

Brownell The New Universe, 60-87.

1. Some chemistry involved in all living matter?
2. Whether life is inevitable property of matter.
3. Whether life can be explained entirely by chemistry.
 - . Whether the process of a cooling ~~sn~~ brings about a condition when life is easily produced.
5. Show that life is a balance.
6. Show that life depends upon the sun.
7. How the life is perfected against too much and too little sunlight.
8. What is metabolism?
9. The different ways by which reproduction is brought forth.
10. What is sensitivity?
11. Describe the metabolism ~~of~~ a cell.
12. What are the physiological processes of life.
13. Show that the cell is the unit of vital organization.
14. Metabolism and chemistry.
15. Explain how a cell works.
16. Show that a simple cell is large like an organism in its processes.
17. The possible causes of metabolism.
18. The difference in metabolism in youth and age.
19. Show that life is a process of reactions.
20. Life is a cumulative process.
21. Explain the evolutionary process of the embryo!
22. Show that the germ cell has the secrets of hereditary and the future of the race.
23. Weismann's germ ~~plasm~~ theory.
24. Explain - "The hen is discontinuous."
25. Explain - "The egg is continuous."
26. The potentiality of the egg.
27. What functions does the egg perform.
28. Prove the continuity of living things.
29. Show the body is the vehicle for the egg or germ plasm.
30. What is evolution?
31. Whether or no Nature proceeds by jumps or many slight advances.
32. How is Nature experimental?
33. If Nature is dumb, how does she make her selections.
34. Diversity of the forms of Nature.
35. How does Nature make diversified trials.
36. How diversity of forms makes Trial and Error.
37. How does Nature treat the least efficient?
38. How does Nature treat the most successful.
39. How error means extinction.
40. How success means life?

Denby Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 208-231.

1. The Theory of Special Creation.
2. How under this theory were species formed.
3. Under special creation how were adaptations of plants and animals accounted for?
4. What is organic evolution?
5. According to evolution how are species formed?

6. The theory that all living things converge at a certain remote point in the past.
7. Arguments for and against spontaneous generation.
8. Compare Biogenesis and spontaneous generation.
9. What is the theory of the mechanist?
10. What is the theory of the vitalist?
11. How evolution is expressed by an emergency of lower individualities into higher individualities.
12. The organization of insects into societies.
13. What the upholders of the doctrine of special creation maintain?
14. Whether conditions and environment is continually changing?
15. To what extent are plants and animals well adapted to present conditions?
16. How it is supposed that plants and animals fit themselves to changing conditions?
17. What the upholders of Organic Evolution maintain?
18. Why it is believed that species are not immutable?
19. What evidence is there that existing species descended from less modified species?
20. What evidence is there that living things tend toward a common origin?
21. What disproves the idea of present spontaneous generation?
22. Does life depend upon chemistry and physics?
23. Whether chemistry and physics explain the whole of life?
24. In general terms what does evolution consist of?
25. How could certain insects with highly specialized actions be explained?

Hohnson, Mechanism of Life, 192-222.

1. What is the law of Thermo-Dynamics?
2. Is the amount of energy in the universe supposed to increase or decrease or remain constant?
3. What is Eutropy?
4. Judging from energy, what about the duration of the universe?
5. What is the law of cause and effect?
6. Is there any event without an effect?
7. Explain: Nothing is large or small except in comparison with our former experience.
8. Can we judge how long the universe has existed?
9. Form of energy.
10. How life activity expresses itself.
11. Can life be explained by physical and chemical reactions?
12. Explain life by Eutropy.
13. Explain: in living the increase of Eutropy is retarded.

Chapin Introduction to Study of Social Evolution, 1-19.

1. Resemblance of Parents to Offspring.
2. Resemblance not exact.
3. Continuity of germ plasm.
4. Variation.
5. Fluctuating and stable.
6. Mutation.
7. Mendelian Inheritance.
8. Theory of regression.

Chapin Introduction to Social Inheritance, 20-38.

1. Struggle for life.
2. Rate of Reproduction.
3. Infantile death rate.
4. Natural selection.
5. Survival of the fit.
6. Origin of species.
7. Sexual selection.
8. Inheritance of acquired characteristics.
9. Adaptation.

Cockerill Zoology, 41-51.

- . Mendelism.

Cockerell Zoology, 62-89.

