

college for millionaires. Now this is the very worst scheme of division that could possibly be devised. It would accentuate and intensify the unfortunate lines of cleavage in the student body that are now beginning to appear. It would stereotype and perpetuate them. It would erect barriers, to prevent a student from associating readily with the very men that he ought to be thrown with. What we need, on the contrary, is a system of grouping that will bring into each group men from different parts of the country, men with different experience, and as far as possible social condition. In short, what we want is a group of colleges each of which will be national and democratic, a microcosm of the whole university. This may not be an easy feat to accomplish, but I believe it can be done. Perhaps the freshman year, which is in any case a period of transition, could be advantageously used as a time for mixing the students together, and bringing out their natural sympathies and affinities before they make their final selection of a college. But whether this solution be adopted or not, the problem is one that is, or shortly will be, common to the leading endowed universities in the eastern states, and they must all solve it sooner or later in some way if they are to maintain their undergraduate departments, and make them of the highest value to the nation.

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*THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS*

THE second annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held at the Carnegie Institute in the city of Pittsburgh June 4-6, in pursuance of an invitation which had been extended to the association in May, 1906, by the trustees of that institution. The local committee of arrangements consisted of the trustees of

the Carnegie Institute and a number of distinguished gentlemen representing various educational and commercial organizations in the city of Pittsburgh, including the chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange and the presidents of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh and the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the heads of various schools and colleges. An executive committee, presided over by Hon. James Macfarlane with Mr. C. C. Mellor as secretary, attended to all details.

Although the time fixed for the meeting unfortunately coincided with the commencement season in many institutions, and many members of the association were also compelled to be absent because already the work of exploration in distant regions had been begun by the museums which they represented, there were over sixty members of the association present, and almost all of the leading museums and art galleries of America were represented by one or more delegates.

The council convened in advance of the meeting of the association at the Hotel Schenley on the evening of June 3, and after dining, as the guests of Dr. Holland, the director of the Carnegie Museum, transacted the routine business which came before them in connection with the coming meeting.

The sessions were held in the lecture hall of science in the institute. President Hermon C. Bumpus, the director of the American Museum of Natural History, presided until the morning of Thursday, when the chair was taken by Dr. W. J. Holland, the second vice-president. Dr. George A. Dorsey was the secretary.

At the opening on the first day, June 4, at 10 A.M., an address of welcome was de-

livered by J. Rodgers McCreery, Esq., who took the place of his honor George W. Guthrie, Esq., the mayor of the city, whose business engagements prevented him from being present.

In the absence of W. N. Frew, Esq., the president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute, who was prevented from being present by illness, Dr. Holland extended a cordial welcome to the association on behalf of the institute.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus gracefully responded in well-chosen words.

The remainder of the forenoon of June 4 was taken up with the transaction of routine business, the hearing of the reports of committees and the reading of a paper by Mr. Henry L. Ward, the director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, upon 'Museum Labels,' which led to a very interesting discussion. At 12:30 the association adjourned for luncheon, which was provided in the restaurant of the institute by the trustees.

From 1:30 until 2:30 the time was occupied in a tour of inspection of the new buildings of the institute, the various gentlemen on the entertainment committee and on the staff of the Carnegie Library, Art Gallery, and Museum acting as guides.

At 2:30 the reading of papers was resumed. Mr. Frank Collins Baker read a paper entitled 'Some Instructive Methods of Bird Installation,' which was illustrated by photographs. He was followed by Professor E. S. Morse, director of the Peabody Institute of Science, Salem, Mass., who presented a paper on 'A New Method of Mounting Ethnological Objects.' Dr. W. M. R. French, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, next addressed the association on 'The Advantages of Installation in Swinging Frames for the Exhibition of Textiles, Photographs, Prints and other Flat Objects.' A paper on 'The Exhibi-

tion of Large Groups in Museums,' by Professor Henry L. Ward, of Milwaukee, followed. Mr. P. M. Rea, director of the Charleston Museum, presented a paper on 'Museum Records.' All of these papers, which were admirably conceived and illustrated, led to pleasant and interesting discussions.

The association adjourned at 4:30 P.M., when the members were tendered an excursion by automobile through the parks and residential portions of the city of Pittsburgh, a number of prominent gentlemen having kindly placed their automobiles at the service of the committee of entertainment.

At 8 o'clock the association reconvened. A symposium upon 'The Evolution and Aims of Museums of Art and Science' was opened by a paper by Mr. F. A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was followed by Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, the director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who presented a scholarly paper on 'The Aims of Museums.' After the reading of these opening papers a general discussion in which all of those who were present were invited to participate took place.

Dr. George A. Dorsey, of the Field Museum; Dr. Henry L. Ward, director of the Milwaukee Public Museum; Professor E. S. Morse and many others spoke interestingly.

On June 5, at the opening session, a general discussion on 'The Present Jury System in Connection with Exhibitions of Contemporary Art' took place. The discussion was opened by Dr. W. M. R. French, director of the Art Institute of Chicago, who was followed by Dr. Charles M. Kurtz, director of the Albright Art Gallery of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. Mr. John W. Beatty, director of the department of fine arts of the Carnegie Insti-

tute; Mr. John Caldwell, who for ten years was chairman of the International Jury at the Carnegie Institute, and others spoke on the theme. Considerable diversity of opinion was expressed, and the debate, while lively, was thoroughly good-natured.

