

this plan. We must anticipate a smaller class at first in consequence of the additional expense laid upon the student, for however low the price of tuition may be made, the added expense of boarding has to be met. The student also, at the outset of her career, is unable to appreciate the great advantages of this enlarged instruction, and is naturally tempted to go where a diploma may most easily be gained. We are quite sure, however, that in a few years the thorough education given by our College, and the distinction conferred by its diploma, will draw to it the best students from every part of our country.

There is one other feature of our College that I must allude to, as I feel in it a profound and special interest: it is the introduction of hygiene into our course as a prominent and obligatory study.

It seems strange that the prevention of disease should not always have engaged the thought and instruction of the guardians of the public health at least as fully as the cure of disease, and yet I believe that this is the first college in America to found a chair of hygiene. Consider the subjects involved in the development of a healthy human organization—a healthy race. Physical and moral training; the inheritance and transmission of qualities; the peculiarities of individual constitution; the nature and influences of climate, soil, food and customs; the prevention of epidemics; the municipal regulations of our cities, etc.—all these subjects come directly and unavoidably into the department of hygiene. Surely every student who receives the degree of