

IN the German Empire, with a population of 45,000,000, there are 21 universities. These universities are very different from anything which goes by the name in this country. Among its other arrangements devoted to the study and teaching of all branches of learning and science, each university has five institutes or establishments devoted to the prosecution of researches in biological science. These are respectively the physiological, the zoological, the anatomical, the pathological, and the botanical. In one of these universities of average size each of the institutes named consists of a spacious building containing many rooms fitted as workshops, provided with instruments, a museum, and, in the last instance with an experimental garden. All this is provided and maintained by the State. It is the business of the professor, in conjunction with his assistants and the advanced students, who are admitted to work in the laboratories free of charge, to carry on investigations, to create new knowledge in the several domains of physiology, zoology, anatomy, pathology, and botany. It is for this that the professor receives his stipend, and it is on his success in this field of labour that his promotion to a more important or better paid post in another university depends. In addition to, and irrespective of, this part of his duties, each professor is charged with the delivery of courses of lectures and of elementary instruction to the general students of the university, and for this he is allowed to charge a certain fee to each student, which he receives himself. The total of such fees may, in the case of a largely-attended university and a popular subject, form a very important addition to the professorial income; but it is distinctly to be understood that such payment by fees is only an addition to the professor's income, quite independent of his stipend and of his regular occupation in the laboratory; it is paid from a separate source and for a separate object. There are thus in the German Empire more than 100 such institutes devoted to the prosecution of biological discovery, carried on at an annual cost to the State of about £80,000, equal to about