

a very large space is taken. Patients are changed frequently from room to room, and their recently occupied apartments freely ventilated. The greatest cleanliness reigns throughout the whole establishment. The wards are well ventilated, light and cheerful. Each ward contains about 16 beds, such wards as 40 or 50 would be crowded into in some of the hospitals of Paris. Those set apart for the clinique are fitted up in a style approaching to elegance—the high roofs, the large and numerous windows reaching almost to the ceiling, the rosewood and iron bedsteads, the polished wax floors, &c., are luxuries to which the eye is, unfortunately, not much accustomed in such localities.

Apart from the Charité, and in connection with the University, are 3 cliniques, for medicine, surgery and midwifery. They are all supported by Government, and consequently admit patients from all parts of Prussia. Besides these, there are *poli-cliniques*. Patients not desirous of entering hospital are attended at their own houses by the students; and, when necessary, by the assistant physicians, &c. In the hospital of the University, about 300 births take place in the year; in the polyclinique, between 800 and 900 *out-door accouchements*. There are several private cliniques for the education of young men. It would take up too much time to enumerate and describe them all, and I must content myself with the following:—

*The Orthopædic Establishment* of Dr. Buehring. In this establishment, which is situated on the outskirts of the city, almost every degree of deformity may be met with, and an infinite variety of apparatus. A few months' attendance will suffice to show to the most sceptical the great advantage that frequently attends the judicious employment of mechanical means for the removal of deformity. The patients (nearly all young girls between the ages of 4 and 16), although obliged to remain several hours a day in a certain position, look healthy. Most of them leave hospital with rosy cheeks, and little trace of deformity remaining. Dr. B. was nephew to Dieffenbach, and edited his work on practical surgery. He seems to inherit the genius of his uncle.

Dr. Von Graeffe has a clinique for diseases of the eye. He enters very fully into the physiology of the eye, and the laws of optics. His treatment of strabismus and perverted vision, by means of prismatic glasses, has been very successful; also his treatment of ulcers by means of Atropine. Dr. Von G.'s acquaintance with French and English; and his desire to impart instruction by speaking in either language when necessary, renders him a favorite with those speaking these languages.

The following are the establishments *not* intended for the education of students:—

*Bethanien*, founded by Frederick William IV., and opened in 1848 for the education of Protestant Sisters of Charity as nurses, or *Diakonissen*.