

medicines that will take the place of proper living.

The man who neglects his own health, and expects the medical profession to make up for his negligence, is somewhat like a person careless of fire in his own house because there happens to be an efficient fire department in town. The flames sometimes get extinguished if the alarm is sounded in time.

We can assist nature in her endeavor to cast out morbid products by various therapeutical expedients. We can remove some of the exciting causes of disease, or else take the patient beyond their reach. We can place him under the most favorable circumstances for Nature to do her work, and at critical moments stimulate the flagging powers and thus bridge over a yawning gulf. We can palliate many of the distressing symptoms of disease, but

we cannot atone for all the outrageous infringements of Nature's inexorable laws by dosing with drugs, and, moreover, it is not likely that we shall ever be able to do so.

It is possible that we are upon the threshold of a new era in treatment of infections and miasmatic diseases, in which new reasons will be found for the survival of old remedies, and many useful additions will be made to our pharmacopoeia. The wonderful discoveries of Pasteur in France and of Kock in Germany, and the splendid achievements of the former in his applications of them, seem very fruitful of promise. But, notwithstanding all this, it is much safer to be cautious about mad dogs than to run any undue risks because Pasteur has evolved a means of lessening the terrors of rabies.

DOMESTIC AND PUBLIC HYGIENNE.

AN UNIQUE ORGANIZATION—A NOBLE MISSION—WHAT COLLEGE BRED WOMAN ARE DOING.

THE woman physicians of all schools of practice in the city of Chicago have formed a Woman's Medical Union for the advancement of Domestic and Public Hygiene. In New York, the Ladies' Health Protective Association, which has done good work in the matter of street cleaning and the abatement of public nuisances, is now investigating matters relating to the management of the public schools that are of sufficient interest and moment to rouse the seven sleepers or any other inert body of indifferent citizens.

The most unique organization for inducing municipal authorities to enforce sanitary laws is a little colony of college-bred women about to be established in Rivington street. In that unsavory locality, graduates from the leading literary colleges for women, together with a woman physician, are about to take up their abode, and to adopt all the inconveniences of such a life, in the earnest endeavor to convert some of the great unwashed into the washed by means of baths at five cents each; to interest young girls in the sub-

ject of cleaner living; to improve the gutters for those who play in them and to diminish as far as possible, by a personal statement to the proper representatives of municipal government, the avoidable horrors that they expect to share with the natives of this region, for smells are no respecters of persons. neither is the sight of decaying animal and vegetable matter.

This little band of young and pretty women have been told again and again that they need not expect to teach the people anything, but consoled in the same breath by the assurance that they themselves will learn a great deal. The movement is not a so-called religious or intellectual venture. It is a simple scheme of ethical culture, beginning at the foundation of things, without cut-and-dried rules, prejudices, or opinions. Books are wanted for the girls. It is hoped that, if a girl can be induced by personal influence to read one book, she may rise equal to a desire for another. Not even the most sanguine of the Rivington Street colony expect to