1. The chromosomes.
2. Fertilization.

Cockerell, Zoology, 89-94.

1. Nature and nurture.

Cockerell Zoology, 137-144.

1. Arguments for evolution.
2. Evidences of evolution.
 - Tissue evidences.
 - Cell evidences.
 - Organic evidences.
 - Vestigial evidences.
 - Embryonic evidences.
 - Paleontological evidences.
 - Geographic distribution.
 - Continual changes in plants and animals.

Cockerell Zoology, 429-442.

1. No direct evidence of human ancestry.
2. Single cell beginning.
3. Man recapitulates the race, but he does so imperfectly.
4. The early evolution from the cell to the vertebrates.
5. Transition from water to land.
6. Transition from water-laying animals to mammals.
7. Man's relation to other animals.
8. Man resembles the other vertebrates in structure.
9. He has some special characteristics.
10. The extinct relatives of man.
11. The *Pithecanthropus erectus*.
12. The Keidelberg man.
13. The Neanderthal man.
14. *Homo sapiens*.

Cockerell Zoology, 500-503.

1. Eugenics.

Dendy Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 129-148.

1. Variation.
2. Meristic and substantive variations.
3. Fluctuations and mutations.
4. Somatogenic and blastogenic variations.
5. Origin of blastogenic variations.

Dendy Outlines of evolutionary Biology, 161-174.

1. Heredity.
2. Preformation and epigenesis.
3. Weismann's theory of continuity of germ plasm.
4. Nucleus as the bearer of inheritance.

Dendy Outlines of evolutionary Biology, 174-196.

1. Mendelian experiments.
2. Doctrine of unit characters.
3. Gametes.
4. Localization of mendelian factors.
5. Chromosomes.
6. Possible nature of these factors.
6. Possible nature of these factors.
7. Galton's law of inheritance.

Cockerell Zoology, 13-22.

1. What is a cell?
2. It is a unit of what?
3. Its composition.
4. Its structure.
5. Cells are composed of colloids.
6. Cells and the evolution of life.
7. Reproduction by division.
8. Cell life is continuous or immortal.
9. How protozoa reproduce.
10. Why organs die.
11. Continuity of the germ plasm.
12. Metabolism - anabolism - catabolism.
13. Assimilation.
14. Diverse functions of cells.

Cockerell Zoology, 186-207.

1. Characters of a protozoa.
2. Are they plants or animals?
3. Where they are found - varieties.
4. Parasitic protozoa.
5. Reproduction by spores.
6. The amoeba and its relations.
7. Protozoa and heredity.
8. Pure lines of heredity.
9. Effects of heredity upon the offspring.
10. Effects of environment upon the offspring.
11. Determiners.
12. Constancy of them.
13. Parasites.
14. Protozoa and disease.
15. The sporozoa.
16. Flagellates.
17. Diseases from protozoa.

Dendy Evolutionary Biology, 36-51.

1. The cell theory.
2. Unicellular organisms.
3. Specialization of cells.
4. Division of labor of cells.
5. Co-operation of cells.
6. Transition from the unicellular to the multi-cellular condition.
7. Early development of multi-cellular animals and plants.

Dendy Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 12-27.

1. Amoeba as a typical organism.
2. The properties of protoplasm.

Dendy Outlines of Evolutionary Biology, 196-216.

1. Inheritance of acquired characters.
2. The Mnemic theory of heredity.

Downing Third and Fourth Generation, 19-30.

1. Male and female.

Downing Third and Fourth Generation, 30-46.

1. Laws of heredity.

Downing Third and Fourth Generation, 66-86.

1. Basis of heredity.

Downing Third and Fourth Generation, 101-122.

1. Are acquired modifications heritable?

Downing Third and Fourth Generation, 122-147.

1. Inheritance of human characters.

Downing Third and Fourth Generations, 147-156.

1. Problem of Human Heredity.

Drummond Ascent of Man, 267-291.

1. The evolution of a mother.
2. The evolution of a father.

Greenberg Elementary Biology, 260-265.

1. Multiplicity of living things.
2. Mnity of life.
3. Unity in nutrition.
4. Unity in organism.
5. Unity in protoplasm.
6. Unity in behavior.
7. Unity in respiration.
8. Unity in excretion.
9. How a system is harmonious because of
blood or circulating fluid.
glands.
nerves.

