

Health, that notification to the sanitary authorities of the existence of infectious disease has been compulsory in that State since the year 1871. Section 1,734 of the Compiled Laws of Michigan imposes a fine not exceeding a hundred dollars on any householder who refuses or neglects to give immediate notice of the existence of small-pox or any other disease dangerous to the public health to the Board of Health or the health officer of the township in which he resides. As regards the medical attendant, the law is even more strict, for it enacts that refusal or neglect on his part in giving notice to the authorities shall be punished by a forfeit, for each offence, of a sum not less than fifty nor more than a hundred dollars. Another section of the same laws provides that the Board of Health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection, and *give public notice of infected places* to travellers, by such means as in their judgment shall be most effectual for the common safety. This is a clause which we might very well copy in England.

M. PAUL BERT ON SCHOOL HYGIENE.

This celebrated French savant, says the *Sanitary Record*, lately presented a prize for history which he himself had founded at the communal school of La Madeleine, Auxerre, and took the opportunity to express his views on school hygiene. School-houses, he said, should be bright and cleanly, and so attractive that only lazy dunces would attempt to play truant. They ought to have large airy school-rooms, with plenty of sunshine pouring into them, and no bars to the windows. Then there should be a fine spacious playground, a gymnasium, and, wherever it was

possible, a beautiful flower-garden. The school-house should be ornamented and decorated; it should be the lay church; and Republicans ought to do for it what their forefathers did for the common house of worship. It should be counted a holy place, because there truths susceptible of demonstration, civic virtues and the religion of patriotism, are taught. M. Bert also very sensibly recommended keeping good fires in winter, a change of clothing for every pupil in the school-house, and the provision of basins of hot soup for indigent children—a fair amount of food being necessary to open a child's ears to the voice of the schoolmaster. The value of these recommendations is incontestible; the possibility of carrying them out, less so.

EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

This is a subject in which we are pleased to see a good deal of interest is being taken at the present time. In commenting upon a very able and lengthy address, on Psychology, by Dr. Crichton Brown, LL.D., F.R.S.E., &c., at the late meeting of the British Medical Association the *Medical Times and Gazette* gives the following:—This question of the education of our youth has hitherto been too much regarded as one concerning which only statesmen and schoolmen were entitled to entertain very definite opinions. It is now, however, becoming more and more evident that the physiologist and the physiological psychologist have a much greater right to be heard on the matter than either the schoolmaster or the minister of education. Over and above the important, but often neglected, rules already supplied by physiology and hygienic science to prevent the injury to bodily health and development during the process