International Association for the Advancement of Science, Art, and Education

First International Assembly—Paris Exposition, 1900

THE
PARIS INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF
1900

President: M. Léon Bourgeois.
Vice Presidents Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.
(British Committee) Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.
Secretary: Prof. Patrick Geddes.
Origin of the Association.

The many agencies, the innumerable individuals, occupied in the sciences or the arts, in education or in social improvement, are increasingly felt to be working in harmony. All are seen to be co-operating in the development of a common civilization; and each advance, whatever its place of origin, speedily oversteps local and national boundaries. Hence have arisen the International Exhibitions and Congresses so characteristic of our time. To advance and supplement this international movement, to record its manifold results and to make them more and more widely accessible, to extend their educational usefulness and advance their practical applications, are the tasks of this Association.

Often suggested in recent years, and even discussed in various forms, the present organization dates from the September meetings of the British and French Associations for the advancement of Science at Dover and Boulogne. Here a very large and representative British Committee was formed, including upwards of 500 members of the British Association alone, among whom may be mentioned Lord Lister, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, Sir John Murray, Prof. Hadden, Lodge, Thomson, Schafer, Howes, Mavor, etc., and with these many leading representatives of applied science and industry, of Chambers of Commerce, etc. This general Committee
held its first meeting at London, in October, 1899, and elected as its President M. Léon Bourgeois, so widely known as one of the most progressive of European Ministers of Education, and as a leading representative at the recent Peace Congress at the Hague. As Vice Presidents were elected the Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Sir Archibald Geikie, with Prof. Patrick Geddes as Secretary. A corresponding meeting was held in Paris at the Ministry of Education, and a French Committee was constituted, its President being M. Gréard, Member of the French Academy and Rector of the University of Paris. Steps towards the constitution of other national groups were reported, and M. Léon Bourgeois was elected General President of the whole Association, with M. Liard (Permanent Secretary of State for Higher Education) as its General Secretary. As the result of these meetings, it was resolved to hold the first International Assembly of the Association at Paris, during the Exposition of 1900. The cordial approval of the authorities of the Exposition having been assured, a substantial initial fund was provided, alike within the British and the French Committees. The Association has been legally incorporated; offices have been opened at Paris, London and Edinburgh, and are being arranged for in Berlin, Rome, etc.; while Prof. Geddes is at present in the United States, bearing not only general introductions as Secretary of the British Group from Mr. Bryce and Sir Archibald Geikie, but a recommendation and mission to the American Universities in particular, this being from M. Gréard in his double capacity as President of the French Group of the Association and as Rector of the University of Paris. The formation of an American Group (or, as has been suggested on both sides of the Atlantic, the union with the existing British Group as a British-American one?) is thus being prepared for.

The Paris Exposition of 1900.

It is unnecessary here to insist upon the magnitude, completeness and magnificence of this Exposition, with its collections illustrating alike the natural products, the industries and the arts, the commerce and the institutions, of every country. Perhaps no advance upon its predecessors is more marked than that in arrangement, which is such as to make international comparison easy, and international co-operation as well as rivalry in all main departments of activity, perhaps, most obvious of all.

Headquarters of the Assembly.

This Inaugural Assembly of the Association will be spaciouly and, indeed, magnificently housed, within the precincts of the Exposition itself, in the buildings of the University of Paris, and in buildings granted by special bodies. Each member will be furnished with convenient outline maps of Paris and of the Exposition, indicating all the various centers of the Assembly. A special official guide book is also in preparation.

Purpose and Arrangements of the Assembly.

Department of Congresses.

The first task of the Association and its Assembly is thus to co-operate with the various International Congresses to be held during the Exposition, and, wherever
necessary or desirable, to aid the existing agencies in recruiting suitable members for these. Many specialists of all kinds will also attend the Exposition without being able to be present at the exact time of the particular Congress most interesting to them. To them will be of special value not only the Congress Information Bureau of the Association, but the Special Rendezvous which it is arranging not only in the Exposition but at the University, and at the rooms of learned societies, etc. Thus each member of the Association, on reaching Paris, may be able rapidly to reach its resources, and to meet his fellow-workers, French and foreign alike.

List of Congresses.

The following are the names and dates of some of the more important Congresses already announced. Particulars of these and others may be had on application to the Secretaries of the respective Congresses, from the National Exposition Commissions, or from the Secretaries of the Association.

In Pure Science.

Ornithology - - - - JUne 20th to 20th
Meteorology - - - - July 23rd to 28th
Physics - - - - Aug. 6th to 11th
Mathematics - - - - " 6th to 11th
Geology - - - - " 10th to 14th
Electricity - - - - " 18th to 25th
Anthropology and Archaeology - - - - " 30th to 35th
Psychology - - - - " 22nd to 24th
Ethnography - - - - Aug. 20th to 21st
Chemistry - - - - Sept. 20th to 20th
Botany - - - - Oct. 1st to 6th

In Medicine and Hygiene.

Professional Medicine - - - - July 23rd to 28th
Medicine - - - - Aug. 2nd to 9th
Dermatology - - - - " 7th to 13th
Dentistry - - - - " 8th to 14th
Hygiene - - - - " 10th to 17th
Hypnotism - - - - " 12th to 15th

In Education.

Modern Language Teaching - - - - July 24th to 29th
Higher Education - - - - " 15th to 19th
Teaching of Social Science - - - - Aug. 2nd to 5th
Primary Education - - - - " 2nd to 5th
Secondary Education - - - - " 4th to 5th
Technical and Industrial Education - - - - " 5th to 11th
Educational Press - - - - " 6th to 11th
Bibliography - - - - " 10th to 16th
Teaching of Drawing - - - - " 20th to 27th
Popular Education - - - - " 20th to 27th
Agricultural Instruction - - - - " 14th to 16th

In Applied Science and Associated Industry.

Horticulture - - - - May 24th to 27th
Forestry - - - - June 4th to 7th
Mines and Metallurgy - - - - " 18th to 21st
Vine Cultivation - - - - " 30th to 32nd
Insurance - - - - " 25th to 30th
Actuaries - - - - " 25th to 30th
Agriculture - - - - July 1st to 7th
Testing of Materials - - - - " 9th to 16th
Steam Engines and Machinery - - - - " 16th to 18th
Applied Mechanics - - - - " 10th to 16th
Architecture and Naval Construction - - - - " 15th to 21st
Photography - - - - " 23rd to 28th
Applied Chemistry - - - - " 23rd to 31st
Navigation - - - - " 30th to 4th Aug.
Pharmacy - - - - " 5th to 15th
Economic and Commercial Geography - - - - " 23rd to 31st
2. DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY ARRANGEMENTS.

Pan-Academic Meeting.

The unprecedentedly vast and varied assemblages of special workers in all departments which the Congresses will thus bring together in Paris may also be viewed as an almost equally comprehensive representation of the Universities of the world, and of its institutions of learning generally; in fact, as an informal but none the less important Pan-Academic Meeting. In this vast gathering of the teachers of all countries, and in the many meeting-places which will be at their disposal, as well as in their special congresses, all subjects of educational interest cannot but be actively discussed, and this amid an increase of that feeling of the international unity of the higher learning, and of the essential amity of its exponents, in which the universities of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance historically arose, and to which those of our own day are returning.

Facilities for Students.

Nor do these academic attractions appeal to the professoriate only; the special facilities of the University of Paris, as not only much the vastest, but in various ways once more the completest of modern universities, deserve also to be better known by students as well as teachers. The Secretaries will answer inquiries and furnish particulars to intending students of language, literature, history, philosophy, science, etc., and of the various professions, including fine arts, etc.
University.

After the usual courses of the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, and the professional schools generally, which naturally close with July, a group of Summer Schools is being arranged for during August and September, in which the study of French language, literature, history, etc., will be organized by the Alliance Française; courses in natural science at the Museum, the Jardin des Plantes, etc., are being arranged for; and so on.

That special recommendation of the Association and its work, by the Head of the University of Paris, to the Presidents and Faculties of the American Universities, which has been already referred to, may thus be understood in the fullest way; as tending, in the first place, to bring together the teachers and graduates of American, French, and foreign universities; and, in the second, to promote, under judicious guidance, that widening of the experience of the student which was so characteristic of ancient universities, and which is so marked an advantage of German university life in our own times. In every way, therefore, it tends to promote better inter-academic understanding, and to strengthen the ties which already link universities throughout the world.

3. DEPARTMENT OF SKILLED GUIDANCE.

The majority of visitors to Paris next year will, of course, come primarily for the purpose of seeing the Exposition as a whole rather than of attending any of its Congresses; hence what may probably be the largest Department of the Assembly's work, that of furnishing interpretation and skilled guidance to all the Departments of the Exposition, so that the visitor may see more thoroughly those things in which he is specially interested, as well as understand more of the Exposition generally.

LECTURES.

Throughout the main period of the Exposition, and in due proportion to the necessarily varying numbers and requirements of its membership, an ample variety of daily lectures and visits will be provided. These lectures will be of different types, which may be broadly described as popular, special, and general.

Popular Course.

At the beginning of each week will be delivered two or more illustrated popular lectures giving an account of the Exposition as a whole.

Special Courses

will deal with all the leading departments of the Exposition. They will be delivered by leading experts, and illustrated as fully as possible by graphics, lantern demonstrations, etc., and by reference to the actual Exhibits.

Daily Visits

to the different departments and galleries of the Exposition will also be organized, of course in conveniently small parties, each under an expert guide.
The General Course

will endeavor to interpret the Exposition and its main features in a more general and philosophic way, and this in relation to the general progress of the closing century and to the urgent problems of the opening one.

In this way the Congresses, and the widely representative academic gathering which they bring together, may be viewed as a vast resource of educational power, to be as far as possible utilized by the Association for the benefit of the intelligent visitor. In a word, the scheme is not simply that of organizing the greatest of Summer Schools hitherto (but, as already indicated for the Congresses), it has a synthetic purpose also. It seeks to view and to set forth the Exposition in its highest aspect—the Museum of the Present, interpreted by the University of the Present.

The lectures will be broadly grouped under the main headings of Art; Industry and Commerce; Agriculture; Hygiene and Medicine; Education; and Economics. Each week some lectures will be given in all these divisions; but from week to week, and, still more, from month to month, somewhat greater attention will be given to one department. This will naturally partly depend upon the succession of Congresses, partly upon the varying demand of the majority of members. In May, the season of the opening of Art Exhibitions generally, Art will naturally receive the fullest attention. In June and July Industrial and Technical questions may appropriately come forward. In the latter part of July, and especially in August and September, Education and Hygiene may be especially prominent; in September and October Social Economy, and the general summing up of the Results of the Exposition.

4. DEPARTMENT OF EXCURSIONS.

Paris itself, apart from the Exposition, has, of course, an almost unlimited wealth of attractions for the visitor, while the environs are scarcely less rich in historic and picturesque interest. Hence the scheme of Excursions not only comprehends the Exposition, or even the Museums, Galleries, and Monuments of the city, but will be so arranged as to give the visitor an idea of the historic development of Paris through the ages, from her initial islet of the Seine to her actual present; and will similarly pass outwards, from her immediate region, and her historic province, to an extended survey of France as a whole, and of her place in general Civilization.

For the student of Natural Science special excursions of geological and botanical interest will similarly be arranged. The relations of physical and social geography will be kept in view throughout, and illustrated as fully as possible, so combining the methods and utilizing the results of naturalist and geographer, historian and sociologist. This then is one of the departments which it is hoped to develop most thoroughly, in view of its great importance to teachers at the present juncture. For it is not too much to say that in this respect education, alike in Europe and in America, is being revolutionized. The official studies of literature and of science, which have hitherto so largely divided schools between them, are seen to reunite and to acquire new interest and freshness when founded anew upon a broad and deep experience, a real and personal interest in the aspects of nature and human society which lie within the pupils' own immediate environment. For this Regional Survey of Paris and its surroundings, therefore, the collaboration of leading men of science, and teachers—French, American and British—is being arranged.
5. ENTERTAINMENTS, etc.

Drama, Musical Entertainments, etc.

The attractions and resources of Paris, as the most important center of Dramatic Art, have also been kept in view, and the Association hopes to obtain for its members special facilities and advantages, both dramatic and musical, of which particulars will be given in later programmes.

Receptions and Social Gatherings

will also be held at least once weekly. Members of the Assembly will thus be afforded opportunities of seeing something of the social life of France, and special introductions will be arranged for as far as possible.

BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Programme.

A more detailed programme will be issued at an early date, containing fuller information as to lectures and lecturers. Weekly and daily bulletins will be issued throughout the whole duration of the Assembly.

Traveling, Hotels, etc.

Information as to travel arrangements, hotels, and other facilities of residence in Paris, will be available at the Offices of the Assembly. This may also be found in the circulars of the various Steamship and Railroad Com-

panies, and of the leading tourist agencies. The Assembly is at present endeavoring to arrange special advantages and economic residence in Paris for students of both sexes. Of these, particulars may be obtained from the Secretaries before the opening of the Exposition.

Membership.

The fee for membership will be $5.00 per week, or $20 for five weeks, payable in advance.
These are relate to
Prof. Patrick Geddes and
the first International Assembly
of the International ASSOC. for the
Advancement of Science Arts
& Education, at Paris Expositi
ation, 1900. - The autograph
letter of James Bryce to
Geddes introducing him
as worth remembering for its our
lack.  

Case for the rest: The University did send 44 students & some representatives to the Paris Expos. in 1900. I note the names of my Deans of Zemblin & one of the Presidents. We agreed that the 'material' in a folder of Paris Exposition 1900 4 at least tied we see of—everything else turns up, Brydges writes of course with antiquarian
Geddes Document
(Put in envelope)
With Professor Geddes Compliments
Aux Facultés des Universités des États-Unis d'Amérique,  
Le Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris,

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous présenter et d'acquitter auprès de vous le Professeur Geddes, de l'Université écossaise de St Andrews, qui travaille à propager, aux États-Unis, l'idée de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement de la Science, des Arts et de l'Éducation.

Comme Président du Groupe Français de cette Association, et comme Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris, j'ai à cœur d'appuyer de tout mon pouvoir l'action du Professeur Geddes, ayant le même espoir que l'œuvre pour laquelle il demande votre concours aura pour résultat d'établir des rapports plus intimes entre les Universités de tous pays, et en particulier, de resserrer les liens qui existent déjà entre les Universités des États-Unis et de France.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris.
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education

FIRST ASSEMBLY

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION

OF

1900

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Palais des Congrès, Exposition Grounds
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BOSTON
744 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge

PHILADELPHIA
Care of Director
Commercial Museum

EDINBURGH
Outlook Tower

WASHINGTON
Care of U. S. Commissioner
of Education

CHICAGO
Care of Teachers' College
Fine Arts Building

TORONTO
Department of Economics
University

GENERAL OFFICE FOR AMERICA
NEW YORK, 105 EAST 22D STREET

5-12, 1900
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*THE PARIS ASSEMBLY*

The Paris Assembly is the first undertaking of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education. The object of the Assembly is to enhance the educational value of the Paris Exposition of 1900. The Assembly has a popular as well as an academic side, offering privileges not only to men of science, but also to the intelligent public.

SERVICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

The service of the Assembly to the visitor to the Exposition will be to assist him to economize materially his expenditure of strength, time and money, and to gain a comprehensive and definite impression of the Exposition, such as it would otherwise be difficult to gain. Expert guides will conduct members of the Assembly through the departments of the Exposition, so far as possible, and lecturers will explain the significance of its general and special features. The spirit and general method of university extension work at its best will be applied to the intellectual interpretation of the Exposition, viewed as a vast exhibit of contemporary civilization.

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*The French title is: “L’Ecole Internationale de l’Exposition.”*
RENDEZVOUS FOR SPECIALISTS

Specialists in Science, Arts or Education will find the Headquarters of the Assembly a common meeting-place for men of kindred interests, from widely separated localities and of many nationalities. The Assembly will serve as a clearing-house of learning, as it were, and will promote closer and more fraternal relations between the learned societies, the universities and the other educational institutions of the various countries, as well as between individuals.

CONGRESSES

The Assembly will increase the efficiency of the Congresses during the Exposition by supplying full information regarding the terms of admission to them and regarding their programmes, by enrolling members, by recording and summarizing the proceedings of the Congresses and by supplementing them with additional lectures and excursions.

