

	Écoles	Élèves	Instituteurs de diverses races
L'enseignement professionnel est donné :			
dans les missions catholiques	4	180	20
dans la mission évangélique	1	68	2
	5	248	22

Il y a aussi une école d'infirmiers dans le bel hôpital indigène de Beira, avec 15 élèves.

La Compagnie a déjà organisé, dans les environs de Beira, un village, dit 'Granja N° 1', pour l'enseignement agricole; cet essai donne de bons résultats; d'autres villages de ce genre sont en préparation dans plusieurs circonscriptions.

En voilà assez, n'est-il pas vrai, pour montrer que le Gouvernement portugais est préoccupé du développement des indigènes de sa colonie. Le fait devait être relevé à ce moment-ci. La visite du Ministre des Colonies, Dr. Armindo Monteiro, l'an dernier aura certainement contribué à augmenter l'intérêt sur cette question importante.

(Communiqué par M. P. LOZE de la Mission Suisse.)

Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques.

The Congress was very well attended, about 1,200 members having registered. This was due in part to the very careful preparation which had been made and to the full and varied programme, but perhaps even more to the increasing interest in all questions of anthropology and particularly of culture contact. This note was first struck in the presidential address by the Earl of Onslow, who laid emphasis on the practical value of anthropological studies, and obviously carried the overwhelming majority of his large audience with him when he pointed out the necessity for real co-operation between the scientist and the man interested in practical affairs.

After the opening session the Congress divided into a number of sections, and the African section had an able and never-tiring leader in the Rev. E. W. Smith, who always succeeded in maintaining a high level in the discussions. The meeting which dealt with the relation between native customs and Christian missions had a particularly large and keen audience. The discussion on witchcraft was also largely attended, and this difficult question was considered from varying points of view.

Of the resolutions passed the following refer to Africa :

1. That the Congress desires to stress the importance of the examination of the methods employed in the research into the mental aptitudes of African peoples;
2. That the Congress approves the principle of anthropological training of missionaries;

3. That the Congress should make representations to His Majesty's Government and all Governments administering native populations that, in each territory, it is desirable that one or more anthropologists should be appointed to facilitate a greater appreciation of indigenous manners, etc., and contribute in a systematic manner to the solution of the problems presented by the meeting of native and other cultures.

The Congress has provided many fresh and promising stimuli to new work; this is apparent not so much from the resolutions, which are necessarily of a somewhat general character, nor from the long and learned lectures, but from the opportunities for personal contact and, above all, in the discussion of subjects in which there is a real interest. The main object of a Congress should not be the delivery of long lectures, which easily tend to produce an atmosphere of fatigue, and which can be published and read later with much greater comfort and advantage. The speakers should rather confine themselves to indicating as shortly as possible the main points of anything new which they have to contribute, so that the greater part of the allotted time may remain free for discussion. When this was the procedure, and a real exchange of thought was made possible, the scientific results were usually greatest, because every one present was led to give personal consideration to the question and thus took an active share in the work.

In addition to ethnology the allied sciences were also brought in, and, since great latitude was allowed, the subjects dealt with were so far-reaching that none but a universal genius could have absorbed them all. Perhaps less diversity of subject-matter and a shorter, strictly limited list of subjects for discussion, with a definite objective, would have led to greater unification, and so have made possible an increased concentration of the strength of the Congress.

Opinions may differ as to details, but all who were present will agree that the Congress was a great success, and that hearty congratulations and sincere thanks are due to the organizers. It showed afresh how useful and fruitful international co-operation is, and how much more easily progress can be made by personal intercourse than merely by an exchange of communications. Further, the Congress showed plainly to those who took part in it, and to all concerned, that the pursuit of anthropology is not only an intellectual exercise but can also be of service to mankind.

All who took part in the Congress will eagerly await the publication of the transactions, which will be a mine of information as to the latest thought on everything connected with anthropology, ethnology, and allied subjects.

Presentation to Professor Seligman.

On July 11 a luncheon was given at the London School of Economics in honour of Professor C. G. Seligman, F.R.S., who was presented with an