

in 1895, and the botanical and paleobotanical definitions for the Century Dictionary.

Dr. Ward had a wonderful faculty for coordinating and systematizing facts and information. The former were always clearly stated and presented in logical sequence, and the arrangement of his text was always carefully thought out. His guiding principle in all his writings was that he was not writing for himself, but for others, and he always tried to place himself in the position of those who would have occasion to read or consult or cite what he had written. The consequence is his works may be easily read, or quickly referred to, or accurately cited in any particular.

His influence and example as a systematic, orderly, and conscientious worker and writer have left an indelible impression upon all who were associated with him and will be felt, consciously or unconsciously, by all who may follow in his footsteps.

ARTHUR HOLLICK

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GERMAN AND SWISS UNIVERSITY STATISTICS

THE preliminary statistics of the number of students enrolled in German universities during the winter semester of 1912-1913 (*Deutscher Universitätskalender*, 83. ed.) show that the total number of matriculated students amounted to 58,844 as against 58,672 in the summer semester of 1912. Including auditors the totals are 64,590 and 63,351, respectively. Of the auditors registered in the winter semester 3,997 were men and 1,749 were women, while of the matriculated students, no less than 3,213 were women, these being distributed by faculties as follows:

Theology	11
Law	79
Medicine	715
Philosophy	2,408

The following universities attracted the largest number of women students:

Berlin	904
Bonn	289

München	262
Göttingen	237
Heidelberg	219
Freiburg	189
Münster	172
Breslau	150
Leipzig	129
Marburg	126

It may be interesting in this connection to call attention to some statistics recently published by the French Ministry of Education, showing that the percentage of women students in France in 1912 was 9.8 per cent. as against 4.8 per cent. in Germany.

Excluding the emeritus professors, the faculties of the German universities in the summer semester of 1913 are manned by 1,306 full professors, 131 honorary full professors, 788 adjunct professors, 3 honorary adjunct professors and 1,210 docents.

The matriculated male students enrolled in the winter semester were distributed by faculties as follows:

Protestant theology	3,386
Catholic theology	1,785
Law	11,376
Medicine, pharmacy and dentistry	15,309
Philosophy	26,988

The largest number of matriculated students, namely, 9,806, was enrolled at the University of Berlin, this institution being followed by the remaining 20 institutions in the following order:

München	6,759
Leipzig	5,351
Bonn	4,179
Halle	2,906
Breslau	2,710
Göttingen	2,660
Freiburg	2,627
Heidelberg	2,264
Münster	2,154
Marburg	2,076
Strassburg	2,063
Tübingen	1,898
Jena	1,842
Kiel	1,738
Königsberg	1,616
Würzburg	1,455
Giessen	1,338

Erlangen	1,261
Greifswald	1,260
Rostock	881

The largest faculties of Protestant theology range in the following order:

Berlin	555
Leipzig	466
Halle	401
Tübingen	336

For the largest Catholic schools of divinity the order is as follows:

Bonn	400
Münster	305
Breslau	269
Freiburg	225

The University of Berlin possesses the largest schools of law (2,280) and philosophy (4,732), being followed in law by München (1,165), Leipzig (892), Bonn (846), Breslau (535) and Freiburg (519); in philosophy by Leipzig (2,832), München (2,347), Bonn (2,156), Göttingen (1,740) and Halle (1,642).

The University of München leads in medicine with 2,287 matriculated students, to which must be added 203 in pharmacy and 94 in dentistry; Berlin follows with 2,239 students; then come Freiburg with 1,029 students (plus 35 pharmacists), Leipzig with 947 (plus 136 pharmacists and 78 dentists), Heidelberg with 734, Bonn with 652, Breslau with 641, and Würzburg with 615 (plus 76 dentists and 47 pharmacists).

The largest enrollment of foreigners during the winter semester of 1912-13 was found at the University of Berlin, where 1,605 matriculated foreigners were enrolled. Berlin was followed by

Leipzig	784
München	687
Halle	315
Heidelberg	264
Königsberg	244
Strassburg	191
Freiburg	177
Göttingen	174
Breslau	162
Bonn	144
Jena	140

Altogether there were 5,193 matriculated foreigners enrolled at the German universities; of these 4,648 hailed from Europe, 338 from America, 184 from Asia, 22 from Africa and 1 from Australia. Of the Americans 171 studied at Berlin, 36 at München, 31 at Göttingen, 21 at Heidelberg and 20 at Leipzig. Of the European countries, Russia had the largest number of representatives, namely, 2,840, of whom 641 were enrolled at Berlin, Russia being followed by

Austria	900
Switzerland	340
Roumania	156
Great Britain	145
Bulgaria	111
Greece	100
Turkey	78
Servia	61
Luxembourg	58
France	53
Holland	47
Italy	39
Sweden	27
Spain	25
Norway	20
Belgium	19
Denmark	13
Portugal	10
Montenegro	1

The number of students matriculated at the seven Swiss universities in the winter semester of 1912-13 amounted to 7,019 as against 7,226 in the summer semester of 1912. 53.33 per cent. of these students hailed from Switzerland, 30 per cent. from Russia and the Balkan States, 10 per cent. from Germany and Austria, 2.5 per cent. from France and Italy, and 4.4 per cent. from other countries. No country in the world has as large a percentage of foreign students at its institutions of higher learning as Switzerland has.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL GEOLOGY

OF late years survey authors have become contributors to scientific and technical journals to an extent that suggests the need of an official channel for papers of a certain type.