UNIVERSITY ARRANGEMENTS

Some of the buildings of the University of Paris will be at the disposal of the Assembly, and the authorities of the University are endeavoring, in conjunction with the officers of the Assembly, to give to it something of the character of a Pan-Academic meeting. University and college students from America will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the facilities of the University of Paris, and of meeting students of many foreign universities. A Student Congress, similar to the Congresses held in Paris in 1889, and in Chicago in 1893, is being arranged, and while it will be, like the other Congresses, independent of the Assembly, the Assembly will co-operate with it.

Members of the Faculty and Student body of the University of Paris who are to be absent from the city during the summer vacation, are prepared to rent their apartments to American professors and students who visit the Exposition. Application should be made immediately at the New York office by persons who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to engage apartments.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

After the usual courses of the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, and the professional schools generally, which naturally close with July, a group of Summer Schools is to be held during August and September, in which the study of the French language and of French literature and history, will be organized by the Alliance Française. Courses in natural science will be given at the Museum, the Jardin des Plantes, and other centres. Each school will have its own fee.

By special arrangement, parents may place their children in the Kindergartens in and about Paris for the study of the French language, etc., in company with French children.
PUBLICATIONS

Each member of the Association is entitled to a copy of the Guide to the Paris Exposition of 1900, prepared expressly for the Assembly; to a volume to be published at the close of the Exposition, giving a report of the proceedings of the Assembly, with a summary of the results of the Congresses; and to copies of Bulletins and other publications to be issued from time to time.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the International Association, with participation in the Paris Assembly, is open on the following terms:—

Annual Members pay a fee of five dollars, and may participate in all the privileges of the Assembly for the period of any one week during the Exposition, and for subsequent weeks by the further payment of three dollars for one additional week, or five dollars for three additional weeks.

Life Members of the Association pay a single fee of fifty dollars in one payment, and may participate in all the privileges of the Paris Assembly for its entire duration, and of all future Assemblies, and are entitled to all publications of the Association.

PRIVILEGES OF ANNUAL MEMBERS

(Fee, five dollars per year)

There are no fees in addition to the membership fee, except where specified.

1. Assistance in securing lodgings in Paris at favorable rates, during the Exposition. Application for such assistance should be made immediately at the New York office.

2. Use of bureaus of information in New York and Paris. In Paris, the Association has offices both *within and †without the Exposition Grounds. Mail may be sent to the care of the Association and appointments may be made for meetings with friends, at either office. Persons who are not familiar with the French language or with other foreign languages will receive special assistance.

3. Six tickets for admission to the Exposition Grounds.

4. Expert guidance through the departments of the Exposition, so far as possible, during any week of the Assembly, which will continue from June 1st to October 31st.

5. Admission to the lectures of the Assembly during any week of the Exposition. (A programme of the lectures will soon be issued.)

6. Invitations to frequent receptions under the auspices of the Assembly.

7. Participation in excursions in and about Paris, at the actual cost of fares, etc.

8. Advantageous arrangements for attending theatrical and musical entertainments.

9. Special opportunities for the study of the French language and of French literature, etc., at slight expense, in the Summer School organized by the Alliance Française.

10. A copy of the Guide Book to the Exposition, prepared expressly for the Assembly. It is expected that this book will be ready about

* Ecole de l'Exposition, Palais des Congrès, Exposition Grounds.
† 6, rue de la Comète.
June 1st, for delivery to members of the American Group.

11. A copy of the volume giving a report of the proceedings of the Assembly and some account of the most notable results of the Congresses.

NOTE
1. The Association cannot make special rates for its American members for passage across the ocean.
2. Persons who are not to visit the Paris Exposition, but who become members of the Association, will receive all publications of the Association, delivered at any address.

REMITTANCES
Americans may become members of the Association, either in this country or after they reach Paris.

Persons who remit to the New York Office, may obtain the Guide Book as soon as it is issued, and may have the immediate services of the Office as a bureau of information regarding apartments in Paris, etc.

Remittances may be sent to the New York Office, 105 East 22d Street, by draft on New York, or by express order, or money order, and should be made payable to Robert C. Ogden, Treasurer.

Americans who apply in Paris for membership in the Association, should fill out the membership form prepared especially for American members.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Further information regarding the Exposition, the Congresses or the Paris Assembly will be furnished on application at the New York office.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ARTS, AND EDUCATION.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

PARIS INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY
(ECOLE INTERNATIONALE DE L'EXPOSITION).

General President.

M. LÉON BOURGEILOS,
Late French Minister of Education and Representative at the Hague Conference.

General Secretary.

M. LIARD,
State Secretary for Higher Education.

FRENCH GROUP.

M. Gréard,
Rector of the University of Paris.

MM. Brouardel, Pres. de l'Association Française, 1899
Foncin G. Masson
Lavisse H. Poincaré
Lyon-Caen


M. Paul Melon

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., LL.D.
Str Archibald Geikie, L.L.D., F.R.S., H.M. (Gen.) Survey.

W. T. Harris, LL.D., U.S. Commissioner of Edu.

SECRETARIES.

Prof. Patrick Geddes
T. R. Marr

Prof. Geddes
Robert Erskine Bly

TREASURERS.

Ross, Branford & Co., 5, Old Queen St., Westminster, London, S.W.

Robert C. Ogden, New York.

Opening Lectures of British and American Groups on Monday, 14th May, at 10.15 a.m., in the Galerie, Palais des Congrès, to which all interested are cordially invited.

Formal Opening for all National Groups in first week of June.

Weekly Programmes, giving full particulars of Lectures, Guidance Parties, Excursions, Receptions, &c., will be published. Copies of Programme for week beginning 14th May will be available at Opening Lecture, or can be obtained from the Office and Information Bureau of the École Internationale de l'Exposition, Classe I., Palais de l'Enseignement, Champ de Mars.

Comfortable and convenient Lecture and Class Rooms have been obtained in various buildings throughout the Exhibition.

Among the lecturers who have promised to take part in the Assembly may be mentioned Prof. Baldwin, Prof. Barr, Mr. J. O. Bevan, Mr. Law Bros, Prof. Bottomley, Prof. Brown, Prof. Davis, Mr. Stoddard Dewey, Prof. Duncan, Prof. Geddes, Prof. Gilman, Mr. C. II. Grinling, Dr. Herbertson, Dr. Kimmins, Dr. D. K. Morris, Mr. J. T. Morris, Prof. Ramsay, Canon Rawnsley, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Tolman, Prof. Thomson, Prof. Wilson, Prof. Zueblin, &c., &c.

P.T.O.
A weekly programme comprising lectures, carefully conducted visits to particular sections of the Exhibition, excursions in and around Paris, musical, theatrical, and other entertainments is being arranged till October.

Membership with five admissions to the Exhibition, £1 1s. (26 fr. 50); 12s. 6d. (15 fr. 50) for each additional week after the first.

Season Ticket for whole duration of the Assembly, £5.

Application should be made to the Secretaries as above at École de l’Exposition, Classe 1., Champ de Mars.
Circular B
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education

PARIS INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY
(Ecole Internationale de l'Exposition)

English Speaking Visitors and Residents in Paris will find it advantageous to become members of the Paris International Assembly, which is the first general meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education.

The membership of the Association is adapted to the specialist in science, the technical expert, the artist, the educationist, and to the intelligent public. To the first of these the Paris Assembly offers the means of meeting with fellow-workers in France and from other countries, with information concerning the Congresses and special exhibits.

To the intelligent public the Assembly offers a method of seeing and appreciating the important features of the Exposition with economy of time, effort and money, by means of daily lectures and systematic visits with skilled guidance.

OFFICES IN PARIS
WITHIN THE EXPOSITION
Palais des Congrès (Sous-sol), Place de l'Alma
Palais de l'Enseignement, Class 1, Champ de Mars

OUTSIDE THE EXPOSITION
37, Avenue de l'Opéra (Brentano's)
6, Rue de la Comète (for correspondence only)

Paris, 18-6, 1900]
TERMS FOR MEMBERSHIP

For any one week between June 1st and September 31st, 1900, twenty-five francs.
For additional weeks, per week, fifteen francs.
For the entire season of the Assembly, one hundred and twenty-five francs.
For Life Membership in the International Association, with participation in the Paris Assembly throughout its duration, and in all future Assemblies, two hundred and fifty francs.

Membership fees are received at the offices within and outside the Exposition.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP

2. Admission to lectures in the English language, interpreting and illustrating the Exposition as a whole and in detail.
3. Admission to similar lectures in the French language, arranged by the French Group of the Assembly.
4. Invitations to frequent Receptions and Causeries given by the Assembly.
5. Participation in Excursions in and about Paris, at the cost of fares.
6. Copies of the Weekly Programmes and of occasional Bulletins issued by the Assembly.
8. Use of bureau of Information concerning Paris and the Exposition, and of Reception Rooms within the Exposition.
9. Opportunities for the study of the French language, of French literature and history, and of other branches, at slight expense and under advantageous circumstances.
10. Five tickets per week for admission to the Exposition.
11. Reduction of from 25 o/o to 33 o/o in the admission fees to various special attractions within the Exposition. (Particulars on application.)

RENNDEZ-VOUS FOR SPECIALISTS

Specialists in Science, Arts or Education will find the Headquarters of the Assembly in the Sous-sol of the Palais des Congrès, a meeting place for men of kindred intellectual interests, from widely separated localities and of many nationalities.

CONGRESSES

The Assembly supplies full information regarding the Congresses—their terms of admission, programmes, publications, and special receptions from time to time. Lectures and Excursions arranged by the Assembly supplement the proceedings of the Congresses.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR 1900

General President: M. LÉON BOURGEOIS
General Secretary: M. LIARD
Assistant General Secretary: M. ÉMILE BOURGEOIS

BRITISH GROUP
Vice-Presidents: Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P.; Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.
Secretary: Prof. Patrick Geddes
Assistant Sec'y: Mr. T. R. Marr
Treasurers: Ross, Branford & Co. (London)

AMERICAN GROUP
Vice-Presidents: William T. Harris, LL.D.; Prof. Robert S. Woodward, Ph. D.
Secretaries: Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, Prof. Patrick Geddes
Treasurer: Mr. Robert C. Ogden (New York)
Associate Treas.: Mr. Francis H. Leggett (Paris)

FRENCH GROUP
President: M. Gréard
Treasurer: M. Paul Melon

Particulars of other National Groups may be had on application.
WEEKLY PROGRAMME

A Programme of visits, lectures, receptions and excursions is published weekly. This Programme, and circulars, bulletins, etc., may be obtained at the Reception Rooms and Offices of the Assembly, or will be mailed on application.

RECEPTION ROOMS

1. PALAIS DES CONGRÈS

The Headquarters of the Assembly within the Exposition are on the sous-sol, or ground floor, of the Palais des Congrès, which is near the Alma Bridge, on the North Bank of the Seine. Descend the staircase at the east or further end of the Palais, and turn to the right. Another approach is by the staircase and passage at the west end of the Palais.

2. PALAIS DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT

Pass through the main entrance at the centre of the west façade on the Champ de Mars, and ascend the first stairway on the right. The Reception Room is in the gallery of Scientific Societies above the exhibit of automobiles.

LECTURE ROOMS

The lecture rooms of the Assembly are conveniently situated at central points within the Exposition. The Weekly Programme states the rooms assigned for the lectures.

The Reception Rooms and Offices are open daily, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts, and Education.

SECOND ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL MEETING,
GLASGOW.
29th July to 27th September 1901.

A. SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1899-1900.
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Work during 1900:
(a) Paris International Assembly, 4
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(b) International Institutes and Museums, 4

B. ARRANGEMENTS FOR GLASGOW MEETING, 1901, 6

General President: M. LÉON BOURGEOIS. General Secretary: M. Liard.
Asst. General Secretary: Prof. P. Geddes.

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS:

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<th>British Group</th>
<th>American Group</th>
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<td>W. T. Harris, L.L.D.</td>
<td>MM. Gréard, R. S. Woodward, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Herren Lüders, Brouardel, Dr. Lexis</td>
<td>M.M. Mitschnikoff, Lavisse, Poincaré</td>
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GLASGOW OFFICE: 83 BATH STREET.
A. Lawrie Brown, Local Secretary and Treasurer.
I. SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1899-1900.

Formation and Constitution.

While fuller details will be found in the Report of the British and American Group for 1900, already distributed to members and to be had of the Local or General Secretary, the development and work of the Association hitherto may be here briefly summarised. The first step was taken in September 1899, at the Meetings at Dover and Boulogne of the British and French Associations for the Advancement of Science, when large Committees were formed in both countries. The British Group was constituted at a Meeting held at University College, London, in October 1899. This meeting elected as Vice-Presidents, the Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Sir Archibald Geikie, and nominated M. Léon Bourgeois as General President of the Association. At the corresponding meeting held in Paris at the Ministry of Education, a French Group, with M. Grévard as its head, was constituted, and adopted the general presidency of M. Léon Bourgeois.

The French Group obtained co-operation from Belgium and Switzerland, and the British Group from the United States, largely aided by the appeal of M. Grévard, as Rector of the University of Paris, to the Universities of the United States and Canada. Russian and German Groups were also established, the former by M. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, and Profs. Maxime Kovalevsky and de Roberty, and the latter by Prof. Lexis and Herr Lüders. Of the International Committee, consisting of the Office-bearers of all national groups, M. Liard, Directeur de l’Enseignement Supérieur, was elected as Secretary, with Prof. Emile Bourgeois as Assistant Secretary for 1900.

The Constitution and Objects of the Association, as drafted and discussed in Paris in National and International Committee last year, will, as arranged, come up for further revision during the Meetings of the present year, and be submitted at the concluding General Meeting.
Work during 1900—Congress, Ecole Internationale, &c.

During the Spring of 1900, the work of the Association consisted largely in disseminating information and in recruiting for the Congresses of the Exposition, over 120 in all. During the summer these Congresses had a membership of more than as many thousands from all countries, representing all institutions, societies, and branches of higher learning. Utilising the opportunities afforded by these Congresses, and by the correspondingly vast and varied collections of the Exposition, upwards of 100 individual lecturers took part in the Association’s “Ecole Internationale de l’Exposition.” Between 300 and 400 lectures in English, French, German, and Russian were delivered, and nearly 500 visits and excursions were conducted. Two volumes of lectures have since been published under the auspices of the French Group, and many others also in periodicals, etc., in various languages.

International Institutes and Museums.

At the close of the Exposition an International Committee was formed for the purpose of establishing International Museums and Institutes, partly suggested by departments of the Exposition and partly by the experience of interpreting them. It was decided to attempt to preserve and adapt twelve of the most important and sufficiently permanent buildings of the “Rue des Nations”; and of these some, beginning with that of Germany, were freely offered for the purpose, the others following on easy and generous terms. To fill these magnificent buildings important and valuable collections were also offered to the Committee, as notably in Hygiene, Fisheries, Electrical Inventions, History of Exhibitions, Education, Geography, History of Paris, Sacred Art, and Bibliography. These offers of collections were also strengthened by further offers of considerable sums—e.g., £200, £2,000, £10,000, &c.—for their adequate installation. However, through the unfortunately divided ownership of the sites of the Rue des Nations and other administrative delays and difficulties, it was impossible to arrange for the retention of the buildings by the Municipal Council within the limits of time fixed for the removal of the Exhibition buildings, and with this some of the offers of collections, &c., naturally lapsed. Others, however, e.g., Hygiene, Civic History, &c., are being generously maintained, and the Association’s Committee is accordingly making application for suitable accommodation elsewhere. The result of this, it is hoped, will be laid before the Meeting of 1901, together with outline proposals for the general plan and international working of some of these Institutes. The very considerable labour towards and after the close of the Exposition in connection with this large scheme of Museums inevitably interrupted and prevented the completion of the reports which were in preparation with regard to various departments of the Exposition. The best elements of some of these reports are, however, being incorporated in the draft schemes for various Museums. Whatever be the measure of immediate success of this Committee, whether as regards Paris or elsewhere, it is evident that the principle cannot long remain without wide and varied application in future Exhibitions. For in such ways their completeness in many departments might be increased, their best elements preserved, and their usefulness continued. Thus, without losing their public interest, their scientific and educational usefulness may be substantially increased.

