places, but in many instances it is misleading to think of them as in any serious degree biologically inferior to those of the "upper strata," where "Mothers' and Babies Clubs" are also required, though of another pattern. The "lower strata" babies are often not "inferior" but simply different; the "upper strata" babies are often not "superior," but simply different. That the "lower strata" babies, who are brought by their mothers to the clubs, are often unnecessarily hindered by modificational handicaps and unnecessarily depressed by the limitations of the available "nurture" has been proved experimentally by the results of more enlightened care. It should be clearly understood that in the majority of cases the hints and help that the mothers get—the deliverance from fatalism not the least valuable—cannot be said to determine individual survival, but simply whether the child, who is usually going to survive in any case, will be invigorated or enfeebled. Finally, it is to be hoped that no one will be restrained from "Baby Weeks" all the year round by any dread of interfering with "summer diarrhœa," and similar so-called selective agencies, whose eliminative operations are certainly not eugenic winnowing.

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Dr. Rentoul, of Liverpool, sends us, in a letter, the following interesting particulars concerning legislation in the United States with regard to venereal diseases:—

"Against Marrying of Venereals.—1. State of Indiana. Act of March 6th, 1905. S. 2: No licence to marry shall be issued when either of the contracting parties is an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind, nor to any male person who is or has been within five years an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons, unless it satisfactorily appears that the cause of such condition has been removed, and that such male applicant is able to support a family and likely to continue so, nor shall any licence issue when either of the contracting parties is afflicted with a transmissible disease, or at the time of making application is under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug. S. 4: Refused person can appeal to circuit court. S. 6: 500 dols. fine for wrongfully issuing a licence. S. 7: Parson marrying such without licence fined 500 dols.

"2. State of Oregon, February 26th, 1913.—S. 1: Applicant for permit to re-marry must file a certificate from an authorised physician, made under oath, that the male applicant is free from contagious or infectious venereal disease. S. 2: Physician making false statement shall lose his diploma. S. 3: Fee for doctor's certificate, 2.50 dols.

"3. North Dakota, 1913.—S. 1: No woman under the age of 45, or man of any age, except he marry a woman over 45, either of whom is . . . . afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in its advanced stage, or of any contagious venereal disease, shall hereafter inter-marry, or marry any other person within this State. S. 2: Penal for clergyman to join in marriage such persons. S. 5: Fee for doctor's certificate, 2 dols. S. 6: Fine for illegally joining in marriage 50 to 500 dols. or imprisonment for 30 days.

"4. State of Pennsylvania, 1913.—S. 1: No permit to marry if either of the contracting parties is afflicted with transmissible disease. S. 4: Applicant may appeal to a court free of expenses.

"5. State of Michigan, 1905.—S.6: No insane person, idiot, imbecile, or person who has been afflicted with syphilis or gonorrhœa, and has not been cured of the same, shall be capable of contracting marriage. Certificate of being cured must be signed by two qualified physicians. Anyone aiding or assisting such to marry may be fined up to 1,000 dols., or to imprisonment up to five years.

"6 and 7. Washington and Utah have similar laws."