

their infancy stood under a certain control of the Bishops, from which, however, they on every opportunity emancipated themselves, and for the most part during the Reformation had a decided influence on the public intellectual life of the time. After the Reformation orthodox evangelical Universities were started, such as, Marburg, Jena, Königsberg, Helmstedt; then on the other hand of course as counterpoise, orthodox catholic ones like Bamberg, Innsbruck and Breslau were founded by the Jesuits. From the Reformation time dates the custom of nominating reigning Princes as Rectors, and delegating the real work of the office to a Pro-rector or Chancellor, by which the Universities received still greater lustre and still greater privileges. Since, now, in the German Universities—with the exception, perhaps, of the Jesuit institutions which formed a speciality by themselves and were arranged on a cloister model—the college system was entirely foreign, the students, following that corporation-spirit (*Korporationsgeist*) so powerful in Germany and so important, especially in the middle ages, formed among themselves separate societies or corporations having special statutes and distinguished by various badges. The ground for these corporations lay mostly in the nationalities, and the badges consisted in the colors of the nations, which were worn as scarfs and hat bands, without, however, the reception into the corporation being altogether dependent on the nationality whose name was borne.

These Unions, which were called *Landsmannschaften*, date back to the time of the thirty years' war, and in them are clearly noticeable two prime peculiarities of the German nation which in those wild times were doubly prominent, namely, the love of drinking and the love of fighting (*die Haft am Trinken und am Raufen*). Definite rules and regulations for drinking were drawn up for the social meetings of the *Landsmannschaften* as, indeed, was the case at that time in all the guilds and other corporations; the quarrels also between the separate Unions were fought out, sword in hand, according to definite rules and regulations. These conditions form, on the whole to-day, the foundation upon which the student life of Germany, under the humanizing and modifying influence of progressive ages, has been moulded. Many of the old German Universities have ceased to be, but in those which yet exist the ruling principle is, that the state has the outer control and power of appointing professors; but for the rest allows the utmost possible freedom to scientific teaching; and although during the last year the exclusive