The aims indicated from the outset of the Association, not only in the direction of promoting inter-university relations, but in that of active co-operation with Congresses, Scientific Societies, &c., are in such ways becoming clearly defined.

The promotion of inter-university relations will form the subject of a Conference at Glasgow between members of different Universities, and similarly for those of different scientific Societies. Here the example of the recent Congress of National Academies is of special interest.
II. ARRANGEMENTS for SECOND MEETING,

GLASGOW, 1901.

The International Assembly of 1901 will meet within the University of Glasgow and in the Glasgow International Exhibition, from Monday, July 29th, to Friday, September 27th, inclusive. The arrangements will be essentially similar to those of the Assembly held last year under the auspices of the Paris Exposition and of the University of Paris.

The Association provides an additional link and means of interchange among scientific and educational workers and movements in different countries. It endeavours to advance the international co-operation of universities and other institutions of higher education, and to co-operate with scientific congresses, associations, and societies, whether special or general, international, national, or local. Furthermore, it seeks to promote the formation and development of scientific and educational institutes, museums, etc., such as those outlined at the close of the Exposition of 1900.

For these purposes, at Glasgow as well as at Paris, the Association will again endeavour to avail itself of the accumulated results of industrial effort, of scientific and industrial achievement which make up an International Exhibition. The increasing importance of Exhibitions as centres of Congresses, and as meeting places of men from so many different countries and of many interests and specialisms, affords also the opportunity of bringing to bear upon the Exhibition's wealth of objects of interest a correspondingly many-sided interpretation of them. Hence, while the above aims will be kept in view, and the various activities as indicated in the preceding abridged report will be continued, the larger part of the Association's work at Glasgow will again be the co-operation of the National Groups for lectures, &c., i.e., its "Ecole Internationale de l’Exposition" as at Paris.

National Groups.

The national (or rather linguistic) groups which co-operated last summer at Paris will again be fully represented at Glasgow, and this in more intimate union than before, the French (including the Belgian and Swiss), the German and the Russian Groups, all uniting with the English-speaking (British and American) Group, for the preparation of the fortnightly programmes of lectures and guidances, demonstrations and conferences. The larger proportion of the lectures of the Russian Group will, however, be delivered in the other languages of the Meeting.

General Meetings.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association as a whole, and of its International Committees, as also the General and Committee Meetings of the different national groups, will be announced in the detailed Programme and Time-table, to be published fortnightly during the Assembly.

International Museums and Institutes.

Conferences and Committee Meetings upon this subject are being arranged, and will be regularly announced.

Congress Meeting at Glasgow, 1901.

As of special interest to members may be named the Meetings of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Society of Chemical Industries, the International Engineering Congress, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Engineers and Shipbuilders, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the British Medical Association, the British Association, the International Law Association, the International Peace Congress, and the Cheap Dwellings Congress (Habitations à Bon Marché.) Particulars of any of these may be obtained on application.

Lectures and Guidance, Excursions, Conferences, &c.

(Ecole Internationale de l’Exposition.)

As already stated, the Glasgow International Assembly will open on Monday, 29th July, and will continue until 27th September inclusive, a period of nine weeks. During the British Association
Meeting (Wednesday, 11th August, to Wednesday, 18th, inclusive), no lectures will be delivered, but guidances and demonstrations will go on as usual. About 160 lectures and nearly 200 demonstrations, &c., being an average of four lectures and fully as many demonstrations daily, will thus be given throughout the Assembly, independently of business meetings, social gatherings, &c.

This scheme of exposition and discussion cannot cover the vast assemblage of interests included within an International Exhibition. Hence the lectures are not uniformly distributed over its departments. A large proportion have been arranged with reference to the pressing and manifold claims of education in many of its aspects, yet the claims of pure science and art, as of various technical interests, have not been forgotten. In view of the very important participation of several foreign nations, their exhibits will be specially dealt with, mainly by their own national group. The importance of the Colonial and Indian exhibits, and still more the wealth of illustration of Scottish archaeology and history, will similarly be taken advantage of.

So far as possible with lectures which are necessarily independent, alike in their preparation and in their delivery, these have been arranged in short courses and in natural groups and series. These series of lectures will be arranged to meet the convenience of different audiences, hence kindred lectures will be found at appropriate, and, as far as possible, uniform hours, upon the daily time-table throughout the meeting.

A number of evening lectures will be delivered to meet the requirements of those who cannot attend during the day, with lectures of a somewhat more popular character on Saturday evenings.

A Conference upon some educational, scientific, or technical subject will be held at least once weekly.

Saturday forenoons will be left free for excursions. On Wednesday afternoons also no lectures nor demonstrations will be given, but a reception (with afternoon tea) will be held under the auspices of the national groups acting in common.

One or more evening Conversazioni will also be held.

LECTURES, &c., already arranged for.

A. Physical Science, Pure and Applied.

Applied Physics.—The opening course will be that of M. Alphonse Berget, D.Sc., Lecturer on Terrestrial Physics, Research Laboratory, Paris. His Lectures will deal with General Movements of the Atmosphere, Application of Physics to Locomotion, Automobiles, Wireless Telegraphy, and Colour Photography.

Applied Chemistry will be treated by M. Victor Anger, D.Sc., Laboratory of Applied Chemistry of Faculty of Science, Paris. His lectures will deal with Chemistry of Colouring Matter, of Food Substances, of new Pharmaceutical Products, and of Perfumes.

Teaching of Physical Science.—M. H. C. Benard, D.Sc., Paris, Fellow of the Institut Thiers, will deal with present ideas on the Constitution of Matter—molecules, atoms, ions, electrons; Modern Apparatus of Precision; Physical Laboratories, &c., in France, and with the Progress of Stellar Astronomy since Herschel.

The preceding lectures will be delivered in French on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the first four weeks of the Assembly, and will be followed by appropriate demonstrations or visits, under the guidance of the lecturers.

Other Lectures of similar scope, with appropriate demonstrations, are also being arranged in conjunction with the Russian and German groups.

Lectures in English on Physical Science, Pure and Applied, with demonstrations akin to the above, will similarly be announced.

Thus Prof. Walker will lecture on "Modern Theories of Solution"; and Prof. Kuenen on "Recent Electrical Theories."

In Electricity Prof. Daly and other electricians will lecture on the History of Electricity, on Electrical Measurements, on Illuminants, on the Heating and Chemical Action of Electricity, &c. Appropriate visits will be arranged.

Lectures in various departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, with visits and demonstrations, will also be announced.
B. Agriculture and Forestry.

Prof. R. Patrick Wright and other leading Scottish agriculturalists will lecture on various departments of Scottish Agriculture. Demonstrations will be given in the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture in the Exhibition, with visits to the parks, botanic gardens, &c., and to places of agricultural interest.

An important lecture on "State Aid and Voluntary Effort in Agriculture" will be delivered by the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P. Mr T. H. Gill, Secretary of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, will lecture on "Some Educational and Industrial Problems in Ireland." Miss Edith Bradley (and probably also Lady Warwick) will speak for "Women in the lighter branches of Agriculture." Mr R. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., speaks on "Afforestation in Scotland in its Economic Aspects," while other leading authorities will discuss its scientific and practical aspects, e.g., Colonel Bailey, Secretary, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, with reference to the "Choice of Soils;" and Colonel O'Brien (Canadian Department) on "Canadian Forestry."

C. Hygiene.

In Hygiene the main course is being arranged by the French Group in consultation with the Director of the Institut Pasteur. Among English lectures already arranged may be mentioned those of Dr Leslie MacKenzie, of Local Government Board, on "The Public Health Organisation of Scotland," Judge Pollard on "Fever Hospitals," Professor Sims Woodhead on "Preventible Diseases," Dr Noel Paton on the "Dietaries of Labourers," and Dr Dawson Turner on "Recent Progress in the use of X Rays in Surgery."

D. Art.

M. Charles Normand, President of the Society for Preservation of the Monuments of Paris, will lecture on "Civic Art," and Mr W. Newbery on "Art in the City." M. Champier (Editor of the "Revue des Arts Decoratifs") will deal with the Minor Arts (Decoration, Ceramics, &c.), and Mr A. N. Paterson, Mr Barry Parker, and other Architects with various branches of their subject.

Visits and demonstrations in the very important Art Collections of the Exhibition will be regularly announced.

E. Department of Scottish History and Archaeology.

In view of the exceptional importance of the temporary collections exhibited in the Art Galleries, several courses of lectures, with visits and illustrations, have been arranged, and this not only by the British Group, but by the French also. Thus "The Literary relations between France and Scotland" will form the subject of a course of lectures by M. P. Ganeau, Adjoint, Paris, and M. Friedel, D.Litt., Secretary of French Group, who will deal with Scottish Students and Professors at Paris, and with Anglo-Scottish thought in France, (a) Philosophers and Publicists, (b) Novelists, (c) Poets.

This course will be fully complemented by that on "Historical and Political Relations between France and Scotland," by M. A. Mathieu, Fellow of the Institut Thiers. His subjects will be Scotsmen in France (a) at the close of the middle age, notably under Louis XI.; (b) in the 16th Century (Mary Stuart and her Court); (c) in the time of Louis XIV. and XV. (the Jacobites); (d) in the French Revolution; and with Relations between Scotland and France in the 19th Century. The corresponding lectures by the British Group will include Dr Mackinnon, Lecturer on History in St Andrews, on the "Scottish War of Independence and the Franco-Scottish Alliance;" Mr T. G. Law, Signet Library, Edinburgh, on "Books and book traffic in Paris one hundred years before Printing."

The General History of Scotland will also be treated with comparative fulness, beginning with the Celtic Antiquities illustrated in the Galleries. Prof. Lodge will lecture on "Some Peculiarities of Scottish History," Mr J. Neilson on the "13th and 14th Centuries in Scotland," Mr C. Sanford Terry on "Three Jacobite Fiascos (1703, 1708, 1719)," Mr J. S. Stuart Glennie on "Arthurian Scotland," &c., &c.

Lectures, with visits and demonstrations, conducted by eminent Scottish Archaeologists, will also be periodically announced.

A series of weekly "causeries" in French, chiefly addressed to foreign visitors, on "Scotland, Past and Present," will be given by Prof. Geldes.
F. Geography.

Special lectures, arranged by the Russian Group, will discuss the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Russian Canal System, and the material development and economic resources of the Russian Empire generally. Conferences will be arranged (1) on relations with Russia, material and intellectual; and (2) on the study of the Russian language and literature.

Similar lectures are being arranged with other national Groups, with periodic demonstrations on their respective departments of the Exhibition.

Canadian, Australian, and other Colonial Departments of the Exhibition naturally furnish the subjects of periodic demonstrations and lectures. These are being arranged partly through their official representatives, and partly with the Unity of the Empire Association.

Colonial Geography, with methods of Colonisation, British, French, Russian, &c., will form the subject of special lectures (e.g., by M. Vacher and others).

India will form the subject of a course of three lectures by Ramesh Dutt, C.I.E., and other authorities. Demonstrations in the Indian Section will also be given.

Geographical Education will form an important element of the programme. See also page 14.

G. Education.

Though none of the preceding courses will be without interest to teachers, a series of special courses has also been arranged from week to week throughout the Meeting, specifically dealing with the tasks and problems of the practical educationist. The lecture (always in English) will be followed by a demonstration, by practical work, or by a discussion, as the case may be. An additional feature of this educational course will be a weekly conference reviewing and discussing the work and questions of the week.

A number of lectures have also been arranged for the Assembly by the Council of the Froebel Society of Great Britain, and by the Child Study Society. Thus Madame Michaels, Principal of the Froebel Institute, will lecture on "Froebel's Principles and Practice;"

Dr Drummond and Dr Gunn on "Child Study;" &c. These will be delivered from time to time throughout the season.

Nature Study, in view of its increasing importance to teachers, and of its appropriateness to the season, will be the subject of fully a fortnight's course. Mr G. P. Reclus Guyon will lecture on "Astronomy for Children," with practical work in construction of the simplest observing instruments. Mr Goodchild will give two lectures, "The beginning of Field Geology," and the "Study of Rocks and Minerals," with appropriate practical work. Mr R. N. Rudmose Brown, B.Sc., will lecture on "Field Botany for Schools," and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson on "The Study of Animal Life." Prof. Thomson will preside over a Conference on "Natural Science in Education," and Miss M. Newbiggin, D.Sc., Lecturer on Zoology in the Edinburgh School of Medicine, will conduct a teachers' excursion to the seashore.

Correlation of Studies and Methods of Science Study will form the subject of lectures with demonstrations by Prof. Geddes, Mr Rudmose Brown, Mr Goodchild, Mr Guyon, and others. Mr T. H. Gill, of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Education, will lecture on "Educational and Industrial Problems in Ireland." Excursions will also be arranged to illustrate methods of peripatetic teaching.

Modern Language Study (methods, phonetics, &c.) will form the subject of a series of lectures, of which particulars will be subsequently announced. Practice demonstrations, &c., will be held after each lecture, and as usual a Conference will complete the work of the week.

Manual and Technical Education will similarly be represented by a week of lectures and practical demonstrations by leading authorities on the subject.

History of Education and Secondary Education.—Mr J. Lewis Paton, Headmaster of University College School, London, will lecture on "English Public Schools;" Mr James Oliphant, M.A., Head of the Charlotte Square Institution, Edinburgh, will lecture on "Three Centuries of Secondary Education;" Dr Cecil Reddie on "Educational Needs of the Times;" Mr J. Russell, University College School, London, on "Day Schools." A discussion on the
subjects indicated by the lecturer will follow each lecture, and at the end of the week a Conference on Secondary Education will be arranged.

Geographical Education will form the subject of lectures by M. Vacher, Paris; Dr A. J. Herbertson, Geographical Department, University of Oxford; the Rev. J. O. Bevan, College of Preceptors; Dr W. J. Smith, Yorkshire College; Mr Henry Coates, Perthshire Society of Natural Science; Mr George G. Chisholm, M.A.; Mr G. P. Reclus-Guyon, Prof. Geddes, and others. These will be arranged so as not to interfere with the meetings of the Education Section of the British Association during part of this and the following week.

Museums.—The utilisation or creation of Museums will form the subject of two or more lectures by Mr W. E. Hoyle and others, following the British Association Meeting.

Realisable Progress in Education will form the subject of a series of practical papers and discussions during the last week of the Assembly. The various questions discussed in the previous weeks of the Assembly, and in the Education Section of the British Association will be reviewed, in special relation to their immediate applicability in everyday practice.

Detailed Programmes will be published fortnightly during the Meeting, and may be had by all Members on application to the Local Secretary, A. Lawrie Brown, 83 Bath Street, Glasgow.

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GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 1901.

LIST OF GUARANTEES.

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To Mr. A. LAWRIE BROWN, Local Secretary and Treasurer,
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts, & Education,
83 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Dear Sir,—I desire to be enrolled as an Associate Member of the Association, and enclose my Subscription of £, in Pounds.

I am further willing to contribute the Sum of £, to the Funds of The Glasgow International Assembly.

I hope to attend the Meeting for week(s) from

I wish to receive Programmes as issued.

Yours faithfully,

Name,

Designation,

Address,

Date,

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to the Local Treasurer of the Association, and crossed.

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Note: The text is divided into two columns due to the page format, with the main content on the left and the financial list on the right.
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE
Pour la Science, les Arts et l’Enseignement

Président:
M. Léon Bourgeois

Secrétaire général:
M. Liard

Secrétaire général adjoint:
M. Emile Bourgeois

GROUPE FRANÇAIS

Président:
M. Gréard

Vice-Présidents:
MM. Brouardel, Foncin, Lavisse, Lyon-Caen, G. Masson, H. Poincaré

Secrétaires:
MM. Choublier et Delvolvé

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De Barthélémy, de l’Institut.
Bayet, Directeur de l’Enseignement primaire.
Berthelot, Secrétaire perpétuel de l’Académie des Sciences.
Joseph Bertrand, de l’Académie Française.
Boirac, Recteur de l’Académie de Grenoble.
Prince Roland Bonaparte.
Bonnier, Architecte du Gouvernement et de la Ville de Paris.
Bosser, Inspecteur général de l’Université.
Léon Bourgeois, Député de la Marne.
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Brunot, Professeur à la Sorbonne.
Buissou, Professeur à la Sorbonne.
Buquet, Directeur de l’École centrale des Arts et Manufactures.
Ad. Carnot, de l’Institut, Inspecteur général des Mines.
Eugène Carrière.
Cauwès, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
M. Choublier, Professeur à l’École Française de Droit du Caire.
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MM.

