliche and auserordentliche professors and privatdozenti. Those holding positions as chiefs of clinics are all ordentliche or professor ordinarius; usually the first assistants belong to the auserordentliche or professor extraordinarius, while the remainder of the teaching staff come under the privatdozenten class.

Strangers in Denmark are usually received most cordially, and one's visiting card insures a most kind and courteous reception from the medical profession. The Danes are exceptionally polite and hospitable. I think most American and English physicians leave Denmark with the kindly feeling for the entire profession which Dr. R. L. Thompson, of St. Louis, expresses in his "Glimpses of Medical Europe," when he says "... but there will always be a warm spot in our hearts for the doctors of the Kommunal Hospital."

There has been so much written about the Finsen light and its treatment in the last decade, that one naturally associates the name with that of Copenhagen. This institution is still the Mecca to which physicians from all the civilized world make pilgrimages.

Niels R. Finsen, by his persistent and heroic effort, in spite of physical infirmities, gave phototherapy prominence and scientific standing. He was but 42 years old when he died, in September, 1904.

The Finsen Light Institution is now under government control,
doing a splendid work, as one is soon convinced by a visit to the treating rooms, where he may study the cases as they come in and watch the healing process following the treatment. Prof. Dr. Hazelbach, now director, is a studious and scientific man who is doing excellent work. His treatment of arteriosclerosis and angina pectoris with the strong carbon light has attracted a great deal of favorable attention.

COPENHAGEN.

As the Finsen Light Institute is difficult to find and at some distance from the street-car lines, the visitor will find it to his advantage to take a cab.

Copenhagen, an interesting city of about 600,000 inhabitants, is quite well provided with hospitals, some very old, others undergoing remodeling and new ones not yet finished. Of the 8 hospitals now in use, the Kommunal is the largest, having about 700 beds. Prof. Rosenthal is chief of the medical clinic and though a man well up in years, is still very active in mind and body.

**Prof. E. A. Tscherning**, chief of the surgical clinic, holds a clinic and operates in the operating amphitheater of the hospital on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 in the morning.

**The Frederiks Hospital**, a general hospital, built in 1752, like most of the Copenhagen hospitals, needs some of the modern improvements. It has a capacity of about 600 beds.

**Prof. Dr. Knud Faber**, who is chief of the medical clinic, holds his clinic from 10 to 11 A.M. on Monday and Wednesday and on Thursday and Saturday at 8 to 9 A.M.

**Prof. Dr. Thorkild Roosing**, chief of surgery in this hospital, holds a clinical lecture with operations on Tuesday and Friday, 9 to 10 A.M. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 to 10, clinical lectures for students. Saturday, 9 to 10 A.M., demonstrations on surgical patients.

**Dronning Louises Bornehospital.**—Chief of the medical clinic is Prof. Dr. S. Monrad. Clinical lecture Monday, 12.15. Practical clinic on Friday, 3.15 P.M. Polyclinic with demonstrations, Saturday, 10 A.M.

**Frederikberg Hospital.**—Chief of medical clinic is Prof. Dr. Ludwig Nielsen, who holds clinical demonstrations on Monday and Friday, 3.15 P.M.
NORWAY.

University of Christiana founded in 1811, the medical department two years later. Six years' medical course, including work in biology, chemistry and physics.
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*Die hochstehenden Ziffern bedeuten Dozenten mit Lehrauftrag. Les chiffres supérieurs indiquent les professeurs chargés de cours.
SWITZERLAND.

The seven universities of Switzerland and the general scheme of medical education is arranged much after the order of the German universities. The general rules for matriculation in the Swiss universities are practically those of Germany. The matriculation fee is about the same. The semesters are from October 15 to the end of March and from April 15 to the first of August. Days and hours for matriculation are posted on the bulletin board in the university buildings.

In the universities of Basel, Bern and Zürich, German is the language of the medical departments, while in Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchatel the lectures and clinics are given in French.

Fifty-one years after the founding of the Leipzig university the first university of Switzerland was established at Basel (1460). The old university established on the border city had, in 1909, 173 medical students of which eight were women (see table, page 220). Medical course requires five years. In the medical faculty at Basel are two well-known men, Jaquet in therapeutics and Gerhardt in internal medicine. The former is chief of the Pharmacological Institute in the Vesalianum. Prof. Gerhardt holds his medical clinic in the Burgspital.