Greenberg Elementary Biology, 437-443.

1. Variation in all living things.
2. Causes of variation.
3. Improvement by selection.

Greenberg Elementary Biology, 463-470.

1. All things change.
2. How we can cause desirable changes.
3. How to prevent undesirable changes.
4. Cyclic changes.
5. Progressive changes.
6. Fossil evidences of evolution.
7. Evidences of evolution from organisms.
8. Evidences of evolution from embryos.
9. Evidences of evolution from vestigial structures.
10. Evidences of evolution from geographic distribution.

Greenberg Elementary Biology, 327-331.

1. Aquatic invertebrates.
2. Reproduction in fishes.
3. Water essential to gametes.
4. Reproduction among Batachrians.
5. Reproduction in insects.
6. Reproduction in virtebrates.

Gruenberg Elementary Biology, 443-463.

1. Problem of heredity.
2. Mendel's experiments.
3. Law of dominance.
4. Law of segregation.
5. Unit characters.
6. Applied Mendelism.
7. Breeding for purposes.
8. Heredity in man.
9. What is inherited?
10. Nuclear Division.
11. Formation of germ cells and zygotes.
12. Germ plasm and acquired characters.
13. Sports.
14. Mutations.
15. Origin of new characters.

Hegner Germ Cell Cycle, 211-245.

1. Degerminents.

Greenberg Elementary Biology, 217-235.

1. What we cannot help doing.
2. Reflexes.
3. Reflexes need not result in movements.
4. Using an animal's reflex.
5. Reflexes and ~~app~~ tropisms.
6. Muscles.
7. Kinds of muscles.
8. Nerves and nerve cells.
9. Kinds of neurons.
10. Nerve connections in a simple reflex.
11. Afferent and efferent neurons.
12. Reflexes without consciousness.
13. General reaction of lower animals.
14. Chemical sense in lower organisms.
15. Organs of touch.
16. Organs of taste.
17. Organ of smells.
18. Stimulation and sensation.
19. Eye and seeing.
20. Primitive light perception.
21. Light tropisms.
22. Mollusks and light.
23. General sensitiveness.
24. Compound eyes.
25. The human eye.
26. Vertebrate eyes that are different.
27. The seeing eye.
28. Range of sensitiveness.

Hegner The Germ-cell Cycle in Animals, 1-25.

1. Structure of cell.
2. Composition of cell.
3. Cell division.
4. Methods of reproduction.
5. Germ cells.
6. Life cycles of animals.
7. Protozoa.
8. Metazoa.

Huxley Lessons in Elementary Physiology, 1-39.

1. Work of the body as a whole.
2. The general build of the body.
3. The tissues.
4. The skeleton.
5. The erect position.
6. The sensory organs.
7. The alimentary organs.
8. Circulatory organs.
9. Excretory organs.
10. Respiratory organs.
11. Co-ordinating organisms.
12. Life and death.
13. Modes of death.
14. Head production.
15. Carbonic acid, ~~not~~ urea.
16. Periodicity.
17. General parts of body and their functions.
18. Tissues.
19. Coverings.
20. Bones.
21. Articulation.

Jewett The Next Generation, 7-34.

1. Andalusian fowls.
2. When characters are combined.
3. Mendel and his garden peas.
4. Laws of inheritance put to use.

Jewett The Next Generation, 72-81.

1. Acquired characters and mutations.

Jewett The Next Generation, 196-205.

1. Three steps in race improvement.
2. The final step or race regeneration.

Kellicott Social Direction of Human Evolution, 49-133.

1. Biological Foundations of eugenics.

Linville and Kelly Texts in General Zoology, 101-116.

1. What is evolution?
2. Variation.
3. Over supply of life.
4. Selection.
5. Darwin's theory and conclusion.
6. Struggle of existence.

Loeb The Organism as a Whole, 14-40.