Chailley-Bert, Professeur à l’École des Sciences politiques.

Comité de Patronage des Étudiants étrangers près l’Université de Grenoble.

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Marcel Dubois, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

Duciaux, de l’Institut, directeur de l’Institut Pasteur.

Dufourmantelle, Secrétaire général de l’Alliance française.

Esmein, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

Espinas, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

D’Estournelles, Député de la Sarthe.

Etienne, député d’Oran.

E. Fagnet, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

Fauchille, Directeur de la Revue Générale de Droit international.

Foucier, Inspecteur général de l’Université.

A. Fouillié, de l’Institut.

Garat, de l’Académie de Médecine.

Gazeau, Proviseur du lycée Louis-le-Grand.

Gustave Geoffroy, Homme de Lettres.

Glède, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

Gilles de la Tourette, Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.

Glasson, de l’Institut, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit de Paris.


Guillaume, Député du Nord.

Hamy, de l’Institut, Directeur du Musée d’Anthropologie.

Hannequin, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Lyon.

Haranoug, Homme de Lettres, Directeur du Musée de Sculpture du Trocadéro.

Kahn, Banquier.

Lavisse, de l’Académie Française, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

MM.

Liard, de l’Institut, Directeur de l’Enseignement supérieur.

Lyon-Caen, de l’Institut, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

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J. Mascart, Astronome à l’Observatoire de Paris.

Maspero, de l’Institut, Professeur au Collège de France.

Masson, Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris.

Paul Melon, Secrétaire général de l’Association franco-écosaise.

Melouzay, Professeur au Lycée Condorcet.

Mercot, Vice-Président du Comptoir national d’Escompte.

Milne-Edwards, de l’Institut, Directeur du Muséum.

Moissan, de l’Institut, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine.

Mortreuil, Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Nationale.

Nageotte, Médecin à l’Hospice de Bicêtre.

Nouillard, Président de la Ligue Coloniale de la Jeunesse.

Olivier, Directeur de la Revue générale des Sciences.

Perrier, de l’Institut, Professeur au Muséum.

Perrot, de l’Institut, Directeur de l’École Normale supérieure.

Pillet, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

H. Poincaré, de l’Institut.

L. Poincaré, Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences.

Prevost, Sénateur de Seine-et-Marne.

L. Renault, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

Richet, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine.

Séailles, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

Seignobos, Professeur à la Sorbonne.

Siegfried, Sénateur de la Seine-Inférieure.

Tannery, Sous-Directeur des Études scientifiques à l’École Normale supérieure.

Tarde, Directeur du Bureau de Statistique au Ministère de la Justice.

Terrier, Ingénieur civil.
Dear Sir:

Permit me to lay before you the accompanying enclosures:

(1) Facsimile letter from M. Greard, Member of the French Academy, Rector of the University of Paris, President of the French Committee of the International Association.


(3) Copy of letter from the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

To explain these I may most briefly indicate the nature and purposes of the International Association, and outline the particulars of its first Assembly (to be held at Paris during at least the greater part of the duration of the Exposition of 1900) by referring you finally to

(4) an early proof of Statement, now in press.

I shall be happy to give or procure any further information which you may desire.

I need hardly say that I shall have great pleasure in reporting alike to the French and to the British Committees any expression of approval with which you may favor me, and still more any enrolments in the membership of the Association. May I ask whether in your opinion it is desirable to form a separate and distinct American Committee, or (as has been suggested on both sides of the Atlantic) to unite with the existing British Committee as a British-American group (with such separate offices here as may be necessary, as already in London and Edinburgh, but), with a single, common organization in Paris? Any suggestions will be most welcome, and it is naturally before the stage of definite organization is reached that they are of the greatest value.

May I further ask the favor of your presence at the Inaugural Meeting? This will be held in the Lecture-room of the Teachers' College, Fine Arts Building, on Monday the 26th inst., at 11 a.m.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary (British Group).
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education.

PARIS
INTERNATIONAL
ASSEMBLY
(École Internationale de l'Exposition).

British and American Visitors and Residents in Paris will find it advantageous to become members of the Paris International Assembly, which is the first general meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education.

The membership of the Association is adapted to the specialist in science, the technical expert, the artist, the educationist, and to the intelligent public. To the first of these the Paris Assembly offers the means of meeting with fellow-workers in France and from other countries, with information concerning the Congresses and special exhibits.

To the intelligent public the Assembly offers a method of seeing and appreciating the important features of the Exposition with economy of time, effort and money, by means of daily lectures and systematic visits with skilled guidance.

OFFICES IN PARIS.
WITHIN THE EXPOSITION:
Palais des Congrès (Sous-sol), Place de l'Alma;
Palais de l'Enseignement, Class 1, Champ de Mars.

OUTSIDE THE EXPOSITION:
37, Avenue de l'Opéra (Brentano's);
6, Rue de la Comète (for correspondence only).

LONDON:
5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
TERMS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

For any one week between June 1st and September 31st, 1900, twenty-five francs (£1 1s.).
For additional weeks, per week, fifteen francs (12s. 6d.).
For the entire season of the Assembly, one hundred and twenty-five francs (£5).
For Life Membership in the International Association, with participation in the Paris Assembly throughout its duration, and in all future Assemblies, two hundred and fifty francs (£10).

Membership fees are received in London and at the offices within and outside the Exposition.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Systematic daily visits with expert guidance in the Exposition. (See weekly programme.)
2. Admission to lectures in the English language, interpreting and illustrating the Exposition as a whole and in detail.
3. Admission to similar lectures in the French language, arranged by the French Group of the Assembly.
4. Invitations to frequent Receptions and Causaries given by the Assembly.
5. Participation in Excursions in and about Paris, at the cost of fares.
6. Copies of the Weekly Programmes and of occasional Bulletins issued by the Assembly.
8. Use of Bureau of Information concerning Paris and the Exposition, and of Reception Rooms within the Exposition.
9. Opportunities for the study of the French language, of French literature and history, and of other branches, at slight expense and under advantageous circumstances.
10. Five tickets per week for admission to the Exposition.
11. Reduction of from 25% to 33% in the admission fees to various special attractions within the Exposition. Particulars on application.

RENDEZ-VOUS FOR SPECIALISTS.

Specialists in Science, Arts or Education will find the Headquarters of the Assembly in the Sous-sol of the Palais des Congrès a meeting-place for men of kindred intellectual interests, of many nationalities and from widely separated localities.

CONGRESSES.

The Assembly supplies full information regarding the Congresses—their terms of admission, programmes, publications, and special receptions from time to time. Lectures and Excursions arranged by the Assembly supplement the proceedings of the Congresses.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR 1900.

General President: M. LÉON BOURGEOIS.
General Secretary: M. LIARD.
Assistant General Secretary: M. ÉMILE BOURGEOIS.

BRITISH GROUP.
Vice-Presidents: Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.
Secretary: Professor Patrick Geddes.
Assistant Secretary: Mr. T. R. Marr.

AMERICAN GROUP.
Vice-Presidents: William T. Harris, LL.D.; Professor Robert S. Woodward, Ph.D.
Secretaries: Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, Professor Patrick Geddes.
Treasurer: Mr. Robert C. Ogden (New York).
Associate Treasurer: Mr. Francis H. Leggett (Paris).

FRENCH GROUP.
President: M. Gréard.
Treasurer: M. Paul Melon.

Particulars of other National Groups may be had on application.
WEEKLY PROGRAMME.

A Programme of visits, lectures, receptions and excursions is published weekly. This Programme, and circulars, bulletins, &c., may be obtained at the Reception Rooms and Offices of the Assembly, or will be sent on application.

RECEPTION ROOMS.

1. PALAIS DES CONGRES.

The Headquarters of the Assembly within the Exposition are on the sous-sol, or ground floor, of the Palais des Congrès, which is near the Alma Bridge, on the North Bank of the Seine. Descend the staircase at the east or further end of the Palais, and turn to the right. Another approach is by the staircase and passage at the west end of the Palais.

2. PALAIS DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT.

Pass through the main entrance at the centre of the west façade on the Champ de Mars, and ascend the first stairway on the right. The Reception Room is in the gallery of Scientific Societies above the exhibit of automobiles.

LECTURE ROOMS.

The lecture rooms of the Assembly are conveniently situated at central points within the Exposition. The Weekly Programme states the rooms assigned for the lectures.

The Reception Rooms and Offices are open daily, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
"It is at least probable that the closing year of the nineteenth century in which Science has played so great a part may at Paris during the great World's Fair—which every friend, not of Science only, but of humanity trusts may not be put aside or even injured through any untoward event, and which promises to be an occasion not of pleasurable sight-seeing only, but also, by its International Congresses, of international communing in the search for truth—witness the first select Witenagemote of the Science of the world."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION,

DOVER, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

DEAR SIR, or MADAM,

Following upon the hopes and counsels of Sir Michael Foster's Presidential Address and upon the reunions of the British and French Associations, it is felt that the time is now ripe for some more permanent organisation which should maintain, develop, and utilise the good relations thus so fully initiated. It is therefore proposed to form a General and Advisory Committee consisting of Members of the British Association, the Association française, and of other representatives of Pure and Applied Science, Education, Art, &c., with the object of promoting arrangements for an International Meeting or Assembly in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1900. Sectional Meetings of the Committee will be held in London, Paris, New York, &c.

It is widely felt that there is not only room but need for some organisation which would bring together, for each of the leading Departments and Congresses of the Exposition the specialist, the educationalist, and the intelligent public; and this on all grounds, from those of personal convenience, and economy of time, money, and effort, to the highest considerations of scientific progress and international amity.

It will greatly facilitate the arrangements of the Committee, if you will be so kind as to fill up and return the accompanying form.

We are,

Your obedient Servants,

A. C. Haddon
Oliver Lodge
J. J. Thomson
A. E. Hedin
John L. Myres
E. W. Bhabbook
Sebastian Evans
Laurence Goldie
E. A. Schäfer
G. Griffith
J. Sydenham
A. Browett
F. J. Faraday
C. Estcourt
J. H. Buxton
Walter H. Coffin
L. E. Shore
D. H. Campbell
Arthur R. Byles

Arthur Lee
Thomas H. R. Sterrring
John Murray
W. C. McIntosh
James Murie
E. F. Scharff
J. W. Cairn
Walter Garstang
J. W. Woodall
Robert C. Mullar
G. H. Head
Archibald Girrith
Jas. T. Armstrong
J. Burdon Sanderson
Lester
B. H. Griffiths
H. H. Ehrndesty
D. H. Scott

JAMES MAJOR

PATRICK GILDER

G. H. HOWES

HENRY HOGG

A. SIDGWICK

A. G. GREENHILL

W. H. H. HUDSON

MARCUS HARDY

W. C. CRAWFORD

T. W. BRIDGE

HAROLD WAGNER

J. C. WILLIS

W. G. FREEMAN

J. PARKIN

GEORGE KING

A. C. SEWARD

G. EG. BREITBAND

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E. F. SCHARFF
J. W. CAIRN
WALTER GARTHANG
J. W. WOODALL
ROBERT C. MILLER
G. H. HEAD
ARCHIBALD GRIFFITH
JAS. T. ARMSTRONG
J. BURDON SANDERSON
LESTER
B. H. GRIFFITHS
H. H. ERNDSTRAY
D. H. SCOTT
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF THE EXPOSITION. Of these over 100 are arranged for various dates, from May to September 1900 inclusive. Among those of interest to Members of the respective Sections of the B.A. may be mentioned the following:

| Mathematical | Geological | Hygienic | Commercial (2) |
| Physical | Meteorological | Medical (4) | Financial (4) |
| Electrical | Botanical | Psychological | Co-operative |
| Mechanical | Agricultural | Hypnotic | Profit-sharing |
| Architectural | Horticultural | Educational (10) | Feminist (2) |
| Engineering | Arboricultural | Anthropological | Philanthropic (3) |
| Mining | Ornithological | Archeological | Assurance |
| Railway | Alpinist | Americanist | Actuarial |
| Aeronautic | Maritime | Historical | Copyright |
| Chemical | Fisheries | Folklore | Journalistic |
| Chemical Industries | Colonial | Comparative Religion | Bibliographical |
| Photographic | Geographical | Philosophical | Peace |

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EXPOSITION.—(These are divided into 121 Classes with Sub-Classes).

| I. Education and Instruction | VI. Civil Engineering, Transportation |
| II. Works of Art | VII. Agriculture |
| III. Appliances and processes relating to Literature, Science and Art | VIII. Horticulture and Arboriculture |
| IV. Mechanical Engineering | IX. Forests, Sports, Fishing, &c. |
| V. Electricity | X. Food products |
| | XI. Mining and Metallurgy |
| | XII. Decorative Arts |
| | XIII. Textile Arts |
| | XIV. Chemical Industries |
| | XV. Various Industries |
| | XVI. Social Economy, Hygiene, &c. |
| | XVII. Colonisation |
| | XVIII. Army and Navy |

*Particulars of any Congress or Department, will be forwarded by the Secretaries on application accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.
NOTE.—It has been judged advisable only to distribute this Circular now after direct and personal enquiries have been made alike at the Association française and in Paris; and these not only as regards the reception of the scheme in general, but as to the requisite co-operation in practice, e.g. the finding of accommodation for meetings, &c. An important French representation on the Committee is already assured.

While of course for the completion of arrangements time is required, the reception of these preliminary enquiries has been not only cordial but most encouraging, and the adjustment of the programme will therefore be proceeded with with the least possible delay.

Its arrangements will be addressed not only (1) to those who wish to attend special Congresses, but (3) to those who may not be able to attend these, but who wish to be informed of what is of interest in their respective departments, and also (8) to all desirous of seriously utilising the manifold resources of the Exposition. General and special expository lectures, with expert guidance through the various departments, are already being arranged, and these both in French and English; together with excursions, &c., broadly corresponding to the well-known features of a B.A. programme.

The Assembly will be in session during at least the greater part of the period of the Exposition.

Paris International Assembly,

Profs. Mavor and Geddes, Acting Secretaries,

T. R. Marr, Assistant Secretary,

5, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
or 95, Boulevard St. Michel, Paris.

Please add my name to the list of General Committee of the proposed

Paris International Assembly, and forward particulars so soon as arranged.

Name & Designation

Postal Address

Date

To the Secretaries,
Paris International Assembly.
PARIS INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
(ÉCOLE INTERNATIONALE DE L’EXPOSITION).
PALAIS DE L’ENSEIGNEMENT (CLASSE 1.),
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Paris, 27th April, 1900.

Dear Sir,

Permit me to lay before you the accompanying Bulletin of this Association, with copies of letters:

(1) Of introduction from M. Greard, Rector of the University of Paris.

(2) From Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, now one of our American Vice-Presidents (along with Prof. Woodward of New York, President-Elect of the American Association for the advancement of Science, 1900).

From these you will see that the Association has been as warmly taken up by the American Universities, &c., as by the French ones; and it is hence sincerely hoped on both sides of the Atlantic that members of the British Universities may also take a no less active interest in the movement.

I also enclose copy of Programme of the Congress of Higher Education, as alike an interesting and a representative one.

I shall be glad to give any further particulars, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

Secretary.
UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCE.

Académie DE PARIS

Paris, le 26 Avril, 1900.

Aux Facultés des Universités de Grande Bretagne,
Le Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris.

Messieurs,

Permettez-moi de vous présenter et d'accréditer auprès de vous le Professeur Geddes, de l'Université de St. Andrews, qui travaille à propager dans votre pays, l'idée de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement de la Science, des Arts et de l'Éducation.

Comme Président du Groupe Français de cette Association, et comme Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris, j'ai cœur d'appuyer de tout mon pouvoir l'action du Professeur Geddes, ayant le ferme espoir que l'œuvre pour laquelle il demande votre concours aura pour résultat d'établir des rapports plus intimes entre les Universités de tous pays, et en particulier, de resserrer les liens qui existent déjà entre les Universités de Grande Bretagne et de France.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris,

(Signed) GRÉARD.

Department of the Interior.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Washington, D.C., January 18, 1900.

