

proper—*i. e.*, knowledge of the repertories and the record literature; classification of knowledge and history of science as the foundation of the classification of books; bibliographical methodology—*i. e.*, the principles of cataloging; history of libraries and library administration; history of printing and publishing. A communication had been received from Dr. Med. J. Leche, of Göttingen, assistant to Professor C. Dziatzko, outlining the course of bibliography given by the latter. This outline was supplemented by reminiscences from a sojourn at Göttingen by Mr. A. S. Root, librarian and professor of bibliography at Oberlin College, who also spoke of the courses given by himself. Mr. G. W. Harris, of Cornell, and Mr. J. I. Wyer, of Nebraska, told of courses given by them. A most important contribution to the discussion was made by Professor Charles H. Haskins, of the University of Wisconsin, who not only told of the course in historical bibliography given by himself, but enlarged on the importance of bibliographical studies, not only for librarians but for scholars in general. He heartily endorsed the views of the chairman in regard to the importance of a special school of bibliography.

Several speakers, among them the librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Mr. C. W. Andrews, spoke of the difficulty of obtaining for library service men trained in science and at the same time familiar with bibliographical and library methods.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE FUNCTIONS OF
A UNIVERSITY.

At the first congregation of the University of Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain made an address in the course of which, as reported in the *London Times*, he said: What should constitute an ideal university? It may be presumptuous in me to attempt a definition, and yet when we are at the outset of our career it is necessary, it is desirable, that we should have some clear conception of the standard at which we are going to aim. And I would venture to lay down four qualifications as necessary to a perfect university. In the first place, it should be an institution where all existing knowledge is taught. Such a university

may, perhaps, never yet have been attained; want of means may always prevent it, but at least that is the object at which we should aim, and we should never rest satisfied until we can say that no student desirous of instruction in any branch of learning shall be turned hungry away from the doors of this University. No doubt the enormous development of knowledge, and especially of its scientific side, during the present century requires a certain specialization in the teaching of that knowledge, and I think it may be desirable, I think it may be necessary, that universities also should be specialized, and that one university should pay more attention than another to particular studies; but I believe at the same time that it would be fatal if in our desire as a modern university to give a special development to the practical and thorough teachings of our scientific work, it would be a great mistake, I say, if we were to exclude or to neglect the older branches of learning. Well, then, in the second place, a university is a place where the knowledge that has been acquired has to be tested. And as to that I will only say that in the multiplication of examining bodies I hope that nothing will be done, either by us or by our successors, to lower the standards of proficiency, whether in the ordinary pass or in the highest honors. I conceive that common prudence should teach us to keep up the value of the degrees which we have begun to confer to-day, and nothing would be more unwise, more fatal to our reputation and to our ultimate success than that we should endeavor to multiply the number of our students at the expense of their quality. Then the third feature to which I should call attention, and which I am inclined to say is the most important of all, is that a university should be a place where knowledge is increased and where the limits of learning are extended. Original research, the addition of something to the total sum of human knowledge, must always be an essential part of our proposals. We want to secure that those who teach in this University shall never cease to learn, and that those who are students shall unite with them in the work of fresh and new investigation. And, lastly, a university is a place where the

application of knowledge must be indicated and directed. That perhaps brings us nearer to what may yet be the distinctive feature of our University. At all events we start with the belief that here we are going to combine theory with practice, and to see that in our University we shall combine both in one course of instruction, with due regard to the needs of our own time and of our own district. And now, if I may summarize in one sentence what I have been saying, it is that a university should be a place where knowledge is taught, tested, increased and applied.

PROFESSOR STARR'S RECENT WORK IN
MEXICO.

WITH his last journey to Mexico, which extended over four months, Professor Frederick Starr brings the field-work of four years' study of Mexican Indians to a close. This study has had for its object the careful definition of the physical types of the tribes of southern Mexico. Three kinds of work were done—measurement, photography and modeling. In each tribe one hundred men and twenty-five women were measured, fourteen measurements being taken of each individual. Photographic portraits were taken of typical subjects, a front view and a straight profile being made of each. Busts in plaster were made of those who appeared most perfectly to present the racial type, the molds being made directly upon the subject. During the four seasons over which his work has extended Professor Starr has visited the following twenty-three tribes: Otomis, Tarascans, Thaxcalans, Aztecs, Mixtecs, Triquis, Zapotec-Mixtecs, Mixes, Tehuantepec Zapotecs, Juaves, Chontals, Cuicatecs, Chinantecs, Chochoes, Mazatecs, Tepehuas, Totonacs, Huastecs, Mayas, Zoques, Tzendals, Tzotzils and Chols. While the physical types of the natives formed the chief subject of study, many views were also taken of the scenery, villages, houses, groups of Indians, native industries, etc., etc. The material results of the investigation include measurements from 2,850 persons, 1,200 or more negatives, varying in size from 8 x 10 inches to 4 x 5, 100 busts in plaster, and a large collection of objects—dress, weap-

ons, implements and products—illustrating the ethnography of the region. Several months will be necessary for putting all this material into shape for exhibition and publication. The printed results of the study will comprise five volumes. Of these, two will be albums of plates, illustrating the people and the country, under the title 'The Indians of Southern Mexico,' two will be pamphlets, printed by the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, entitled 'Notes on the Ethnography of Southern Mexico,' the fifth will probably be issued as a bulletin of the Department of Anthropology by the University of Chicago, and will present the results of the anthropological measurements and observations under the name of 'The Physical Characters of the Indians of Southern Mexico.' The first volume of the 'Indians of Southern Mexico,' and part first of the 'Notes on the Ethnography of Southern Mexico' have already been published. The remaining three volumes will be printed as soon as possible. It may be added that this work of Professor Starr is the first of its kind undertaken in Mexico.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. PATRICK MANSON, F.R.S., has been awarded the Stewart prize of the British Medical Association, for his researches in the pathology of tropical diseases, especially in regard to the malaria of man and to the life-history of the malarial parasite both in man and in the mosquito, and in recognition also of the stimulating influence which he has exerted for many years on the study of tropical diseases in the British Empire.

PROFESSOR KOCH was entertained at dinner on July 24, by the Royal Institute of Public Health and was presented with the Harben medal for 1901. The presentation was made by Dr. W. R. Smith, president of the Institute, who was in the chair.

The British Medical Journal states that among the honors to be paid to Professor Rudolf Virchow on the occasion of his eightieth birthday will be the foundation of a *Virchow Haus*, at Berlin, with objects similar to those of the *Hofmann Haus*, which serves as a club house, library, etc., for chemists.