

secure the universal diffusion of sanitary knowledge. As every human being in the British Isles should know how to read and write, so every human being should be taught that health is a duty, and shown how to secure it. Sanitary teaching (varying, of course, in its style) should be introduced into every school and college in the kingdom—in the common school, in Oxford and Cambridge equally, into every series of lectures, whether at the Royal Institution or the South Kensington Museum, into every Working Man's Institute, and into every medical and every theological seminary.

Above all other classes of men, it is certainly important that physicians and medical men generally should be thoroughly educated in sanitary knowledge. The authority which they possess, and their opportunities for instilling this knowledge when families are keenly alive to the dangers of illness, would give them greater success as health missionaries than any other class of society. But medical men are not taught that it is equally their duty to prevent disease as to cure it; and their attention is not, therefore, sharpened to observe and to deprecate the numerous habits in family life which tend to produce disease. There are but two chairs of hygiene established in connection with our medical schools, and attendance upon those lectures is not obligatory—*i.e.*, is not essential to the attainment of a degree. Every practical instructor knows that the press of studies is so great that the student always neglects whatever is not absolutely necessary