finish and appearance, convenience of being out of the way when not in use and its adaptability for plaster corset work, which is not the case with the Lorenz instrument. And last, and most important, is its transportability from plaster rooms to wards, dressing rooms, x-ray room or private homes.

This apparatus may be placed on an ordinary roller table, and the patient lifted from the bed into position and partially extended, which gives immediate relief from the pain in nearly all bone lesions. Then he is wheeled to the x-ray room, and the proper extension is applied under fluoroscopic observation; then to the plaster room and the cast is applied, and, if necessary, back to the ward until the cast is hard, giving the patient pain but once. In private practice its advantages need not be mentioned, as they are quite apparent.

This device complete can be made by any good instrument-maker or by a good machinist, and costs about \$70. This includes the best materials and all metal parts nickeled. There are no parts to wear or break, and when well made the apparatus is exceedingly handsome and forms an important adjunct to any surgeon's armamentarium.

AN ILLUMINATED EYE SPUD AND KNIFE NEEDLE.

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To remove a foreign body from the cornea with dexterity and without undue injury, particularly where the object is small, and difficult to see, one often requires three hands, one hand to hold the lids, another for the eye spud, and a third to condense the light on the eye. Every physician knows how difficult and awkward it is to hold a patient's lids and with the same hand try to condense the light on the cornea.

With the end in view of rendering this common operation easy of performance, I devised an instrument which does away with the need of an extra hand to condense the light on the cornea. Briefly, this is an instrument which combines the spud and light, consisting, as originally devised, of a handle about five inches in length, through which run the wires to a tiny incan-

Author's combined illuminated eye spud and knife needle.

descent condensing lamp at its end. A short distance from the end of the handle is a clamp into which is fastened a spud of sufficient length, and bent at such an angle as to bring its tip into the center of the circle of light thrown by the lamp.

Such an instrument was made in accordance with my idea and on my suggestion, but the manufacturers have since modified and somewhat improved it by reversing the position of the light and spud. As now made the spud is attached directly at the end of the handle, the light being thrown on the field at an angle through an arm thrown out from the side of the handle. This makes a somewhat better instrument by lessening the shadow thrown by the spud. The same instrument, with a knife needle in place of a spud, is admirably adapted to the performance of the operation for secondary cataract, where the illumination is of so great importance.

Special Article

VIENNA AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

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I spent the first four months of 1874 here. I came from Berlin with Hutchinson, an Edinburgh man (Sir Charles F., who has recently died), and we lived together near the *Allgemeines Krankenhaus*. As illustrating the total blotting out of certain memories, particularly for places, I may mention that strolling to-day up the *Alserstrasse* I could not recall the street, much less the house, where we had lived for the four months. I found my way readily enough to the *Riedhoff*, where we were in the habit of dining, and where I first met my old friends, Fred Shattuck, E. H. Bradford, E. G. Cutler and Sabine of Boston. An extraordinary development has taken place in the city within thirty years, and I scarcely recognized the *Ringstrasse*. Then, only the foundations of the new university buildings and of the *Rathaus* had been begun. Now these, with the parliament house, the courts of justice, the twin museums of art and natural history and the new Bourg Theater, form a group of buildings unrivaled in any city.

THE GERMAN CONGRESS FOR INTERNAL MEDICINE.

The primary object of my visit was to attend the *Congress für Innere Medizin*, and I had the pleasure of having with me my old student and friend, Dr. Joseph H. Pratt of Boston. We reached Vienna in time for the preliminary Sunday evening social gathering in the *Kursalon* of the City Park. Here we found a greeting in true German fashion and a hearty welcome from the president, Professor Müller of Munich. The work of the congress began at sharp 9:30 on Monday morning with a discussion on the "Relation of the Diseases of the Female Generative Organs to Internal Maladies." Unfortunately, the large University Hall, in which the meeting was held, was most unsuitable. Though seated not very far away, Professor Rosthorn's remarks were almost inaudible. It is a miserable mistake in introducing a discussion on any subject to speak for more than half an hour, but to continue for an hour and a quarter is too much for human endurance, and a great many did not wait for Professor Lenhartz's discussion of the problem from the standpoint of internal medicine. Nothing new was brought out, and so far as I could gather, Professor Rosthorn took much the same ground as Clifford Allbutt in his well-known Goulstonian lectures dealing with the intimate relationship through the sympathetic nervous system of the generative functions with those of the other organs.

Quite an animated discussion followed, in which Stintzing, Turban, Klemperer and others took part. Dr. Singer read a most interesting paper on "Intestinal Diseases in the Climacteric," calling attention particularly to frequent hemorrhages which he had known to arouse suspicion of malignant disease.

In the evening the city fathers gave a magnificent banquet to the congress in the superb hall of the *Rathaus*. At three long tables were seated some 600 guests.

On Tuesday morning Professor Neisser of Breslau opened the discussion on the "Present Position of the Pathology and Therapy of Syphilis." This was a splendid address, delivered without notes, in a good clear voice, and the subject matter arranged in a most orderly manner. He dealt particularly with the three points brought out by recent investigations—Schaudinn's discovery of the spirochete, the discovery of Metchnikoff that apes could be infected, and the discovery of Schaudinn that the fluids of infected persons reacted specifically. He dealt very fully with his own experimental work in Java, much of which has appeared, but it was particularly interesting to hear the relation of the extraordinary influence of atoxyl on the infected animals. It acts as a specific and prevents the development of the spirochetes, so that if given soon the disease could be completely stopped, and later the animal reinfected. Neisser was followed by Professor Wassermann, who described with great clearness his studies on the specific reaction. We have now apparently a diagnostic means by which the presence of the disease may be definitely deter-