

population are living by the branches of industry in which it is proposed to establish departments of instruction. Still further, one who watches the boy of to-day will hardly find him lacking in practical ability. The great need is rather moral and political training and general culture. Principal Council of the Alabama (colored) normal school at Huntsville gave explicit and convincing testimony to the value of manual training in his school; but the condition of the south, especially that of the colored people, is so abnormal and so different from that in other parts of the country, that a general argument cannot be fairly based on it. The negro is not simply illiterate, he is ignorant, — ignorant of thrift, of ways of living, of all that goes to make a prosperous citizen; and industrial education is simply one of many ways to help him. Besides, the educational system at the south is a bare outline. It will stand some filling up. But in the north, and at the east especially, the school system has taken on load after load, until its friends momentarily wait in anxiety lest it reach the breaking-point. The enemies of the public schools are foremost in insisting that its load be increased, doubtless not without sinister reasons.

Pres. William Preston Johnson of Tulane university, Louisiana, in his paper on education in his own state, spoke of Louisiana as lowest in the scale of literacy, only forty-nine per cent of its population being able to read and write. He pleaded for the national aid proposed by the Blair bill. There was, however, in his paper, nothing to offset the arguments that have been urged against the bill. It is hard for a close student to see how the mere lavish outlay of money is greatly to overcome conditions which money can only indirectly and remotely affect.

In the department of higher education Dr. Mowry of *Education* read a paper on 'The college curriculum.' The subject was well thought out, but presented from the ultra-conservative point of view, which is meeting such sharp criticism in many quarters at the present time. The sense of the crowded meeting in which Dr. Mowry's paper was read, was, however, clearly with him. The discussion was sharp.

The subject of alcohol and narcotics occupied large space in the meetings. The presentation was vigorous, though nothing was set forth new to those familiar with the work.

A department of secondary education was formed at the request of the high school and academy men present. It will be restricted exclusively to work between the elementary schools and the colleges.

The department of musical education suffered a

serious loss in the absence of its president, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, who was detained at Ashfield, Mass. The papers read offered no noteworthy addition to the present literature of the subject.

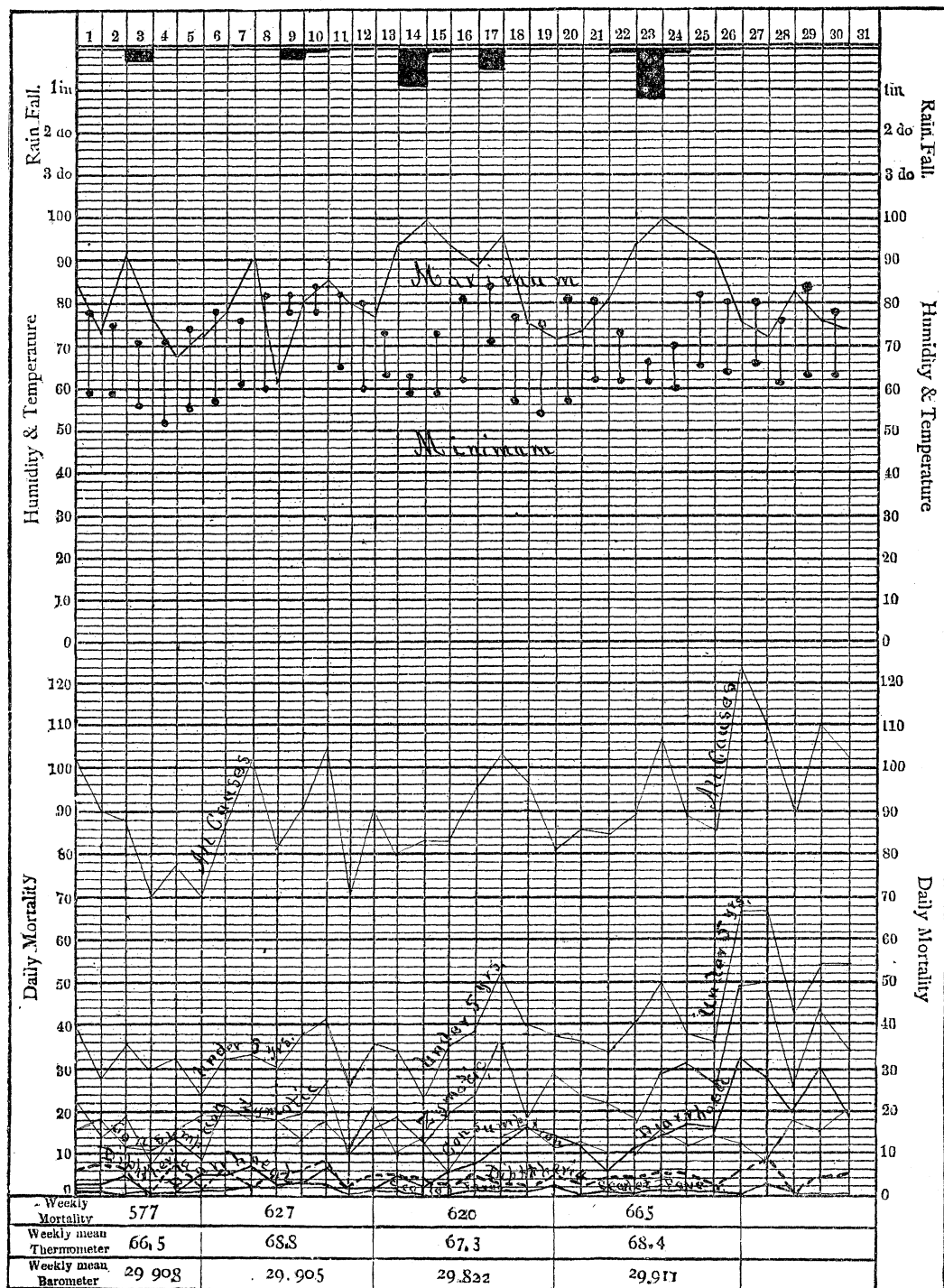
The kindergarten and industrial displays were unusually attractive; the Kansas agricultural college occupying a prominent place, and displaying some excellent work.