Professor Patrick Geddes,
Secretary of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education (British Group),
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge herewith the receipt of a copy of your general letters of introduction from M. Gréard the
President of the council of the University of Paris, from Sir Archibald Geikie and the Right Honorable James Bryce, in regard to your mission to the United States in the interests of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education, and the extension of its American membership.

I can see the great importance of your movement especially with reference to its methods of utilising international exhibitions for the purpose of bringing together scholars in science, arts, and letters, by means of conferences and joint studies on the significance of national exhibits at such expositions, and thereby attracting attention to the deeper and more essential lessons to be derived from their study. The good effect of drawing together the scattered and independent laborers in the various departments of science through their scientific associations and bringing them by means of this International Association into fuller contact with the teaching profession, as represented by the colleges and universities, and with that portion of the great public which has at heart the interest of higher education is, as I conceive it, a permanent result of the movement which you represent, and a manifold cause of good to the community.

It will be an important function with this International Association to provide help for individual students visiting the great museums of science, art and history in the various centres of Europe, for purposes of instruction in their specialties.

It will be of equal service to the teachers in the higher institutions of the United States who spend their summer vacations in Europe, by affording organized instruction in the form of summer schools, or university extension, with opportunities for study in any line of work.

It is evident that intimate relations among the educated classes lead to solid, mutual benefits; while on the other hand it is a matter of common observation that the meeting of the uneducated masses of one nation with those of another nation often results in misunderstanding and mutual distrust. The usefulness of international union in this particular is too obvious to need more than a bare mention.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Education, U.S.
Dear Sir (or Madam):

May we request your attention, as a member of the General Committee of the British Group of this Association, to the Report enclosed of recent meetings of the English-speaking groups? The specimen programmes, and copy of the Guide Book issued by the Assembly, may also prove of interest.

Though it is now too late for you to be able to take part in the Paris Assembly, we shall be glad to have the benefit of your co-operation in any of the lines of activity suggested in the report, and especially in regard to the proposed Assembly at Glasgow in 1901, and at St. Louis in 1903. We would especially direct your attention to page 7 of the Report, where the finance of the work in progress is discussed.

We do not forget that your initial support was given upon grounds of general sympathy with the international aims and work of the Association, and without financial responsibility. But now that the Association has been constituted on a widely international basis, and that so many of its projected departments of work are in extending progress, we hope you may feel justified in giving it your practical support; if possible by becoming an annual or life member or a subscriber, and in any case by continuing the benefit of your active influence towards the extension of its membership and usefulness.

We are, dear Sir (or Madam)

Yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD GEIKIE
JAMES BRYCE

PATRICK GEDDES
T. R. MARR

P. T. O.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND EDUCATION

PARIS INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

WORLD INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

PALLAIS DES CONGRES

Noint December 1900

Dear Sir (or Madam),

I am to inform you that your application for a membership of the General Committee of the
International Exhibition of the Association to the French exposition at Paris next year is about to close. In the
interests of the Association, I am now in the process of selecting the Committee, and I am
anxious to make a prompt decision in order to set a date for the
Exhibition. We shall be glad to have you on the Committee. We
have already received a number of applications, and

We are, therefore, under the impression that there are only

Your faithfully,

ARCHIBALD GILLEN

James Bryce

Patrick Chalmers

L. E. MacK.
The Secretaries,  

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ARTS AND EDUCATION

5, Henrietta Street,  
Covent Garden,  
London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

I desire to be enrolled as an annual member of the Association, and enclose my subscription of one tenth pounds.

I am further willing to contribute the sum of £ to the funds of the Association.

Yours faithfully,

Name

Designation

Address

Date

Cheques and Money orders should be made payable to the Treasurers of the Association, Messrs. Ross, Branford & Co., C.A. and crossed.

Subscriptions already received:—

Sir Robert Pullar, Perth (initial subscription), £1,500 (and guarantee of £1500); Mr. Francis H. Leggett, New York, £1,000; Mr. Stanley McCormick, Chicago, £1,000; Mrs. McCormick, Chicago, £500; and various smaller sums, from £1 (85) upwards.
Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C.,

January 18, 1900.

Professor Patrick Geddes,
Secretary of the International Association for the
Advancement of Science, Arts and Education, (British Group),
Edinburgh, Scotland.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge herewith the receipt of a copy
of your general letters of introduction from M. Greard the President of
the Council of the University of Paris, from Sir Archibald Geikie and
the Right Honorable James Bryce, in regard to your mission to the United
States in the interest of the International Association for the Advance-
ment of Science, Arts and Education, and the extension of its American
membership.

I can see the great importance of your movement especially
with reference to its methods of utilizing international exhibitions
for the purpose of bringing together scholars in science, arts and let-
ters, by means of conferences and joint studies on the significance of
national exhibits at such expositions, and thereby attracting attention
to the deeper and more essential lessons to be derived from their study.
The good effect of drawing together the scattered and independent
laborers in the various departments of science through their scientific
associations and bringing them by means of this International Association
into fuller contact with the teaching profession, as represented by the
colleges and universities, and with that portion of the great public
which has at heart the interest of higher education is, as I conceive
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fold cause of good to the community.

It will be an important function with this International Asso-
ciation to provide help for individual students visiting the great
museums of science, art and history in the various centers of Europe,
for purposes of instruction in their specialties.

It will be of equal service to the teachers in the higher in-
stitutions of the United States who spend their summer vacations in
Europe, by affording organized instruction in the form of summer schools,
or university extension, with opportunities for study in any line of
work.

It is evident that intimate relations among the educated
classes lead to solid, mutual benefits; while on the other hand it is a
matter of common observation that the meeting of the uneducated masses
of one nation with those of another nation often results in misunder-
standing and mutual distrust. The usefulness of international union
in this particular is too obvious to need more than a bare mention.

I am, very respectfully
your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Education, U. S.
Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Washington, D.C.

February 18, 1900

Professor Robert C. Greeley
Secretary of the International Association for the
Advancement of Science, Arts and Education

Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the telegram of a copy
of your letter of Feb. 17, 1900, with the request for
a statement of the position of the Department of the Interior on
federal aid to public schools, and, in consequence, to
transmit herewith a statement of the position of the
Department on the subject of federal aid to public schools.

The purpose of the statement is to explain the Department's
position on the subject of federal aid to public schools, and to
clarify the Department's stance on the matter. The statement
concerns the Department's position on federal aid to public schools.

It will be an important function for the International
Association to be aware of the Department's position on the
subject of federal aid to public schools. The statement
provides an explanation of the Department's position on federal aid
to public schools, and is intended to clarify the Department's stance.

The Department's position on federal aid to public schools
is that the Department does not support federal aid to public
schools. The statement explains the Department's position in
detail.

With reference to the question of federal aid to public schools,
the Department's position is that federal aid should not be
provided to public schools. The statement explains the
reasoning behind the Department's position on federal aid to
public schools, and provides an explanation of the
Department's stance on the matter.

I remain, very respectfully,

W. T. Harriss
Assistant Commissioner of Education
Letter-autograph-

from James Bryce to

Patrick Geddes, A.D.,

on reverse, letter

introducing Geddes.
Dec 30th
1859

Gentlemen,

I venture to introduce to you, and to command your sympathy in his work, Professor Patrick Geddes of the University of St. Andrews, who goes to the United States in furtherance of the project for the establishment of the Rural and Industrial Association which you have undertaken to promote.

Professor
Sedler is one of the most versatile and original among my friends, men of science, and we are all the better fitted to explain what is being done in Britain towards the object in view, and what relations between the men of science in different countries it is sought to develop.

I have the honour to be

Very faithfully yours,

James Bryce

The Committee of
The International Assoc.
ating the Development
of Science & Education
London.
Dec. 30th, 1859

Dear Professor Field,

As I cannot now recollect to which President I University in
the United States, I presume introduced you, the best way
in which I can reunite
your wishes seems to be by
my sending you this note
as a personal card of intro
duction & such letters of
Universities as I may stimulate
to address. It is to recommend
you and the object which
takes you to America to the sympathy and help of educational authorities there. I feel sure that many among them will be warmly interested in the plan of an International Association for the Advance. ment of Science and Edu. ation and will be disposed to favour the idea of carrying it at Paris next summer. Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

James Bryce

To Professor Patrick Geddes.
December 3, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois,

Sir:

I write to inform you that at a meeting of a committee of the National Educational Association, held in New York on the 25th instant for the purpose of nominating an Advisory Board to look after the interests of our exhibit of education in the Paris Exposition of 1900 and to advise and assist the United States Commission appointed by the President to take charge of the contribution from this country, you were unanimously chosen by the said committee as a member of that part of the Board representing colleges and universities.

The committee understand that it may be possible that you will not see your way to accept the appointment in person on account of administrative duties connected with your office. If this should be the case they hope that you will consent to nominate some one of your faculty who is willing to accept membership on the Board, and to whom you would give the benefit of your advice.
December 2, 1938

Dr. William E. Harper,
President, University of Chicago,
Graduate Library

I write to inform you that I am of the opinion of a committee of the
Intercollegiate Association of Teachers of Education that it
would be to the interest of our institutions to make a study of the
Intercollegiate Association of Teachers of Education. At the recent meeting
of the Association, there was a discussion of the possible
constitution of such an association. I was of the opinion that it would be
in the interest of our institutions to make a study of the
Intercollegiate Association of Teachers of Education and report
thereon. I would be glad to have you express your views on this
matter.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

I believe that this meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Teachers of
Education may be of interest to you All.

I have reason to believe that the
Intercollegiate Association of Teachers of Education is in accord with your
views.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Dr. W. R. Harper.

It is understood that it will not be necessary for the Advisory Board to hold meetings. The secretary of the Commissioner General will consult the several members of the Board by letter and in person from time to time as questions of management arise.

Will you favor me with a reply, at your convenience, accepting membership on the Board, or if this is not possible, nominating your representative in the college?

Very respectfully,

W. [Signature]
Commissioner.
Albany, N. Y., August 28, 1899.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,

My dear Dr. Harper:—

I have recently seen news items in the Chicago daily papers stating that the preliminary plans for the Pullman school are now being considered by the trustees of the Pullman estate. If this is the case it may be of interest to you to know what is my present attitude towards the proposition which you laid before me a year ago.

My work in the Paris Exposition Commission has given me even larger opportunities than I expected to study carefully the problems with which the director of the Pullman school must deal. We are collecting exhibits representing the schools of the United States, from the kindergarten to the university, including special and technical schools and the various movements for popular education by means of museums, libraries and people's institutes. Some of the best men in the country are associated with us in this work and we believe that the Educational exhibit will be a thoroughly representative collection.

The plans for the Social Economy exhibit are also developing on very strong lines. Previous to the middle of April it had not been possible to accomplish much in either Education or Social
Economy, because Congress had delayed the Exposition appropriation and other obstacles had prevented active work. At that time I was transferred from Chicago to Albany, and given special charge of the Social Economy plans. In the four months which have elapsed I have succeeded in securing the active cooperation of seventeen of the best experts in the country in preparing this exhibit.

The Department of Labor in Washington, the League for Social Service in New York, the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia, the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, and other strong institutions are preparing important parts of the exhibit. The plan which we have adopted is as follows: (1) There will be a series of monographs each containing a brief, systematic account of the institutions and movements which are to be represented in the exhibit. These monographs will be printed for free distribution to visitors. (2) There will be a collective exhibit illustrating the points presented in the monographs. This exhibit will consist of documents, maps, charts, photographs, models, lantern slides and other forms of illustrated material. (3) The lantern slides which will be mounted as transparencies in the exhibit may also be used to illustrate addresses presented at the International Congresses which will be held in the Social Economy building.

The most significant feature of the exhibit will be the series of monographs published for free distribution to visitors. Each will be prepared by a competent expert, will present a brief, clear word picture of some important phase of American social economics, and will be used as the basis for an exhibit containing.
Economy. Peaceable Congress had delayed the expenditure appropriated for the maintenance of the armed forces and the preservation of order and for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the nation. In the face of these conditions, I am of the opinion that it is imperative for the United States, in order to maintain peace and order, to adopt a national strategy and plan that will provide for the necessary expenditure of funds that are essential for the maintenance and support of our armed forces.

In summary, I believe that it is necessary to adopt a national strategy and plan that will provide for the necessary expenditure of funds that are essential for the maintenance and support of our armed forces. This strategy and plan should be designed to ensure that our armed forces are properly equipped and trained to perform their duties effectively.

I also believe that it is essential to maintain a strong national defense, which will require a significant investment of funds. This investment will be necessary to ensure that our armed forces are able to respond to any potential threats to our national security.

In conclusion, I believe that it is necessary to adopt a national strategy and plan that will provide for the necessary expenditure of funds that are essential for the maintenance and support of our armed forces. This strategy and plan should be designed to ensure that our armed forces are properly equipped and trained to perform their duties effectively, and that our national defense is strong enough to protect our nation from any potential threats.
typical illustrations of the statements made. I am editing this series myself and writing the introductory monograph entitled, "American Social Economics at the Paris Exposition of 1900". You will find enclosed a list of the other monographs in the series; a memorandum outlining the plan for collecting the charities exhibit; and a list of the monographs which have been prepared for the Charities Review and are available for republication by the Commission.

The work involved in outlining these plans and securing the cooperation of experts competent to realize them, has been very interesting, and the results thus far achieved have strengthened my belief that the organization of educational work is the field in which I am best fitted to succeed.

If you desire to have me take any further steps in getting before the trustees of the Pullman school, an application for the position of director, I shall be glad to follow any suggestions you may make.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Asst. Director Education and Social Economy.
I am attaching a letter from the American Economic Association to the President of the University of Michigan. It expresses the concern of the Association regarding the status of the University's economics department and requests a plan for the future of the department. The letter also mentions the importance of international cooperation and the need for the University to take steps to strengthen its economics program.

If you have any questions, I am available to discuss them further.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
International Association
FOR THE
Advancement of Science, Art, and Education.

First Assembly at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

ÉCOLE INTERNATIONALE DE L'EXPOSITION.

PROGRAMMES—May 21st to June 30th.

OFFICES:
PARIS:—Within Exposition Grounds,—Sous-Sol, Palais des Congrès, Pont de l'Alma.
Palais de l'Enseignement, Classe I., Champs de Mars
Outside the Exposition 37, Avenue de l'Opéra (Brentano's).
5, Rue de la Comète (by letter only).

