

The greater this is, the more probability is there that some of the micro-organisms may pass on into the intestines. 2. The amount and quality of the gastric juice is the second factor in the prevention of the intestinal infectious diseases. But much water is taken between meals, and at a time when there is no gastric juice in the stomach. The germicidal action of the pyloric juice which is present in the stomach during the intervals of digestion has not been tested experimentally, so far as I know. However, the water taken into the stomach when empty is absorbed directly from its walls, and if these walls secrete a germicidal fluid, it is highly probable that they are able to destroy germs at any time. There are probably other preventive factors resident in the alimentary canal, which future investigations will discover. 3. The agent which is most potent in the prevention of infectious disease through the tissues is the blood. The germicidal properties of this fluid have been abundantly demonstrated. A healthy condition of the blood and lymph is therefore an important factor.

#### NATURAL SELECTION THE HOPE OF WOMANHOOD.

Grant Allen: in the Forum Happily women have still a vast body of friends left—friends who will succeed in saving womanhood from the “advanced” women who would fain abolish it—and these friends are, as might naturally have been expected, the men. In spite of all that lady lecturers and anti-feminine old maids can do to unsex their sisters, men will for the most part continue to choose their wives—the mothers of future women—from the most womanly of their kind: and so will aid and abet in handing down to coming generations those fine and beautiful feminine qualities which the recalcitrant manish women of our age are so anxious to disown in favor of male peculiarities. Sexual selection will here, as elsewhere, play its beneficent part, and secure the survival of all that is best and noblest in the gains of our race. Men will protect against the enemies of womanliness in their own sex. The celibate lady lecturer will die unrepresented: the woman with grace, tact, high emotional endowments, pure womanly gifts, will hand down her exquisite and charming qualities to other women, her likes, after her.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES A NUISANCE.

The Concord, N.H. Board of Health gives the following on this: The Board or its members are oftentimes asked, what constitutes a nuisance, and therefore it may not be amiss to define the term. This would hardly be necessary were it not for the fact that many people seem to regard it as one of their inherent rights to do as they please, so long as they do not trespass upon the domain of others. Very often such people seem to forget that there is any difference between the sanitary condition of the town and the city. It does not occur to them that there must be vast differences in the social compact between the farmhouse with its wide-spread acres, and the house-lot in the city that is measured in square feet, and that conditions that might constitute a nuisance in the one place might be of importance as a necessary adjunct to the other. Strictly speaking, any use of property annoying to another's rights is a nuisance. Still, two things are necessary—a right and an injury. To illustrate: No matter how much your refined taste may be violated by the architectural structure of your neighbor's house, it is not a nuisance because no right is violated. So one may not like the looks of his neighbor's pig-pen, still one can look the other way; but so soon as that pig-pen gives off offensive odors, as it will in hot weather, it is a nuisance, because every person has a right to pure air. The nuisance need not be injurious to health: it is enough that it is annoying and offensive to the senses. Most nuisances may be classified as violations of our right to pure air and pure water, the practical inferences being that in the management of our own affairs we should not be unmindful of the rights of our neighbors; and we would add that in no place can the golden rule be better applied than in matters relating to the sanitary conditions of local districts in a small city.

#### IMMUNITY FROM BACTERIA IN SOILS.

At the late annual meeting of the Sanitary Association of Scotland, Dr. Nasmyth said: In the laboratory, by providing a specially prepared food suitable for the needs of each individual case, and by careful regulation of the temperature and moisture of the air, many disease-producing organisms can be cultivated; but when