session enrollment and that of the regular term. These, however, were not recorded. The grand total, therefore, may not be comparable with the totals of other universities.

The 211 students in the scientific schools of Washington University are divided between courses in engineering and architecture, while 37 of the students in other courses are enrolled in the department of social economy and the remainder, 271, are enrolled in the Saturday courses for teachers.

Courses for teachers are offered this year in Western Reserve University, and 92 teachers in the public schools of Cleveland are enrolled. There are six students taking one class in the College for Women in connection with work in the Cleveland Art School. These are not included in the statistics.

The non-resident fee of the University of Wisconsin was increased from $70 to $100 a year, taking effect for the first time this fall. Despite this increase the total registration exclusive of the summer-session enrollment is 4,874 as against 4,450 last year.

The Yale University statistics in art do not include 86 enrolled in other departments. Of the 371 in the Graduate School, 89 are taking special teachers' courses. There are 67 students enrolled in other departments not included in the statistics for music. Yale University has no summer-session except for the regular summer work done in connection with certain classes in forestry and engineering. The principal changes in registration from last year are the increase in the College, School of Religion, Law School, and the decrease in the School of Fine Arts and the Sheffield Scientific School. In the School of Fine Arts the decrease is due to the new admission requirements and in the Sheffield School is due partially to the increase in tuition fees.

John C. Burg
Northwestern University

Charles Sedgwick Minot, December 23, 1852–November 19, 1914

The passing of a man like Minot leaves us, his friends, sad and filled with sorrow that so significant a life should be thus swiftly ended. One feels as when he hears of some vanishing form—that just such a creature can hardly come again, for the personality of the unusual man is no less unique and he does not reappear. Yet so long as those who knew Minot live, so long as what he planned and thought persists to mould the purposes of those who follow, so long will his power stretch like the wave that seems to fade but really is extended.

Perhaps Minot was intimate with some men who were his seniors; I doubt not Henry Bowditch was his confidant, but among his contemporaries he seldom showed his thoughts or his emotions in the making. Such intimacies he did not cultivate.

Careful and scrupulous, even in the minor ways of life, the impression which he left was of a man always sensitive to his surroundings —keenly alive to the interests of the greater world, seeing life largely, but ever fastidious and fine in the formulation of the thoughts that occupied his active mind. All life for him was purposeful and very interesting. Few men, upon occasion, could speak more aptly in appreciation of a scientific friend.

Well balanced gifts of a high order, a sound training, stimulating social contacts and ample means were his. As one looks back over the past thirty-five years, Minot is to be found among the first movers in each effort for biological advance: everywhere he took part both with insight and with foresight. The beginnings of the Society of Naturalists —that first effort to bring the working biologists of the newer school together—find him in the van. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Marine Biological Laboratory are both indebted to him, and his administration of the Elizabeth Thompson fund remains a model of aid to the efficient.

The honors that belong to such a man came to him generously and steadily yet were always somehow transmuted into public service for the biological world. His European training in the early years included study in the never-to-be-forgotten laboratory of Carl Ludwig, and work with that solitary master, Ran-

vier—great teachers both, who left their impress.

Devoted to the study of structure, he yet maintained, by reason of his early training and the later contacts with Henry Bowditch, a lively interest in the broader problems of physiology; problems which must ever face the serious student of structure. He was first among us systematically to examine the phenomenon of growth after birth, and those who know anything of his history are familiar with the tragedy whereby in a night his whole colony of guinea-pigs, which he had followed in their growth with unremitting care for several years, and which he planned to make the basis of a life-long study, was utterly destroyed. This was a blow that only those who have suffered from some form of sudden and irreparable loss of their labors can appreciate, and it left him for the moment stunned. It was then that he plunged into his embryological work and produced his masterly book on human embryology, accompanying it by the enlargement of that collection of complete series of embryological sections which became so great a feature of his laboratory, and of which he was so justly proud. But the older interest never died, and many who hardly knew the earlier man learned to know him through his last book on "Age, Growth and Death," in which he brought together in his lucid way his work and comments on this fascinating theme.

As a teacher he will long be remembered as the man who made those with eyes to see. Most of us would like our epitaph to run that way; it stands for lasting work.

When we move one side to get the larger view of his activity, it is startling to suddenly recognize that this work of his in histology and embryology—work which started with the beginnings of such things in this country—was conducted in a medical school. I must confess that personally I was always impressed by this. Of course it was as it should be, but how seldom do such things occur. With Minot you were in the realm of pure science, whether you found him in his little dormer room on Bolyston street or in his marble hall of to-day. The technical atmosphere did not enter in; it was always the scientific interest that you felt. Men have worked with him, often I am sure, almost without remembering that his laboratory was counted as part of a professional school. To have achieved such detachment, while doing full justice to those who came to him for professional training only, was a great art, and betokens an unusual man. The teacher of histology to Harvard medical students was a one time president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, president of the Boston Society of Natural History and recently exchange professor at Berlin. Fortunate the students who had such a teacher, for the qualities of the man went into his instruction.

To dwell upon the man—the man as a force—has been the purpose of these few words, and perchance the better one knew Minot the more the words will mean. At these Christmas meetings, where he was so well known, we shall miss our friend with his clear speech, sure hand in the conduct of affairs and ready, generous interest in each youthful searcher after truth—and we shall remember him.

HENRY H. DONALDSON

December 19, 1914

SAMUEL FRANKLIN EMMONS MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

THE friends of the late Dr. Samuel Franklin Emmons have established a fund whose income may be used in support of a fellowship to promote investigations in the branches of geology which were cultivated by him, more especially on the economic side. The funds have been placed in charge of the trustees of Columbia University, but the choice of the fellow and the expenditure of the income are entrusted to a committee consisting of Professors James F. Kemp, John D. Irving and Waldemar Lindgren. The committee announces that it will be prepared to award in March, 1915, a fellowship of $1,000 for the year July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916, inclusive. Applications must be made on blanks which will be furnished by the secretary of Colum-