BASEL.

Gynecological and obstetrical clinic by Prof. von Herff in the Frauenspital. Psychiatric clinic in the Irrenanstalt by Prof. Wolff. Polyclinic in the Hebel Str. No. 1, Chief, Prof. Egger. Eye clinic and polyclinic in the Augenheilanstalt by Prof. Mellinger. Nose and throat clinic and polyclinic in the Burgspital by Prof. Siebenmann. Pediatric clinic and polyclinic in the Kinderspital by Prof. Hagenbach.
SWITZERLAND. 223

BERN.

The university of Bern was founded in 1834. The medical faculty of this university is perhaps the strongest of any in Switzerland. The work in goiter by Prof. Theodor Kocher has attracted wide attention and great numbers of surgeons visit his operating clinic every year. Surgical clinic daily 8 to 9.30. Prof. Hermann Sahli in internal medicine is as well known for his diagnostic work and apparatus. Internal medical clinic daily, 9.30 A. M. Gynecological and obstetrical clinic in the Frauenspital by Prof. Müller. Skin and venereal diseases clinic in Insespital by Prof. Jadasson, Friday, 11 to 12, Wednesday, 9.30 to 10. Psychiatric clinic in the Walden by Prof. v. Speyer, Monday, 2 to 4 P. M. Polyclinic in the Inneresspital. Eye clinic and polyclinic, Prof. Siegrist. Nose and throat polyclinic, Prof. Lüscher.

FREIBOURG.

This university was founded in 1889. Having no medical faculty it is of little interest to foreign physicians.

GENÉVA.

There was founded an Academy in Geneva in 1559 but it was not until 1873 that the university proper was established. The medical faculty was reorganized in 1876. The number of medical students in 1909 was 599. Internal medical clinics by Prof. Bard. Surgical clinic by Prof. Girard. Gynecological and obstetrical clinic by Prof. Beuttner. Skin clinic by Prof. Oltramare. Psychiatric clinic by Prof. Weber. Eye clinic by Prof. Holtenhoff. General polyclinic.

LAUSANNE.

Academy founded in 1537; converted into a university, 1890. Pathological Institute at Hospital Cantonal; director, Prof. Stilling. At the Hospital Cantonal are also: Medical clinic by Prof. Bouget. Surgical clinic by Prof. Roux. Obstetrical clinic by Prof. Rossier. Skin clinic by Prof. Dind. Ear, nose and throat clinic by Prof. Merinod. Eye clinic is at Asiles des Aven-

NEUCHÂTEL.

An academy was founded at Neuchâtel in 1866 and converted into a university in 1909, there being as yet no faculty of medicine organized.

ZÜRICH.

The University of Zürich was organized in 1833. In 1909 there were 479 medical students attending lectures.

In the Cantonal Krankenhaus are:

ROUMANIA.

Bucarest University, founded in 1864, has a large medical faculty and is overcrowded with medical students. Jussey University founded in 1860.

GREECE.

Athens University, founded in 1837, organized on the German system. Has 60 professors and about 1500 students.

BELGIUM.

The oldest university of Belgium was founded at Louvain by Duke John IV. of Brabant in 1426. It remained a government institution until 1834, when it was turned over to the catholic bishops and is now a free catholic university. It has now about 1600 students.

The university of Brussels was established in 1834 and has now about 1700 students.

Ghent University, founded 1817, has 700 students.

Lieuve University, founded 1832.

The medical course requires five years, physics, chemistry and biology having been studied before the medical course is begun.
RUSSIA.

Most of the universities of Russia are well attended, the medical department of many of them being overcrowded. Some of the hospitals are new or remodeled and up to date.

Many of the chiefs of clinics and medical professors speak French, but very few speak or understand English.

The first Nicholas in issuing orders for the founding of a university said, "Let your instruction be Orthodoxy, Autocracy and Nationality." This is largely the policy of the university teaching to-day. The course requires five years with preliminary work in natural science.

St. Petersburg University was founded in 1819 and has about 1500 medical students.