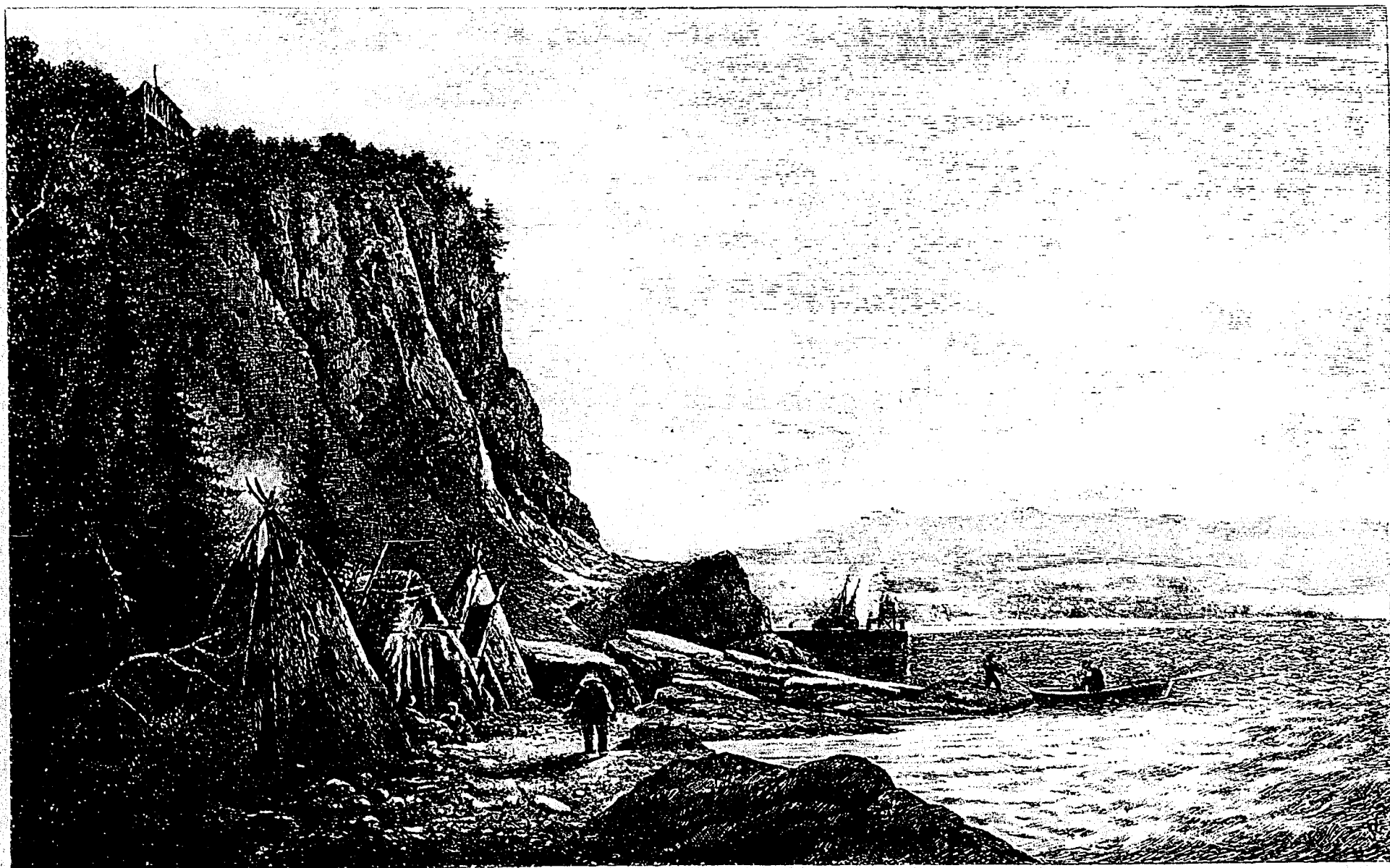
judiciary powers rights of the senate were removed, yet the German students still form in a certain measure a state within a state which regulates its life according to particular laws and ordinances, and lets the surplus of youthful energy evaporate, in a short period of freedom. The German students gained, by this freedom and independence, a far greater influence upon the whole intellectual life of the nation, and made this influence felt in all the phases of development of public life. During the Napoleonic oppression of Germany the spirit of national freedom and independence first awoke in the German Universities, and the fire of youthful enthusiasm essentially contributed to spread this spirit through the whole nation. After the war of 1812-14 (*Befreiungskrieg*), the now awakened longing for freedom and national unity of greatness was directed against the petty governments in which was seen the opponents of German unity and freedom. There were then formed along side of the old *Landsmannschaften* new Unions whose ground principle was "United Germany" (*das allgemeine Deutschthum*), and which at the same time was to lessen the now happily diminishing barbarousness of the students, by doing away with the necessity of fighting duels.

These Unions, which again formed among themselves one great society, were called *Burschenschaften*, and wore as badge the colors black, red and gold. Why these colors were chosen has never properly been made clear—it was explained from the old German flag of war which showed a black eagle on a yellow background and was borne on a red lance—but black, red and gold have never been, properly speaking, colors of the German Empire. These *Burschenschaften*, whose political tendencies soon assumed a revolutionary shade and even excited young and heated heads to regicide, became then the object of severe, and frequently downright cruel, persecutions on the part of the governments which then extended their mistrust also to the *Landsmannschaften*, the bitterest opponents of the *Burschenschaften*, and for a while forbade all student unions, without, however, ever being able to destroy them, for they were too deeply grounded in the traditional growth of the Universities. These restrictions again ceased with the freer development of state life, and now-a-days unions may be freely formed. This, as a peculiarity of the German spirit, is well worth a fuller study, which will follow this short sketch of the history of the German Universities.

J. W. BELL.



1. MORNING IN THE CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.—By M. MATTHEWS, A.C.A.



2. INDIAN ENCAMPMENT, DIPLOMA PICTURE.—By WM. RAPHAEL, C.A.

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