Altogether the meetings may be held a success. The place chosen was hardly fortunate, public accommodations were frightfully limited, and the heat at times was appalling. But western hospitality never showed itself in a more enthusiastic and delightful way. Houses and hearts were cordially open, and the torrid weather was cool compared with the welcome extended on all sides.

THE HEALTH OF NEW YORK DURING JUNE.

THE population of New York on the first day of June may be considered as 1,435,290. Of this number, 2,762 died during the month, an excess of three as compared with May. While, however, the total mortality for the two months was so nearly the same, the number of deaths of children under five years in June greatly exceeded that of the preceding month: the deaths in June being 1,375, as compared with 965 in May; or, to represent it in another way, had the conditions in June been the same as in May, 410 children whose deaths are recorded at the health office would now have been alive. The greatest daily mortality from all causes occurred on the 26th. On that day 124 persons died, 43 of them being under one year of age, and 66 under five, or more than one-half of the total mortality being children of this tender age. The causes of death on this day were as follows: 32 persons died from diarrhoeal diseases, 13 from consumption, 12 from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 8 from diseases of the kidneys, 5 from diphtheria and the same number from cancer, 4 from pneumonia, 3 from croup, and 2 from rheumatism and gout. Consumption still leads the list as a mortality factor; taking the month as a whole, 423 persons having succumbed to that disease, 72 less than in May. Diarrhoeal affections increased more than four-fold, these deaths being 303, as compared with 73 in May. Diphtheria, with 130 deaths, showed a reduction of 35 deaths; while scarlet-fever is charged with but 29 deaths, as against 44 in the month preceding.

The meteorology of the month is full of interest. The mean temperature for the year has been as follows: January, 26.79° F.; February, 27.45° F.; March, 37.60° F.; April, 52.87° F.; May, 60.18° F.;



June, 68.03° F. As compared with the preceding sixteen years, June of 1886 was a cool month : in but two years, 1879 and 1881, has the mean been so low. The maximum temperature was 84° F.: this was reached on the 10th at 5 P.M., on the 17th at 1 P.M., and on the 29th at 5 P.M. In no year since 1869 has the maximum been so low for the month of June, the lowest being 88° F. in 1881, while it has in thirteen different years since 1869 been in the nineties, and in 1874. was as high as 98° F. The rainfall for the month was 3.35 inches, slightly above the average for sixteen years, which was 3.01 inches : it was less than that of May by 2.05 inches, but greatly in excess of that of June, 1880, which was only 1.32 inches. The number of days on which rain fell was nine.