Kasau University was founded in 1860.

Kharkoff University, founded in 1804.

Dorpart University (now Russian) was founded by King Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

Helsingfors University, first founded at Abo by Queen Christina in 1640, transferred to Helsingfors in 1826.

Kieff University, founded in 1803.

Moscow University, founded in 1755 by empress Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great.

Odessa University, founded in 1865.

Warsaw University (Poland) was suppressed in 1831 and was reorganized in 1861. The library of this institution was the largest in the world before 1794, when it was removed to St. Petersburg.

Cracow University (Poland) was founded in 1364 by king Casimir the Great.
ITALY.

The universities of Italy require six years' study for the medical course. The following eighteen universities have medical faculties:

**Bologna**, founded about 1200.
**Naples**, founded about 1224.
**Rome**, founded about 1303.
**Florence**, founded about 1321.
**Pisa**, founded about 1343.
**Genua**, founded about 1325.
**Siena**, founded about 1357.
**Pavia**, founded about 1361.
**Padua**, founded about 1363.
**Ferrara**, founded about 1391.
**Turin**, founded about 1412.
**Parma**, founded about 1512.
**Messina**, founded about 1548.
**Cagliari** (Sardina), founded about 1603.
**Palermo**, founded about 1779.
**Catania** (Sicile), founded about 1860.
**Camerino**, founded in 12th century.
**Modena**, founded about 1683.

While the post-graduate work in Italy is not particularly attractive to foreigners, the clinics are interesting. In some of the old schools such as Bologna, Naples and Florence, one has an opportunity to study the ancient methods of teaching and the paraphernalia used in presenting subjects in the lecture-rooms in the centuries that are past. A collection of ancient surgical instruments excavated in Pompeii are in the Naples museum.

Many of the Italian professors speak French; some, German and a few, English. Polite attention is paid to the stranger who wishes to visit hospitals or schools.
SPAIN.

The oldest school of Spain is that of Salamanca founded by Alphonso the IX, in 1200. It is renowned for its very old and very fine medical library, numbering now about 300,000 volumes.

Madrid, as the seat of government, naturally has to-day the most important medical school and university, though founded much later than the Salamanca University, in 1732.

Barcelona University was founded in 1762.

University of Cadis, founded later, has a medical faculty.

University of Grenada.

University of Santiago, founded 1504.

University of Sarragossa, founded 1869.

University of Saville, reorganized 1868.

University of Valencia.

University of Valladolid.
HOLLAND.

Little Holland was one of the first countries of Europe to give practical teaching in medicine and surgery. It has always enjoyed the reputation of having great scholars from the time of Erasmus of Rotterdam to the present day.

Leiden was the educational center not only for Holland, but for the greater part of Europe. William of Orange established the first university at Leiden in 1575 and from the first it attracted scholars from many quarters of Europe.

It was in the 18th century that Herman Boerhaave, the great Dutch physician, became connected with the university and gave such prominence to the medical faculty. Since that time medicine has remained the most important work of the Leiden University.

Prof. W. Einthoven, the great physiologist, is perhaps the best-known man to-day in the medical faculty of this old institution of learning.

The University of Utrecht, founded in 1634, has now 40 professors and about 800 students.

The last of the three Dutch universities, established in Amsterdam in 1877, by the municipality, has now 54 professors and about 600 students. The course is six years, including natural science.

There are no courses arranged for foreign physicians in Holland so far as we know, but one will always receive most courteous treatment by presenting a visiting card to any one of the medical staff of the larger hospitals in the cities of Holland.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

THE CONTINENTAL ANGLO-AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1889.

OBJECT.

To serve as a bond of union between the British and American practitioners established on the continent of Europe and in Northern Africa.

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Sir William Osler, Bart. (Oxford).

Prof. W. M. Polk (New York).

Sir William Turner (Edinburgh).

Prof. St. Clair Thomson (London).

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Dr. G. S. Brock (Rome).

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Dr. W. R. Huggard, (Davos).

Dr. H. J. Johnston Lavis (Beaulieu).

Dr. A. J. Magnin (Paris).

Dr. Stanley Rendall (Mentone).

Dr. P. C. E. Tribe (Cairo).

