

average will be much better by the thorough cooperation and harmonious relations which come from mutual respect and mutual acceptance of one another's ideas.

Possibly a president ought to have appeal to a corporation over the faculty. An emergency might arise in which this power might be necessary; but a president will be very wise to use that power rarely. I never have used it, and it would be an extreme case in which I should do so. If a measure were adopted by the faculty of which I thoroughly disapproved, which I could not carry before the trustees with my recommendation, I should ask the faculty to appoint a committee to present that subject to the trustees, so that the faculty should have full representation of their view. I might be obliged to dissent from that view, and then the trustees must exercise their final responsibility.

In conclusion, I think it is important that all the members of the instructional force shall know why a thing is done. If there is a senate above the men, and that senate takes the initiative and passes acts which have been opposed by the faculty as a whole, there is dissension; if, on the other hand, everybody has been given opportunity to express his views fully, then every man feels: "I had my opportunity to express what I had to say; the faculty has voted so and so; that stands as the university action and I will support it." I may be in a somewhat extreme position in regard to this matter; I would have not only perfect liberty upon the part of all our members of a faculty, but I would have unity and concentration of power in a single faculty for general educational policies.

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PROFESSOR HENRY A. WARD.

WITHIN a little more than a year two great students of meteorites have passed away. Professor E. Cohen, of Greifswald, who died on April 13, 1905, made studies of the structure and composition of the iron meteorites which marked an important advance in our knowledge of these bodies, and his writings on meteorites in general were monumental in character. Professor Henry A. Ward, who died on July 4, 1906, was the world's greatest collector of meteorites, and made also important contributions to the science of the subject. Both left projected plans incomplete. Professor Cohen's 'Meteoritenkunde' was purposed to be a work of six volumes, of which

only three were completed at the time of his death. Professor Ward had practically completed a last great collection, but he had in preparation a large work in three volumes descriptive of the collection and covering the subject of meteorites in general, which was only partially finished. Aside from his work as a collector Professor Ward had made important contributions to our knowledge of meteorites which will always be of value. Perhaps his greatest service, and one which he rendered as no other could, was that of visiting remote corners of the earth to obtain exact and complete knowledge of meteorites whose existence had been hitherto only partially verified. His latest work of this kind was perhaps one of the most important. This was a trip to Santa Rosa, United States of Colombia, to gain exact knowledge regarding an iron meteorite concerning which little was known since the mention of it in 1824 by Boussingault. This trip he had long had in mind and had partially undertaken at other times, but he had not been successful in carrying out his purpose until the present year. He obtained about 300 pounds of this meteorite and full information regarding both it and the adjoining meteorite of Rasgata, which had been much confused with it in literature. It is to be hoped that his notes regarding this meteorite are sufficiently preserved so that a record will be saved to science. Other important meteorites which he 'rescued' in a similar manner were those of Bacubirito in Mexico and Veramin in Persia. The acquisition of the latter meteorite required a visit to the Shah himself, for which Professor Ward's native address and diplomacy served him in good stead. For tasks of this character Professor Ward was fitted as few others ever have been, for his wide knowledge of the world in a geographic sense enabled him to penetrate to the remotest regions and secure exact information. The meteorite catalogues which he has published from time to time have also been peculiarly useful in the accuracy of the locations given, since this accuracy came from a personal knowledge of localities on the part of Professor Ward. This is a service to science which was especially needed, since the

localities of meteorites are an important feature in the determination of their relations, and much confusion has often been caused by efforts to determine whether differently named meteorites belong to single falls. Professor Ward's catalogues will long remain probably the best authority in these matters. Of his last great collection of meteorites, it is enough to say that it contains representatives of more falls than any other collection in the world, and its weight compares well with the largest. The collection thus is, as he desired it should be, the crowning achievement of his life in this direction, and other collectors can bear witness to the fact that he left little un-gathered.

Aside from his contributions to science, Professor Ward will long be remembered for his charming personality. The writer's acquaintance with Professor Ward was confined to the later years of his life, but it was a privilege which he highly esteemed. As a *raconteur* Professor Ward had few equals. His many years of travel, his native humor, shrewdness and business sense gave him a wealth of observation and philosophy from which to draw tales that were of the most delightful and instructive character. A letter from Professor Ward, too, was always a delight. Few ever combined more humor and philosophy, shrewdness and science in a single epistle than Professor Ward was accustomed to do, and it is to be hoped that some collection of these writings of his may be made. Professor Ward's knowledge of languages, obtained through years of travel, greatly facilitated his work as a collector. He gained a knowledge of French in his early years through study in Paris, and later travel acquainted him with German, Spanish and several other languages. His knowledge of Spanish was sufficient on a recent visit to Chile to enable him to lecture in that language on the subject of meteorites to the students of the School of Mines in Santiago.

Professor Ward also rendered great service to science in his earlier years through the Natural Science Establishment which he founded. His work in this regard was epochal

in creating and developing an interest in natural history museums in this country. The value of the educational influences which he thus set in motion can only be seen in part as yet. While this work bore a more or less commercial aspect, this was by no means Professor Ward's only interest in it, and that he was able throughout his life to serve the cause of pure science was a source of satisfaction to him and fortunate for the world.

OLIVER C. FARRINGTON.

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FRITZ SCHAUDINN.

THE untimely death of Dr. Fritz Schaudinn, at Hamburg on June 22, removes from service one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of biologists, and one who, by careful and conscientious work, has made a name for himself that will endure. Neither an old nor a young man, Schaudinn has, before the age of thirty-five years, done more solid and lasting work of a pioneer nature than any other of his generation, and so wide has been his range of activity that he will be equally missed in the fields of general biology, cytology, zoology and pathology.

Schaudinn's work has been mainly on the unicellular organisms, the protozoa, although he did not confine his investigations to this field. We find his name, for example, in connection with strictly zoological work on *Tasdigrades* of the Arctic region, and *Ankylostoma* in the mining regions of Westphalia. In another direction we find him bringing his keen observation and power of experimentation to bear upon the problem of bacteria structure, while in general executive work his energy was given to editorial duties in connection with *Das Tierreich* and the *Archiv für Protistenkunde*, of which he was the originator and sole editor.

In the field of pathology Schaudinn has become the foremost and final authority on the disease-causing protozoa. Beginning with the discovery of *Leydenia gemmipara* in the ascites fluid of patients suffering with malignant tumors, he has been one of the most careful and at the same time the most brilliant investigators in this most difficult field of re-