Women as Physicians.—There is a great deal of controversy going on at the present time, in regard to the advantages to be derived from women physicians. There can be no real question as to the propriety of any man or woman becoming a physician for what is called a woman's vocation; but the difficulty is, that many of the women who take up the study of medicine find themselves debarred from certain branches of the profession by the popular prejudice against women. It is absurd to say the phrase “take it up” advisedly—do it simply and solely because they consider it a natural vocation. But what is really the proper method of earning a living, and easier than learning engraving, drawing, or any species of handicraft. Three-fourths of the young women who commence the study of medicine, do it without having received even an ordinary thorough English education. They want to do something; and parents or friends, under the appearance of their advancement, or willingness to give them what they call a chance, make efforts and sacrifices to pay their way through the demoralizing life, quite incapable of judging of their progress, careless of the inaccuracy and ignorance that pervade throughout their whole course. They try into their new calling, and only anxious, like the girls themselves, for returns in the shape of fame and income. It is quite enough of a slander and quackery about the medical profession already, to make the addition of a large body of half-educated people, to aid a corps of more than doubtful blessing; and we strongly advise young women to chop off their education, and pursue any other honest and healthy mode of obtaining a living, rather than add another to the mass. There are a number of young women who are not public speakers of the temple, without knowing the first letter in the true alphabet of science.

How to Wash Flannels.—Cold, soft water, well lathered, with hard soap, and also rub soap on the flannels as they are being washed in the two first waters, but do not rub any soap on them in the third, which is also the last water, but have the water well lathered, the same as the two first; wring the flannels well, and then shake them from all four sides; then hang them out to dry in the sun; but if the weather is cloudy or stormy, dry them indoors. By adopting this mode of washing flannels, they will be soft, white, and retain their primeval shape. Colored woolen goods, such as dresses, vests, and blankets, in pieces, then wash them in the same way as white flannels are washed, but in one water only, that must be clean, and only one dress washed in the same water; then wring it out dry; take a clean and dry sheet, and spread out the dress in the sheet, then fold it all up, and let it remain two or three hours; by that time the dress will be dry enough to be ironed; it must be ironed on the wrong side; if washed and ironed in this way, the best casemors will look as good as new.

A Golden Thought.—Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history. The pagan, the pebble, grow attuned by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain, the river its channels in the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum, the fern and the leaf its sincerest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sculpture in the sand or stone; not a foot steps into the snow, or along the ground, but prints, in characters more or less lasting, a map of its march; every act of the heart, every thought, every emotion, is imprinted in its memories of his fellows, and in his own face. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memonima and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent.

SALT

Salt is the color of the chemistry we shall find the term salt applied to a very large class of compounds, consisting of an acid united with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. They are arranged in groups according to their component parts. They are named neutral, acid, or alkaline according to the way in which they affect test paper. It would seem that people resemble those classes of salts—some folks being acidulous, others inert, some caustic and bitter, and others shining and sterling. Among the thousands of names of salts are those designated “incompatible salts”—those which cannot exist in solution without decompensation. These salts may be compared to the unhappy people who are held in the dread bond of matrimony, which solution of life is destruc- tive to happiness and individuality. In the classification of salts, the Greek prefixes indicate the number of equivalents of acid and base. Sometimes two or more salts combine, and are known as double and triple salts. One triple salt is named micromolecular because it was first found in one of man’s secretions.

Amongst these various salts we