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Charles G. Jarvis, 81, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.
MEMBERS.

_The members against whose names an asterisk (*) is printed, practice in more than one place._

**Aix-les-bains (Savoie, France).**
*Gubb, Dr. Alfred S., 9, Place du Revard (May to Sept.) 1 to 3 P. M.*
*Hort, Dr. F. A., 4, Rue des Bains (April to Sept. 15th.).
*Rendall, Dr. Stanley, Hotel Thermal (in summer) 1.30 to 3 P. M. except Sundays.*

**Alassio (Italy).**
Boon, Dr. E. G., Villa Catarina, 1.30 to 3.

**Assouan (Egypt).**
*Canney, Dr. H. E. Leigh (in winter) and 32, Harley St., London, W.
Bad-Nauheim (see Nauheim).*

**Beaulieu (Alpes-Marit., France).**
*Johnston-Lavis, Dr. H. J., Villa Lavis. Tel. 20 Beaulieu (in winter).*

**Bellagio (Lago di Como).**
*Bishop, Dr. F. M., 82, Via Serbelloni (March to June and Sept. to Dec.), 1.30 to 3.
*Eliot, Dr. E. F., Hotel Grande Bretagne.*

**Berlin.**
Roman, Dr. A. H., 18, Speyerer Str., 8 to 9 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. Tel. VI. 470.

**Bordighera (Italy).**
Bogle, Dr. J. Linton, Villa Vaniglia, 1.30 to 2.30 P. M. (Oct. 1st to June 1st).
Goodchild, Dr. J. A. (not practising).
Hamilton, Dr. Giulio, Villa Pozzoforte, 1.30 to 2.30 P. M.
Hubbard, Dr. D. L., Casa Sta-Monica, 1.30 to 2.30 P. M.

**Brussels.**
Thomson, Dr. P. J., 254, Avenue Louise. T. W. F. S., 2 to 4 p.m.

**Cadenabbia (Lago di Como, Italy).**
*Bishop, Dr. F. M. (March to June and Sept. to Dec.).
*Eliot, Dr. E. F., Hôtel Belle-Vue.*

**Cairo (Egypt).**
Beddoe, Dr. D. M., 32, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, 10 to 12 A. M. Tel. 14.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Gerald-Garry, Dr. T., the Gresham House, Sharia Suleiman Pasha.
Phillips, Dr. L. P., Savoy Chambers. Telegr. "Nyllewel, Cairo." Tel. 400.
Tribe, Dr. P. C. E., Tadros Mansions, Savoy Round Point., Tel. 772.

Cannes (Alpes-Marit., France).
Bright, Dr. G. C., Châlet Magali, 1.30 to 3. Tel. 402.
Bright, Dr. R. C., 11 bis, Rue Hermann, 1 to 3.30 p. m. Tel. 8-58.
Sanders, Dr. Gordon, Villa Martha, 2 to 3. Tel. 505.

Menaggio (Lago di Como, Italy).
*Eliot, Dr. E. F., Hôtel Victoria.

Mentone (Alpes-Marit., France).
Campbell, Dr. J. W., Casa Rossa.
*Rendall, Dr. Stanley, Les Palmiers (in winter). 1.30 to 3 p. m. except Sundays. Tel. 0-65.
Samways, Dr. D. W., Villa Flavie (in winter). 1.30 to 3 p. m. Tel. 159.
Siordet, Dr. J. Lewis, Villa Cabrolles (not practising).

Monte-Carlo (Monaco).
Mitchell, Dr. R. Pryce, Villa Henri, 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 2-18.
Rouse, Dr. Rolla, Winter Palace, Avenue de la Madone. 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 3-29.

Montreux (Switzerland).
Tidey, Dr. Stuart, Belle Rive. 1 to 3 p. m. except Sundays. Tel. 518.
Wise, Dr. A. Tucker, Villa Champod.

Naples.
*Eyre, Dr. J. J., Hôtel Royal des Etrangers (in winter) Telegr. Eyre-Naples.
Gaylard, Dr. M. W., Hôtel Britannique.
Gibbon, Dr. A. H.
Molyneux, Dr. J. F., 184, Piazza Amedeo, 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 14-25.
Ricketts, Dr. W. S. P., 128, Rione Amedeo, 11 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m. Tel. 676.

