of human beings, the deficiency of oxygen, and the consequent increase of putrescent matter in the body." Through Mr. Alexander, of Galt, I quote from Dr. Billings, Surgeon-General of the United States Army: "The really dangerous and oppressive impurities are the organic matters thrown off in respiration, and as these increase, the carbonic acid increases in like proportion. Now the testing for these organic matters in a quantitative point of view is a very difficult and delicate process, whereas the examination for carbonic acid, is comparatively simple; hence the chemical test of the quality of the air, is made by the analysis for carbonic acid, which is taken as an index for the really harmful impurities existing." Prof. Leeds says, "the young active, growing brain demands the purest and the best air, and is most sensitive to foul." Another eminent authority says: "In all climates and under all conditions of life, the purity of the atmosphere habitually respired, is essential to the maintenance of that power of resisting disease, which, even more than the ordinary state of health, is a measure of the real vigour of the system. For owing to the extraordinary capability which the human body possesses of accomodating itself to circumstances, it not unfrequently happens 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."—*Carpénter's Physiology, page* 326.

"The poisonous effluvia which pervade the atmosphere is not only rebreathed; it adheres to all the surroundings; it sticks to the floor, wall 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 propogation 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 effect, except in a few cases, is far removed in point of time and circumstance from the causes, that the public cannot be alarmed. One view of the case my 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 have known 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, he shows that the proportion of deaths from consumption among teachers is greater than among sempstresses and, in fact, lower than in only one other ocupation. If, then, life in the schoolroom is so prejudicial to the health of the adult teacher, what must it be to that of 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 rebreathed 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.

The man who invents a practical