

man universities has traced in clear and indestructible outlines.¹

¹ The testimonies by illustrious foreigners to the great work of the German universities are frequent and well known, from the time when Mme. de Staël visited Germany, and her friend Villers wrote his 'Coup-d'œil sur les Universités d'Allemagne' in 1808, through the writings of Cousin, the verdict of Renan, of Cournot, of Dreyfus-Brisac, and of the American, J. M. Hart. To these often-repeated expressions I will add that of the great apostle of higher culture of our age, of Matthew Arnold, who sums up his interesting report on the German system of higher education in these characteristic words: "What I admire in Germany is, that while there, too, Industrialism, that great modern power, is making

at Berlin and Leipzig and Elberfeld most successful and rapid progress, the idea of Culture, Culture of the only true sort, is in Germany a living power also. Petty towns have a university whose teaching is famous through Europe; and the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck resist the loss of a great savant from Prussia as they would resist a political check. If true culture ever becomes at last a civilising power in the world, and is not overlaid by fanaticism, by industrialism, or by frivolous pleasure-seeking, it will be to the faith and zeal of this homely and much-ridiculed German people that the great result will be mainly owing" ('Schools and Universities on the Continent,' 1868, p. 256).