Nauheim (Germany).
*Honan, Dr. J. H., 1, Bismarck Str. (May 1st to Oct. 1st).
Augusta, Georgia, Dec. 15 to Apr. 1.

Nice (Alpes Maritimes, France).
Amy, Dr. G. J., 6, Boulevard Victor-Hugo.
*Brandt, Dr. G. H., 47, Rue Cotta (not practising).
*Brandt, Dr. J. E., 47, Rue Cotta (in winter) 2 to 3 p.m.
*Gilchrist, Dr. A. W., 39, Boulevard Victor-Hugo (in winter) 2 to 3 p.m. Tel. 4-31.
*Hort, Dr. F. A., Villa Majestic, Boulevard de Cimiez (in winter).
Levis, Dr. Marc de, Villa Goiran, Place Sasserno, 2 to 3 p.m. Tel. 9-22.
Linn, Dr. Thomas, Villa Goiran, Place Sasserno, 1 to 4 p.m. Tel. 9-22.

**Rome.**
Bensusan, Dr. Ruth, 47, Via Lombardia, 2 to 3.30 p.m. Tel. 62-11.
Brock, Dr. G. S., 6, Corso d’Italia, Porta Pinciana, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Tel. 983.
Gavigan, Dr. W. J., 3, Via Gregoriana, 2 to 3.30 p.m. Tel. 33-08.
Taylor, Dr. Mary F., 47, Via Lombardia, 2 to 3.30 p.m. Tel. 62-11.
*Welsford, Dr. A. G., 35, Piazza di Spagna, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 3 p.m. Tel. 4631. And Strathpeffer Spa (in summer).*

**Royal-les-Bains (Puy-de-Dôme).**
*Brandt, Dr. G. H. (in summer).
*Brandt, Dr. J. Egerton (in summer).

**Salsomaggiore (Italy).**
*Eyre, Dr. J. J., Grand Hôtel des Thermes (spring and autumn).

**San Remo (Italy).**
*Foster, Dr. M. G., Villo San Giovanni (Nov. to May), and Harrogate (May to October). Tel. 157.
*Miller, Dr. H. Crichton, Villa Vittoria (in winter) 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. Tel. 99. And Aviemore, Inverness (in summer).

**Seville (Spain).**
Dale brook, Dr. J., 36, O’Donnell, 12 to 1, 5 to 6, 8 to 9 p.m. Tel. 255.

**Algeciras (So. Spain).**
Dowding, Dr. A. W. W., Miramar (Oct. to June).

**Algiers.**
*Gubb, Dr. Alfred S., Club Anglais, Mustapha Supérieur (in winter), 1 to 3 p.m. Tel. 5-64.

**Arosa (Switzerland).**
Morland, Dr. E. C.

**Cernobbio (Lago di Como, Italy).**
*Eliot, Dr. E. F., Hôtel Villa d’Este.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Davos Platz (Switzerland).
    Huggard, Dr. W. R.

Ems (Germany).
    *Wall, Dr. Max, 19, Romer Str. (July 25th to Sept. 5th) 8 to 11 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m. and 264, Elgin Avenue, London, W. 9 to 11 a.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Tel. 870 Hampstead.

Florence (Italy).
    Coldstream, Dr. A. R., 11, Lung’ Arno Guicciardini, 2 to 4 p.m. Tel. 539.
    Gates, Dr. E. A., 8, Corso Regina Elena, 2 to 3.30.
    Henderson, Dr. T., 1, Lung Arno Guicciardini, 2 to 3 p.m., Tel. 637.
    Parke, Dr. C. R., 6, Via Garibaldi, to 1.3 p.m., Tel. 1354.

Geneva (Switzerland).
    Treves-Barber, Dr. H., 20, Rue de l’Arquebuse.

Gibraltar.
    Turner, Dr. W., Colonial Hospital, 2 to 4.30 p.m. Tel. 12.

Helouan (Egypt).
    *Hobson, Dr. O., Villa Sakbara (Nov. to April). At baths 11 to 12. At home 12 to 1.15, Tel. 59, and 32. Upper Berkeley St., London, W. Tel. 2583 Mayfair.

