

left to itself, in danger of emphasizing material success at the expense of the disciplinary process? I take it we are all agreed that how a pupil learns is of more importance than what he learns. His faculties are developed and his character formed by the process of learning, far more than they are by the thing learned. The tendency of unrestricted competition is to alter this relation, to exalt the result, and to depreciate the process. This is contrary to the teaching of mental hygiene, and in consequence is to be condemned by sanitarians and educators alike. I say nothing of the pallid faces, the disordered nerves, the sleepless nights, and the loss of appetite, that result from competition for competition's sake. Were those results not present, I should still oppose it as an unsound educational principle. Therefore I repeat, competition must be restricted and kept within reasonable bounds. This topic gives rise to many other fruitful suggestions, but I must pass them by.

There remains the subject of industrial education. Let me, in a few words as possible, place that properly before you, and then I am confident that the attitude toward it of a science of sanitation that is broad enough to demand a well-developed mind in a well-developed body will not be for a moment doubtful.

Industrial education is not technical education, the preparation for trades. It is a term invented to signify an education in which mental training through the hand and the eye occupies its proper place beside mental training through the memory and the other means of approach to the mind. Mental training through the hand and the eye is generally known as 'manual training,' which term is only satisfactory in case its proper signification is understood. This manual training is graded instruction, the object of which is to develop the pupil's powers of expression. No piece of knowledge is really our own until we can express or apply it. Mere memorized knowledge is parrot knowledge. It is mentally indigestible and innutritious. It is the pastry of the intellect. Well enough, perhaps, if taken in proper quantities and at proper times, but very unsatisfactory and unwholesome as a steady diet.

Reading and writing both appeal in a measure to the child's powers of expression, but not sufficiently nor in the most natural and simplest way. Expression by means of language is abstract and comparatively difficult. When carried to any great degree of fluency or accuracy, it is universally looked upon as an accomplishment. The earlier and simpler methods of expression are by gesture, by delineation, and by construction. Industrial education takes these powers of expression, delineation, and construction, and trains them together with the other faculties. Drawing and construction, the latter in material suited to the strength and capacity of the pupil, are reduced to a system, and go hand in hand with instruction in the three R's. Thus the sense of form, of proportion, of accuracy, and of truth is developed as is possible in no other way. The judgment and the executive faculty, the most important of all our powers in the practical work of life, are provided for and trained in the scheme of industrial education, though accorded no place in the old-fashioned curriculum.

Now, sanitation has been called the 'science of preventive medicine,' and lectureships with that title have been founded in Great Britain. In connection with this description of your science, let us remember that we are told on high authority that the number and variety of diseases and disorders that are traceable to the mind are rapidly increasing. If this statement is true (and I know of no reason to doubt it), in what direction can our sanitarians better expend their energies than in furthering the adoption and development of an educational system that is complete, that is thorough, and that is healthy? This is certainly a proper field for the activities of 'preventive medicine.'

Time will not permit me to follow out this suggestive theme. I will simply state, in conclusion, a few of the reasons why I consider industrial education a matter of importance to sanitarians. In industrial education, properly organized and administered, I claim that we have for the first time a system that trains all the mental faculties, and each at the proper time and in proper proportion. It gives us no abnormal and mechanical memories without judgment and executive ability, no hunched backs without arms and legs. Every faculty is considered, every power is taken into account. The conditions of nineteenth-century life are kept in mind,

and the ideally educated man is not held to be the mediæval recluse or the eighteenth-century English gentleman. Incidentally, industrial education affords a pleasant and healthful alternation of exercise from faculty to faculty. No one is overstrained, no one is allowed to become atrophied and die. Muscular exertion is called in to supplement and relieve mental activity.

My own belief is that the mere recital of these facts determines the attitude of sanitarians toward the system which permits and causes them. As friends of educational and scientific progress you will approve industrial education, and then as sanitarians you will indorse it as a long step toward the much-to-be-desired *Mens sana in corpore sano*.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fall meeting of the American Oriental Society was held on Oct. 26 and 27, at the Johns Hopkins University. Since the establishment of this university a little over ten years ago, Baltimore has grown to be one of the great centres of education and learning in this country. A 'university' atmosphere pervades the place, and the large audience that gathered in Hopkins Hall at the opening session on Wednesday afternoon may be taken as an indication that the interest felt there for higher studies and researches extends to regions that seem (but only seem) to lie so far off as those covered by the Oriental Society.

In the absence of Professor Whitney, who, although considerably improved in health, is still obliged to be sparing of his strength Vice-President Dr. W. H. Ward of New York presided.

