

of Chester as President. Tea, coffee and cocoa are obtainable at all hours, and kept in the front. Spirits and beer of every kind are in stock and served to all comers of proper age, not giving evidence of inebriety. This association only four years in operation, has already accomplished a good work. An association of more recent date is "The Public House Trust," operating chiefly in towns and counties. Chief in this movement are Earl Grey, Cardinal Vaughan, the Bishop of Rochester Earl Stanfords, Lord Goschen, and many other equally distinguished men. The ordinary public house they are opposed to, is run for private gain, when it should be in the interest of the public. What is aimed at, is respectable places of refreshment, giving a better chance to non-intoxicants, than to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. As the result, many have been led to see the error of their ways. This form of education in the hands of many leading persons in England, cannot fail to be productive of excellent results. Prior to coercive legislation in Canada, it is reasonable that a progressive move in this direction, should merit careful consideration, which would in time guide our people "how to live in order to prolong life" .

EDUCATION.

As to education, the first requirement of a school is to preserve the children, scholars, in good health. A school cannot create health, but it can endeavor to preserve it. Imperfect ventilation, excessive studies, *too frequent cram examinations*, all contribute to overtax the mental and physical ability of the child, or even the adult. In child life, the home and the school are inter-dependent, and in strength of character as well as intellectual attainment there should be an even balance in the home and the school.

Within a few years only have the Boards of Health fully recognized these points. Medical inspection of schools was introduced in Boston in 1894, and in many of the American cities, is now an established principle; the good and practical results, disarming all opposition. School hygiene in the widest sense, is not merely for the avoidance of contagious or infectious diseases, but to ascertain any disease whatever of the system, and take immediate steps for the preservation of health and life. In the whole vegetable world no two blades of grass are precisely alike, and the same diversity is noted either as to facial expression, or mental capacity, and yet thousands of young people pass out of our schools and colleges on the same exact pattern. Thus in our active centres of trade and commerce, many are unable to obtain employment, not being equal to the occasion. Teachers, as far as possible, should endeavour to make out the natural bent of the scholar, and shape the course of study accordingly.