1. Do organisms have definite shapes?
2. What determines its form and size?
3. How are bodies produced?
4. Relation of chemicals to living beings.
5. What is meant by the synthesis of proteins, nucleus, fats and carbohydrates?
6. How is chlorophyll made?
7. Could living matter have lived on the earth before man?
8. The difference between living and non-living matter.
9. What are spores?
10. How they might live without heat, light and water.
11. Could some organisms have lived on this planet previously which could not live here now?
12. Explain; the living cell synthesizes its own complicated specific material from non-specific compounds.
13. Can cells be made by man?
14. Loeb claims that the synthesis of living matter centers around what kind of a molecule?
15. What are the fundamental substances of all living matter?
16. Does Loeb claim the organism could exist at a time when only mineral constituents existed?
17. Distinguish between a living organism and a crystal.
18. What are enzymes?
19. What is meant by the hydrolytic action of enzymes?
20. Explain: The enzyme has the specific influence in promoting the formation of biose which it cannot hydrolyze.
21. Explain: Each organism differs from non-living matter by the constant synthesis of specific material from simple compounds of a non-specific character is the chief feature by which living matter differs from non-living.
22. Explain: Each organism develops from a microscopic germ.
23. Explain: The body cells are naturally immortal.
24. Whether living matter does or does not originate from non-living matter.
25. How earth might or might not have been favorable to genesis of life.
26. In what form does Loeb claim that life could have existed in cosmic space?

Hull Organic Evolution, 3-16.

1. Four theories as to the origin of life.
2. Whether the universe changes or not.
3. The passing theory of a fixed universe.
4. The theory of special creation.
5. The theory of Calasttropicism.
6. The numerous populating of the world by distinct creations or immigrations.
7. The theory of Inorganic Evolution.
8. Why do changes take place in the world.
9. How all things act according to law.
10. What is law?
11. Source of matter and energy.
12. Two kinds of faiths.

7. Sexual selection.
8. Mutual aid.
9. Inheritance of acquired characteristics.
10. Direct effect of environment.
11. Mutation theory - Hugo deVries.
12. Mendel's law of heredity.

Loeb Organism as a Whole, 198-224.

1. Cytological basis of sex determination.
2. Physiological basis of sex determination.

Loeb Organism as a Whole, 229-253.

1. Mendelian heredity and its mechanism.

Loeb Organism as a Whole, 346-349.

1. Evolution.

Lull Organic Evolution, 193-213.

1. Normal mitosis or nuclear division.
2. Embryonic stages common to all metazoa.

Lull Organic Evolution, 213-229.

1. Keckel's biogenetic law.
2. Limitations.
3. Palingenesis.
4. What is outogeny?
5. What is Phylogeny.
6. The racial cycle.
7. Law of recapitulation.

Morgan Regeneration, 216-242.

1. Regeneration in egg and embryo.

Morgan Regeneration, 277-293.

1. Machine theory of development and regeneration.
2. Teleology.
3. Regeneration as adaptation.

Linville and Kelly, Textbook in General Zoology, 280-292.

1. The habitat of amoeba.
2. Size of amoebae.
3. Ameboid movements.
4. Means of locomotion.
5. Pseudopodia.
6. Completeness of an amoeba.
7. An amoeba, a unit of life.
8. The chief organ of a cell.
9. The nucleoplasm and the cytoplasm.
10. The endoplasm.
11. The edtoplasm.
12. How amoeba move.
13. The enveloping power of amoebae.
14. The vacuole.
15. Completeness of the functions of the amoeba.
16. How amoebae reproduce.
17. Why they divide.
18. The englessa.
19. Malarial one-celled parasites.
20. Causes of chills in malaria.
21. What are spores and spore formation.
22. Paramoecium.
23. Its structure.
24. Contractile vacuoles.
25. The process of conjugation.
26. Effects of conjugation.
27. The choi ce executed by a paramoecium.

Newman The Nature of the World and of Man, 198-216.

1. The nature of Bacteria.
2. Are bacteria animals or plants.
3. The origin of bacteria.
4. Effects produced by bacteria.
5. Bacteria as friends.
6. Bacteria as foes.

Pease General Zoology, 134-139.

1. Protozoa as a group.
2. The amoeba.
3. Its self-maintenance.
4. Its self-protection.
5. Its race-preservation.

Newman Nature of World and of Man.

1. What is Biogenesis?
2. What is spontaneous generation?
3. Does it take place now?
4. Might it possibly have taken place?
5. Has man made living organisms?
6. Whether man has observed a single spontaneous generation of life.
8. Whether it is proven that all life is supernatural in origin?

Osterhout Nature of Life, 3-8.

1. Arrhenius's theory of spore transference.
2. How they might be transferred?

Pease General Zoology, 25-37.

