

"(1) from the point of view of anthropology in general, including heredity, anthropometry, viability, physiological psychology, etc.; (2) from the point of view of personal characteristics and habits, such as care of the body; mental traits, manual skill, sense training and specialization, and all-round manhood; and (3) from the ethical point of view, including self-control, humanity, domesticity, charity, prudence, energy, *esprit de corps*, patriotism, etc.

"The essays offered in competition for the citizenship prizes of the Anthropological Society of Washington will be submitted, on or about November 2, 1893 [changed to March 1, 1894,] to five Commissioners of Award, including, it is proposed, one anthropologist, one jurist, one statesman, one educator, and one other not yet specified, all of national reputation, of whom at least one and not more than two shall be members of the Society; and the award shall be made in accordance with the findings of these Commissioners.

"The award will be made in accordance with the finding of the following-named five Commissioners, whose acceptances were announced in the *Anthropologist* for November:

"Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, and Dr. Robert H. Lam-born.

"Essays submitted in competition for the prizes should be delivered not later than November 1, 1893, [changed to March 1, 1894,] to the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Society, Mr. Weston Flint, No. 1101 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to whom all correspondence relating to the prizes should be addressed."

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE have received from Cyrus W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, a number of his educational publications. One of them is a paper of his own on "The History of Educational Journalism in the State of New York," which he read at the Columbian Exposition in July. It gives a very full account of the various educational periodicals that have at different times been published in the State; and most readers will be surprised at the number of them. Unfortunately, their quality has not been comparable to their number; but there is reason to think that the historian of the next century will be able to chronicle an improvement in this respect. Another of the books referred to is a brief paper on the "History of the Philosophy of Pedagogics," by Charles W. Bennett. The author was formerly a theological professor, and we judge that the book is a syllabus of lectures that he sometimes delivered, for it is a mere outline suitable only as a basis for oral teaching. The most interesting book in the collection is that on "The Educational Labors of Henry Barnard," by Will S. Monroe, being a brief biography of Dr. Barnard with some account of his educational writings. The processes of his own education are very briefly described; but a fuller account is given of his work as Superintendent of Schools in Connecticut and Rhode Island, in which capacity his labors were of much use in improving the public school system of the country. In later years Dr. Barnard has been president of two different colleges, and also U. S. Commissioner of Education. The work by which he is best known among educators,

however, is his *American Journal of Education*, of which thirty-one volumes have been published. This work, as Mr. Monroe remarks, "is not a school journal or review in the accepted use of those words, but \* \* \* a vast encyclopædia of educational literature." It treats of every aspect of education, and its reputation among educators is very high. Besides these various books about the history and theory of education, Mr. Bardeen has lately published "The Limited Speller," by Henry R. Sanford, comprising an alphabetical list of such ordinary words as are liable to be misspelt, with such directions for pronunciation as are deemed necessary.

—Cyrus W. Bardeen, of Syracuse, has issued a reprint of a work on "Education and Educators," by David Kay, which was published in England some ten years ago. The book contains nothing specially fresh or original, but it is sensible, and sets forth most of the fundamental requisites of education clearly and well. The end and aim of education, according to Mr. Kay, is the perfection of man; but his ideas of perfection are somewhat utilitarian in character, for he also holds that he is the best educated man who is best fitted for the duties he may be called upon to discharge. He points out the necessity of exercising all the faculties as the only means to their development; but thinks this exercise is best obtained in the acquisition of useful knowledge. He lays special stress on the need of moral training, and devotes a whole chapter to the relation of education to religion. In the chapter on the different kinds of educators, the author points out how large a portion of our education comes from the circumstances in which we are placed and from the persons whom we come in contact with in the early years of life; and he also dwells with earnestness on the duties of the mother as the chief educator of the child. On the special subject of school education Mr. Kay says but little, his whole work being devoted to the principles of education rather than to their practical application. The most peculiar feature of the book, and in the author's opinion the most valuable, is the abundance of foot-notes, consisting of quotations from a great variety of authors on all the subjects touched upon in the book, and containing at least twice as much matter as the text itself. The selections, though quite short, are well made, and will furnish much food for thought to the thoughtful and diligent reader.

—Along the line of activities in scientific knowledge mention may be made of the Isaac Lea Conchological Chapter of the Agassiz Association. This was the first society formed in the United States for the study of conchology and malacology, having no place of meeting, nor course of lectures, but depending entirely upon correspondence. Yearly reports of work done by the members are required, and these reports form the "Transactions" of the chapter. Four volumes of transactions have been issued in manuscript. The chapter is composed of members from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Many of these members are well known as conchologists. Members correspond with one another, exchange specimens and help each other in scientific work. The chapter is divided into biological and geographical sections for the study of land, fresh water and marine shells. It also has a section for the study of fossil shells. A juvenile section has recently been added to the society which promises to be an important feature. It hopes soon to have a good working microscopical section for the study of odontophores or radula of mollusks, as well as microscopic shells. There is no admission fee, and the merely nominal sum of fifty cents covers the annual dues. Applicants for membership should address the President, Prof. Josiah Keep, author of "West Coast Shells," Mills College, California, or Mrs. Burton Williamson, General Secretary, University, Los Angeles County, California.