

be, say that the state constitution is violated by the removal of timber from the ground 'for purely commercial purposes.' There has been no removal of timber for any such purpose. If the science of forestry is to be taught at all, it must be done by first clearing some portion of the land for the reception of new growth. The timber removed would naturally be sold on the general ground of economy and for the special purpose of reimbursing the state for the cost of cutting and hauling. The only question which now confronts the state is that of continuing the scientific instruction in forestry which it has begun or of abandoning it.—The N. Y. *Evening Post*.

AGE OF GERMAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

DR. F. EULENBURG, privat-docent in the University of Leipzig, has published in the *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* a lengthy article dealing with the age of the active full professors in the universities of Germany as also of the German universities in Austria and Switzerland. It is practically exhaustive, only about two per cent. of the complete data being wanting, so that it covers 1,288 professors for the winter term of 1890-91, and 1,429 for the winter term of 1901-02. According to these statistics, the average age of the full university professors at present is 53.4 years, which is two years above what it was a decade ago, when it was 51½ years. The highest average age is found at the ten Prussian universities, where it is 54.5 years, and the lowest average in the three universities of Switzerland, where it is 51.8. It is significant that the smaller universities exhibit a smaller average than the larger; this is explained by the fact that usually men do not gain an entrance into the faculties of the larger until they have been tried and found approved in the smaller. In different departments the average varies considerably. In the case of the 201 theological professors it is 54.2; of the 226 law professors, 54.2; of the 295 medical professors, 54.8; of the 707 men in the several departments of the philosophical faculty, 53.1. That the average among the medical men should be the highest is readily explained by the fact that the rush to this

department is especially great, and that the number of assistant professors and privat-docents is very large. On the other hand, the law faculties have not been attracting so many candidates, and the chances for earlier promotion are accordingly greater. The highest averages are reported from Berlin, Königsberg, Munich and Leipzig; which can readily be explained in the case of the first, third and fourth, as these leading universities are the Ultima Thule of the German savant's ambition. The youngest full professors are found in Bonn, Heidelberg, Vienna and Strassburg, in the non-theological faculties, and in Tübingen, Marburg, Innsbruck, Erlangen and Giessen in all departments. There are only two full professors under thirty, both in the law department, one in Tübingen and the other in Bern. About four per cent. of the professors continue in the harness after they have passed their seventieth year, but it should be remembered that in Austria, as in the German provinces of Russia, professors are retired by law when they reach this age. Eulenburg suggests that the German states pass a law giving the incumbent of an academic chair the right to retire at the age of sixty-five with a pension, and making this compulsory, except in rare cases, at the age of seventy, but in each instance, in the latter case, making the incumbent Professor Emeritus and giving the 'Lehrauftrag' to a younger man. This, he declares, would be justice to both students and professors. His discussion has an added interest when compared with the paper published in 1876 by Laspeyres on the same subject.—*Medical News*.

PROGRESS OF THE CONCILIIUM BIBLIOGRAPHICUM.

DR. HERBERT HAVILAND FIELD is now in this country in connection with the *Concilium Bibliographicum*, and will visit various institutions, in order to report in person on the progress of the concilium, and to enter into communication with all who are interested in bibliography in the various lines of natural history. His address during his stay in America will be 106 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York.