1. What is life?
2. Do we know what it is?
3. Do we know its source?
4. Curious ideas about the origin of life.
5. What about spontaneous generation?
6. Results of the experiments of Pasteur?
7. The discovery and the nature of bacteria.
8. Physical basis of life.
9. Nature and composition of Protoplasm.
10. Relation of cells to life.

Verwirm Living Substance, 55-118.

1. Composition of living substance.
2. What is Alchemy?
3. How living beings are divided into organisms?
4. What is an individual?
5. Why a single organ is not a individual?
6. How new individuals are formed?
7. What are the qualities of an organic individual?
8. Five stages of individuality.
9. Explain cells as being units of the first organ.
10. Explain tissues as being individuals of the second order.
11. What are tissues?
12. Explain organs as individuals of the third order.
13. Explain persons as individuals of the fourth order.
14. Explain a social group as an individual of the fifth order.

Newman Nature of World and Man, 216-240.

1. Nature of plant evolution.
2. Source of information.
3. Primitive water plants.
4. Simplest plant of all.
5. Division of labor.
6. How a many celled individual reproduces.
7. Origin of sex.
8. Eggs and sperms.
9. Male and female individuals.
10. Amphibious plants.
11. Acquiring the land habit.
12. Alternation of generations.
13. The failure of the bryophytes.
14. The first woody plants.
15. The body machinery of a woody plant.
16. Reproduction in ferns.
17. Seed plants.
18. Variation in the plant body.
19. The flower and how it functions.

Newman Nature of World and Man, 260-303.

1. Evolution of invertebrates.
2. Principles of classification.
3. Kinds of invertebrates.
4. Anthropoid series.
5. Chordate series.
6. Evidences of evolution.
7. Study of fossils.
8. Embryology.
9. Larval and recapitulation.
10. Uncertain phyla.
11. Anthropoid affinities.
12. Connecting link.
13. Numbers, instinct and intelligence.

Newman Nature of World and Man, 304-348.

1. The fossil record of vertebrates.
2. The origin and structure of vertebrates.
3. Primitive jawless and limbless vertebrates.
4. Primitive fishes; development of jaws and limbs.
5. Bony fishes; skeletal development; lungs.
6. The first land dwellers, the amphibians.
7. Primitive reptiles; emancipation from the water.
8. Ruling reptiles.
9. Wat er reptiles.
10. Origin of mammals.
11. The marsupials.
12. Placental mammals.
13. The ungulates.
14. Carnivores.
15. Other mammalian orders.

16. Primates.
17. Primate beginnings; arboreal life.
18. Tarsians - the dominance of sight.
19. Monkeys - development of hand and eye.
20. The anthropoid apes.
21. Higher anthropoids; the beginnings of ground life.
22. Human - anthropoid differences.
23. The "southern ape."
24. The "Java ape man."
25. Pleistocene glaciation in Europe.
26. The dawn of Pithecanthropus man.
27. The Heidelberg jaw.
28. Last of the lower types - Neanderthal man.
29. The coming of true man.

Newman Nature of world and Man, 349-380.

1. Prehistoric man.
2. Glacial epochs.
3. Eoliths.
4. The Chellean epoch.
5. The Acheulian epoch.
6. The Mousterian epoch.
7. The Neanderthal man.
8. Appearance of Cro-Magnon man.
9. The Grimaldi race.
10. The Upper Paleolithic.
11. The Aurignacian epoch.
12. The Solutrean epoch.
13. The Magdalenian epoch.
14. The art of Cro-Magnon man.
15. The period of transition.
16. The Neolithic period.
17. Evidences of primitive man.
18. Prehistory of man.
19. The modern races.
20. Characteristics of race.
21. Recapitulation.

Newman Nature of World and Man, 381-418.

1. Facts of evolution.
2. Factors of evolution.
3. Evolution a great problem.
4. What heredity is.
5. What environment is.
6. How they are factors of life.
7. Importance of each.
8. Some facts of heredity.
9. Some theories and principles of heredity.
10. Mendel's laws.
11. Explanation of Mendel's laws.
12. Genes.
13. How parental genes are combined.
14. How they make an almost infinite variety of combinations.

