process is properly managed. To very many a little extra fuel is or should be of very little consequence.

The permissible maximum impurity in the air of rooms of our authors—·7 or ·8 volumes of carbon dioxide per 1,000 volumes of air (Parkes thinks it ought not to exceed ·6 per 1,000), exceeds by nearly 100 per cent. the amount of carbon dioxide in the outer air, which is usually only ·35 to ·4 per 1,000 volumes, while the amount of organic poison in occupied rooms with this amount of carbon dioxide in the air, as compared with outer air, would be, proportionately, still much greater. That is, with this standard, while there would be nearly twice as much carbon dioxide, there would be much more than twice as much organic poison in the air of inhabited rooms than would ordinarily be found in atmospheric air.

True, as is asserted, we cannot have the air in occupied rooms quite as pure as that outside, but if we wish to avoid every cause of disease, and to have the maximum of health and vigor, we must have this first essential of life purer than this. We must provide 5,000 or 10,000 cubic feet of air per head per hour.

I need not here dwell upon the injurious effects of breathing air rendered impure by respiration. These are pretty well known. The readers of THE SANITARY JOURNAL will know that breathed air is now regarded, and upon a large amount of valuable evidence, as one of the chief, if not almost the sole cause of consumption, the most fatal disease in this country and in many others. And the open air treatment of this disease is the one upon which most reliance is now placed.

It is to be hoped we will not fall into the error the opposite of that in which pure air was thought to be only safe and good for the healthy, and regard it as only essential to the sick, and the well as strong enough to live without it. This would not be very unlike some of the extremes in medical practice.

It is impossible to show or to prove that minute proportions of poisonous matters in the air breathed are injurious to healthy persons, the evil effects are so slowly accumulative; but that they are injurious and accumulative cannot be doubted.

Parkes observes, "I admit that I am not able to show by direct evidence, that impurity indicated by ·7, or ·8, or even 1 volume of carbonic acid per 1,000, and organic impurities in proportion, is injurious to health. We possess no means of testing the effects of such small quantities. Such a standard must be adopted, on the general evidence that large ærial impurities are decidedly hurtful, and that smaller amounts may be presumed to be so in proportion, although we cannot measure the action."

Who would doubt that the purer the air around us the better. We have nature's standard of purity in the outer air of most localities, and if we do not have it quite so pure in our dwellings the difference should be almost inappreciable.

The severely sick being much more susceptible to slight influences