

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.

RUDOLF TOMBO, JR.

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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.

Participation in contributions to these outside journals is a valuable phase of the survey's activity and should continue, but this method of publication has certain limitations by reason of both the capacity and the circulation of these journals. It appears, therefore, that the time has come to begin the issue of an annual volume in the survey series that will afford opportunity for publication of short papers and preliminary reports of a character not well adapted to any of the present forms of publication.

It is significant that so many of the geologists are making scientific contributions of general interest that represent results incidental to other investigations or that are of the nature of by-products in strictly economic work. In order to develop greater breadth of observation and investigation among the geologists of the survey and to promote the scientific possibilities of their professional work means should be provided for prompt publication of such papers in a permanent form that will commend itself to the author and to the scientific reader alike. Provision has been made since 1902 for the current publication of short papers relating to economic geology, and the time is opportune for a similar provision for scientific papers relating to general geology.

It is proposed to issue an annual volume in the Professional Paper series, entitled "Contributions to General Geology" (short papers and preliminary reports).

In advance of the printing of the full volume, separates, each including one or more papers, will be issued to the number of ten or twelve a year as the manuscript and illustrations are ready, without waiting for material for the full volume to be in hand or even promised. The papers included in these "Contributions to General Geology" may relate to any phase of geology, provided it possesses general interest—petrology, paleontology, stratigraphy, glaciology, structural geology, etc. This volume is intended not as a catch-all for current odds and ends, but as a dignified collection of scientific contributions, each worthy in importance of subject, value of results and qual-

ity of treatment for separate publication as a bulletin or professional paper if it were of sufficient length. Two papers before me which will probably be included in the first separate of the 1913 "Contributions" are Mr. Shaw's "Mud Lumps at the Mouths of the Mississippi" and Mr. Gale's "Origin of Colemanite Deposits." Illustrations in this publication, as in the "Contributions to Economic Geology," should be few in number and confined to line cuts and halftones, for prompt publication is essential. The date of actual publication will be printed on the title-page of each separate. The chief geologist will begin to receive manuscripts at once, in the hope that several separates may be issued between July and December, and that the 1913 volume may be published early in January, when the first separate for 1914 will also be expected.

GEO. OTIS SMITH,
Director

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN¹

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, as minister responsible to parliament for National Health Insurance, has appointed the following persons as a committee with executive functions, to be known as the Medical Research Committee, for the purpose of dealing with the money made available for research under the National Insurance Act:

The Right Hon. Lord Moulton of Bank, LL.D., F.R.S. (chairman).

Christopher Addison, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.P.

Waldorf Astor, M.P.

Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., regius professor of physie, University of Cambridge.

Charles John Bond, F.R.C.S., senior honorary surgeon, Leicester Infirmary.

William Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S., bacteriologist to the London Hospital and professor of bacteriology in the University of London.

Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D., professor of forensic medicine and public health, Aberdeen University.

Frederick Gowland Hopkins, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S., reader in chemical physiology in the University of Cambridge.

¹ From the London *Times*.