work under an Assistant-Professor or even occasionally a Privat-Dozent. They are young men striving most earnestly for advancement in their chosen professions, and, consequently, desire conscientious and apt students to carry out successfully their ideas.

The period of graduate study should not be one of scientific development alone, rather a period of evolution, a broadening, unfolding, and enrichment of the nature, the acquisition of those elements of culture which may develop more or less strongly the qualities of soundness, balance, ripeness. It is in virtue of the multitude and richness or opportunities that Germany possesses an irresistible charm for the graduate student. There is the language to be conquered, so full of the best in prose and verse; the wealth of art, painting, sculpture, music; the association with fellow-students from other countries, such as Russia, Sweden, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, etc.—whose customs, religious and political life are so different from our own.

Acknowledging the importance of this phase of graduate life, it becomes possible to answer judiciously the second question—where to study. If possible, select a university situated in a city where the opportunities for culture in art and music are excellent. Some persons will offer the objection that the possibility for extended social intercourse with the Germans and the enjoyment of typical German life is far less in a city than in a small university town. This is certainly a debatable question, but, if true, does not offset to even a slight degree the advantages already enumerated. In addition, an observant student in a city will absorb much useful information regarding municipal affairs, sewage and water systems, police and fire protection, also German methods of business. The claim is also made that the craving for art and music may be partially satisfied by spending the holidays in the large cities. It seems, then, on the whole, wisest to select, if the major subject (Fach) permits, a university situated in a city, selecting that city in which the most inspiring and helpful teacher may be found. For the student not wishing to take the doctor's degree, or who is already a doctor of philosophy, it is unquestionably better not to spend more than two semesters at one university, wandering from one to another for the sake of acquaintance with scientific men and their methods. Indeed, a summer semester in one of the smaller universities, as Göttingen, Tena, Heidelberg, Bonn, Giessen, is to be highly recommended.

Another feature of German education of great value to the foreign student (Ausländer), yet frequently overlooked or neglected, is the meetings or Versammlungen of scientists for the presentation and discussion of scientific problems. These meetings are open to Americans and offer not alone intellectual food, but the rare privilege of seeing, hearing, and often meeting the foremost men of science.

A few words regarding the requirements for the degree "Doctor of Philosophy" may be of interest. In most of the German Universities the American college graduate is obliged to be officially connected with the university four semesters (two years) before the sanction zu promovieren is given; in Berlin University three years or six semesters is the stipulated time. With the exception of the latter university, these regulations are not strictly enforced, as is clearly shown by the records of degrees made in one,