LONDON:—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

NEW YORK:—105, East 22nd Street.
## BRITISH SECTION.—PROGRAMME, MAY 21 TO 26.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Monday, 21st May.</th>
<th>Tuesday, 22nd May.</th>
<th>Wednesday, 23rd May.</th>
<th>Thursday, 24th May.</th>
<th>Friday, 25th May.</th>
<th>Saturday 26th May.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.m.</td>
<td>Prof. Geddes: General Course—Daily Lecture on “The Study of the Exhibition from the Standpoint of Geography and Economics.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.30—2.30</td>
<td>Interval for Luncheon.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Whole day Excursion to Versailles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.30—6.30</td>
<td>Visit to Rue des Nations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3.30—Reception and Tea in Galerie des Congrès. Lectures by M. Jean de Bloch and by Prof. Geddes.</td>
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</table>
## BRITISH SECTION.—PROGRAMME, MAY 28 TO JUNE 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Monday, 28th May.</th>
<th>Tuesday, 29th May.</th>
<th>Wednesday, 30th May.</th>
<th>Thursday, 31st May.</th>
<th>Friday, 1st June.</th>
<th>Saturday, 2nd June.</th>
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<tr>
<td>a.m.</td>
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<td>p.m.</td>
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<td>2.30-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.30-5.30</td>
<td>Coursasic by M. Jean de Bloch (Author of &quot;La Guerre&quot;).</td>
<td>Visit to Social Economy Section.</td>
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P. 628.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Monday, 4th June</th>
<th>Tuesday, 5th June</th>
<th>Wednesday, 6th June</th>
<th>Thursday, 7th June</th>
<th>Friday 8th June</th>
<th>Saturday, 9th June</th>
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<tr>
<td>a.m.</td>
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<td>p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.30-2.30</td>
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</table>

**Interval for Luncheon:**

Afternoon Excursion to Musée Cluny. Meet at main entrance, Rue du Souvenir, at 3 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heure</th>
<th>Mardi</th>
<th>Mercredi</th>
<th>Jeudi</th>
<th>Vendredi</th>
<th>Samedi</th>
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<tr>
<td>15 h</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Musique, T. (Salons de l'École, rez-de-chaussée du Palais des Congrès).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Monday, 11th June</td>
<td>Tuesday, 12th June</td>
<td>Wednesday, 13th June</td>
<td>Thursday, 14th June</td>
<td>Friday, 15th June</td>
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<td>a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.10-112.30</td>
<td>Visit to the Department of Horticulture: Prof. Geddes.</td>
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<td>2 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.30-5.30</td>
<td>Visit to Pavilion of City of Paris: Mr. Robert Brekka’s, (Rendez-vous at Western Entrance.)</td>
<td>Visit to Education Section: Mr. T. R. Marr. (Rendez-vous at bureau de l’Ecole Internationale, Classe I, Champ de Mars.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 p.m.—Reception in Sous-Sol, Palais des Congres. Music and Tea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heure</td>
<td>Lundi 11</td>
<td>Mardi 12</td>
<td>Mercredi 13</td>
<td>Jeudi 14</td>
<td>Vendredi 15</td>
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<td>Reception - Thé : Galerie de l'Ecole Internationale (Palais des Congrès), à 5 heures du soir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Monday, 18th June</td>
<td>Tuesday, 19th June</td>
<td>Wednesday, 20th June</td>
<td>Thursday, 21st June</td>
<td>Friday, 22nd June</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.30-5.30</td>
<td>Visit: Mr. R. E. Ely.</td>
<td>Visit - Social Economy Section: Dr. W. H. Toman.</td>
<td>Visit - Section of Education: Mr. R. E. Ely.</td>
<td>5 p.m. - Reception in Sous-Sol, Palais des Congrès.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heure</td>
<td>Lundi 18</td>
<td>Mercredi 20</td>
<td>Jeudi 21</td>
<td>Vendredi 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>a.m. 10.15</td>
<td>M. Cartailhac, de la Société d'Anthropologie. — L'Industrie et l'art chez les anciennes préhistoriques (Conférence, visite au Musée Ethnographique du Trocadéro.) Rendez-vous au Musée du Trocadéro.</td>
<td>M. Chaillot-Bert, secrétaire général de l'Union Coloniale, professeur à l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques. — La colonisation française moderne et les avancées sociales de colonisation (Salle de conférences de l'administration des Colonies (près la porte Décessart.).</td>
<td>M. Chayssson, Inspecteur général des Ponts et Chaussées, professeur à l'Ecole de Sciences politiques. — Conception et moyens d'une Exposition d'Economie sociale (Salle des Chemins de fer, rez-de-chaussée du Palais de l'Economie sociale et des Congrès).</td>
<td>M. Bainières, Ingénieur des Arts et Manufactures. — L'Éclairage Électrique à l'Exposition (Rendez-vous: Bureau de l'Ecole Internationale, Palais de l'Éducation (Champ-de-Mars).</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.m. 4</td>
<td>Dr. Mosny, auditeur au Comité consultatif d'hygiène de France, Médecin des hôpitaux. — L'Hygiène dans l'École et par l'École (Salle de conférences du pavillon du Canada (Trocadéro).)</td>
<td>Dr. Mosny. — L'Éducation dans l'École et par l'École (Visite complétant la conférence du mercredi 18. Le lieu de rendez-vous sera indiqué par le Dr. Mosny à sa conférence du mercredi.)</td>
<td>Reception. — Thé. Galette de l'École Internationale (Palais des Congrès).</td>
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<tr>
<td>p.m. 5</td>
<td>M. Mabilian, directeur du Musée social. — Les Institutions d'Économie Sociale au XIXesiècle. (Salle de conférences du Musée social, 5, rue Las Cases.) Après la Conférence, visite du Musée.</td>
<td>M. Salome, secrétaire général adjoint de l'Alliance Française. — L'Alliance Française (Salle de conférences de l'Alliance Française (Trocadéro).)</td>
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# British Section.—Programme, June 25 to 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Monday, June 25th</th>
<th>Tuesday, June 26th</th>
<th>Wednesday, June 27th</th>
<th>Thursday, June 28th</th>
<th>Friday, June 29th</th>
<th>Saturday, June 30th</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11—12 30</td>
<td>Demonstration and Causerie:—The International Institute of Bibliography: Mr. La Fontaine, Palais des Congrès.</td>
<td>Visit to Section of Sciences and Letters, Champ de Mars: Mr. P. E. Marshall. Rendezvous, Bureau de l’École Internationale, Classe I.</td>
<td>Afternoon Excursion to Sevres and Bellevue.</td>
<td>Photographers should take their cameras.</td>
<td>It is possible that a party may remain overnight at Beauvais, thus saving two days to the town. Names of those who hope to join the excursion should be given to Mr. Law Bros. or the Secretaries, not later than Friday at 5 p.m.</td>
<td>Visit the National Factory of Porcelain at Sevres and the Terrace at Bellevue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5—6</td>
<td>4:30 p.m. Conference “The Pair” Mr. Charles Richet. Arranged in conjunction with the French Group: Lecture Room, Petit Palais.</td>
<td>5:30 p.m. Visit to view the Illuminations. Rendezvous, Trocadéro end, Pont d’Iena.</td>
<td>Leader: Mr. T. R. Marr.</td>
<td>5:30 p.m. Visit to view the Illuminations. Rendezvous, Trocadéro end, Pont d’Iena.</td>
<td>Arrive Beaune, 11:30 a.m.</td>
<td>By boat from Pont de la Concorde at 2 p.m. Return between 6 and 7 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE.

Members of the Assembly may also attend the Lectures, Conferences, etc., arranged by the French-speaking Groups.

Among the Lecturers who have recently promised to assist the Assembly may be mentioned:—

Miss Jane Addams (Hull House, Chicago); Prof. A. S. Bickmore (New York); Prof. Blackman (Yale University, U.S.A.); Prof. Baldwin Brown (Edinburgh); Prof. Archibald Barr (Glasgow); Rev. J. O. Bevan (College of Preceptors); Prof. W. B. Bottomley (King's College, London); Miss Katharine De Forest (Author of "Paris as it Is"); Prof. N. P. Gilman (Meadville, U.S.A.); Mr. C. H. Grinling (Woolwich); Dr. A. J. Herbertson (University of Oxford); Prof. W. A. Herdman (University College, Liverpool); Dr. C. W. Kimmins (London University Extension Society); Prof. James McIlroy (University of Toronto); Mr. D. K. Morris (Mason College, Birmingham); Mr. J. T. Morris (People's Palace, London); Prof. W. M. Ramsay (University of Aberdeen); Canon Rawnsley (Keswick); Dr. R. D. Roberts (Cambridge); Prof. J. Arthur Thomson (University of Aberdeen); Prof. Wilson (Philadelphia Commercial Museum); Mr. Willoughby (U.S.A. Labor Bureau), &c., &c.

Further Programmes will shortly be issued.
"The shortness of life maketh it impossible for one man thoroughly to learn antimony wherein every day something of new is discovered."
—Basil Valentine.

"The more a science advances, the more it becomes concentrated in little books."—Leibnitz.
OUR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN PARIS IN 1900.*

W. T. HARRIS, LL.D., U. S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In view of the approaching World's Fair soon to be held in Paris, commencing April 15, 1900, and closing November 15, of the same year, I have ventured to bring before the National Educational Association the suggestion of the appointment of a general committee whose duty it should be to promote in all suitable ways the preparation of an exhibit of the educational condition and progress within the United States. Such a committee ought to be a large one and formed in such a manner as to represent all educational interests, and divide easily into sub-committees for special work. Such a committee for example should be composed of ten state superintendents, ten city superintendents, ten presidents of colleges or universities, ten representatives of private or denominational schools, five librarians of public libraries and five representatives of states and other institutions for the education of special classes including asylums for orphans, deaf and dumb, blind, state reform schools and the like.

This would make up a committee of fifty or more persons who should be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Association and be called together in November next to organize and begin their work.

This committee would be of great service to the commissioners or other officers appointed by the president to take charge of the exhibit of the United States. It would stimulate action in all parts of the country, and assist all who seek light as to the best modes of showing educational material.

One of the most important functions of the committee would be to appoint a commission to report on the French and other educational exhibits as found in place at Paris and to study their relation to the social and political ideals fostered by the several states that prepared these exhibits.

Perhaps the most noteworthy movement in the history of the past twenty-five years is the rise of German productive industry.

* Address delivered before the National Educational Association meeting, at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898.
under the direct influence of the German imperial government. It would seem that the annual wealth production of that nation has increased within that period of a quarter of a century extending from the epoch of the Franco-Prussian War by something near forty per cent. and that it will soon be fifty per cent. greater than it was before the victory at Sedan. Is the French nation fully aware of this tremendous movement to enhance German power, not directly by military preparation but by productive industry? If so what are its methods of national defence? And what are the English and the Russians and the Southern European powers doing in the meanwhile? Germany is the leading country since the time of Frederick the Great in using the school as a great instrument of political progress. Prussia was before all nations in directing its national housekeeping by the systematic results of intelligence. Under the influence of Prussian statesmen it is found, for instance, that the German people do not consume as much sugar as England and France and yet having a northern climate it should have the benefit of the more carbon which sugar furnishes. Looking further it notes the world is depending on the inhabitants of tropical and sub-tropical countries for the supply of this useful article. Why should not a method be found by which the people of Saxony and Prussia and Bavaria, can produce their own sugar?

The Commission not only asks this question but it sets a series of experiments in operation under the charge of agricultural chemists and scientific farmers. The most available plant for the purpose seems to be the best, and bounties are offered by the government to encourage beet-raising and sugar-manufacture, adding a round sum to the price of all that is exported. To the astonishment of the world in a few years the beet root sugar of the world has come to exceed the cane sugar in the ratio of nine to seven. There were 4,500,000 tons of beet-root sugar to 8,500,000 tons of cane sugar.

German political economy knows that the people that produces the raw material is not the richest people. To be the richest people it must become a great manufacturing people and also a great commercial people. What are the higher commercial schools of Germany teaching their pupils; what are the schools of chemistry teaching the youth that are to direct German manufactures? It is not at all likely that we know by direct inspec-
tion. We can, however, see the importance of those schools by their results. Could not a well-appointed commission learn much by studying the Paris Exposition in 1900? It would scarcely gain entrance into the government schools where new processes are developing, but it could learn by outside inquiry separate items which can be pieced together and made very suggestive.

The secret methods used in industrial processes in Germany, France or England, can be learned by other nations and in fact soon become well-known devices. The conceited nations who are not anxious to adopt new inventions nor to educate their people in directive power soon find themselves lagging behind in power of national defence. There never was an educative lesson taken more to heart than that of Königgratz except the similar and greater one of Sedan.

The great advantage of studying education at an international exposition is found chiefly in its bringing together the educational side by side with the industrial exhibit.

The most advanced civilization of our day has entered what may be designated as a third epoch of industrial history. The first epoch is one wherein little or no division of labor exists, and wherein most of the combination is in the interest of the protection of life and means of subsistence from the foes of the state. In the imperfect political forms existing, the citizen cannot devote his best energies to productive industry — the best talent must be devoted to the state in its military aspect, and the consequence is that slaves and women are compelled to attend to the industries and to provide food, clothing and shelter for the necessities of life. Under such circumstances division of labor and combination is not possible to its full extent. When the state becomes settled and its limits have extended so as to include under one government the many smaller tribes and principalities that were never able to live in peace when independent, but were forever entering as factors into a process of mutual hostility — then settled peace comes, and division of labor is possible where productive industry becomes recognized as a function of free men. The second epoch of industry is this one of division of labor as the supreme principle. “Divide and conquer” is its motto. It limits the training of the laborer to a single simple function or activity so as to secure thereby the greatest possible skill and rapidity of production. Such concentration of individual energy upon the
parts of a process is possible only where combination can be easily effected between the different kinds of workmen and thus the finished product turned out by the association working as a single individual. This second phase of industry is not accompanied with the corresponding enlightenment of the individual laborer. It aims at infinite specialization; at concentrating the entire energy of the laborer upon the simple movement of the body, and thus reduces the human being to a machine and tends to narrow his intellect correspondingly.

But out of the second class of industry, by a sort of dialectic necessity, proceeds the third. The ultimate tendency of the division of labor is to sub-divide each process for the sake of acquiring skill, until a maximum of simplicity is reached. It is here that the aid of machinery comes in. The simpler the movement the easier it is to find a mechanical process that can be substituted for that of the human hand. When a number of simple mechanical processes are discovered, the directing mind of labor begins to invent combinations of machinery, and with this enters the third epoch of industry. Machinery continually grows more complex in this epoch, and tends continually to invade the province of the mere hand-laborer, and to render him useless by providing cheaper and more certain means of accomplishing his work.

To the narrow, simple mind of the mere hand-laborer, the avatar of machinery appears as a direful portent,—all-destructive of his means of subsistence and of his very raison d'être. But the Divine Providence uses machinery as the instrument of individual freedom. The appliance is two-fold:

1. The first effect of machinery is to increase very largely the productivity of the individual, and to cheapen the products of industry. Thus, when things are re-adjusted, the former hand-laborer finds himself producing more, and able to purchase his private supply with less money. The social whole gets better fed, sheltered and clothed, with less labor than formerly, and has therefore surplus time to produce ornament and to educate itself.

2. The second effect of machinery is to elevate the laborer by demanding of him a higher quality of labor. Mere hand-labor required the minimum of brain effort. But when man is set to directing machinery, he becomes less a hand-laborer and more a brain-laborer. He must understand the combination of movements in his machine, and must exercise watchfulness and fore-
thought. The epoch of machinery continually tends toward the production of more and more complex machines, combining many formerly separate trades in one machine, and as a consequence, requiring of the director of the machine greater power of combination. Each laborer now comes to stand where the overseer or supervisor stood before. The tendency of machinery is therefore to remove the laborer as far as possible from mere hand-work, and to demand of him alertness of mind, and versatility,—exactly opposite traits of mind from those produced by mere division of labor. Mere brute force being in abeyance, it is noticeable that woman becomes more equal to man in the third epoch of industry, and a sharer with him in all forms of labor.

Whereas the principle of mere division of labor tended toward the complete reduction of him to a hand or foot,—a brute force—and demanded of him the minimum of brains, and therefore did not stimulate or encourage school education, the new principle of labor-saving machinery makes a direct demand for directive intellect, and therefore encourages education as a means to secure it. The type of this highest phase of human industry may be studied in the Springfield arsenal, in the Waltham watch factory, in the latest machines for printing newspapers, manufacturing pins, weaving ribbons and carpets, etc. This form of industry requires general intelligence in the workman as an indispensable basis, and the school education which is thus rendered necessary re-acts again upon the industry, making new and subtler combinations of machinery, and continually emancipating the laborer from drudgery.

If, in the state of barbarism, only one in a thousand can be spared for the work of ornament, in the stage of the division of labor at least one in a hundred can be reserved for the production of the beautiful, and in the epoch of machinery the number devoted to art and culture increases one in ten, and, prospectively, beyond that.

From these considerations it is obvious how pertinent will be the studies of our teachers upon the products of machinery in the world exposition as directly related to the progress of school education.

Wherever there is evidence of versatility of skill in the individual workman, or evidence of high directive power, there is evidence of school education or its equivalent.
This correlation of productive industry with education has been recognized in World's Fairs. In the Paris Exposition of 1855, there was a subdivision devoted to primary education, and again in that of London of 1862, the class "education" appeared in the schedule. The primary schools of France made a show in the exhibition at Paris in 1867. At Vienna, in 1873, we all became interested in the educational department, and prepared to do a much greater work in our own International Fair, the then approaching centennial anniversary of the birth of our nation.

In the Paris Exposition of 1889, education in France received a wonderful illumination. Its thoroughness and its penetration to all classes of society was demonstrated. The fact that the United States had only a small rudimentary exhibit there was a source of regret then and since, not only on the part of Americans, but also on the part of France and other nations, as was shown by their oft-repeated comments. In the Columbian Exposition, so fresh in our memory, education occupied a much larger space than in any of the Fairs that had preceded it, and the grand impression it made is still fresh in our minds.

The French, it is well known, are eminent for their ability to make an exhibit tell its own story. As Aesop taught the animals to speak like rational beings, so the French have taught the art of arranging things in such a way as make them talk. Hence it has happened that more useful hints are to be derived from a French educational exhibit than from any other as regards the illustration by means of object lessons.

