

tary instruction in hygiene to school children where no better arrangement can be made, and we think that hygiene and elementary physiology should be made part of the knowledge of every child. It is also recommended that a more advanced course in hygiene should be given to all students in universities and colleges, to include not only personal hygiene, but such instruction in Municipal, State and National Sanitation as would give them an intelligent and sympathetic interest in all measures relating to public health.

We would emphasize the view that the main object of instruction to teachers is to help them in carrying out intelligently such measures as may be necessary for the pupils under their charge, but that the supervision of the health of schools is much better entrusted to the school physician or medical school inspector who should be attached to all large schools. The qualifications for a medical school officer has not so far been formulated, but a special knowledge of school hygiene and the diagnosis of infectious diseases should be made one of the conditions for this position where the holder does not possess some other sanitary certificate covering the ground. We think it would be preferable, if feasible, that persons occupying positions of this kind have a D. P. H. certificate. The medical officer should be specially trained in making examinations as to the sight and physical condition of the pupils and regulate such gymnastic exercises appropriate to their case.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

These should be analogous to those of medical schools, and in our opinion a diploma course in veterinary hygiene should be adopted. The special requirements indicated in Dr. Ravenel's report appear to be sound. The matter of regulation of veterinary instruction is one which is closely allied to that of the hygiene of domestic animals and should be dealt with thoroughly in agricultural colleges.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES FOR SANITARY INSPECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF FOOD, ETC.

For this the requirements of the British Sanitary Institute appear to be specially well adapted and are quite feasible. These require a sufficient elementary knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, as well as general education, in order to allow the candidate to go up for the examinations. The course generally given covers from twenty to forty lectures with practical demonstrations, and the examinations are of a thoroughly practical character. The system followed in England of separating the inspector of nuisances from food inspectors is not called for on sanitary grounds, but is owing to the fact that these