

or an altar-stone, or a ceremonial mask, and the religions that are nearest us are no less in importance than those that are remotest. Every one who is cognizant of the universality of law must recognize that all the changes in the recent religious life of Christendom, for example, are subject to the same laws of religious evolution and dissolution that have governed the whole religious history of the globe.

If these allegations are correct, a collection in which all the principal religions of the Christian and non-Christian world are presented in the way in which they are understood and practised by their own followers, must be of incalculable value, bringing together an enormous body of materials, such as could not have been collected by individual enterprise, even at the cost of years of labor and observation.

Were it an exclusively scientific assemblage, it would not be the vast repository of data which it is to be, and it could do nothing else than to further the breeding in and in, as it were, of scientific thought and speculation on a line where a vastly enlarged field for induction is the chief desideratum.

The proceedings of the parliament will form an invaluable addition to the materials for the study of religions, but as many as possible of those who take a scientific interest in the subject, should attend the parliament in person, so that they may in face-to-face intercourse with the picked representatives of the Christian, Jewish, Moslem and pagan sects and sub-sects, if not by their action in the great congress itself, bring out and note for their own use, and the future uses of science, the many facts which will otherwise fail to be collected.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE following are the officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected for the ensuing year: President, Daniel G. Brinton, Media, Pa.; Vice-Presidents—Section of Mathematics and Astronomy, George C. Comstock, Madison; physics, Wm. A. Rogers, Waterville, Me.; chemistry, T. H. Norton, Cincinnati, O.; mechanical science and engineering, Mansfield Merriman, South Bethlehem, Pa.; geology and geography, Samuel Calvin, Iowa City, Ia.; zoölogy, Samuel H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass.; botany, L. M. Underwood, Greencastle, Ind.; anthropology, Franz Boas, Worcester, Mass.; economic science and statistics, Harry Farquhar, Washington, D. C.; Permanent Secretary, F. W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass. (re-elected); General Secretary, H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary of the Council, James L. Howe, Louisville, Ky. Secretaries of the Sections—Mathematics and astronomy, W. W. Beeman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; physics, B. W. Snow, Madison; chemistry, S. M. Babcock, Madison; mechanical science and engineering, J. H. Kinealy, St. Louis, Mo.; geology and geography, Wm. H. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.; zoölogy, Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; botany, C. R. Barnes, Madison; anthropology, A. F. Chamberlin, Worcester, Mass.; economic science and statistics, Manly Miles, Lansing, Mich. Treasurer—Wm. Lily, Mauch Chunk, Pa. (re-elected.) Considerable discussion has taken place in relation to the place of meeting for 1894, but it is still undecided. Boston and Worcester, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y., have all been referred to, but the matter is left in the hands of the President and the Permanent Secretary for decision. San Francisco is spoken of as the place for meeting in 1895, and an invitation has been received from Nashville, for 1896.

—The U. S. Bureau of Education has issued a large paper-covered volume on "Benjamin Franklin and the

University of Pennsylvania." It is edited by Francis N. Thorpe, professor of American constitutional history in the university, and the part directly relating to Franklin and his views upon education is written by Mr. Thorpe. He begins with an account of Franklin's own self-education, the Autobiography being mainly drawn upon as authority, and Mr. Thorpe expresses the opinion that "the influence of Franklin on American education has been even greater through his Autobiography than through the institutions which he founded, or which were founded by his followers." The movements that led to the establishment, in 1749, of the Public Academy of Philadelphia, the patent of the present university, are carefully recorded, and several important documents relating to its history are presented, including the circular by Franklin, in which he proposed its establishment and also the constitution of the academy itself. A chapter is then given to setting forth Franklin's ideas on education, followed by a comparison of his views with those of his eminent contemporaries, Adams and Jefferson. Franklin's theory of education was utilitarian, though not in the narrow, materialistic sense, and the University of Pennsylvania still shows, in its organization and its general spirit, the influence of his ideas. Rather more than half the present volume is devoted to a sketch of the university itself, the different departments of the subject being treated by different writers, a mode of treatment which makes the sketch rather scrappy, but gives, nevertheless, a fairly intelligible account of the institution. At the present time the number of students in the various medical and physiological departments outnumber all the rest, but there has been a movement at work for some years to broaden the scope of the university, and this movement, which has already led to the establishment of several new departments, gives promise of still better results in the future.

—The subjects to be brought before the International Congress of Anthropology, to be held at Chicago during the week beginning August 28, will be taken in the following order: Monday, Presidential Address, Physical Anthropology; Tuesday, Archæology; Wednesday, Ethnology; Thursday, Folk-Lore; Friday, Religions; Saturday, Linguistics. The morning proceedings will take place at the Memorial Art Palace, Michigan avenue and Adams street, and will commence each day at 9 A. M. At noon the meeting will adjourn for an afternoon session to be held at Jackson Park, at 2 P. M. At the afternoon meetings the papers to be read will have special reference to the anthropological exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, particularly those in the Anthropological Building, the U. S. Government Building, the foreign government buildings and the Midway Plaisance. It is proposed to visit the exhibits, after the reading of the papers, for inspection of the objects referred to. The following is the afternoon programme: Monday, Anthropological Laboratories; Tuesday, Folk-Lore; Wednesday, U. S. Government and Smithsonian Exhibits, Government Building; Thursday, American Archæology; Friday, Ethnology; Saturday, Ethnological Exhibits of Foreign Governments. The Midway Plaisance. The proceedings of the congress will be published in due course, and will consist of such papers, in full or in abstract, as shall have been formally presented to the congress, and be recommended for publication by a committee appointed for that purpose. A subscription of five dollars (\$5.00) will entitle the subscriber to a copy of the volume to be published. Address all communications: Mr. C. Staniland Wake, Local Secretary, Department of Ethnology, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.