

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAN MONEY.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet written by A. Cressy Morrison, and sent out from Franklin, Mass., Post Office Box 390, by C. L. Daniels, secretary of a Clean Money Club. The subject is important enough to deserve public attention. Mr. Morrison deals with the fact that diseases are contracted by the touch of money. Our children put coins in their mouth, our ladies handle filthy bills with their hands and then touch their lips. How often is an inexplicable case of diphtheria, or other terrible sickness, due to the handling of money!

Mr. Morrison makes the following statistical report concerning the number of bacteria found on money:

"We have had a most painstaking report from the director of the Research Laboratory of New York, whose conclusions, after continued and repeated tests and experiments on pennies, nickels, ten-cent pieces and bills taken from a cheap grocery store, are as follows:

Dirty pennies averaged	26 living bacteria each
Dimes averaged	40 living bacteria each
Moderately clean bills averaged	2250 living bacteria each
Dirty bills averaged	73,000 living bacteria each.

And mind you, your grocer and butcher handle this bacteria-laden money and then hand you your food or throw your meat upon the scales."

Further on he says:

"No wonder one of the most prominent bank cashiers of New England said to the writer: 'Poisonous! Dangerous! Why, we feel it is a miracle that our assistants who so constantly count money do not catch every disease that is going! Here is a stack of tightly bound bills six feet long, four feet high and two feet wide. Do you see much clean money in there?' 'What do you do with it?' 'Put it right back into circulation.' 'Why?' 'Because we cannot afford to let it go out of the bank long enough to be redeemed.' 'The requirements of business are too great?' 'The government does not print enough small bills. If they did we should not have that mess there. We should get it redeemed and receive new money for it every day.' 'That is true,' we answered, 'and the government recognizes the difficulty. The report of the Treasurer says that "the acuteness of the Treasury conditions has been so urgent for lack of an adequate supply of bills of small denominations, that banks and others, rather than utilize subtreasuries, have remitted direct to the Treasury for redemption, preferring to pay transportation charges both ways in order to save time and secure the small denominations

required. This shortage in the supply of small denominations has had the tendency to retain the currency much longer in circulation." And it is for this reason that they are contemplating a much larger issuance of small bills and the relief of forwarding by registered mail free of charge.' 'Well,' said he, 'when business men and depositors generally throughout the country emphasize the situation by insisting upon clean money, clean money will come and come to stay.'

Mr. Morrison concludes his pamphlet with the following remarks:

"And the remedy? There have been many suggested, as: Central stations established by the government in all states to which coins may be sent to be cleaned and polished by all banks. That large corporations and establishments of all kinds shall set up such a plant for themselves; that small banks and the general run of stores shall cause coins to be put into a bath containing any good germicide. That 'Clean Money' clubs and associations should be formed in every town and city in which each member shall agree to wash in soap and water and some germicide the coins they have in possession before spending them. (A weak solution of carbolic acid or peroxide of hydrogen would do. Even borax or soda will quickly clean a coin.) That these 'Clean Money' associations shall advocate clean money in their local newspapers, request it of their tradesmen and dealers, demand new bills at banks, and cause the children in school to be taught never under any circumstances to place a coin in the mouth, informing them why.

"We as a nation are a cleanly people. Our ideas of sanitation are being carried out in a thousand ways. Our public buildings, conveyances, streets and general surroundings are kept fairly clean. We recognize the dangers in sputum and legislate against 'The White Man's Plague.' We do not legislate against a coin or bill that has been carried on the person of a tuberculosis patient even when it is overrun with the microbes of the disease. We have Health Boards and Health Journals galore. We read, we talk, we act for sanitary measures and meanwhile we carry half a million little devils called bacteria in our purses who would just delight in laughing all our precautions to scorn. Do not think you cannot further this good cause. You can."

THE GOETHE MUSEUM IN WEIMAR.

The house in Weimar in which Goethe lived from June 1782 to his death (March 22, 1832,) was practically shut up for fully fifty years after him. His two grandsons were satisfied to live in the plain and narrow garret-rooms of the big house. When the younger of them, the last descendant of the great poet and of a poetical turn himself, died in 1883, he appointed the house, with its garden, with all its furniture and valuable collections (of art and of natural history—chiefly minerals) to become state property. It was opened to the public and has since been known as the National Goethe Museum, in which the numerous visitors are enabled to gain a vivid impression of the surroundings in which Goethe passed the days of his long and ever-active life. There is hardly any object in this museum which did not belong to the place in the owner's lifetime. Prominent among the few recent additions are a fine sculpture by Professor Eberlein, of Berlin, which represents Goethe examining the skull of his friend Schiller, and the grand painting by Prof. F. Fleischer, of Goethe at the moment of departing from this life, with his