

likewise no root element has found its way into our language. (Readers of history however, it may be presumed, are sufficiently familiar with the name of Ptolemy *Soter*, and perhaps also with that of the old Christian historian *Sozomen*, both of which contain the stem referred to, as also do such proper names as So-crates, Sos-thenes, etc. The short Greek sentence which supplies the place of a refrain to the third stanza of Longfellow's *Blind Bartimeus* will also supply many English readers with another instance: while no observer of modern advertisements can have failed to take note of Soz-odont, the wonderful specific for preserving soundness in the teeth.)

The adoption of hygienic or medical terms by the earliest Christian writers without doubt arose from their familiarity with the Hebrew books or rather with Greek versions of the Hebrew books, in the hands of most of the learned at the opening of the Christian era. From these we learn,—as we abundantly learn also from the English versions of the same books made straight from the original language—that hygienic expressions were therein often used to convey moral ideas. Who does not remember that the Divine rule, destined as the Hebrew people believed, one day to be universal was spoken of, in Hebrew phrase, as “God’s saving health among all nations”; and that the appearance of the generally expected Deliverer was to be as the appearance of a Sun rising with *healing* in his wings or beams”? So completely indeed did the idea, viz: that of saving, preserving or restoring to wholeness, contained in the second constituent of the compound proper name Jah-Hoshea predominate, that it seems to have thrown the preceding constituent into the shade. (Out of this proper name thus written at large, it was, that the Greek writers formed, as we know, the familiar proper name

*Jesus*, for which the sufficient interpretation was held by St. Augustine also to be *Salvator*: thus he says: “Christus Jesus, hoc est Christus Salvator.”)

After the Greeks, the Latins likewise in their own tongue fashioned hygienic terms for use in Christian instruction; and it is from the Latin forms chiefly that we have obtained the terms of this kind that we use in English. Thus *sanus*, *salus*, *salvus*, *Salvator* have given us *sane*, i. e. sound, *sanative*, *sanatory*, *sanitary*, *salutary*, *salvable*, *salvation*, *salvage*, *save*, *safe*, *Saviour*; all containing a notion more or less of wholeness or recovery of wholeness, even, it may be, from the very verge of dissolution. The Latin *impotentes*, again, gave us the quaint expression “impotent folk,” now modernized into the more intelligible and more correct rendering of “those that were sick.” As to *salus* in its secondary but high moral Christian sense,—*Anno Salutis*, the year of health or human salvation, is almost as common as *Anno Domini*, in the dating of early books and documents.

In our ordinary English speech at the present day we adopt the phraseology which has received tincture from the Latin; but our Saxon forefathers had plenty of words of their own of a hygienic cast, for use in Christian instruction. Most of them are familiar enough to us still; such as *whole*, *wholeness*, *wholesome*; *heal*, *hale*, *health*, with which is instructively connected the general term “holiness” itself. Throughout an ancient Saxon poem of the early part of the ninth century, the word used for *Jesus* is *Heliland*, “One who heals”; which word furnishes a title to the poem, the old writer translating the proper name just as St. Augustine had done, by an epithet supposed to be its equivalent.

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THE NEW YORK Young Men's Christian Association in a recent debate decided that “physicians should be Christians.” The Springfield Unions agrees to the decision, but thinks it a mistake to draw the line at physicians: their patients should be included,

THE mean duration of Life in France, which was twenty-nine years at the close of the eighteenth century, and thirty-nine from 1817-1831, increased to forty from 1840-1859, thanks to the progress of Sanitary sciences,