in using this means. Occasionally one fluds a window opened on the windward side of the school house, and the breeze blowing strongly against the heads of the children sitting near it. Teachers should ever hear Dr. Angus Smith's warning ringing in their cars : "though foul air is a slow poison, a blast of cold air may slay like a sword." The death of a delicate child attending a school adjoining the city resulted from exposure to draft. A few weeks ago I was informed of the case of a boy who contracted congestion and inflammation of the lungs by sitting near a drafty window in our city high school. The case was so serious that for several days the doctor and friends despaired of his recovery. Windows should always be opened on the leeward side of the house, unless they are provided with appliances that will give the draft sharp upward flection. The latter object is accomplished by placing a strip the length of the window frame, the width of the opening, and the thickness of the frame under the lower sash. The raising of the under sash accomplished in this way makes an entrance for the air between the sashes. It is less trouble to fix a strip of board under the top of the frame at a sharp angle with the top bar of the upper sash, and then lower the sash. If the window is on the windward side it may then safely be lowered an inch or two, or if on the leeward side pulled down to make an opening of eight or twelve inches. Ventilation, by heating air drawn by flues from the outside in a chamber constructed round the stove, is an excellent method, but the chamber should be fitted to the stove in such a way as to expose part of the metal so that wet or cold feet can be dried or warmed at it. Speaking of ventilating flues it may be safe to state as a rule they are practically useless in rural schools unless they are warmed by the smoke flue's passing through them, or heated in some other way. It is really surprising to find how many people think cold air and pure air are identical. I have several times, on complaining of the ventilation of the room, heard the command given a pupil to "close the damper."

One seldom sees an evaporating pan on the stove or any other means adopted to maintain the proper hygrometric condition of the air in the school-room. It is not generally known that external air at freezing point brought into a room heated to 65° or 70° requires at least four times as much moisture as it contained outside.

"I wish I had time," said Prof. Leeds, in a lecture before the Franklin Institute, " to explain the dreadful effects of this want of moisture in all our artificially heated rooms. The air in winter is very dry, the moisture is squeezed out as the water is squeezed out of this sponge. But as you heat it you enlarge its volume again, and it sucks up the moisture just as this sponge does, and it you do not supply this moisture in other ways it will suck the natural moisture from your skin and your lungs, creating that dry, parched, feverish condition, so noticeable in our furnace and other stove-heated rooms. Few persons realize the amount of water necessary to be evaporated to produce the natural condition of moisture, corresponding with the increased temperature given the air in many of our rooms in winter. Air taken in at ten degrees and heated up to seventy, the ordinary temperature of our rooms, requires about nine times the moisture contained in the original external atmosphere, and if heated to a hundred degrees, as most of our hot air furnaces heat the air it would require about twenty-three times the amount in the external atmosphere."