

purposes, and that with the collaboration of Chancellor Jordan and President Branner, they had determined to build up the present departments of university work to the highest point of efficiency before entering new fields. The salary increases, it is announced, are the first of several to be made with the intention of raising the pay of the teaching force to a level somewhat nearer than it has been to that reached by the cost of living.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

THERE were 4,222 foreign students in attendance at colleges and universities in the United States in the year 1913, according to figures just compiled at the United States Bureau of Education. This is an increase of 577 in two years. These students are not concentrated at the larger and better known institutions, as might be expected, but are distributed over 275 different colleges, universities and schools of technology. The number given includes only regular students of college or graduate grade; if students enrolled in preparatory departments, short-term courses, summer schools and independent professional schools were included, the total would be very much larger.

Canada has the largest representation—653 students. China and Japan are not far behind—there were 594 Chinese students and 336 from Japan attending colleges in the United States in 1913. Of the other Oriental or Asiatic peoples, India is represented by 162 students; Turkey by 143; Korea by 13; Persia by 21, and Siam by 13.

Latin-America is strongly represented. Cuba sends 209; Costa Rica, 29; Guatemala, 15; Honduras, 12; Nicaragua, 18; Panama, 28, and Salvador, 19. Mexico heads the list with 223 students. From South America, Argentine sends 43 students; Brazil, 113; Bolivia, 3; Chile, 12; Colombia, 37; Ecuador, 16; Paraguay, 2; Peru, 25; Uruguay, 2, and Venezuela, 7.

Abundance of higher education opportunities in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe has not prevented nearly 800 Euro-

pean students from coming to America to go to college. Great Britain and Ireland are represented by 212 students, and Germany, herself the mecca of the studious, sends 122. The others, in order of numbers, are: Russia, 124; France, 45; Sweden, 41; Italy, 38; Austria-Hungary, 34; Switzerland, 29; Norway, 26; Greece, 22; Spain, 20; Netherlands, 19; Bulgaria, 15; Roumania, 6; Belgium, 4; Portugal, 3; Montenegro, 1.

Even Australia and Africa have students at colleges in the United States. There are 56 students from New Zealand. Africa is represented by 15 from Egypt; 2 from Liberia, and 44 from South Africa.

From American possessions 434 students came to college in the United States; 108 from Hawaii; 215 from Porto Rico, and 111 from the Philippine Islands.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL

THE jury of award of the George Washington Memorial Association have given first honors to the architectural firm of Tracy and Swartwout, New York.

The members of the committee, Mr. Philip Sawyer, Mr. Charles A. Platt and Mr. Walter Cook, met for the consideration of the award, on May 2, but deferred their decision until May 4 when they came to the conclusion that of the thirteen competing architects, the plans rendered by Messrs. Tracy and Swartwout were the most satisfactory. The selected drawings will now be presented to the National Commission of Fine Arts, and, with their approval, the association will give the architects charge of the construction of the building. The first award is \$1,500, but each competing architect who has submitted plans in accordance with the specifications will receive an honorarium of \$500.

Tracy and Swartwout's drawings depict a fine colonial building with pillared front, and square ground plan. The main feature is the great auditorium seating 6,000 people, which is artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end, and a deep balcony encircling the whole. The site of the building is to be in that part of the