Hyeres (Var, France).
    Biden, Dr. W. P., Villa Caroline, Avenue Jean Natte (in winter) 1 to 3 p.m.
    *Cormack, Dr. C. E., Villa Marie-Thérèse, Bd. Beauregard (in winter) 1 to 3 p.m. except Sundays, Tel. 29.

Langenschwalbach.
    Mills, Dr. R. J., Hôtel Métropole (July and August).

Levanto (Liguria, Italy).
    Beeby, Dr. W. T., Valle Santa.

Luxor (Upper Egypt).
    Dunn, Dr. W. E. N.

Pallanza (Largo Maggiore, Italy).
    Higgins, Dr. H., Casa Agnelli.

Paris.
    Austin, Dr. C. K., 20, Rue Chalgrin, 16e, 2 to 3 p.m. Tel. 675-32.
    Du Bouchet, Dr. C. W., 48, Avenue du Trocadéro, 16e, Tues., Wed., Sat. 2 to 3. Tel. 638-76.
    Chausségros, Dr. C., 236, Boul. Raspail. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 1 to 3 p.m. Tel. 744-18.
    Dupuy, Dr. E., 13, rue des Saints-Pères, 6e.
Faure Miller, Dr. Roland, 8, Rue Miromesnil, 8e. M., W., F., 2 to 4. Tel. 516-05.
Gros, Dr. E. L., 23, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, 16e, 2 to 4. Wed. by appoint. Tel. 664-18.
Hogg, Dr. W. D., 62, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, (not practising)
Jarvis, Dr. Charles G., 81, Boulevard Malesherbes, 8e., 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 550-64.
Koenig, Dr. C. J., 65, Rue Miromesnil, 8e., 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 573-30.
Magnin, Dr. A. J., 121, Boulevard Haussmann, 8e., 2 to 4 p. m. Tel. 516-74.
Hamlock, Dr. H. C., 20, Rue Lesueur, 16e., 2 to 4 p. m.
De Marville, Dr. D. H. B., 35, Rue de Chaillot, 16e., 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 661-34.
Rivière, Dr. J., 25, Rue des Mathurins, 8e, and 15, Boulevard de la Madeleine (Maison de Santé) 2 to 5 p. m. Tel. 275-39.
Robinson, Dr. Leonard, 28, Rue de Ponthieu 8e., 2 to 3.30 except Sundays. Tel. 550-44.
Suzor, Dr. R., 21, Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, Mond., Wed., Frid., 2 to 4. Tel. 141-57.
Tucker, Dr. M. A. C., 4, Rue St-Florentin, 1er., Mon., Wed., 4 to 5 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 243-26.
Turner, Dr. R. H., 5, Rue Lincoln, 3e., 2 to 3 p. m. Tel. 662-79.
Vale, Dr. C. S.
Warden, Dr. A. A., 11, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, 16e., 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 663-44. Telegr. “Doctoward, Paris.”
Whitman, Dr. C. C., 20, Rue de Lubeck, 16e., M., W., F., 1 to 2.30 p. m. Tel. 678-23.

Pau (Basses-Pyrénées, France).
Brown, Dr. F. L., 4, Rue d’Orléans, 2 to 3 p. m. Tel. 0-96.

Rapallo (Italy).
Winslow, Dr. W., 3, Via Montebello.

Spa (Belgium).
Cafferata, Dr. A. M., 5, Av. du Marteau, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

Taormina (Sicily).
Dashwood, Dr. C. E., Villa San Pancrazio, 2 to 3.30 p. m.

Varenna (Lago di Como, Italy).
*Bishop, Dr. F. M., Hôtel Royal (March to June and Sept. to Dec.).

Venice (Italy).
Blaydes, Dr. W., 773, Sant’Agnese, near Academy steamboat station, 1 to 3 p. m. Tel. 11-26.
MEDICAL EUROPE.

Van Someren, Dr. E. H., Palazzo Mocenigo, corner Campo e Rio San Polo, 1.30 to 3.30, Tel. 176. Telegr. Herbert Venice.

Viareggio (Italy).
Munro, Dr. Hugh. The Bungalow.

