that individuals continue for years to breathe an unwholesome atmosphere without apparently suffering from it, and then when they at last succumb to some epidemic disease their death is attributed solely to the latter, the previous preparation of their bodies for the reception and development of the zymotic poison being entirely overlooked."—*Carpenter's Physiology, page* 326.

"The poisonous effluvia which pervades the atmosphere is not only re-breathed, it adheres to all the surroundings; it sticks to the floor, walls and furniture, and permeates the clothing. Besides lessening the vital force it predisposes to blood poisoning and becomes a hot-bed for the reception and propagation of such poisons as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria and a source of scrofula and consumption"—*Dr. Bell in the New York Sanitarian.*

But it is useless to multiply authorities. The effects except in a few cases are so far removed in point of time and circumstance from the causes, that the public cannot be alarmed. One view of the case might be closely pressed as it is more easily seen, and strikes home in so many quarters, that is the influence of the school atmosphere as a prolific source of consumption proved by its influence on the health and life of teachers. I know of thirteen teachers who have died, as the saying is, "in the harness;" five by accident, and every one of the others by consumption.

Dr. Workman has made a careful estimation from the tables of the Registrar-General and arrives at the conclusion that the average life of the teacher is 38 10-12 years, and further, from the same tables, shows that the proportion of deaths among teachers from consumption is greater than among sempstresses and, in fact, lower than in only one other occupation. If, then, life in the school-room is so prejudicial to the health of the adult teacher, what must it be to the tender undeveloped child? The cause is not far to seek. Dr. McCormack of Belfast, in his work on the relation of re-breathed air to pulmonary consumption, asserts that it (re-breathed air) is the sole and constant cause of this disease. Prof. Leeds says "consumption is almost entirely the result of re-breathed air; and that it is as preventable by the exclusive use of pure air as *mania a potu*—drunkenness—is by the exclusive use of pure water.

EXPEDIENTS FOR VENTILATION.

Medical and scientific authorities agree that school-rooms should be provided with 1,000 cubic feet of air space per pupil, and also with the means of changing that amount three times per hour. I do not know of any school house so well provided. The average cubical capacity of the rural schools in this division is 267 cubic feet per pupil. Thirty-two per cent. have ventilators in the ceiling. The chief purpose served by these is to make the school cold in the winter. Nine per cent. are fitted with flues or ventilators in the walls or chimneys. I have tried to get trustees to have the upper window sashes adjusted so that they can be lowered and closed. Seventy-nine per cent. of the schools are now fitted with movable upper window sashes, but only about fifty-five per cent. with window sashes hung by weights over pulleys, and I find in practice that it is only the latter which are made really effective for the purposes of ventilation. Two schools have stoves enclosed in jackets which are supplied with currents of fresh air by ventiducts leading from the outside. Ventilation by the windows is the most common method. Unfortunately some teachers exercise but little judgment