It is of interest, in connection with the subject of temperature, to compare the maxima as recorded in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The meteorological observations for the former city are made at Central park at a height of 97 feet above the sea : those for Brooklyn are made at Prospect park, 220 feet above the sea-level. The following table shows the maximum and minimum temperature for each day of the month of June at these two recording-stations, and the mean for the weeks ending June 5, 12, 19, and 26.

1886	Max. temp.		Min. temp.		1886	Max. temp.		Min. temp.	
	N. Y.	Bklyn	N. Y.	Bklyn		N. Y.	Bklyn	N. Y.	Bklyn
June 1	78	74	59	53	June 16	81	77	62	60
" 2	75	69	59	57	" 17	84	82	71	66
" 3	71	70	56	62	" 18	77	82	57	63
" 4	71	72	52	55	" 19	75	74	54	57
" 5	74	72	55	57	" 20	81	79	57	59
" 6	78	75	57	57	" 21	80	78	62	65
" 7	76	71	61	55	" 22	73	72	62	60
" 8	82	79	60	62	" 23	66	72	62	60
" 9	78	78	59	61	" 24	70	69	60	64
" 10	84	79	59	64	" 25	82	77	65	61
" 11	82	80	65	65	" 26	80	79	64	63
" 12	80	76	60	64	" 27	80	79	66	63
" 13	73	70	63	62	" 28	76	74	61	62
" 14	63	64	59	57	" 29	84	83	63	65
" 15	73	72	59	57	" 30	78	77	63	66

Mean for the week ending

June 5.		June 12.		June 19.		June 26.	
N. York	B'klyn	N. York	B'klyn	N. Y.	B'klyn	N. Y.	B'klyn
66.5	65.98	68.8	68.86	67.3	65.98	68.4	67.19

It will be seen that Brooklyn has, as a rule, a lower temperature than New York. Whether this is due to the difference in elevation of the reading-station, or to some other cause, we do not know. At some future time we hope to be able to give the record of temperature as observed in the hearts of the two cities, which is really the temperature which has a direct bearing upon the public health, rather than that which obtains at such salubrious localities as Central and Prospect parks.

PARIS LETTER.

AS the centennial anniversary of the French revolution is to be celebrated here with great display, the government is pushing on with great eagerness all preparations concerning the exhibition of 1889. The plan of the buildings is not yet exactly chosen, but will be soon. It is, however, already decided that a large and very high tower shall be erected in the middle of the exhibition buildings. The Eiffel tower — as it is called, after the name of the man who is to build it — will cost a million of dollars. It is to rest on two legs, which meet and coalesce to form a single tower supported by them. The arch thus formed will be wide and high enough to allow a free and easy passage to the whole of Notre Dame, if this cathedral were to come and ramble about the exhibition. The whole tower will be seven times as high as the *Arc de triomphe*. At present the question is how one shall get up to enjoy the very fine view that will be afforded from the top. An elevator can be used only in the vertical part of the tower : in the two legs, one must devise some other plan, on account of the incline. It is believed that in the first, non-vertical part, a funicular railway will be used ; in the other an elevator will do very well. But, of course, both systems must be very well combined, and every thing possible must be done to insure the safety of the amateurs who wish to ascend the tower. This is not the easiest part of the task of M. Eiffel. The building is to be begun as soon as the necessary funds have been voted by the senate.

A very interesting meeting was recently held at the Academy of inscriptions. Some days after I sent my last letter, it was rumored that M. Maspero, the very modest and able director of the Boulaq museum of Cairo, had found some very antiquated and interesting mummies. These were found, as he wrote to the academy, in a *cachette* of Deir el Bahari, not at all in their tombs : they had been hidden to prevent violation. The mummies were undone in presence of Nubar-Pacha, Sir Drummond Wolff, and the khedive.

It was then easily ascertained, by means of the inscriptions on the cloths surrounding the mummies, that one of them was the body of Ramses II. This is certainly a very interesting fact ; and it is easily believed that to assist at the unveiling of the corpse of a great conqueror, such as Ramses, who died forty centuries ago, causes an emotion of a rare and novel nature. A photograph of the mummy was produced at the meeting of the academy, and created quite a sensation. Although forty centuries have passed over this dead body, the face is in an excellent state of preservation. The