UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION STATISTICS.

A KNOWLEDGE of the present condition of the status of higher education in the United States may be gleaned from the accompanying table, wherein are enumerated statistics relating to the registration at seventeen of the leading universities in the country, both East and West. These figures have been obtained from the proper officials of the institutions concerned, and are as correct as statistics of this nature can be made. With but slight exceptions, these figures are approximately as of November 1, 1901.

The gain or loss in the enrollment in the various departments of the universities enumerated are indicated in each instance, where obtainable, by figures within parentheses. These figures have been revised, and may not tally exactly with the figures to be found in SCIENCE published on December 21, 1900. The enrollment figures for the University of Nebraska are for the first time included in this table.

	California.	Chicago.	Columbia.	Cornell.	Harvard.	Indiana.	Johns Hopkins.
College Arts, Men	2099 (49)	494 } (54)	481 (17)	} 817 (73)	1983 (—9)	660 (100)	163 (—15)
College Arts, Women		535 }	326 (34) ⁂		452 (3) ‖	385 (65)	.....
Scientific Schools *		.....	601 (61)	1017 (134)	549 (42)	.....	.....
Law	100 (—21)	.....	441 (14)	197 (21)	628 (—19)	135 (10)	.....
Medicine	161 (—10)	257 (?)	800 (49)	415 (79)	506 (—99)	.....	227 (16)
Agriculture	†	.....	.....	86 (—5)	32 (—1)	.....	.....
Art	178 (—30)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dentistry	141 (—11)	.....	.....	.....	105 (—21)	.....	.....
Divinity	.....	192 (12)	.....	.....	37 (9)	.....	.....
Forestry	.....	.....	.....	38 (16)	.....	.....	.....
Music	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharmacy	85 (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers College	‡	95 (?)	526 (78)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary	.....	.....	.....	51 (10)	.....	.....	.....
Graduate Schools	168 (13)	404 (74)	472 (60)	183 (—9)	312 (—29)	51 (11)	169 (9)
Courses for Teachers	.....	.....	400 (—279)	.....	.....	50 (?)	.....
Summer Session	799 (366)	1750 (—40)	579 (162)	424 (—21)	982 (—5)	453 (120)	.....
Other Courses	.....	.....	18 (—2)	.....	.....	233 (?)	97 (16)
Deduct double regist.	[191]	[?]	[222]	[?]	[10]	[?]	[1]
Grand Total	3540 (319)	3727 (—47)	4422 (225)	3216 (313)	5576 (—148)	1967 (?)	655 (25)
Teaching Staff	250	202	466	387	495	78	139

While statistics of this character may not be exactly the same for two weeks in succession, as those engaged in university administrative work well know, nevertheless such figures are general enough in import to indicate the trend of the advancement of higher education in various sections of the country. Changes in curricula, stiffening of entrance requirements, and the inauguration of new policies, materially affect the enrollment statistics of any university.

Particular attention is called to the effect of the introduction of the new entrance requirements to the Harvard Medical School. The demand of four years' liberal training in a college previous to entrance upon the work of the Harvard Medical School has resulted in a loss of almost 100; but this change will inevitably result to the advantage of the Harvard Medical course.

Attention is also called to the increased enrollment in the summer sessions of both our eastern and western universities.

While there has been a falling off in the grand total of attendance on some of the universities tabulated, there has at the same time taken place a steady forward movement in the progress of higher education,

* Includes schools of engineering, chemistry, architecture, mines and mechanic arts.

† Included in scientific schools.

‡ Included in college.

⁂ Barnard College.

‖ Radcliffe College.

as revealed by these statistics of attendance.

GEO. B. GERMANN.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Die Entwicklung der Biologie im 19. Jahrhundert. Vortrag auf der Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher Zu Aachen am 17. September, 1900, gehalten von OSCAR HERTWIG. Jena, Gustav Fischer. Pp. 31.

The advancement in knowledge of organic nature was so remarkable during the nineteenth century that it is of unusual interest to have the progress in biology summed up by one of the leaders in the movement. As might be expected from Hertwig's well-known powers of clear exposition, the reading of this lecture is enjoyable; the line of thought is not difficult to follow and the analysis of the subject is as simple and direct as it is possible to make it within the limits of thirty-one pages. It is, of course, impossible in many instances to do more than suggest the line of influence of a group of men whose work has been of epoch-making importance. The names of most of the great leaders are mentioned categorically—and the list is a long one, but it is a disappointment to miss any reference to Bichat. His influence was so considerable on the development of minute anatomy in the nineteenth century that, notwithstanding the fact that he met his early and untimely death in 1802, his should be recognized as one of the great influences in the development of biology in the nineteenth century. The omission of the name of any American investigator is more in the nature of a blunder. However clear the general account of biological progress may be, it is inadequate if no place is found in it for such names as Cope, Marsh and Gray or for the mention of the embryological and cytological researches of American investigators.

The subject is naturally considered under two main divisions—the progress in morphology and that in physiology. In regard to progress in morphology, the four following factors are indicated as having had the greatest influence: (1) The establishment of the cell theory and the closely related protoplasm doctrine. (2) The development of the science of bacteriology. (3) Progress in embryology. (4) The doctrine of organic evolution.

The great influence of the cell theory is especially emphasized, not only as to its unifying tendency in uniting animals and plants on the broad basis of similitude of structure, but also as opening to naturalists the real problems of the living organism. The dis-

Leland Stanford.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	Northwestern.	Pennsylvania.	Princeton.	Wisconsin.	Yale.
675 } (—71)	655 (17)	489(—2)	} 456(?)	374	323 } (—15)	453 (32)	773(28)	} 869	1236(44)
432 }	598 (7)	638(46)		533	272 }	.....	.....		.....
*	472 (119)	439(78)	417(?)	369	.....	355 (19)	466(38)	639	624(14)
*	821 (12)	490(27)	137(22)	145	175 (0)	376 (32)	.....	245	246(36)
.....	474 (—43)	386(29)	86(4)	14	408 (4)	538 (28)	.....	.....	148(15)
.....	.....	605(61)	53(—35)	58	64 (5)	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	....	.....	.....	66(—9)
.....	200 (—78)	104(—2)	.....	.....	541 (51)	361 (54)	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 (0)	.....	.....	.....	98(9)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30(23)
.....	.....	.....	.....	238	261 (60)	.....	.....	108	69(—57)
.....	62 (—7)	73(3)	.....	.....	184 (20)	.....	.....	30	.....
.....	.....	.....	123(64)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 (15)	.....	.....	.....
73 (—11)	93 (17)	170(—7)	39(4)	86	.....	180 (10)	123(45)	115	329(30)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185(—45)	.....	.....	.....
48 (—8)	418 (14)	302(27)	507(68)	256	.....	.....	.....	375	.....
.....	64 (—10)	.....	.....	21	.....	0(—10)	....	466	.....
[?]	[41]	[160]	[269]	[229]	[18]	.....	.....	[53]	[166]
1228 (—90)	3816 (64)	3536(113)	1549(214)	1903	2365 (125)	2520(—29)	1362(111)	2812	2680(178)
164	239	260	?	?	244	270	90	170	290

* Included under College. 170 students in law are enrolled; loss of 15.