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"Exchange" column is likewise open.

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NEWS FROM CLARK UNIVERSITY.

A ONE-YEAR'S course in the history and principles of education
will begin in October next at Clark University, and continue till
June, 1891. This course will be given by the president of the uni-
versity, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, and by Dr. William H. Burnham,
docent in education, and will be divided as follows: I. General his-
tory of educational ideas and institutions in antiquity. II. Gen-
eral history of educational ideas and institutions during the middle
ages and down to the early decades of the present century. III.
Contemporary educational institutions. A good part of the year
will be spent in this field, which will be treated as follows: The
educational system of Germany will first be considered, and each
class of institution from the kindergarten to the university will
be described, including legislation, administration, financial
methods, supervision, buildings, curricula, training, testing and
examination of teachers, methods of instruction in the leading
subjects, educational literature, brief biographies, etc.; French
educational institutions will then be described in the same way;
and then will follow Italian, Scandinavian, Russian, British, and
American educational institutions. While the presentation of the
systems will necessarily be more or less historical, the chief object
will be to describe these systems as they exist to-day. While
considering elementary work and grades, much stress will be
given to intermediate and higher education, including such topics as
the constitution of universities, with historical sketches and
descriptions of typical institutions, both European and American;
the relations of government to science in the various countries;
learned societies, associations, and academies; professional and
technical instruction; examinations; etc. IV. Philosophical con-
clusions and practical applications of this survey; general views
concerning the end, direction, and methods of education, with
reference to the needs and problems of our own country.

In preparation for these courses, Dr. Burnham, a Harvard grad-
uate, who gave his chief attention to philosophical courses, taught
successfully in a normal school, and studied psychology and edu-
cation three years in Baltimore, taking the degree of doctor of
philosophy there in 1888, was some time since sent to Europe by
Clark University, to study special problems and institutions in
several European countries. Dr. Hall, who represented this de-
partment at the Johns Hopkins University, spent last year in vis-
titing educational institutions and collecting literature and other
material for this course in every country in Europe except Por-
tugal. A carefully chosen collection of educational literature
covering the topics of this course will be placed at the disposal of
students, and their reading will be individually directed in it.
The methods will consist of lectures, general and individual con-
ferences, special lines of reading, etc. Certificates of attendance
will be given to those who follow the entire course, and certifi-
cates of proficiency to those who desire to pass an examination at
the end of the year. Should the attendance warrant it, and should it be desired, pedagogical excursions may be conducted to
institutions in Worcester and other neighboring cities. In addi-
tion to these strictly educational courses, the philosophical and
psychological courses may, by special arrangement, be attended
by students of education. This course is intended for those who
desire to qualify themselves for professors of education in colleges
or normal schools, and for superintendents, principals, and others
who desire to make a specialty of education. For further infor-
mation address the clerk of the university, Worcester, Mass.

PRESENT CONDITION OF SILK-CULTURE IN FRANCE.

With reference to the recent demand of certain delegates rep-
resenting the agricultural, and especially the silk-growing, indus-
try of southern France for a protective duty upon imported
cocoon and raw silks, with certain restrictions upon silk-manu-
facturers in respect to "loading" their goods in the process of
dyeing, the United States consul at Marseilles gives a sketch of
the history and present condition of this branch of French indus-
try.

The cultivation of the mulberry-tree for the rearing of silk-
worms began in the south of France early in the seventeenth
century, but it was not until a hundred and fifty years later
that the industry became important or largely profitable. By the year
1780 the annual product of cocoons had risen to 6,000,000 kilo-
grams, which were then worth about 8s. a kilogram. This was a
lucrative result in those frugal times; and the business continued
to flourish until 1853, when the crop reached 26,000,000 kilog-
rams at about 8s. 9d. the kilogram, thus adding a sum of about
£4,700,000 to the wealth of the rural classes. The country was
admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry-leaf; the warm,
dry climate of Provence and Comtat Venaissin was favorable for
the worm; the labor of raising the cocoons and reeling them
could be performed by women, aided to some extent by children
and aged people, thus entailing scarcely any increase in the ex-
pressed labor of the farm; and their permanent prosperity of the industry
seemed for a time assured.

Then a series of disasters began. The peasants, in their eager-
ness to raise every possible silk-worm, had for years overlooked
their premises, and in the crowded, ill-ventilated, and often dirty
and neglected maganeries the worms degenerated from year to
year until they became a prey to several new and destructive dis-

cases. The most serious of these were the muscadine, which was
thought to have been imported with silk-worm eggs from Turkey;
and the pebrine, a malignant cryptogamous infection, generated
by the conditions above cited, and which is commonly cited
in France as la maladie. The muscadine caused a loss of £800,000
in a single season. In thousands of cases every silk-worm, in a
farmhouse or breeding-establishment perished; and this disease
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