

science of life when the child asks his first question.

Mary S. Garnet, chairman of the Department of Legislation of the National Mothers' Congress, in her annual address, suggests a measure by which important work may be accomplished by transferring the millions of dollars the states now expend in maintaining orphanages for dependent children into a fund for the pensioning of worthy mothers. Is not this a significant admission, after years of experience, that mothers are better guardians of their children than the state?

The Menace of the Bathing Pool.

In the crusade for better sanitation the swimming pool comes in for its share of discussion.

"As ordinarily run, swimming pools are little more than cesspools and clear themselves of bacteria largely on the septic tank principles," says H. F. J. Porter in *The Survey*.

Investigations of public pools for a long period of time at Hamburg, as well as more recently of college pools at Purdue, Brown, Chicago and Yale Universities and the New York public swimming pools, show, he points out, that the impurities produced by bathers are bacterial and chemical foreign matter.

Tests made at the Hamburg pools showed water fresh from the tap contained 57 microbes per cubic centimeter; the same volume after seventy-four persons had bathed contained 1,800; after 494 persons, 64,400 microbes were found in the tank. When tests were taken after 829 had bathed, however, only 154,000 microbes were found, illustrating the septic tank principle, that after a certain point has been reached the septic condition of the water either actually kills the microbes or else they devour each other until the excess is destroyed and an equilibrium representing the maximum impurity that the water can sustain is reached. The very expression of this condition, which actually existed in all pools studied is, it would seem, calculated to arouse alarm as well as disgust.

In all pools some precautions can be used. Previous bathing and the exclusion of persons known to have contagious skin

affections are the first, and these are enforced in few even of the large college pools. Frequent change of water is another essential.

Where water is scarce other methods of purification can partly take the place of change, but there is none which can effectively and permanently keep up with an accumulation of bacteria due to many bathers in the same water.

The quickest and cheapest method of purification, which is used frequently for purifying water supplies, and which is applicable, it would seem, to some extent to river bathing places as well as indoor pools, is hypochloride of calcium, 1 part to 2,000,000 parts water, 20 pounds to 1,000,000 gallons of water.

Reference Guide to Other Journals.

American Journal of Nursing (Vol. XII, No. 11)—"The Appeal of the Insane to the Nursing Profession," by Julia C. Lathrop; "Teaching Sex Hygiene," by Edith M. Hickey; "Shall Attendants be Trained and Registered?" by Grace E. Allison; "Municipal Care of Tuberculosis," by Ellen N. LaMotte; "The Hospital Head Nurse," by Bertha W. Allen; "Nursing Progress in the South," by Agnes C. Hartridge.

American Medical Association, Journal of the, (Vol. LIX, No. 8)—"The Training of the Desirable Practitioner and His Mission," by S. J. Meltzer; "The Addition of a Fifth-Year to the Medical Curriculum," by John M. Dodson; "The Relation Between Practitioner and Investigator in Medicine," by Leo Loeb; "The Injurious Effects of the X-Ray as a Therapeutic Agent," by A. Ravogli. (Vol. LIX, No. 9)—"Prognosis in Chronic Heart Disease as Adversely Affected by Certain Medical Traditions," by Charles Lyman Greene; "The Treatment of Diphtheria-Carriers by Overriding with *Staphylococcus Aureus*," by Lorenz and Mazyek; "Pneumococcus Infection and Immunity," by Rufus Cole; "Puerperal Infection," by Thomas J. Watkins; "Gynecologic Disease in the Insane and its Relationship to the Various Forms of Psychoses," by Frederick J. Tausig.

Busy Man's Canada (Vol. III, No. 1)—"The Canadian Spirit," by Charles R. McCullough; "Charles M. Hays, World-Maker," by Elbert Hubbard.

Canadian Engineer (Vol. XXIII, No. 5)—"How City Planning Bills are to be Paid," by Nelson E. Lewis; "The Use of Copper-Sulphate in Purification of Water Supplies," by George Embrey; "The Production of Chlorine for Water and Sewerage Sterilization," by Joseph Race; "Hypochloride Sterilization in Kansas City," by S. Y. High (Vol. XXIII, No. 26)—"District Heating Business," by A. D. Spencer. (Vol. XXIII, No.