

and Johannes Müller. The school of the latter especially has the merit of having introduced over the whole field of physiological phenomena exact methods of inquiry, of having established physiological laboratories all over Germany similar to Liebig's chemical laboratory at Giessen, and of having effectually chased away the vague notions of the older metaphysical school, and diffused the true scientific spirit. It boasts of having filled the chairs of medicine, physiology, and anatomy at the German universities with a long list of eminent teachers who have spread this true scientific spirit in every branch of the medical sciences,¹ which it has in consequence drawn into

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long controversies and fruitful theories. Their joint labours cover fully half a century. See for a sympathetic picture of the position which the three brothers Weber held in the learned world the biography of Fechner by Kuntze, 1892, p. 243: "They were among the first to raise the study of Nature among Germans to the eminence occupied by the philosophers and discoveries of the Latin races."

¹ The medical sciences, represented by the medical faculty, but also by those biological sciences which, like botany, zoology, anthropology, &c., belong to the philosophical faculty, now furnish the largest number of students to the German universities. In the beginning of the century the theological faculty, which then included the greater part of those who prepared themselves for higher teaching, stood at the head as regards numbers. Under the influence of the philologico-historical movement, which grew and culminated in the course of this century, and the rising tide of the exact sciences, the philosophical faculty for a time gained

and maintained the upper hand. Biological—including medical—studies now command the greatest attention. In his statistical report (contained in Lexis, 'Die deutschen Universitäten,' Berlin, 1893) Prof. Conrad gives an interesting table of the changing numerical proportion in the different faculties (vol. i. p. 126, &c.) Prof. Billroth in his admirable treatise, 'Ueber das Lehren und Lernen der medicinischen Wissenschaften,' Vienna, 1876, deals with this subject at all the German universities, including the Austrian. As Vienna is such an important centre of medical studies, the proportion of those students who cultivate biological studies would probably be still greater if we were to include the Austrian universities. I suppose the figure would be about 40 per cent of the whole. To Billroth's treatise I may also refer as confirming in relation to these more modern branches what I said above of the culture of *Wissenschaft*. See p. 279 and the whole section on the relation of the biological sciences to the university, pp. 411-446. It is