The reading of papers was begun by Professor Haupt of the Johns Hopkins, who presented the prolegomena to his forthcoming Assyrian grammar, — a work on which he has been engaged for a number of years. The extent of the literature in cuneiform characters is appreciated only by very few persons; and even of those present at the meeting, no doubt quite a number were surprised to learn, that, as far as known to us, it covers a period of at least forty centuries. There is a short inscription of King Sargon of Agade, the date of which can be fixed with certainty at 3800 B.C., and on the other side Antiochus Soter (280–261 B.C.) tells us in a cuneiform tablet of a temple he had erected in honor of a Babylonian deity. Professor Haupt, after speaking of the various periods to be distinguished in Babylonian-Assyrian literature, dwelt at length on some of the features of the Assyrian language, showing, more especially, the relationship that existed between it and the cognate Semitic tongues. In a brief discussion of the paper, Professor Jastrow, after alluding to the eagerness with which students and scholars have been looking forward for some time to the grammar of Professor Haupt, who stands to-day without a superior, and with but few equals among Assyriologists, spoke of the 'Sumero-Akkadian' controversy, which is attracting considerable attention just at present. He regretted the confusion which incautious writers are bringing about by unnecessarily complicating the points at issue with questions and theories that have no bearing on the subject.

Professor Bloomfield followed with an exhaustive study of certain magical rites in cases of disease, as laid down in the Athavar-Veda. Professor Lyon of Cambridge announced the recent purchase by the Harvard University of a collection of Babylonian so-called 'contract tablets.' These tablets, of which the British Museum possesses many thousand specimens, have afforded us a wonderful insight into the daily life of the ancient Babylonians and Assyrians. They show us that legal proceedings were quite as complicated in days of antiquity as they are to-day; they give evidence of extensive commercial transactions in those days; and, while the lengthy inscriptions of the kings give us valuable information of the wars and campaigns, these little bricks tell us much of the ways and manners of the people.

The most interesting feature of the convention was the gathering, at the residence of President Gilman, of the university in the evening, which partook partly of the nature of a reception, and in part of an informal session of the association. Besides the members of the Oriental Society, a number of prominent gentlemen, including some of the trustees of the university, had been invited. President Gilman welcomed his guests in a few well-chosen remarks, where-

upon Mr. H. F. Allen, a fellow at the Johns Hopkins, made the announcement that the Semitic seminary of the university proposed publishing at an early date a complete Assyrian glossary. The work would be issued under the superintendence of Professor Haupt, and, while not intending to supersede the great Assyrian dictionary now in course of publication by Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch of Leipzig, will aim to supply the need of students of Assyrian better than the latter work does. The principles which will guide the compilers in their work were briefly set forth. Professor Haupt followed with a second announcement, also of great interest to Semitic scholars, regarding a series of contributions to Semitic comparative philology, which he proposes editing in conjunction with the above-mentioned Professor Delitzsch; and it must have seemed to many as though an Assyriological 'craze' had broken out when Dr. Cyrus Adler added a third announcement, which was no less gratifying than the preceding ones.

The National Museum at Washington has recently entered into an arrangement with the Johns Hopkins University with a view of obtaining as complete a collection as possible of facsimiles and casts of seals coming from Mesopotamia, and to include eventually in the collection also important cylinders and tablets bearing cuneiform inscriptions. The beginning will be made with the antiquities scattered throughout the museums and private collections in this country. Besides the copy of each piece to be deposited in Washington, another copy will be given to the Johns Hopkins, in consideration of which the latter institution will superintend the collection at the national capital. The project is one which promises to arouse considerable interest; and the hope that it may yet lead to an exploring and excavating expedition from this country to the mounds in Mesopotamia, which still harbor such untold treasures, may not be an utterly futile one.

President Gilman exhibited photographs of the famous Greek manuscript, 'The Teachings of the Apostles,' the discovery of which some years ago created a veritable sensation. The original manuscript is in an Eastern monastery, but the photographic reproductions are executed with an excellence that makes them fully as reliable for students as the original copy. Dr. Binion of Baltimore had some specimens of a magnificent illustrated work on the art of ancient Egypt, which he is about issuing. The cost of the work, which will contain all the important Egyptian monuments, will be one hundred and fifty dollars a copy. Professor Frothingham closed the interesting programme with a description of a monastery he recently saw in Italy, dating from the Byzantine period, and which possesses a most remarkable twelve-sided tower, — the only instance of the kind in the world.

