

who here serve a novitiate of one year before becoming sisters. These nurses are not composed of the lower classes, but frequently belong to the first families of Prussia; the countess of Stolberg, recently married from this institution, had been a nurse for many years. Unlike the Roman sisterhood, they pledge themselves to celibacy but for *five* years, at the end of which, if Providence should have thrown in their way some *likely* fellow, they can doff the modest grey and white; if not, they may renew them again, for other five years, or life. They are paid a trifling sum yearly—barely sufficient for clothing. They frequently serve in the Charité, and in the city as nurses. The proceeds of their labor is paid into the treasury of the Bethanien their *Mutter Haus*, to which they, at the end of their engagement, return. Like most establishments where sisters of Charity are nurses, every thing is remarkably clean. It, as well as the Charité, are heated by air. Tubes of heated air are introduced into every part of the building, and others for cold air and the removal of effluvia. The Bethanien accommodates but 300 patients. The beds are six feet apart. It is attended by four physicians and surgeons. The directress and apothecary (also a woman), are elected by the Diakonissen from among their body.

*Elisabethean*—for diseases of women generally, contains 90 beds; also attended by Sisters of Charity.

*Armen Haus Hospital*, for vagrants (sick), incurably sick, incurably insane, and prostitutes, (these are all kept separate), contains 1000 beds, which are generally well filled in winter; in summer rather empty.

*Kinder Hospital*, for children of from 1 to 12.

The professors of Clinical Medicine in Berlin are Schoenlein, Wolff, Romberg and Traube. To Schoenlein there can be but one objection—the difficulty of being understood. Laboring under oedema glottidis his voice is in consequence hoarse and guttural. His therapeutics, however, are excellent. He has the largest medical practice in Prussia; has been the King's physician for many years, and is held in high esteem by the profession. He seems to have an unconquerable dislike "to see his name in print." A few years ago, some of his assistants took short hand notes of his lectures and published them. They formed, when complete, a large work, but S. bought up all he could procure, and endeavored to suppress the remainder.

*Traube* devotes several hours a day to giving instruction in auscultation and percussion. He has written several papers on various subjects; one in particular on "critical days," is very excellent.

*Romberg* has a wide-spread reputation for his treatment of nervous affections. Arsenic in every variety of dose and preparation seems to be his favorite remedy. His work on diseases of the nervous system, translated into English, is no doubt familiar to many.