

the case of these special experts, however, it would seem more appropriate to require that the standard be particularly higher in the special branch in question than that the standard should be raised diffusely in all the branches of hygiene. The D. P. H. standard would seem to form a good groundwork from which specialization would be carried on in any branch.

A sanitary expert engineer should have same general knowledge of sanitary chemistry and bacteriology that would be required of the medical health officer, but would not require special instruction in preventive medicine and infectious disease. The sanitary chemist or bacteriologist would require at least two years' special training in his line of work with a certificate of a year's service as assistant in the special line of work and the passing of a special examination.

The examinations for the D. P. H., as specified, must cover at least four days and be written and practical, including both laboratory and outdoor sanitary work. The requirements of a sanitary analyst would be those in the main which are now required by the food and drug experts; it would be necessary that a knowledge of bacteriology as well as chemistry be required in each case. In several states these qualifications already exist. The highest standard is that of Austria and France, where four years' special chemical training as students, and one year as assistant, is demanded before a certificate can be given. Part of this course is included in the ordinary college curriculum.

#### SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The qualifications established by the English school board for the teachers by which a certificate is conferred as a result of attending a course of about thirty or forty lectures on physiology and hygiene, especially adapted to their requirements, is one which seems fairly satisfactory. Your committee considers that such a course should either be made compulsory for all teachers or that special certificates be furnished those who take it. We cannot but strongly condemn the present prejudice which has led to the exaggerated exaltation of the study of the effects of alcohol and narcotics in this course, as displacing subjects which are of more importance. We consider that this topic in a forty lecture course could be dealt with amply in one or at most two of the lectures, and would strongly urge that the course in hygiene for school teachers should be directed rather to disseminating the knowledge of the laws of health than to the spread of temperance propaganda and statistics which can better be dealt with independently. A teacher who has obtained a certificate in the above mentioned course might be considered as competent to give elemen-