

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN FRANCE, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

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III. GERMANY.

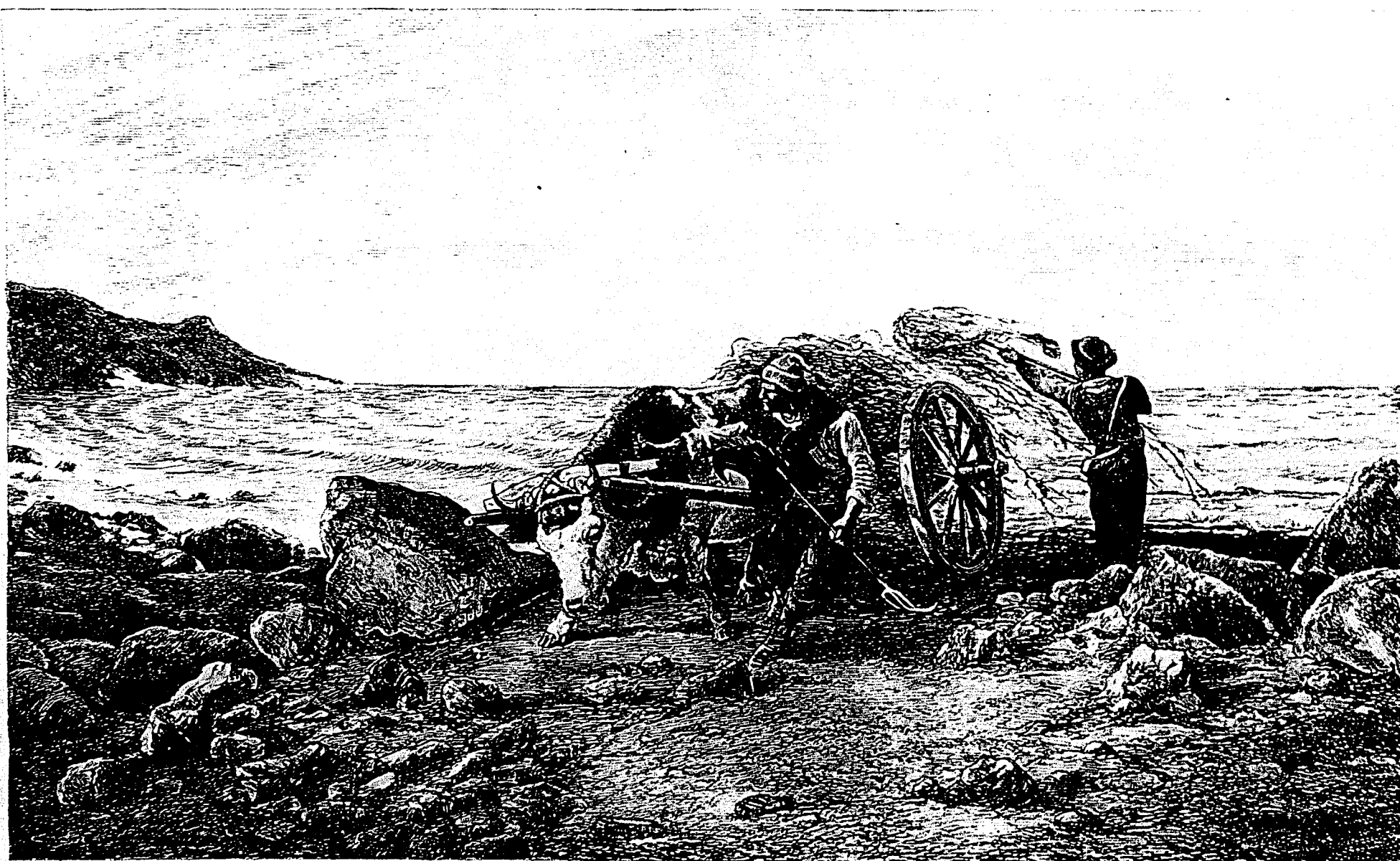
1. The German Universities are essentially different from the French and English ones, as well in their scientific position, as in the manner, and way of life, and conduct of the students. "Science and its teachings are free"—is the principle that has found its place in the written constitutions of all the German countries, but which always lived in the spirit of the nation and made itself felt in the Universities. From the first, the German Universities, founded by the various princes, were, in the management of their public affairs, much more subjected to the control and guidance of the state than those in England and France—the Princes appointed and paid the professors out of the public funds—but the inner literary and scientific life was always controlled by the freely chosen Deacons of the Faculty, a *Senatus Academicus*, and the also freely elected Rector, in whose person the high importance of academic learning found such acknowledgement even in the middle ages, that the Rector of the University possessed the rank of Count Palatine (*Pfalzgraf*) of the Roman Empire, bore the title of magnificence, and wore on his official dress purple and ermine, the marks of princely dignity. During the middle ages the church, and in later times the Princes, interfered only in exceptional cases with the freedom of scientific teaching, when, perchance, the principles emanating from the professional chair, were in opposition to the teachings of monarchical constitutions or the established church; yet this, as remarked, happened but seldom, and even in the time of absolute government, often wonderfully free principles were announced from the University chairs with reference as well to theological as political matters; the Reformation, moreover, also found material support from the German Universities. In general the government acted on the principle of giving the greatest possible freedom to the student youth in their process of development, and many propositions and teachings which, in books for the general public would have received the severest censure, were allowed to be spoken out boldly and with impunity in the lecture rooms of these disciples of knowledge (*Missenschaft*). The same principle, of the utmost possible freedom during the development period of the youthful mind, was observed also with re-

ference to the outer training of the students. With the exception of criminal cases, the German students were amenable only to academical jurisdiction, a time to sow wild oats (*eine zeit des austobens*) was granted to the exuberance of youth, and many excesses which, in other citizens, would have led to serious consequences, were punished in the case of students by a few days imprisonment. The most serious academical punishment was, rustication—by strict rustication the student was not only removed from the University which pronounced the sentence, but was in general expelled from the Republic of Letters and handed over to the civil courts; as long, however, as he was not "rusticated" (*relegiert*) and consequently still remained under academical jurisdiction, no other body had any right or authority over him, except the *Senatus Academicus* and the Rector. To this intellectual and political civil freedom of the German students was added still another essential difference from the English and French Universities, namely, the absence of the college system which subsisted in both those countries with its consequent "Seminary teaching." After the student had shown his qualification by an examination on the part either of the University, or of the properly authorized institutions, he was simply matriculated, and so became an Academical citizen and chose then in his private life, freely and independently, the public lectures of the professors he wished to hear. Not only the ordinary and extraordinary professors nominated by the state, but also every one who had obtained the degree of Doctor, was entitled to give lectures. In the choice of subjects and of Academical teachers there was no restriction; only later the government prescribed a definite course of lectures which candidates for the public service were obliged to attend.

Hence was developed that uncommonly free and unrestrained life of the German student, which was still more manifold and variegated on account of the Academical scientific life not being, as in France and England, concentrated in one or two foci, but scattered over numerous Universities founded by the German Princes throughout their dominions. The first and oldest University of the German Empire was that of Prague, which the Emperor Charles IV. founded in the year 1348, and which soon took a prominent part in public life as the central seat of the Hussite movement. The Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, Cologne, Erfurt, Leipzig, Rostock, Loewen, Greifswald, Freiburg, Biele, Ingolstadt, Mayence, Tuebingen, Wittenberg and Frankfurt on the Oder, soon followed; these, of course, in



1. SUMMER TIME, DIPLOMA PICTURE.—By T. MOWER MARTIN, C.A.



2. COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA.—By H. SANDHAM, C.A.

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