whle the prominent part which he played in the Thirty-Years' war led to the repeated pillage and destruction of the town.

Although a small town of only $3^{2}, 000$ inhalitants, it is wealthy as compared with most German towns of its size, and is now a great resort of people of fashion and of tourists innmmerable. The university is a state institution belonging to the Grand Duchy of Baden, and is the oldest university in Germany, having recently celebrated its sooth amiversary. It is moreover the fashionable Cniversity, and most of the elegant joung gentlemen who enter on an acdemic course in Germany endeavor to study (?) at least one term in Heidelberg. Here the distinctive student life is perhaps best seen. The students belonging to the varions Corpsand terbin dungen are seen everywhere, with their hats of brilliant colors and diverse shapes. Here also are duels in abundance, and the best beer without stint, to those who wish them.

The same general arrangements and methods are found in all the Unicersities of Germany, so that what may be said of one of them refers with some few modifications to all.

A student from any English-speaking country; on first going to a German University, will be impressed by the fact that it is scarecly possible for two institutions of learning to differ from one another more than a German, and an English or an American University. In one point this difference would be less noticed bey a student from McGin, secing that neither at McGill nor in Germany do the students reside in college buildings, and in meither case do the University anthoritics undertake to make themselves responsible for the student's behavior when not in College. In Ge:many, however, if the student goes so far as to make an actual disturbance or in any way break the law of the hand, the University police escort him to the University jail, where he languishes (?) till such time as the University judge deems him "to have truly repented his former naughty life."
The English-speaking student will find that there is no matriculation examination, no division into "years," no compulsory attendance, no regular courses laid down, no stated times for cramination,--in fact, no examinations at all except the great and final one at the conclusion of his course of study:-
He will also find that no more money than is absolutely necessary is spent on buildings, while very large amounts are spent in equipment and in securing the services of the most able teachers- In this way old buildings, which though not particularly convenient will nevertheless serve the purposes of the University, are often secured, and new buildings when erected are scattered about in different parts of the town, often a considerable distance apart; thus the University buildings have not the imposing appearance often presented by those of seats of learning elsewhere.
This is one of the points which serve to explain why the small Universities of Germany, with but limited means at their command, outstrip so many of the more Wealthy and more advantageonsly situated universities of other comutrics.

Another fact which always impresses a foreigner is the continuous movement of students from one University to another. All the Universities are practically on the some level of scholarship, the larger differing from the smaller in laving a greater number of teachers rather than more eminent ones. Hence students having once matriculated anywhere may pass from one University to another, spending one or more terms in each and thus get the best that each can afford. A German student rarely spends his whole time at any one University. He frequently matriculates at one and graduates at another.
This also has a remarkably stimulating influence on the professors of the Universities, for if any one of them becomes careless or "fossilized," his students desert him for someone else, and as this leads to a marked diminution in his income he endearors by all the means in his power to avoid such a contingency. In this way a state of affairs which often amounts to a perfect curse in other Universities is in a great measure guarded against.
Let us suppose a student having ienched Heidelberg, and secured his rooms, wishes to enter the University. He first goes to the office of the University and deposits his papers.
If he be a German student he must present a certificate that he has passed his fimal examination in a "Gymnasium" or "Realschule," which correspond to our High Schools, but which carry the student much further. Such an examination would be at least equivalent to that of our internediate examination in Arts, and every German student must thus have a good general education before he enters the University at all.

If the student be a foreigner, he presents his Passport and Bachelor's Diploma. The latter is not absolutely necessary for entrance, but the requirements are strict if the student wishes subsequently to proceed to a degree.

Having deposited these with his fee, the student is notified that he must present himself before the Prorector at a certain time, when his papers are examined, and if found satisfactory he signs the University register and has given to him two most important documents: first, a Legilinations Karte; and second, an $A$ mmeddungshuch.

The former is a card somewhat larger than a visiting card, bearing the arms of the University, and on which he has been required to write his name. On the reverse are a series of printed instructions, the most impertant of which is that he must always carry this card on his person and produce it whenever it is demanded by the town or unitersity police. It serves to identify him, and the Unitersity, having an independent jurisdiction of its own, secures him against all municipal arrest, and marks him as a citizen of the University: Having this card in his pocket our student may cheerfully proceed to celebrate his matriculation, knowing that in event of any undue hilarity the municipal police will merely demand his card, which they will hand to the University authorities with their report, and in the course of the next few days he will

