

away for placing homeopathy as anything special, either alongside of or in opposition to the usual therapeutics.

But how, then, must be understood the conflict of homeopathy with what is the official medical science, called, whether rightly or wrongly, allopathy? How could purely homeopathic faculties, yea, homœopathic universities, exist? This must be explained, so it appears to us, by the fact that homeopathy is dogmatic. Whereas the usual method of healing seeks to attain its end—to heal—by unbiased investigation, seeks to think and to act without prejudice, homeopathy places a dogma foremost. And as soon as it attaches itself exclusively to dogma, as such, it is immediately and absolutely condemned as a science. "Dogmatic" and "unscientific" are synonymous terms for students of the natural and medical sciences. Dogmatic homeopathy stands out not against the ordinary therapeutics only; it is in strife with all arts of healing and all natural sciences. It requires a whole university to itself.

And now, just a word over the practical aspect of the question—the work of homeopathy in our native land. He who, studying in one of our universities, adopts the name of homeopath, involuntarily gives occasion for the suspicion that he is actuated in this matter, less by scientific conviction than by the prospect of bettering his financial circumstances. Does he really do this, then he is unworthy of his medical profession. Is he a dogmatist, and fully convinced of the worth of homeopathy, then he errs, and should, even as any other doctor who, with the best of intentions, falls into human errors, have a claim to our consideration. But we may not always passively endure his mistakes. We must, as men of healing, now and then lay our finger upon the wound. "Then the . . . medical art enters calmly and with moderation into the lists, tears away from homeopathy her strange feathers, and exposes her in her shortcomings and errors no longer as an innocent error, but from the standpoint of humanity, as a highly punishable one."—*L'Älsch Dagblad*, 22nd December, 1896.

\*See reports in the *N. Rotterdamsch Courant* and *De Telegraaf*.

An exceedingly nervous person who cannot sleep may often be quieted and put to sleep by being rubbed with a towel wrung out of hot salted water. Frequently a change from a warm bed to a cool one will tend to quiet a nervous person and make him drowsy.

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMAN.

In drawing conclusions as to the relative position of the sexes, Professor Patrick says in *Popular Science Monthly*:

"The matter, in fact, reduces itself probably to this: that woman, like the child, represents the race type, while man represents those variable qualities by which mankind adapts itself to its surroundings. Every woman is, as it were, a composite picture of the race, never much worse nor much better than all. Man is, as it were, Nature's experiment, modified to reflect, if possible, the varying conditions of his environment. If superiority consists in adaptation to present environment, then man is superior; if it consists in the possession of those underlying qualities which are essential to the race—past, present and future—then woman is superior."

The concluding sentence of the article presents food for thought which if thoroughly digested and assimilated by the physician may supply him with an answer to the question not infrequently put to him as to the real position woman is destined to occupy by nature.

"May it not be that woman, representative of the past and future of humanity, whose qualities are concentration, passivity, calmness, and reserve of force, and upon whom, more than upon man, rest the burdens and responsibilities of the generations, is too sacred to be jostled roughly in the struggle for existence, and that she deserves from man a reverent exemption from some of the duties for which his restless and active nature adapts him?"—*New England Medical Gazette*.

## TALKING TO THE BABY.

Do not make the baby show off too much. "Doctor advise your young mothers and fathers against talking too much to their babies. The effects for harm of the constant activity of the infantile mind are incalculable. It should only unfold or develop gradually, and then, only as does the blood supply of the brain and body. A proper equilibrium between body and mind should always be maintained. If the mind be developed too rapidly dangerous sequences may follow. Caution fathers and mothers, and save sons and daughters."—*Medical Gleaner*.

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