

the institution. He may take six books or sets of books from the library each day, and keep the same for one month. He is never allowed access to the books themselves within the library, but may visit the rooms in which the catalogues are kept. The catalogues consist of hundreds of ponderous volumes, containing the names of the books, with their authors, alphabetically arranged. When the student has selected the books he wishes to draw from the library he writes the name of each one on a slip of paper specially designed for that purpose, together with the author's name, the date and place of publication, and his own name and address. Having dropped this paper (or zettel) in one of the numerous zettel-boxes, he may go his way, and return in the course of the following day for his books, which he will probably find awaiting him in the delivery-rooms. It is usually several hours at least before the books are obtained, registered, and ready for delivery. The German proceeds always in a cautious and circumspect manner, and at times (especially if he be a public official) his movements might almost be characterized as *slow*. The University Library is quite near the Royal Library, and contains many valuable works. There are Reading Rooms in connection with both the libraries, well stocked with thousands of reference-books. These are kept in perfect order and are dusted carefully each day. The great Journal Room must not be overlooked. Here one may find the most recent magazines and reviews, published the world over. There are more than 1,200 in all, and the narrow old room, with its many silent inmates busy in their search for knowledge, is a veritable paradise to the student. The only danger is that he will be tempted to spend too much of his time in general reading here. When in pursuit of special topics I have had to restrain myself again and again in this respect. There are other opportunities in Berlin. Opposite the Imperial Palace is a building whose Ionic portico, with its many massive columns, carries one back in thought to Ancient Greece. It is the old Museum, and just behind it is the New Museum. Some of the collections to be found there are unequalled. I have spent many delightful hours in studying the works of Grecian and Assyrian sculptors, and in tracing the changes and development of Art in its various forms, from one century to another. The Gallery of

Antiquities and the Hall of the Heroes are especially interesting to a visitor from the New World. Some idea of the greatness of Berlin will be gained when I mention the fact that there are some 15 other large museums in the city, many of them celebrated and all of them instructive and interesting. A student might spend a profitable lifetime amongst the museums of Berlin. There are also a number of fine picture galleries, where many master pieces may be seen and studied. These galleries are particularly rich in paintings of the Dutch, Flemish, and German schools.

But the student must come in contact also with a larger life. There are social, religious, and political questions in which he finds himself almost unconsciously taking a deep interest. The other day, seeing an old woman tottering beneath a heavy load, a fellow-student said to me, "What a crying shame! The people have good reason for dissatisfaction, when aged women must toil and bear burdens." "Are you a Socialist?" I asked quickly. "Yes!" he replied with emphasis, "my residence in Germany has made me one." Germany does not necessarily imbue our young men with socialistic tendencies, but it invariably turns their thoughts to the consideration of earnest practical problems. Dr. Stuckenburg said to me a short time since, "Most students come to themselves when they come to Berlin. They are waked from their dreams and brought into contact with the great practical realities. As a result their spirits are quickened and they enter upon a life of energy. Germany makes men of thought; it also makes men of action. Great movements centre in this land and especially in its capital city. Du Bois Reymond is, in his special department, the foremost scientist of the age: he has long been a professor in the Berlin University. Dr. Zeller's name is everywhere known in connection with his philosophical treatises. Prof. Wagner is one of the most celebrated statisticians and political economists in the world. Adolf Harnack is a power in theological circles, though still a young man. Schrader and Dillman and Pfeiderer are eminent for their learning and are leaders of thought. Just now physicians and patients from every quarter of the globe are coming to this city to profit by the discovery which has given honor and fame to the man whose portrait is in almost every shop window in Berlin—Prof. Koch.