The American method of instruction has not been that of object lessons. It has leaned rather to the side known as the text-book method. But educational methods are gradually undergoing revolution all over the country so far as instruction is concerned, so as to adopt the "method of investigation" in place of the old method, which it speaks contemptuously of as the "cramming text-books method." The new method is all-worthy of adoption; but the old is, perhaps, not sufficiently valued. Hence, we have extremes and unnecessary one-sidedness in the newest devotees of the method of investigation. The tendency is, of course, to neglect the printed page and the critical comparison of authorities, and to confine teaching too much to individual experiment and original investigation. It must never be forgotten that the school has its chief work in initiating the pupil into the accumu-
lated wisdom of the race as a preliminary to his original additions to the same. Unless he knows what has been thought, observed, and done, he runs the risk of travelling round in a narrow circle of his own, and wasting his life in repeating discoveries long since made. Hence in early life, there predominates the assimilating stage of education in maturer life, the stage of original acquisition.

And yet, even in this characterization of the difference between the school and practical life, we are apt to underrate the assimilative stage. For inasmuch as all human life is vicarious and all mankind are made by means of spoken and printed language to live for each individual — so that each individual is able through language to participate spiritually in the experience of the race without being obliged to suffer the terrible throes — the agony and sweat of blood — that that experience has cost in the aggregate — it follows that the greater part of life is after all the participation in the life of the race and its assimilation rather than exclusively original. The race transcends the individual almost in an infinite potency. What are the senses of one scientific man to the aggregate senses of all scientific men? What is the thinking of one philosopher to the thinking of all philosophers? The physical labor of one man is insignificant compared with that of his community; still less potent is the unaided might of the individual thinker, — experimenter or literary man. Genius is the ascent of the individual into the vision and will-power of the race — so that he is guided by the universality of mankind, and is fit guide for others. Without this participation in the common mind and experience of the race, the individual cannot achieve anything except erratic and negative endeavors. He conspires against humanity. He mistakes idiosyncrasy for originality, and his life is a profitless attempt to dispense with sunlight and to see the world by the shine of his own eyes. The outcome of such seeing is hallucination and the specter-world.

For these reasons we must take care not to undervalue the old pedagogic method of critical sifting of the text-book lessons as an initiation of the pupil into the method of availing himself of the experience of mankind. Its compass did not include all, but, if a choice must be made, it included what should be first chosen.

The study of a nation’s text-books is for these reasons of importance and every educational exhibit ought to have such books fully represented.
It has been felt from the beginning that it would be impossible to show up the products of education as the products of the farm and work-shop are presented. Education produces cultured human beings, and these cannot be placed on exhibition like grain or cloth. Neither can the methods of education be shown to advantage, except in the school-room. Only the physical appliances can be well shown. These are the buildings, furniture, apparatus and books. These appliances do not have so direct a relation to their product as the plow and the reaper do to the grain or the spinning-jenny and the loom do to the cloth. But as buildings and furniture have a very serious influence for weal or woe on the health of children, these, at least, are of value as items of exhibit.

In the first attempts to exhibit the results of education in a World's Fair, the teacher naturally resorted to the use of examination papers and the work of classes and grades on prepared questions was bound into volumes, but without exciting that degree of interest and inquiry that had been expected. It required too much time to examine them.

It is almost incompatible with the idea of an Exposition, to present its material in the form of books, and to require a minute and careful examination in order to form a comparative estimate of its value. It is true that a special commission sent to report on education, might, in the course of the summer, go through, with some degree of attention, the thousands of volumes of pupils' work presented at such an Exposition, and report the relative merits. The most profitable investigation would still remain to the commission; it should proceed to visit the localities that sent the best work, and study the methods of instruction there practiced. For it is not the knowledge of the fact that this or that place excels in its work, which is of value, but the knowledge of the method of its accomplishment.

It has happened, therefore, that the exhibit of education has drifted more and more towards what can be presented in a graphic form.

Instruction in penmanship, drawing and map-making can be best shown.

The photograph has come more and more into requisition. It may show the school architecture at a glance and also the personelle of teachers and pupils. Photographs of interiors may
show the furniture and apparatus. An exhibition of photographs showing every school building in the State with its pupils and teachers in front of the building would be the most unique attraction ever presented at an International Exposition. For it would show the countenance, stature, costume of pupils and teachers, the degree of importance which the community placed upon the school by its costliness and its improvements.

After the photograph comes the large chart showing items of comparative population, school attendance, number of teachers, length of annual session, finances as regards state aid and local taxes.

We all remember the remarkable series of charts showing the statistics of Harvard College and its history, at the Columbian Exposition. They are reproduced in General Eaton's Report of that Exposition printed by the Bureau of Education in the Annual Report for 1892-93. What a valuable exhibit of higher education could be made with similar charts of each college and university in the United States.

When we consider the object of school education in the school we are not surprised at the amount of room given to new and often slight departures from the current traditions of education. A new system of map drawing, or a new object lesson will receive more attention than a large display of solid work in the regular lines.

And yet this is not so strange when we compare this with the history of school methods. For a fact that strikes us as a great paradox when we look over the history of education is that nearly all of the reforms in pedagogy have come from radical, negative men — men who were idiosyncratic, and who departed from the beaten paths of society to such a degree as to amount to a deformity. Such were Pestalozzi, Basedow, Jacotot, and a host of reformers that emanated from the school of Rousseau. Although the work of the teacher would seem to be that of initiating the pupil into the conventionalities of civilized life, the school of Rousseau theoretically taught that the end of education is to restore the child to nature. The grain of truth in this spirit of protest against the forms and prescriptions of society lies in this. Education is to make man conscious of the necessity of the conventionalities and usages which he is to wear about him — the clothes as it were of his inner spiritual self — through life. And all
consciousness begins with negation. Analysis is a process of tearing to pieces, and the fabric of society is thus torn to shreds as preliminary to seeing its necessity by synthesis.

Hence education, more than any other art, lives by new departures. Its growth resembles a vegetable organism rather than an animal organism. It grows by the sprouting out of new life upon the old, and the old becomes in this way the soil and support of the new. Each new branch or twig or leaf is a new individual, rooting in the old as its soil. The animal's limbs are not separate individuals, but in each one he is at home and at one with himself. The animal is one organism in all his members, and has the psychological faculty of feeling, while the plant is a bundle of individualities, and cannot feel, but only live.

Education develops in the child a new thought or trains him to do a new act. Then by endless repetition it reduces the new activity to habit. Repetition is essentially deadening—the reduction to habit is the reduction from a stage of conscious spontaneity to a state of unconscious, involuntary activity. And yet all spiritual life depends upon this conversion of spontaneity into use and want. But the process of converting a free activity, a new thought, into an unconscious habit is, after all, the process of freeing the will and the intellect from its concentration on a lower activity, in order that it may energize anew upon a larger synthesis. Without habit it can make no progress.

O'er its dead self it steps onward and upward to higher things, says a poet.

But the work of the teacher is in perpetual danger from this source. It treads always upon the brink of the abyss of dull routine and mechanical, soulless, unconscious repetition. Hence the necessity for, and the actual occurrence of, negative and one-sided reforms for the sake of relief from the soul-killing monotony. The circle of pedagogical change and reform ever revolves. Its general movements are:

(a) From teaching the entire complexity of a thing to teaching its simplest elements, i.e., from exhaustive treatment to that of smattering.

(b) From beginning with the elements of a thing to beginning with its final results.

(c) From concentration on the intellectual technics to concentrating upon the practical.
(d) From emphasizing the humanities and hastening the initiation of the child into all human combinations and into conscious communion with the spiritual life of mankind, to emphasize the natural sciences and mathematics and hastening the initiation into mechanic art and the means of combination of material objects.

(e) From a striving to give a clear consciousness of every step taught, at once, to a blind obedience to prescription, — learning formulas with only a practical end in view.

But let us return from these considerations of the detail of an educational exhibit and take up once more our chief reason for making elaborate preparation for this Paris Exposition.

Our interest in the Exposition in Paris and in all subsequent World Expositions in Europe is not the same interest that it was in 1889. Since then we have risen out of our isolation and the Monroe doctrine, and have taken our first step to become one of the number of great powers that assume to direct the course of civilization and decide for the rest of the world its destiny. We shall probably count our seventy-five millions of people by 1900 the time of the Paris Exposition. Considering our wealth-producing power and the enrollment in our schools we may easily claim to be the most powerful nation in the world. That is to say we may claim to have the strength on the whole though we are not using it to form great armies or navies. We are using it chiefly in productive industry. Our claims will be recognized by the united powers of Europe and we shall be allowed our place in their councils. But we never can avail ourselves of the advantage unless we as a nation become familiar with the political aims and aspirations of the several nations constituent in that great unity. We must know thoroughly their history and their present purposes — not only the conscious purposes of their governments but especially the more or less unconscious purposes in the popular instinct. For we must learn to interpret the words of rulers through their actions and their actions through their convictions.

To learn to understand the wishes of other nations and the means by which they make them valid is the first lesson of diplomacy. And we as a nation are now fairly launched upon the era in which diplomacy will become more and more necessary to our success in obtaining the consideration that is due us.

World Expositions are the grand object lessons in which our people may best begin this study of our great contemporaries the nations of Europe.
International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts, and Education

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AT THE
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OF
1900

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5-12, 1900]
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GENERAL OFFICE FOR AMERICA
NEW YORK, 105 EAST 22D STREET

[5-12, 1900]
"It is at least probable that the closing year of the nineteenth century, in which Science has played so great a part, may at Paris during the great World's Fair—which every friend, not of Science only, but of humanity trusts may not be put aside or even injured through any untoward event, and which promises to be an occasion, not of pleasurable sight-seeing only, but also, by its International Congresses, of international communing in the search for truth—witness the first select Witenagemote of the Science of the world."—Sir Michael Foster, Presidential Address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dover, September, 1899.
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Late French Minister of Education and Representative at the Hague Conference

General Secretary
M. LIARD
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Prince Roland Bonaparte.
Bonnier, (Architecte de la Ville de Paris).
Boissot, (Inspecteur général de l’Université).
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Brunot (Sorbonne).
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Eugène Carrière.
Clarette, (Académie Française, Théâtre Français).
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Dick May, (Collège libre des Sciences Sociales).
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Duchaux, (Institut, Institut Pasteur).
Dufourmantelle, (Alliance Française).
Espinas, (Sorbonne).
E. Faguet, (Institut, Sorbonne).
Fouillée, (Institut).
Gariel, (Académie de Médecine).
Gide, (Faculté de Droit).
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Glasson, (Institut).
Hamy, (Institut, Musée d’Anthropologie).
Hannecquin, (Faculté des Lettres).
Haraucourt, (Musée du Trocadéro).
Lavisse, (Académie Française, Sorbonne).
Marey, (Institut).
Marillier, (École des Hautes-Etudes).
E. Mascart, (Institut, Bureau central métrologique).
J. Mascart, (Observatoire de Paris).
Maspéro, (Institut, Collège de France).
Paul Mélèse, (Association franco-écosaise).
Milne-Edwards, (Institut, Directeur du Muséum).
Moissan, (Institut, Faculté de Médecine).
Mortreuil, (Bibliothèque Nationale).
Mugnier, (Bibliothèque Nationale).
Olivier, (Rev. Gén. des Sciences).
Perrin, (Institut, Muséum).
Perrot, (Institut, École Normale Supérieure).
L. Poincaré (Faculté des Sciences).
Richet, (Faculté de Médecine).
Séailles, (Sorbonne).
Segnolos, (Sorbonne).
Siegfried, (Sénateur).
Tannery (École Normale Supérieure).
Taride, (Ministère de la Justice).
Etc., Etc.

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Prof. W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.
Prof. T. Hudson Beare, M.I.C.E
Dr. John Bedloe, F.R.S.
Sir Lowthian Bell, F.R.S.
Prof. Henry T. Bovey.
K. W. Braithwaite, F.R.S.
Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S.
Oscar Browning.
Prof. Sir J. Burdon-Sanderson, Bart, M.D., F.R.S.
Col. George Earl Church, F. R. G. S.
Prof. Franc. Clowes, F.R.S.
C. Collingwood, F.R.S.
Sir Martin Conway.
Prof. D. Cunningham, F. R. S.
Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.
Frank Debenham.
Prof. W. Dewar, F.R.S.
Prof. F. H. Dike, M.P.
Prof. Henry Dyer, D.Sc.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Prof. J. Cossar Ewart, F.R.S.
F. J. Paraday, F. R. S.
Prof. C. Carey Foster, F.R.S.
Prof. W. Fream.
Prof. Sir William T. Gairdner, M.D.
F.R.S.
Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S.
G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.S.
A. A. Gordon, Sec. Pr. Scot. Soc.
Clau J. Greece, LL.D.
Prof. A. G. Greenhill, F.R.S.
Prof. A. C. Hadston, F.L.S.
Prof. Marcus M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.
Prof. A. S. Herschell, F.R.S.
Henry Higginson, F.S.S.
Joseph Dalton Hooker, F.R.S.
Prof. G. B. Howes, F.R.S.
Sir George Mauger, L.L.D.
Prof. Charles Lapworth, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Lord Lieter, P.R.S.
Prof. J. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S.
Prof. J. C. Mavor, F.R.S.
Prof. W. C. McIntosh, F.R.S.
Prof. John M. S. Melklerjohn.
Sir John Murray, F.R.S.
Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney.
F. W. Pavy, F.R.S.
Sir Cuthbert Peck, Bart, F.S.A.
Judge Pollard.
Prof. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S.
Prof. J. H. Poynting, F.R.S.
Sir W. H. Preece, F.R.S.
Prof. Sir Robert Pollock, F.R.S.E.
William Ramsay, F.R.S.
Sir George Robertson, K.C.S.I.
Alexander Siemens.
Prof. George Adam Smith, LL.D.
Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.G.S.
Sir William H. White, K.C.B.
Prof. B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S.
LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

NEW YORK

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D.
William H. Maxwell, Ph.D.
Mr. James B. Reynolds
Albert Shaw, Ph.D.
Prof. Edmund B. Wilson, Ph.D.

PHILADELPHIA

Prof. Samuel McC. Lindsay, Ph.D.
James MacAllister, LL.D.
Talcott Williams, LL.D.
Prof. W. P. Wilson, Ph.D.

BOSTON

Prof. William M. Davis, M.E.
Samuel T. Dutton, Ph.D.
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Mr. Edwin D. Mead
Mr. Ross Turner

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Prof. John Dewey, Ph.D.
Mr. Franklin Head
President Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D.
Prof. Charles Zueblin

IN CHARGE OF NEW YORK OFFICE

Mr. Charles S. Lecky,
105 East 22d St.

IN CHARGE OF BOSTON OFFICE

Mr. Louis R. Moore,
744 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

A complete list to date of the members of the General Committee of the American Group will be found in the Supplement to Bulletin No. 1.
"L'Exposition sera la synthèse du dix-neuvième siècle; elle fera la philosophie du vingtième."

M. PICARD,
Commissaire-Général de l'Exposition.
ORIGIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The formation of an International Association has often been suggested and discussed, as notably between the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, and at the Montreal and Toronto meetings of the British Association. The present international organization dates from the (September, 1899) meetings at Dover and Boulogne of the British and French Associations for the Advancement of Science. At Dover a large and representative British Committee was formed, including five hundred members of the British Association, among whom may be mentioned Lord Lister, Sir John Burdon-Sanderson, Sir John Murray, Profs. Haddon, Lodge, Thomson, Schafer, Howes, Mavor, and with these many leading representatives of applied science and industry, and of Chambers of Commerce. This general Committee held its first meeting at London, in October, 1899, and elected as its President, M. Léon Bourgeois, widely known as one of the most progressive of European Ministers of Education, and as a leading representative at the recent Peace Congress at the Hague. The Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Sir Archibald Geikie were elected Vice-Presidents, with Prof. Patrick Geddes as Secretary. A corresponding meeting was held in Paris at the Ministry of Education, and a French Committee was constituted, its President being M. Gréard, Member of the French Academy and Rector of the University of Paris. Steps were taken towards the constitution of other national groups. M. Léon Bourgeois was nominated General President of the whole Association, with M. Liard (Permanent Secretary of State for Higher Education) as its General Secretary.
As the result of these meetings, it was resolved to hold the first International Assembly of the Association, at Paris, during the Exposition of 1900. The cordial approval of the authorities of the Exposition having been assured, a substantial initial fund was provided, alike within the British and the French Committees. The Association is being legally incorporated in Britain and in France; offices have been opened at Paris, London, Edinburgh, and in other European cities; while Prof. Geddes recently spent upwards of two months in the United States, bearing not only general introductions as Secretary of the British Group, from Mr. Bryce and Sir Archibald Geikie, but a recommendation and mission to the American Universities in particular, this being from M. Gréard in his double capacity as President of the French Group of the Association and as Rector of the University of Paris. The formation of an American Group was thus prepared for and is now being accomplished.