Following this discussion an interesting paper was presented by Mr. T. L. Comparette, the curator of the cabinet of coins in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., on 'The Installation and Exhibition of Coins.' Dr. Comparette was followed in his remarks by Dr. Kurtz and Dr. Holland.

At 11:30 the association adjourned and repaired to 'The Meadows,' the country seat of Mr. Robert C. Hall, at Ross Station, Pa., where they were treated to a barbecued ox with savory accompaniments. A brief session was held, at which the question of museum support was discussed and papers were read by Dr. W. J. McGee, director of the St. Louis Public Museum; Dr. George A. Dorsey and others. On the return, which took place at five o'clock, a visit was paid to the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library, under the guidance of Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins.

In view of the large number of papers to be read invitations to visit the Homestead Steel Works, the Allegheny Observatory and other interesting points were declined and the association resumed its sessions at 8 P.M. in the Carnegie Institute.

Election of officers for the ensuing year took place, resulting in the election of Dr. W. M. R. French (first vice-president) as president; of Dr. W. J. Holland (second vice-president) as first vice-president, and of Mr. F. A. Lucas as second vice-president. Mr. P. M. Rea, of Charleston, S. C., was elected secretary; Dr. W. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia, was reelected as treasurer; Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus and Dr. George A.

Dorsey were elected councilors for three years.

A very interesting paper, illustrated by photographs, was read by Miss Delia I. Griffin, director of the Fairbanks Museum of Natural History, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Her theme was 'The Educational Work of a Small Museum.' She was followed by Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, who gave an interesting account of the work of the Children's Museum, illustrated with lantern slides.

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock the reading of papers was resumed. Dr. W. P. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Museums, gave a most interesting account of the work along educational lines of the great institution over which he presides, illustrated by examples of different collections which are prepared for the purpose of being loaned to the schools of the city of Philadelphia. He was followed by Mr. A. R. Crook, who presented a paper on 'The History of the Illinois State Museum of Natural History.' A paper by Mr. Edward K. Putnam, on 'The Educational Work of the Museum of the Davenport Academy of Sciences,' was read by title; a paper by Dr. Charles H. Hitchcock, curator of the Butterfield Museum of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on 'Ich-nological Researches in Museums,' was likewise read by title in the absence of both authors. A scholarly paper, on 'Some of the Advantages of an Ecological Organization of a Natural History Museum,' was presented by Professor C. C. Adams, curator of the museum of the University of Cincinnati.

The association adjourned for luncheon at the Pittsburg Golf Club, where an excellent luncheon for all who were present had been provided.

The day being beautiful and sunny and

the skies clear, the stroll through the park to the golf club was greatly enjoyed by the members, many of whom visited the Phipps Conservatory on their way.

In connection with the postprandial exercises resolutions of thanks to the officers and trustees of the Carnegie Institute and the various generous citizens of Pittsburg who had provided for the comfort of the association were passed, and the association finally adjourned to meet in Chicago on May 5 as the guests of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which united in tendering a joint invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in Chicago.

A committee on the publication of the 'Proceedings' of the meeting, consisting of Dr. W. J. Holland, Dr. George A. Dorsey and Professor P. M. Rea, was appointed. A full account of the meeting, together with the papers read will be issued.

The meeting is declared by all who were present to have been most enjoyable, and the American Association of Museums is undoubtedly firmly established as one of the national societies which is destined in coming years to exert a very beneficial influence upon the wide field of activities which is represented by the museums of art and of science in America.

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

*Clays; Their Occurrence, Properties, and Uses, with especial reference to those of the United States.* By HEINRICH RIES, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economic Geology in Cornell University. Pages xvi and 490. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 1906.

This comprehensive and well-balanced treatise on clays devotes the first five chapters, 276 pages, to the origin, the chemical and physical properties and kinds of clays, and to the methods of mining and manufacture.

Chapters VI. and VII., 183 pages, describe the distribution of clays in the United States. The last chapter, of seven pages, is devoted to an account of the fullers' earth, including its properties, methods of mining and uses, and distribution in the United States.

In the special state descriptions the subject matter is set forth in the order of the geological formations as permitting the greatest uniformity of treatment, and as involving the least amount of repetition. In those states with which the present reviewer is most familiar, the descriptions are adequate and well presented, though necessarily in a concise manner.

For this part of the work the author is peculiarly well prepared from first-hand acquaintance, since he has personally examined and written reports on the clays for the geological surveys of a number of states, as well as for the United States Geological Survey. In these reports will naturally be found much of the matter of a general nature of the present treatise, since a general discussion of the origin, properties, and varieties of clays would be an appropriate and desirable introduction to the detailed description of their occurrences in the state reports, yet it must not be inferred that the general or introductory part of the volume before us is a mere compilation and repetition of the material already published in the several state reports by the author. As a matter of fact there is much in the introductory chapters and in the illustrations that has not appeared in any of these reports.

The clay resources of the different states are not equally well known, hence some inequality in the state descriptions, through no fault, however, of the author, because some of the important clay states, like Illinois for instance, have very little literature bearing on their clays.

In discussing the origin of clays the author emphasizes the facts that in the decomposition of feldspar,  $\text{CO}_2$  is not an essential factor, since the mineral is decomposed by water alone; and that other feldspars besides orthoclase yield kaolinite. He also opposes the recently advanced view of Rösler that the