

to his success. One of the most beneficial changes that could be introduced into medical education would be the establishment of hygiene as a first-class chair, of equal importance with anatomy, a searching examination in its teachings being indispensable to the attainment of any degree which gives authority to attend the sick. Almost equally important is the introduction of sanitary instruction into theological seminaries. The clergy generally seem to be sadly ignorant of the laws of health. The powerful and legitimate influence which they exercise would be more valuable if it were not so one-sided. If the clergy all over the land, who command a mighty army of parish visitors, could show those visitors the direct and positive connection between pure blood (made out of food, light, and air) and pure thought, what a revolution would be wrought in every country village! But the clergy themselves must be educated in such knowledge, for it is not simply intellectual assent, but a thorough realization of it that is necessary. The same knowledge is as necessary to our schoolmasters. No one is fit to direct the education of youth who does not perceive the difference between the young and the old, and suit education to the child's nature and not to his own. The kind of studies, their variety, frequent movement, and change, the arrangement of school-rooms, the unlimited supply of fresh air, the playground, etc., must all be based upon an acquaintance with sanitary knowledge, which would be a proper subject for examinations and certificates.