THE PARIS ASSEMBLY*

The object of the Paris Assembly of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education, is to enhance the educational value of the Paris Exposition of 1900. The Assembly offers its privileges to men of science and to the intelligent public, and both to those persons who are to visit the Exposition and to those who are not.

Specialists in Science, Arts or Education will find the Headquarters of the Assembly a common meeting-place for men of kindred interests, from widely separated localities and of many nationalities. The Assembly will serve as a clearing-house of learning, as it were, and will promote closer and more fraternal relations between the learned societies, the universities and the other educational institutions of the various countries, as well as between individuals.

The Assembly will increase the efficiency of the

*The French title is: "L'Ecole Internationale de l'Exposition"
Congress during the Exposition, by supplying full information regarding the terms of admission to them and regarding their programmes, by enrolling members, by recording and summarizing the proceedings of the Congresses, and by supplementing them with additional lectures and excursions.

The service of the Assembly to the visitor to the Exposition will be to assist him to economize materially his expenditure of strength, time, and money, and to gain a comprehensive and definite impression of the Exposition, such as it would otherwise be difficult to gain. Expert guides will conduct members of the Assembly through the departments of the Exposition, so far as possible, and lecturers will point out and interpret its general and special features.

THE RELATION OF THE PARIS ASSEMBLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Paris Assembly will be the first meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts and Education. The International Association is intended to be a permanent organization. It is to have Assemblies in connection with future Expositions, national and international; and proposes to organize intellectual co-operation between the various countries, by the establishment of a central Bureau which shall promote the exchange of reports and correspondence between learned societies, universities, and other educational institutions.

A French Group and a British Group of the International Association have already been formed with provisional organizations, and provisional statutes for the Association itself have been prepared, subject to approval and acceptance by the Association at its first formal session, which will be held in Paris at a time not yet determined. Other European national groups are reported to be in progress of formation.
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN GROUP

A temporary organization has been effected of an American Group of the International Association, with vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurer, local executive committees for New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, and a general (or honorary) committee, which is being constantly enlarged.

A more definite and compact system of working committees is now being devised, with formal recognition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the other representative learned societies in the United States, and with a suitable representation from the universities and colleges, the secondary schools, and the various associations of artists, architects and skilled craftsmen. Representative men of letters and members of the other learned professions will also be appointed to these committees.

CONGRESSES OF THE EXPOSITION

Membership in the Association does not include membership in the Congresses, which are organized independently, but an important task of the Association and its Assembly is to co-operate with these International Congresses. Wherever necessary or desirable, the existing agencies will be aided in recruiting suitable members for the Congresses; but many specialists of all kinds will not be able to be present at the particular Congress most interesting to them. To such persons the Congress Information Bureau of the Association, and the Rendezvous which are being arranged in the Exposition, at the University and at the rooms of learned societies, will be of special value. Thus each member of the Association will be able to meet his fellow workers, French and foreign alike, quickly and easily.

Each Congress has its own conditions for participation and its special fees, and its own publications. The following are some of the more important Congresses already announced:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Art</th>
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<tr>
<td>Photography -</td>
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<td>Architecture -</td>
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<td>Teaching of Art -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stage -</td>
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| Mining, Engineering and Applied Science |                               |                               |
| Mines -                            |                               | June 18th to 23rd              |
| Aeronautics -                      |                               | June 9th to 16th               |
| Automobiles -                      |                               | July 9th to 16th               |
| Testing of Materials -             |                               | " 16th to 18th                 |
| Thread-Numbering -                 |                               | " 19th to 25th                 |
| Steam Engines, etc. -              |                               | Sept. 10th to 12th             |
| Applied Mechanics -                |                               |                                |
| Railroads -                        |                               |                                |

| Marine Affairs |                               |                               |
| Naval Architecture and Construction - |                               | July 19th to 21st               |
| Navigation -    |                               | July 30th to Aug. 4th          |
| Chronometry -   |                               | July 9th to 16th               |
| Maritime Law -  |                               | Oct. 1st to 3rd                |

| Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Science |                               |                               |
| Applied Chemistry -                      |                               | July 23rd to 31st              |
| Physics -                                |                               | Aug. 6th to 11th               |
| Mathematics -                            |                               | " 6th to 11th                  |
| Electricity -                            |                               | " 18th to 25th                 |
| Chemistry -                              |                               | Sept. 20th to 29th             |

| Natural Science |                               |                               |
| Ornithology -  |                               | June 26th to 30th              |
| Meteorology -  |                               | July 23rd to 28th              |
| Geology -      |                               | Aug. 6th to 28th               |
| Alpinists -    |                               | " 12th to 14th                 |
| Botany -       |                               | Oct. 1st to 7th                |

| Agriculture and Forestry |                               |                               |
| Horticulture -           |                               | May 25th to 27th               |
| Forestry -               |                               | June 4th to 7th                |
| Agricultural Stations -  |                               | " 18th to 20th                 |
| Viticulture -            |                               | " 20th to 23rd                 |
| Cattle-feeding -         |                               | " 21st to 25th                 |
| Agriculture -            |                               | July 1st to 7th                |
| Agricultural Co-operation - |                               | July 8th                       |
| Apiculture -             |                               | Sept. 10th to 12th             |
| Fruit Culture -          |                               | " 10th to 12th                 |
| Aquiculture and Fishery - |                               | " 14th to 19th                 |

| Medicine and Hygiene |                               |                               |
| Professional Medicine - |                               | July 23rd to 28th              |
| Medicine -            |                               | Aug. 2nd to 9th                |
| Dermatology -         |                               | " 2nd to 9th                   |

II
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<td>Hygiene</td>
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<td>Stenography</td>
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<td>Agricultural Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical and Industrial Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Co-operative Alliance</td>
<td>&quot; 18th to 22nd</td>
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UNIVERSITY ARRANGEMENTS

Some of the buildings of the University of Paris will be at the disposal of the Assembly, and the authorities of the University are endeavoring, in conjunction with the officers of the Assembly, to give to it something of the character of a Pan-Academic meeting. University and college students from America will have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the facilities of the University of Paris, and of meeting students of many foreign universities. A Student Congress, similar to the Congresses held in Paris in 1889 and in Chicago in 1893, is being arranged, and while it will be, like the other Congresses, independent of the Assembly, the Assembly will co-operate with it.

Members of the Faculty and Student body of the University of Paris who are to be absent from the city during the summer vacation, are prepared to rent their apartments to American professors and students who visit the Exposition. Application should be made immediately at the New York office by persons who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to engage apartments.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

After the usual courses of the Sorbonne, the Collège de France, and the professional schools generally, which naturally close with July, a group of Summer Schools is to be held during August and September, in which the study of the French language, and of French literature and history, will be organized by the Alliance Française.
Courses in natural science will be offered at the Museum, the Jardin des Plantes, and other centres. Each school will have its own fee.

By special arrangement, parents may place their children in the Kindergartens in and about Paris for the study of the French language, etc., in company with French children.

PUBLICATIONS

Each Member is entitled to a copy of the Guide to the Paris Exposition of 1900, prepared expressly for the Assembly; to a volume to be published at the close of the Exposition, giving a report of the proceedings of the Assembly, with a summary of the results of the Congresses; and to copies of Bulletins and other publications to be issued from time to time.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the International Association, with participation in the Paris Assembly, is open on the following terms:—

Annual Members pay a fee of five dollars, and may participate in all the privileges of the Assembly for the period of any one week during the Exposition, and for subsequent weeks by the further payment of three dollars for one additional week, or five dollars for three additional weeks.

Life Members of the Association pay a single fee of fifty dollars in one payment, and may participate in all the privileges of the Paris Assembly for its entire duration, and of all future Assemblies, and are entitled to all publications of the Association.

PRIVILEGES OF ANNUAL MEMBERS

(Fee, five dollars per year)

There are no fees in addition to the membership fee, except where specified.

1. Assistance in securing lodgings in Paris at favorable rates, during the Exposition. Application for such assistance should be made immediately at the New York office.
2. Use of bureaus of information in New York and Paris. In Paris, the Association has offices both within and without the Exposition Grounds. Mail may be sent to the care of the Association and appointments may be made for meetings with friends, at either office. Persons who are not familiar with the French language or with other foreign languages will receive special assistance.

3. Six tickets for admission to the Exposition Grounds.

4. Expert guidance through the departments of the Exposition, so far as possible, during any week of the Assembly, which will continue from June 1st to October 31st.

5. Admission to the lectures of the Assembly during any week of the Exposition. (A programme of the lectures will soon be issued.)

6. Invitations to frequent receptions under the auspices of the Assembly.

7. Participation in excursions in and about Paris, at the actual cost of fares, etc.

8. Advantageous arrangements for attending theatrical and musical entertainments.

9. Special opportunities for the study of the French language and of French literature, etc., at slight expense, in the Summer School organized by the Alliance Française.

10. A copy of the Guide Book to the Exposition, prepared expressly for the Assembly. It is expected that this book will be ready about June 1st, for delivery to members of the American Group.

11. A copy of the volume giving a report of the proceedings of the Assembly, and some account of the most notable results of the Congresses.

NOTE

1. The Association cannot make special rates for its American members for passage across the ocean.

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*Ecole de l'Exposition, Exposition Grounds.
†6, rue de la Comète.
2. Persons who are not to visit the Paris Exposition, but who become members of the Association, will receive all publications of the Association, delivered at any address.

REMITTANCES

Americans may become members of the Association, either in this country or after they reach Paris.

Persons who remit to the New York Office, may obtain the Guide Book as soon as it is issued, and may have the immediate services of the office as a bureau of information regarding apartments in Paris, etc.

Remittances may be sent to the New York Office, 105 East 22d Street, by draft on New York, or by express order, or money order, and should be made payable to Robert C. Ogden, Treasurer.

Americans who apply in Paris for membership in the Association, should fill out the membership form prepared especially for American members.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information regarding the Exposition, the Congresses or the Paris Assembly will be furnished on application at the New York Office.

NOTE.

Reference to the supplement to this bulletin will evidence the growth and present status of the American Group.

Prof. Geddes and Mr. Robt. E. Ely, are now in Paris perfecting all arrangements for the Assembly. Permanent organization of the International Association will be carefully planned during the summer, in co-operation with the officers of the learned societies of the various countries represented.
Albany, N.Y. Nov. 11 1899

Prest. William R. Harper
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir-

I am in receipt of a communication from the Commissioner-General, Ferdinand W. Peck, in which he states that "I was talking with Dr. Harper yesterday. He says you cannot give the amount of space requisite for the exhibit he desires to make. I wish you would either persuade Dr. Harper to make an exhibit within the limitations you have, or increase the area so that he will make an exhibit. I should regret being trustee of the University of Chicago and have the other great Colleges represented and have my own institution omitted."

I fully appreciate the Commissioner-General's solicitude in the matter, and also the feeling which actuates you, but at the same time I must ask that the conditions which circumscribe the preparation of our exhibit be fairly considered. When the question of the nature of an exhibit to be made by our universities was being considered by the advisory committee of which you are a member, although I believe you were in the West when the conference was held, it was decided that it would be practically impossible to accept from the universities exhibits of apparatus. The space absolutely precluded the development of
Dear Mr. Harper,

I am in receipt of a communication from the Commission

I fully appreciate the Commission's solicitude.

In the matter, may also the following which suggests you, put in the service of the Board, also the Commission's suggestions which are necessary to make the preparation of our report be fairly considered.

Upon the nature of the terms of our report to make up our manuscript, you are especially suggested by the Commission's recommendations and the necessity to secure from the manipulation of specialization a plan of the space specially bringing the development of

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

From:

[Address]
this idea. This decision had the approval of Presidents Eliot, Low, Patten and Gilman.

In reference to your own case,—on September 23rd when Dr. James accepted the space for the University of Chicago, he outlined the exhibits which the university was willing to prepare for the Exposition. The exhibit as outlined was accepted by me with the exception of the apparatus from the Department of Physics in which I stated that it would be necessary for him to furnish me with a careful estimate of the amount of space said instruments would require before I could assure him room for them. I also stated to him what I have just stated to you above with reference to the representation from other universities.

Between September 23rd and October 30th I heard absolutely nothing concerning the physical apparatus exhibit, but on the latter date received a letter from Professor Payne stating that unless space could be granted for the apparatus, it would be better for Chicago to withdraw from the exhibit and further stating that a space at least ten feet square was necessary to accommodate the apparatus.

A space ten feet square does not exist in the whole educational exhibit unassigned, and I informed Professor Payne that the proposition could not be entertained.

I should greatly regret the withdrawal of Chicago from the exhibit, particularly so on the ground that in one of the four departments only in which you are preparing exhibits all
This letter dated November 14, 1922, to Dr. James Secord from the University of Chicago

Dr. James Secord,

The University of Chicago,

Dear Dr. Secord,

In reference to your letter of March 30th, 1922, regarding the appointment of Mr. Thompson as assistant professor in the Department of Physics, I wish to make the following report:

The appointment of Mr. Thompson as assistant professor in the Department of Physics is made with the exception of the appointment of the President of the Board of Trustees, in which I accepted the position at the request of the President of the Board. Mr. Thompson has been recommended to me by the majority of the Board of Trustees, and I am confident that he will prove a valuable addition to the staff of the University.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to express my admiration for the work of Mr. Thompson, and I am sure that he will prove a valuable asset to the University.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Assistant Professor]

[University of Chicago]
the space required could not be obtained, but if the space ten feet square is insisted upon, I am absolutely helpless in the matter.

I am, however, willing to meet you fairly in the matter and accommodate, so far as possible, the reception of the physical instruments. Undoubtedly some of them can be placed in the show cases which belong to the space at your disposal and others be placed nearby. It will, of course, not be so effective an exhibit as one arranged in a space allowing plenty of circulating room, but it will just as effectively meet the eye of the juror and the expert.

It would greatly assist me in determining this matter if you would request the head of your department in physics to send me the exact dimensions of the six pieces of apparatus mentioned in Prof. Payne's communication of October 30th.

Awaiting your reply upon the matter, I remain

Yours very respectfully

[Signature]

Director of Education &
Social Economy.
the space required can not be obtained, part of the space can
be made to inelastic, and I am especially helpful in the
peculiar condition of the gaseous phase, where I am directly

questionable. The question of the phase of a substance some of the cases can be placed in
some instances.

I am, however, willing to meet you fairly on the matter.
It will, of course, not be so easy to obtain as an example in a case allowing plastic
one of the isomers and the experimenter.

It is very likely that we in determining the matter.

If you would return the head of your department in physics as

mention to your, above, communication of October 20th,

Write me your reply upon the matter. I remain

Yours very respectfully,

W. R. Walker

Director of Research

Society Economy
Albany, N. Y., November 17, 1899.

Wm. R. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I inclose contract in triplicate for space reserved for you by the Director of this Department and assigned you by the approval of Commissioner-General Ferdinand W. Peck. Please sign the three copies, retaining one for your own files and returning the other two to this Department.

I may say that the execution of this contract in your case is rather a matter of form, or record, for our official files, than an essential. Our mutual correspondence in the matter practically settled the allotment some time since.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Director of Education and Social Economy.
Dear Sir:

I am happy to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of the Commission on Education and Training as you have requested.

Please after the mimeographed letter and your own letter and return the original two to this department.

I may try to get the exception of the committee to your case as a matter of favor, on account of our official correspondence to this matter. You might confer the matter more fully.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Director of Education

[Stamp]
July 21, 1900.

Dr. Willaim R. Harper,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago,

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with your instructions I have cabled the following information to Director Rogers:-

"Doctor Millikan of University will sail on St. Louis July 25th to put apparatus in good order".

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Asst. Director of Affairs in the U. S.

JMA.