15. The mechanism of heredity.
16. How genes affect characters.
17. Origin of hereditary characters.
18. Genetics.
19. Relation of sex to genetics.
20. What adaptations are.
21. Causes of them.
22. Individual adaptations.
23. Acquired adaptations.
24. Theories of racial adaptations.
25. Lamarck's theory.
26. Darwin's theory.
27. Origin of species.
28. Divergent evolution.
29. Geographic distribution.
30. Geographic isolation.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 3-10.

1. What organic evolution is.
2. Truth of evolution doctrine.
3. What organic evolution is not.
4. Development of evolution theory.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 25-36.

1. Summary of Darwin's theories.
2. Validity of Darwin's views.
3. Orthogenesis theories.
4. Mutation or Heterogenesis theories.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 37-44.

1. Isolation theories.
2. Rise and vogue of Biometry.
3. Experimental evolution.
4. Mendel's laws.
5. Hybridization and origin of species.
6. Neo-mendalism improvements.
7. Heredity and sex.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 45-97.

1. Relation of evolution to materialism.
2. Is organic evolution certain.
3. Evidences of evolution from Paleontology.
4. What fossils are and how they have been preserved.
5. Classification of fossils.
6. Time for evolution.
7. Pedigree of horse.
8. Pedigree of camels.
9. Evolution of elephants.
10. Origin of primates.

11. Origin of man.
12. Fossil man.
13. Evidences of human antiquity.
14. Future of humanity.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 46-57.

1. Relation of evolution to materialism.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 57-61.

1. Is evolution established?
2. Evidences from paleontology.
3. Value of the evidences.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 164-175.

1. Evidences of evolution from embryology.
2. Reproduction and development.
3. Outline of animal development.
4. The recapitulation theory.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 173-185.

1. Critique of recapitulation theory.

Newman Readings in Evolution and Eugenics, 245-265.

1. Darwin's natural selection theory.
2. Objections to Darwinism.
3. Defense of Darwinism.
4. Support of natural selection.
5. Mendelism, mutation theory and natural selection - how related.

Newman Reading in Evolution and Eugenics, 459-510.

1. Inheritance of human characters physical and mental.
2. Human conservation.
3. How mankind may be improved.
4. We need more facts.
5. We need application.
6. Restriction of undesirable germ plasm.
7. Control of immigration.
8. Better marriage laws.
9. An educated sentiment for betterment.
10. Segregation of defectives.
11. Conservation of desirable germ plasm.
12. Subsidizing the fit.
13. Enlarging individual opportunity.
14. Preventing germinal waste.

15. Eugenics and euthenics.
16. Promise of race culture.

Pearse General Zoology, 45-63.

1. Phylum Arthropoda.
2. Law of Biogenesis.
3. Self maintenance.
4. Self-protection.
5. Race preservation.

Pearse General Zoology, 343-361.

1. A proteus.
2. Changefulness.
3. Palontology.
4. Geographic distribution.
5. Ontogeny
6. Morphology.
7. Physiology and Ecology.
8. Experimental evolution.
9. Lamarck's theory.
10. Darwin's theory.
11. Fluctuating variations and Mutations.
12. Orthogenesis.
13. Somatic and germinal variations.
14. Blending inheritance.
15. Mendel's law.
16. Bearen's of heredity.

Ritchie Human Physiology, 210-238.

1. Harmonizers of the body.
2. Nerve cells and Fibers.
3. Ganglia.
4. Axiscylinder.
5. Neurons.
6. Stimuli and impulses.
7. Efferent and afferent nerve fibers.
8. Connector of body parts.
9. The brain.
10. Cerebrum.
11. Hemispheres.
12. Convolutions.
13. Fibers of the cerebrum.
14. Functions of cerebrum.
15. Cerebellum.
16. Function of cerebellum.
17. Spinal cord as a reflex center.
18. Spinal cord in reflexes.
19. Cranial nerves.
20. Spinal nerves.
21. Sympathetic nervous system.
22. Function of the sympathetic system.

15. Progress by struggle.
16. Evolution of personality.
17. Unity with universe.
18. Sin is failure.
19. Love is characteristic of personality.
20. Individual immortality.

Thomson Study in Animal Life, 210-221.

1. Simplest forms of life.
2. Protozoa.
3. The amoeba.
4. Relation of Protozoa to other forms.
55. Relation of Protozoa to man.

Thomson Study of Animal Life, 273-281.