Thursday morning again found the members in Hopkins Hall. Professor Lanman presented a brief paper from Professor Whitney. Dr. Peet had an interesting treatise on animal and sun worship among the American Indians, which brought forth some curious points of coincidence between the religious notions of the Indians and other ancient peoples. Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Johns Hopkins presented two papers bearing on Assyriological research. One of these treated of the views of the Assyrians on life after death. They believed in a future life, but the notion of a future punishment does not seem to have arisen among them, nor do we find that any distinction is made by them between the abode of the good and of the wicked. It is probable that they supposed all would share in the life to come.

Professor Hopkins of Bryn Mawr called attention to some proverbs in the Mahabharata paralleling those found among other nations. Among these, there is the 'golden rule,' which, however, is formulated negatively in the Sanscrit: "Do not unto others what thou wouldst not have others do unto you." A discussion followed in which several members participated. Professor Lanman remarked that in Chinese the maxim also has the negative form, as is also the case in the Talmud, where the saying is put in the mouth of the famous rabbi Hillel.

Mr. Allen had a suggestive paper on a proposed method of transliterating the letters of the Semitic languages. There is scarcely any point in regard to which scholars differ so much as in the method of reproducing the Semitic sounds, and yet it is eminently desirable that some uniform method be adopted. The system proposed by Mr. Allen endeavors to proceed upon the principles of

phonetics, and has at least the advantage of simplicity; but whether it will meet with the approbation of scholars remains to be seen.

Further papers were presented by Dr. Ward on some Babylonian mythological symbols; by Professor Bloomfield on 'The Fire-Ordeal Hymn in the Athavar-Veda,' by Dr. T. W. Jackson; and finally one — which, however, was only read in abstract by Professor Lanman — from Mr. Rockhill, of the American legation at Peking, on the relations of Corea to China. Mr. Rockhill is engaged in important researches which promise to clear up many obscure points in Chinese history. In a communication to Secretary Lanman, he cites an instance to show how untrustworthy the ordinary information concerning China is. It seems that in the recent census an entire province was overlooked, which contained some sixty million inhabitants; so that the figures usually given must be changed to three hundred and seventy-nine millions. A number of new members, both corporate and corresponding, were elected, and the following honorary members: Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, the well known Assyriologist, and editor of the great publication undertaken by the British Museum, 'The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia'; Prof. George F. Böhler, a distinguished Sanscrit scholar of Germany, and editor of the latest volume of the 'Sacred Books of the East'; and Prof. Edward Sachau of the University of Berlin, who has been called to take charge of the Oriental institute which has just been established by the German Government for the training of diplomates and officials in the Eastern service. All the chief European capitals, with the exception of London, now possess institutions of this nature, where the important Oriental languages are taught, and it has been said that the Emperor of Brazil contemplates the establishment of one at Rio Janeiro. The Berlin school has opened with the amazingly large number of one hundred pupils.

The next meeting of the Oriental Association will be held in Boston during the month of May, 1888.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Cholera Cases at Quarantine.

IN *Science* of Oct. 14 we noted the arrival at New York of the steamship 'Alesia' from Italy, with cholera on board. Since then another steamer, the 'Britannia,' from the same ports, has arrived. This vessel was detained at quarantine, and during this detention one of the passengers, a child, was taken sick with what is now known to have been cholera. Two other cases of cholera have developed on this same vessel, the latter of them on Oct. 24. It is said that the report of the surgeon of the vessel gave not the slightest indication of the existence of cholera on board, and it is more than probable, that, had not the arrival of the 'Alesia' with developed cholera on board occurred prior to that of the 'Britannia,' the cases of cholera which occurred on the latter steamer would have first been heard of in some hotel or boarding-house of New York.

So far as we have seen, no statement has yet been made of the health of the passengers and crew of the 'Britannia' during the voyage from Italy to New York. It would be criminal on the part of the surgeon of that steamer to have concealed the fact if cases of cholera occurred during the voyage; and, if they did not, it would seem to be a warrantable inference that cholera may develop on a ship even after a voyage across the Atlantic, and that, as happened in the case of the 'Britannia,' the health-officer is justified in detaining in quarantine a vessel from ports in which cholera is known to exist, even though she may not have had sickness on board during the voyage. It is stated that urgent demands were made on the health-officer to permit the 'Britannia' to come to the city without detention, and that it was claimed that the sickness of the child passenger was simply cholera-infantum.

Dr. Smith is to be congratulated on having exercised the authority which the State has conferred upon him, in having detained the 'Britannia,' and he may be assured that the people of this great country will uphold him in the exercise of the most arbitrary powers so long as the public health is in the imminent danger that it is in at the present time. A lack of intelligent action now may result in the introduction of cholera germs, which, though they may lie dormant during the winter, may result in a plentiful harvest when next summer comes.