

cerned, and secures their signatures to the respective entries he has made in his book.

All that remains to be done by way of formality is to pay to the University Bureau, sometime within four or five weeks from the opening of the Semester, the fees for the courses of lectures chosen. In Heidelberg the fees are slightly higher than at some other German Universities, being at the rate of \$1.25 per hour for every hour's lecture attended in the week. Hence, if a student attend a course of lectures in Philosophy, and there are four lectures each week in the subject, the fees *for the whole term* will be determined by multiplying the four hours by \$1.25, so with all other lectures, excepting a few which are given without fee and the lectures in the Theological Faculty where the half-yearly fees are \$1.00 for every hour of lectures during the week. In addition to the lecture fees, there are minor fixed charges amounting to \$1.50 each half year. One of these smaller items is a charge for membership in the Students' Sick Union, an institution which gives the student, if sick during the Semester, free medical care.

The length of the time of attendance required of American or Canadian Colleges before proceeding to a degree is two terms, or semesters. But many students prefer to spend a longer time than this before promoting to the doctorate. A good deal depends upon the student's previous training. Should a Canadian honour graduate in Philosophy wish to promote in Philosophy here, a year might be sufficient; should he, on the other hand, change his course and desire to take Mathematics where here, there would be required very naturally a longer time. The graduation fee is eighty-seven dollars and a half, all of which is paid in advance and forfeited in case of failure to pass the oral examination. The unfortunate candidate who misses promotion has, however, the opportunity of a second trial at a cost of thirty-seven dollars and a half additional. Besides the fee, there are required a dissertation, which must show thoroughly independent investigation and knowledge, and the passing of an oral examination in three subjects, one of which is selected as chief, a second may be, in Heidelberg, an auxiliary subject, and the third must be something entirely independent of either of the others.

I am very sorry to say that this democratic part of Germany has not yet arrived at the happy stage where women are generally admitted as University students. In Heidelberg they may study natural sciences and, it may be, by private arrangement with the professors, a few other branches in which the number of students attending is very small;—as, for example, Sanscrit or some of the Oriental languages.

If I were asked as to the advantages of studying in Heidelberg, I would mention the beautiful and

healthful situation of the town, the relative cheapness of living, the advantage of a fine University in a city not unpleasantly large yet animated and interesting from many points of view. In connection with the University itself, there is the advantage of a splendid library, comprising 350,000 volumes, exclusive of 150,000 dissertations and pamphlets and 5,000 manuscripts and documents. There are also finely equipped institutes and seminaries for all kinds of practical work, those of the Medical and Natural Science Faculties being especially fine. The large Castle Park and the Botanical Garden are evidences of the privileges afforded to botanists for the study of their chosen science, while the just completed Zoological Institute, has much enriched the possibilities of the University in the direction of Zoology. Among the professors are some very well-known names, such as Kuno-Fischer in Philosophy, Winckelmann and Erdmannsdorfer in History, Czerny and Erb in Medicine, with many others each standing high in his own department of knowledge.

The historical aspect of Heidelberg University would require more attention than can be given to it in an article whose aim is so utilitarian as that of the present contribution. Suffice it to say that no University in Germany is older than is this, the foundation dating back to Elector Rupert I. in 1386 A.D.; nor has any university of the Fatherland had the eventful and tragic course which this has had.

Among the German Universities, Heidelberg ranks in the number of its instructors fifth, excluding from the reckoning private docents and assistants. In the number of students attending lectures its position is eighth. The detailed statement of attendance during the present half-year is as follows: Theology 77, Law 339, Medicine 225, Philosophy 138, Natural Sciences and Mathematics 249, students hearing lectures but not matriculated 202; making a total of 1230 students, of which number 359 are here for the first time. The total attendance represents an increase of 107 over the Winter Semester of last year.

A glance at the nationality of the students gives the following figures: German students 851, English 26, American 30, Canadian 3, Austrian 31, Swiss 23, Russian 25, Dutch 13, Japan 4, Bulgaria 7, other nationalities 15.

The numbers of professors and docents in the various Faculties are as follows: Theology 8, Law 11, Medicine 34, Philosophy 36, Natural Sciences and Mathematics 33.

I have greatly admired the splendid scholarship of these German professors; but perhaps equally to be admired is their intellectual independence. The latter as a matter of course brings with it a great responsibility to both instructor and instructed; and, in particular directions, there is need for considerable