Vichy (Allier, France).
*Cormack, Dr. C. E., Villa d'Alsace, Boul. National, 1 to 3 P. M. except Sundays, (1st May to 30th Sept.).

Villars-Sur-Ollon (Vaud, Switzerland).
*Bishoi. Dr. F. M. (Dec. to March).

Vittel (Vosges, France).
*Johnston-Lavis, Dr. H. J., Villa Minima (1st June to 1st Sept.).

DENTISTRY.

The advance in scientific and practical dentistry in Europe is largely due to American methods introduced by American dentists in the various cities. As an example, in the Berlin University an American, Prof. W. D. Miller, was professor of dentistry for almost thirty years and was honored as a great authority in Europe.

THE HEALTH RESORTS OF EUROPE.

GERMANY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resort</th>
<th>Water or Springs Description</th>
<th>Conditions and Diseases Addressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baden-Baden</td>
<td>Chloro-sodic water varying from 113° to 135°F.</td>
<td>Rheumatism, gout, stomach complaints, arthritis, skin diseases, catarrhs, malaria, obesity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badenweiler</td>
<td>Warm springs</td>
<td>Rheumatism, nervous diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Ems</td>
<td>Warm alkaline springs</td>
<td>Dyspepsia, catarrhs, female diseases, nervous affections, gout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Nauheim</td>
<td>Warm and cold saline springs, rich in carbonic acid.</td>
<td>Heart disease, gout, rheumatism, anemia, female diseases, nervous diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Wildungen</td>
<td>Ferruginous waters</td>
<td>Gout, kidney diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homburg</td>
<td>Cold saline muriatic waters.</td>
<td>Anemia, obesity, female ailments, dyspepsia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornberg</td>
<td>Air-cure</td>
<td>Consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kissingen</td>
<td>Warm springs</td>
<td>Obesity, digestive troubles, female ailments, rheumatism, gout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiesbaden</td>
<td>Chloro-sodic hot springs</td>
<td>Rheumatism, neuralgia, nerve affections, gout, liver complaints, obesity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HEALTH RESORTS.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad Gastein</td>
<td>Hot radio-active waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>Seventeen springs from 93° to 166° F. bicarbonate chloro-sulphate waters. Mud baths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franzensbad</td>
<td>Ten springs; chalybeate, saline waters. Mud baths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischl</td>
<td>Saline baths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levico-Vetriolo</td>
<td>Arsenical ferruginous springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marienbad</td>
<td>Alkaline waters, impregnated with Glauber's salt. Ten mineral mud baths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debility, nervous affections. gout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diseases of the liver, stomach, intestines, spleen, diabetes, glykosuria, gravel, gout, rheumatism, tropical diseases, dysentery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heart disease, dyspepsia, hypochondria, female ailments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gout, rheumatism, ulcers, paralytic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gout, anemia, malaria, nerve affections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heart disease, gout, arteriosclerosis, disorders of the stomach and liver, obesity, gravel, diabetes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FRANCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aix-les-Bains</td>
<td>Sulphurous waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argelès-Gazost</td>
<td>Sulphurous waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagnères de Luchon</td>
<td>Sulphurous and saline waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambo-les-Bains</td>
<td>Ferruginous (cold) and sulphur (warm) springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannes</td>
<td>Winter air cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauterets</td>
<td>Sulphur and alkaline waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatelguyon</td>
<td>Warm alkaline waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrexéville</td>
<td>Calcareous, sulphate, potash, and magnesia waters, traces of iodine and arsenic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enghien-les-Bains</td>
<td>Sulphurous springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evian-les-Bains</td>
<td>Alkaline waters (source Cachat).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyères</td>
<td>Air-cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Bourboule</td>
<td>Warm springs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rheumatism, skin diseases bronchitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin disease, dyspepsia catarrhs, ulcers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin diseases, catarrhs, ulcers, anemia, chlorosis, scrofula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chest and lung weakness, nervous disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anemia, chlorosis, asthma, skin diseases, rheumatism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constipation, enteritis, and all other diseases of the intestines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urinary organs, hepatic complaints, calculus, diabetes, gravel, gout, arthritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rheumatism, skin diseases, chlorosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gout, arthritis, lumbago, diseases of liver, kidneys, and stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption, bronchitis, asthma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anemia, rheumatism, diabetes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MEDICAL EUROPE.

