

with England, France or America, on account of the different conception of the University in these countries.

In 1830 there were fifty students to the 100,000 inhabitants, a proportion which fell rapidly till it reached the minimum of 32, between 1857-62, and which has again risen steadily since the war to the same figure at the present time. Expressed in another way, this means that at present, one out of every sixty German males of the proper age enters a University. There was great intellectual activity in Germany in the twenties, which no doubt accounts for the large number of students repairing to the Universities in the succeeding decennary. Since that time the Philosophical (our 'Arts') Faculty has rapidly increased in importance in comparison with the others, chiefly at the cost of the Theological Faculty, a result due in great part to the secularization of the teaching profession and the development of science in Germany. In 1840 only one-seventh, now one third of the students enter themselves in the Philosophical Faculty, but while those devoting themselves to the Humanities and Mental Philosophy have only increased three times their former number, the students of the sciences have increased ten times.

This rapid increase is due to the development of the "Real," or modern schools, which necessitated a larger teaching force in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, and soon furnished an increased number of students to the Universities, where, in 1870, their leaving examinations were accepted as qualifying for entrance to certain departments of the Philosophical Faculty.

Since that time one half of the "Real abiturienten" go to the University and now stand to the "gymnasial abiturienten" in the proportion of 11 to 100.

Those interested in the curricula of the "Realschulen" and gymnasien of Germany should consult Matthew Arnold's account of these institutions, which records their progress till 1865. The greater liberality shown to the Realschulen since that time as to entrance into the Universities has resulted according to Auerbach in an over-filling of the Philosophical Faculty, and an over-production of candidates for the civil service. We would almost be disposed to exclude "Real abiturienten," were it not that they are better prepared for the departments they may enter than the "Gymnasial abiturienten."

Auerbach next discusses the geographical distribution of the students both of the Universities as a whole, and of the several Faculties. He finds that Hesse and East Prussia furnish proportionately the greater number of students, Alsace and Lorraine the least. The Medical Faculties are chiefly recruited from Hesse, and those eastern parts of the Empire where the Jewish element predominates. Hesse, Mecklenburg and Saxony furnish the highest percentage of Philosophers, while Württemberg, which furnishes the fewest Philosophers, stands at the head of the list in regard to the supply of Theologians.

An interesting chapter for Mr. Galton would be that which discusses the occupation of the students' fathers, and the influence of heredity on their choice of Faculty. One-third of all the students are sons of professional men (including teachers of higher schools); this is a very large proportion in view of the fact that these professional men form only 3.4 per cent. of the fathers in Germany. Of this third one-half—16 per cent.—are sons of clergymen, while the other half are almost equally divided between lawyers, doctors and teachers. The excess of clergymen's sons is more striking when one remembers that, although students are pretty equally divided between the legal, medical and theological faculties, only Protestant clergymen have sons to send to the University. One third of the clergymen's sons themselves become clergymen, while the remaining two-thirds of the members of the theological faculty are recruited from the lower classes.

Among the lawyers only one-sixth are lawyers' sons, the other five-sixths are recruited from the upper classes. A somewhat higher percentage of doctors' sons become doctors, while more than

one-half of all the apothecaries' sons enter the medical profession. Auerbach endeavours from other considerations to arrive at a statistical expression of the tendency in a whole family to follow the father's footsteps. He arrives at the result that only 22 per cent. of clergymen's sons become clergymen, 16 per cent. of doctors' sons doctors, 13 per cent. of lawyers' sons lawyers, while only 10 per cent. of the sons of former members of the Philosophical Faculty enter the same Faculty as their fathers.

At present 5.6 per cent. of the students at German Universities are foreigners. Switzerland, Russia, Austria, North America, furnish two-thirds of these; if they be taken as a criterion of the celebrity of an University, the more famous of the German Institutions will be found to stand in the following order:—Leipzig, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Munich, Halle, Strassburg.

R. RAMSAY WRIGHT.

Literature.

A LOVE SONG.

To sit beside thee in the tender gloam,
To feel my shoulder by thy cheek caressed,
To let our dearest hopes together roam,
Is perfect rest.

To feel the soft clasp of thy hand in mine,
To know thy heart and its warm pulse of fire,
To bathe my face in that sweet breath of thine,
My best desire.

What though the world may cast its canker blight
Upon life's plans, and friends may fall away;
With thee I laugh at fate and brave its might,
And dare to stay.

Let me but keep the love I now possess;
Keep thou the love and trust I give to thee;
Then let wild winds and billows wreak distress—
Calm is my sea

P. G.

IN A TRINIDAD FOREST.

"CHACUN POUR SOI."

Throughout the great republic of the vegetable world, but more especially among tropical woods, plants take as their motto, "Every-one for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Reckless competition, over-reaching tyranny, the temper that fawns and clings as long as it is down in the world, and when it has risen, haughtily kicks over the stool by which it has climbed, such traits are exhibited by plants as well as by the genus homo. Now and then one comes across a lowly plant in which ambition is dead, now apparently content with the straggling sunbeams and stray rain drops that filter through the dense foliage of the giant monopolists overhead, whose ancestors mayhap fought bravely but vainly against those of the tyrants who now have them beneath their feet. On the other hand, right and left we see feeble plants that by a species of cunning have overcome odds that brute strength would have been useless against, flourishing as climbers and parasites where otherwise extinction must have followed defeat.

This struggle for existence in tropical woods is fierce in its intensity. Under 80 inches of annual rainfall and 80 degrees of heat the pulses of nature beat with a velocity that can scarcely be imagined by one who has not witnessed the facts.

Growth and decay are alike rapid. I have seen the flower-stalk