

fields of science and literature. To this end, Prussia generally—indeed every country where the German language is spoken—was canvassed for those who were calculated to add lustre to the university, and thereby to the capital. When no vacancies existed, it has *not* unfrequently happened that persons have by Government been furnished with the means of living in a style suited to their position, under the condition that they should reside for a portion of the year at Berlin. In casting our eyes to the large number of scholars, divines, naturalists, learned, &c., who have here lived and died, we naturally look for those who have labored for the cause of medicine and surgery, but are disappointed at the smallness of their number; and they, too, for the most part, within the memory of men still young. Thus, while music, the fine arts, the various branches of science, &c., were encouraged and supported, the *healing* art was allowed to continue in unmerited obscurity. The *clat* that attended the medical institutions of Prague, Vienna, Bonn, Wuerzburg, &c., kept Berlin for a long time completely in the shade.

Towards the beginning of the 19th century, however, she began to attract attention; her hospitals and schools were more thickly attended. She now numbers the most students, and the largest surgical class in Europe.

It may be of advantage to some of the readers of your Journal—especially to those who intend visiting this portion of the continent, to learn what are the advantages Berlin affords to those seeking professional education. For this purpose I shall, with your permission, transcribe from my daily journal the observations on, and remarks I have there noted relative to those matters; and I must be pardoned if I occupy too much time in giving detail.

The university, a very fine building, built by Frederick William III., was opened in 1810, when, by order of the Prussian Government, or rather the King—for free legislation was at that time unknown—the university was removed from Frankfort on the Oder to its present situation, Berlin. It is situated in the finest and most fashionable part of the city, in a large broad street (*unter den Linden*) directly opposite to Frederick the Great's monument, and the palace of the Prince of Prussia, with the Arsenal, Museum, and King's Palace on the left. In front there is a pretty garden, and in the rear a grove.\*

At first the number of students who were attracted to the Prussian

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\* I may here observe, that, generally speaking, the German Universities are situated in the finest and most beautiful parts of their cities. The German public pay greater attention to, and evince greater interest in, all matters relating to education and learning, than do the British or Americans. On visiting strange cities, their first enquiry is, "Wo ist die universität?" Persons residing in Britain or America are not often called upon to answer such questions.