#### FRANCE.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Water Type</th>
<th>Diseases and Affections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lamalou-les-Bains</td>
<td>Warm springs</td>
<td>Rheumatism, spinal affections. Gout, gravel, nephritic, colic urinary organs, liver complaints, calculus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martigny-les-Bains (Vosges)</td>
<td>Three springs (cold); sulphurous, strongly lithia impregnated waters.</td>
<td>Bronchitis, asthma, throat complaints, rheumatism, chlorosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont-Dore-les-Bains</td>
<td>Warm (113°F) waters; containing arsenic, phosphorus, and iron.</td>
<td>Appendicitis, dyspepsia, nerve affections, enteritis, rheumatism, gout, arthritis, women's complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plommières-les-Bains</td>
<td>Simple thermal waters (77°C to 155°F), containing traces of arsenic and silicate of aluminium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royat</td>
<td>Four springs (55°F to 96°F); bicarbonate, chlorosodic waters, containing iron and lithia.</td>
<td>Gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, diabetes, throat complaints, arthritis, anemia, stomach and liver complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thonon-les-Bains</td>
<td>Alkaline waters</td>
<td>Gout, arthritis, lumbago, liver complaints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernet-les-Bains</td>
<td>Sulphurous-sodic waters (45°C to 149°F)</td>
<td>Throat complaints, rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, sciatica, anemia, nerve affections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vichy</td>
<td>Bicarbonate, sodic, ferruginous, and alkaline waters (eleven springs).</td>
<td>Calculus, urinary organs, dyspepsia, hepatic colic, liver complaints, diabetes, gout, obesity, stomach, chlorosis, anemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittel</td>
<td>Alkaline, carbonated, and sulphurous waters.</td>
<td>Gout, uric acid, kidney and liver troubles, arteriosclerosis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SWITZERLAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Water Type</th>
<th>Diseases and Affections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baden (near Zürich)</td>
<td>Hot sulphur springs</td>
<td>Rheumatism, gout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bex-les-Bains</td>
<td>Saline waters</td>
<td>Rheumatism, obesity, nervous affections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nClavadel</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davos</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulenseebad</td>
<td>Sulphated lime and iron waters.</td>
<td>Convalescence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospenthal</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Convalescence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leysin</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ragaz</td>
<td>Hot springs</td>
<td>Paralysis, gout, rheumatism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Moritzbad</td>
<td>Carbonic acid and alkaline waters.</td>
<td>Anemia, asthma, scrofula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldanelle (La) (Chateau d'Oex)</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure.</td>
<td>Convalescence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valmont (Territet)</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Convalescence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Translated from Victorian-era text on medical spas in France and Switzerland, detailing waters and their therapeutic uses along with associated ailments.)
### HEALTH RESORTS.

#### NORWAY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modum</td>
<td>Chalybeate springs</td>
<td>Diabetes, gout, obesity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandefjord</td>
<td>Sulphur springs</td>
<td>Rheumatism, gout, nerve affections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voksenkollen</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Convalescence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### SWEDEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furusund</td>
<td>Sea and mud baths</td>
<td>Gout and convalescence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindas</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Convalescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mösseberg</td>
<td>Fresh-air cure</td>
<td>Convalescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nynäshamn</td>
<td>Sea and medicated baths</td>
<td>Convalescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronneby Brun</td>
<td>Strong chalybeate water</td>
<td>Stomachic complaints, rheumatism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltsjöbaden</td>
<td>Sea baths</td>
<td>Convalescence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### BELGIUM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spa</td>
<td>Waters full of carbonic acid, containg carbonate of iron, soda, lime, and magnesia</td>
<td>Anemia, chlorosis, female ailments, heart disease, dyspepsia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ITALY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bormio</td>
<td>Hot springs; mud baths</td>
<td>Paralysis, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salsomaggiore</td>
<td>Waters containing bromine, iodine, lithium, strontium and ichthyol</td>
<td>Scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, female ailments, phthisis, anemia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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