Name of University.	Matriculated.	Others Attending Lectures.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	7,503	5,791	562	13,856
Munich....	4,609	224	22	4,855
Leipzig....	3,772	573	62	4,407
Bonn.....	2,294	103	87	2,484
Breslau....	1,770	111	98	1,979
Halle.....	1,753	160	51	1,964
Tübingen...	1,387	26	3	1,416
Göttingen..	1,370	51	57	1,478
Heidelberg..	1,359	123	53	1,535
Strassburg.	1,333	96	71	1,500
Freiburg...	1,305	156	26	1,487
Würzburg..	1,283	21	75	1,379
Münster....	1,204	55	...	1,259
Marburg...	1,154	74	18	1,246
Giessen....	1,071	38	11	1,120
Erlangen...	982	21	10	1,013
Königsberg.	925	81	67	1,073
Jena.....	816	49	25	890
Kiel.....	758	41	15	814
Griefswald.	687	50	...	737
Rostock....	519	30	...	549
Total....	37,854	7,874	1,313	47,041

Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfort-am-Main, reports further that of these foreigners 739 are studying philosophy, philology or history; 722, medicine; 651, mathematics or natural sciences; 366, law; 231, political economy or forestry; 178, agriculture; 135, Evangelical theology; 32, Catholic theology; 26, dentistry and 13, pharmacy. Two thousand six hundred and twenty of them come from European and 473 from non-European countries. Among the former are 986 from Russia, 588 from Austria-Hungary, 318 from Switzerland, 162 from England, 73 from Bulgaria, 69 from Roumania, 64 from France, 59 from Greece, 55 from Servia, 49 from Holland, 41 from Turkey, 43 from Italy, 33 from Luxemburg, 33 from Sweden and Norway, 14 from Belgium, 13 from Spain, 12 from Denmark, 4 from Portugal, 2 from Montenegro and 1 from the principality of Lichtenstein.

Of the other foreign students, 319 are from America, 133 from Asia, 19 from Africa and 2 from Australia. The Americans are mainly from the United States and the Asiatics for the largest part from Japan.

These figures, however, include only the lawfully immatriculated students; to them must be added those who are enrolled as hospitants, of which 9,187 are reported in the foregoing table, including 7,874 male and 1,313 female attending as special students.

Noteworthy among other things, in the table above, is the numerical preeminence of attendance at Berlin, where the total exceeds that of Munich, Leipzig, Bonn and Breslau combined. But 42 per cent. of Berlin's attendance is made up of non-matriculated students, representing a floating element to a considerable extent. Elsewhere in Germany this feature is a minor one in university attendance.

Among non-matriculated students, one out of every seven is a woman, and over 42 per cent. of these women in attendance at the twenty universities are found at Berlin. Outside of Berlin women students among non-matriculants are best represented at Breslau, Bonn and Strassburg, but at none of these institutions does the attendance reach a hundred.

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON IN MEMORY OF E. E. EWELL AND E. A. DE SCHWEINITZ.

AT the regular meeting of the Chemical Society of Washington, held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club on Thursday evening, March 10, 1904, the following memorial was presented by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and, in accordance with the custom of the society, was ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting, published in SCIENCE and a copy furnished the family of the deceased:

Mr. E. E. Ewell was a faithful and loyal member of the American Chemical Society and of the Washington Section thereof. At the time of his removal from Washington he was one of the vice-presidents of the section and in direct line to the presidency. For one so young his services to science were notable, and especially so in view of his willingness to engage in laborious routine work which occupied a great part of his time. His activities extended to all branches of agricultural and pharmaceutical chemistry. He organized in the Bureau of Chemistry the investigations of the qualities of the articles offered to the government under contract, and had charge of that part of the work committed to the bureau from the different departments of the govern-

ment. His personality was always agreeable and his friends were quite as devoted to him as those who were drawn to him by scientific ties. He was a manly man, honest, frank and straightforward in his conduct. He was always ready to take an active part in all the social festivities attending scientific reunions and was a welcome guest at a banquet or a smoker. His death removes from the field of scientific labor a faithful worker before he had reached his prime, while still full of promise made more sure by past achievements. As a man, as an investigator, as a coworker and as a friend we mourn his loss.

At the regular meeting of the Chemical Society of Washington held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club on Thursday evening, March 10, 1904, the following resolutions were presented by Dr. Marion Dorset and, in accordance with the custom of the society, were ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting, published in SCIENCE and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Washington section of the American Chemical Society have heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, be it

Resolved, That we hereby record this expression of our grief on account of the loss which we, his colleagues, have suffered, and which the scientific world at large has experienced through his untimely death. As a member and past president of this society he contributed in great measure to its success, and we feel that his death has removed not only a friend but a colaborer who has done much towards the advancement of his chosen profession; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society and that a copy be furnished his family, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, in seconding the resolutions, said: "Dr. de Schweinitz was first appointed in the Division of Chemistry on August 23, 1888. A full account of his service to science, a list of the papers he has published and his career in medical educational work are found in the proceedings of the memorial meeting held in his honor at Columbian University on Saturday evening, March 7.

"It is not necessary to recapitulate these proceedings here, as they will be published and made available to all his personal and scientific friends."

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH IN TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE Trustees of the Carnegie Institution at their annual meeting last December authorized the establishment of what is to be known as the 'Department of International Research in Terrestrial Magnetism.' An allotment of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) was made with the expectation that, if the proposed work should be successfully organized, a similar sum would be granted annually for the period requisite to carry out the plan submitted by the writer, indorsed by leading investigators, and published in the Year Book No. 2 of the Carnegie Institution.

The undersigned has been appointed director of the department, and has been given full authority to organize it beginning with April 1, 1904. Arrangements have also been made so that the magnetic survey and magnetic observatories of the United States, conducted under the Coast and Geodetic Survey, remain in his charge, as heretofore.

The general aim of the work is 'to investigate such problems of world-wide interest as relate to the magnetic and electric condition of the earth and its atmosphere, not specifically the subject of inquiry of any one country, but of international concern and benefit.' The prime purpose, therefore, of this department, is not to *supplant* any existing organization, but rather to *supplement*, in the most effective manner possible, the work now being done, and to enter only upon such investigations as lie beyond the powers and scope of the countries and persons actively interested in terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity.

At first principal stress will be laid upon the complete reduction, discussion and correlation of the existing observational data and upon early publication of the results in suitable form, in order to exhibit the present state of our knowledge. In this way will be revealed the gaps to be filled and the direction