

Religion and Sanitation.

Enlightened public opinion is the most potent force toward better public health and sanitation. Physicians will succeed in their campaign for the prevention of disease exactly in proportion to the understanding of the value of health measures by the public and its co-operation to secure them. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* comments upon the desirability of greater co-operation between physicians and churches in public health education. The Men and Religion Forward Movement, which has lately caused a nation-wide sensation, has not restricted its activities to purely religious matters.

Various social problems have been attacked; for example, a cheerful analysis of conditions in various cities has resulted in recommendations for improved sewerage and quarantine systems, protection of milk supply, organizations of health departments, better opportunities for harmless recreation, improved garbage collection, etc. In many cities excellent results followed the work. The fundamental basis was a survey of actual conditions, that is, the tabulation of all the ascertainable facts in the case before taking action. We are merely touching on the medical phases of this movement. Its chief work, of course, was religious, but the movement seemed to attack the human problem in all its ramifications—spiritual, social, physical—and to recommend improvements wherever it was thought wise. It is evident that the element of public education on health conditions is working. Great improvements in the sanitation and hygiene of the American people are due in short order as soon as the public is awakened to the possibilities.

Fight Dust by Sprinkling Oil.

"Polluted air is even more dangerous than polluted water," declares Health Commissioner Kraft, of Milwaukee, in an article on "The Contamination of Air," in the *Healthologist*.

"Health departments are continuously blamed," he continues, "for the contamination of air and water; and it is the dust in the air of cities that causes much of the trouble. The use of oil on the streets is the only method that has been effective in combating dust. We need more smoke con-

sumers or smoke preventatives, however, and we must bring the railroads to time, because they are the worst offenders, with their careless systems of burning coal.

"Students who have had experience in dissecting-room observations can testify to the fact that the lungs of coal miners are black. The lungs of men, women and children who have lived in our cities a number of years are grey, while the lungs of country people are usually a bright, healthy red.

"If smoke and dust are inhaled for a while the lungs lose their normal resilience. Thus dust is perhaps the greatest enemy of man. It irritates our most sensitive organs. It is dangerous to breathe because it predisposes the delicate structures of the nose, throat and lungs to the invasions of the debilitating forms of catarrhal affections and tuberculosis."

Reference Guide to Other Journals.

American Journal of Clinical Medicine (Vol. XIX, No. 5)—"Our Shifting Issues in Medical Ethics," by Edward A. Ayers; "Professional Tact and Business Sagacity," by J. J. Mullooney; "Universities and Their Medical Faculties," by C. Robert Tissot; "Sanatoriums for Physicians and Their Families," by T. D. Crothers.

American Journal of Public Health (Vol. II, No. 5)—"Regulation of Marriage," by J. N. Hurty; "A Method for the Bacteriological Standardization of Disinfectants," by Tatsuzo Ohno and H. C. Hamilton; "Typhoid Fever in New York City together with a Discussion of the Methods Found Serviceable in Studying its Occurrence," by Chas. F. Bolduan.

American Medicine (Vol. VII, No. 4)—"The First Woman Practitioner of Midwifery and the Care of Infants in Athens, 300 B.C.," by Gilbert Totten McMaster.

American School Board Journal (Vol. XLIV, No. 5)—"Playground Equipment," by Theo. A. Gross.

Canada Lancet (Vol. XLV, No. 9)—Lister Number.

Canadian Medical Association Journal (Vol. II, No. 5)—"Disinfection in and After Infectious Diseases," by W. L. Connell; "The Present Status of the Wassermann Reaction," by R. P. Campbell and F. S. Patch.

Canadian Municipal Journal (Vol. XII, No. 5)—"The Importance of Good Housing," by Charles A. Hodgetts.

Canadian Practitioner and Review (Vol. XXXVII, No. 5)—"Personal Recollections of Lord Lister," by John Stewart.

Canadian Teacher (Vol. XVI, No. 17)—"To Keep Young," Editorial.

Construction (Vol. V, No. 6)—"The Housing of the Working Classes," by Major Lorne Drum; "The New York Tenement House," by Henry L. Shirley.