doses. Encouragement to this was given by success with a dog which had almost bled to death and was revived with an injection of 200 c.c. The first case to be treated with large doses had on the first day 30 c.c.; on the second day 50 c.c.; on the third day 50 c.c. in the morning and 100 c.c. in the evening. The child then had 300 c.c. each day for four days, and was finally cured. In 1910, in a series of cases, doses as high as 350 c.c. were administered daily, and success followed. In one particular case, one of profound constitutional degeneration for three months, the infant had a 200 c.c. injection each day and finally recovered.

There was another side to the story. In other sets of cases a small dose was found to be the correct one. Where 30 c.c. did harm 10 c.c. effected a cure. The physician had to find the dose by careful study of all the conditions.

It was insisted by M. Quinton that in the case of large doses it was not a matter of forcing great quantities of foreign matters into the system. The sea water contained the salts of the human organism, not foreign salts.

Such is the effect of M. Quinton's claim for the efficacy of these sea-water injections, of course, under proper medical supervision. It has been now for three years before various learned societies in Europe and is being exhaustively tested in Paris. Its trial in London will give the medical faculty there a chance of closely observing its action and results. If it proves its claims the value from a public health point of view will be very great. A huge amount of the wastage of child life in the great cities is due to forms of marasmus which seem to defy all medical treatment and to run their course in spite of all drugs and food precautions.

For the Plasma treatment success is also claimed in the treatment of tuberculosis, eczema, and neurasthenia. The idea is that it is efficacious because it adds directly to the vital force of the organism. Those claims it is not necessary to discuss here. The London experiment, following on that of Paris, will devote its main attention to the treatment of infantile marasmum.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Ventilation v. Draught.

Sir: Many physicians now, in view of the increased pneumonia mortality remind me of the story of the old doctor of the phlebotomist school, who, on hearing of the continued decline of the patient under continued bleedings, could only prescribe, "bleed him again." They are sounding again the note of warning against closed houses and conveyances. The colder the air, they seem to say, the wider we need to set open our doors and windows. This cry has been dinned into all of our ears ever since the beginning of the organized campaign against the white plague. The danger of it is that many ears are so long that they take in more of it than the physicians intend. There is nothing finer nor more healthful than brisk and bracing air taken in the open. Taken through a window, or an orifice of any kind, in any of the cribbed and confined ways of turning a breeze into a draught, it often serves all the purposes of a bullet. Experts must be aware of this fact. In all probability they are well enough aware of it to fail in understanding the unintelligent literalness with which their words have been taken.

It is remarkable how a very little of cold air can vitalize and purify anything. Healthy men who have lived in dugouts during a hard winter understand well that only the necessary opening of exits will keep the interior charged with sufficient oxygen for healthful breathing. Beyond that, they look to circulation in the open for the maintenance of health. When the body is in repose partial or complete, it should be kept warm. Cold draughts may be excellent things for tuberculous patients, but that they superinduce pneumonia can not be denied, and hardly less can it be denied that the alarming increase in deaths from pneumonia can be traced to them. Sanitarians owe it to the public to illustrate, to the last detail, the difference between ventilation and draughts. They should show sections of living and sleeping rooms to indicate the necessary positions of doors and windows in getting ventilation without draughts. And they should tell us about how many cubic feet of cold air per mile is needed for the proper ventilation of a crowded street car.

NO DRAUGHT.

Progress in Shop Sanitation.

Sir: Not so many years ago all humanity was willing to drink out of the same cup and there was little thought of it. How