1. Evolution.
2. Arguments for evolution.
 - Physiological.
 - Morphological.
 - Historical.
3. Origin of Life.

Thomson Study in Animal Life, 340-350.

1. Likenesses and differences between man and monkeys.
2. The evolution of man.
3. Ancestors of man.
4. Possible factors in the ascent of man.
5. Use of Biology.

Thomson and Geddes Evolution, 67-112.

1. Evolution a succession of achievements.
2. The beginnings.
3. Protoplasm and organism.
4. Characteristics of living creatures.
5. Origins among protozoa.
6. The protists - plants and animals.
7. The cell cycle.
8. The beginnings of a body.
9. Beginning of death.
10. Origin of sex.
11. Beginnings of brains.
12. Beginnings of behavior.
13. Progress along many lines.
14. Ascent of vertebrates.
15. Ascent of man.
16. Evolution as retrogressive.
17. Deterioration and parasitism.

Ritchie Human Physiology, 3-16.

1. The unit structure of a living body.
2. Composition of cells.
3. The nucleus.
4. Universality of cells.
5. Cellular structure evidence of organic matter.
6. Where cell division begins.
7. The mother of new cells.
8. The functions of the nucleus.
9. What becomes of the divided nucleus.
10. Isolation or congregation of cells.
11. Differentiated cells.
12. Divisions of labor in cells.
13. Self sufficiency of a single cell.
14. What cells gain by specialization.
15. Cell communities.
16. Tissues.
17. An organ.
18. To understand a cell is to understand a body.
19. What is anatomy?
20. What is physiology.
21. What is hygiene.

Thomson Everyday Biology, 167-177.

1. What are diseases?
2. Why the body gets them.
3. Three classifications of diseases.
4. What are constitutional diseases.
5. What are modificational diseases.
6. What are parasitic diseases?
7. Another name for them.
8. Explain how each type works.
9. What is meant by infectious diseases.
10. How disease spreads?
11. Pasteur's contribution to civilization.
12. What are bacteria?
13. What do microbes do?
14. How microbes enter the body.
15. How infection can be avoided.
16. Effect of sunlight upon microbes.
17. Germ carriers.
18. White corpuscles.

Verworm General Physiology, 137-177.

1. Ingestion of substances in metabolism.
2. Food stuffs.
3. The mode of food ingestion by the cell.
4. The transformation of ingested substances.
5. Extra cellular and intra cellular digestion.
6. Ferments and their mode of action.
7. Assimilation and dissimilation.
8. The output of substances.
9. Secretions and excretions.

Verworm General Physiology, 348-364.

1. Relation of stimuli to vital conditions.
2. The varieties of the stimulus.
3. Intensity of the stimulus.
4. Tropic stimuli.
5. Immutability of living substances.
6. Conception of imitability.
7. Nature of reactions.
8. Duration of reactions.
9. Conduction of the stimulus.

Walter Genetics, 56-74.

1. Mutation theory.
2. Mutation and fluctuation.
3. Freaks.
4. Kinds of imitation.
5. Species and varieties.
6. Plant mutations.
7. Lamarck's experiments.
8. Possible explanation of mutation.
9. Criticism of mutation theory.

Walter Eugenics, 74-97.

1. Weismann's conception of acquired characters.
2. Distinction between germinal and somatic characters.
3. What variations reappear.
4. What may cause germ plasm to vary.
5. Doubt of acquired characters.
6. No somatic changes get into germ plasm.
7. Evidence of inheritance of acquired characters.
8. Germ plasm theory.
9. Opposition to Weismann.

Walter Genetics, 97-120.

1. Unit character.
2. Galton's law.
3. Idea of ~~priss~~ pure line.
4. Pure lines and natural selection.

Walter Genetics, 174-197.

1. Relative value of dominance and segregation.
2. Imperfect dominance.
3. Delayed dominance.
4. Reversed ~~dominance~~ dominance.
5. Potency.
6. Blending inheritance.
7. Human skin color.

Walter Genetics, 197-224.

1. Nutrition theory.
2. Statistical study of sex.
3. Monochorial twins.
4. Selective fertilization.
5. New-mendelian theory of sex.
6. The x chromosome.
7. Various forms of x chromosomes.
8. ~~Sex~~ chromosomes in parthenogenesis.

Wilder History of Human Body, 1-25.

1. Continuity of life.