

Clemence S. Lozier, Lucretia Mott was there, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Henry J. Raymond, S. S. Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Peter Cooper, and all of them made addresses.

The college has slowly and steadily flourished from the beginning; the high standard of medical education has been maintained and the course of study lengthened. It has a free dispensary, a training school for nurses, an alumnae association of three hundred and forty-eight members, a Hospital Guild of three hundred and fifty, managed by Mrs. William Curtis Demarest and a large band of society women. It publishes two magazines—The Cresset and The Guild—both of which have a large circulation. The Regents of the State incorporated the college into the University of the State of New York in 1895.—Pearson's Magazine.

DIAGNOSIS IN ITS RELATIONSHIP TO HOMOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.

By James A. Reily, M.D., D.D.S., Fulton, Mo.

If there is one thing in which the physician should be well founded, it is diagnosis.

The famous Hahnemann, in his efforts to promulgate a new and scientific practice of medicine, did not dream that some of his followers would so construe his theory as to subordinate this most important attribute of every scientific physician.

How can we arrive at the totality of the symptoms if we have not a correct understanding of the disease to be treated? How can we hope to make a successful prescription until we have before us every detail of the case in hand? Until we have located the disease, we are unable to obtain the more delicate symptoms upon which largely depends the success of our prescription. Nature seeks to remedy her own ills. The aid we receive from others is mechanical compared with the operations of nature within us.

We must extend our area of knowledge to include all that will aid in the selection of the indicated remedy. Every physician, inasmuch as he is a scientist, is a definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of the physical man—an anatomist in health and a diagnostician in disease. We are too passive in the acceptance of this fundamental truth. There is fire enough

to fuse the mountain of ore if only we are apt in selecting the brand with which to start the pile.

The physician is helpful only through the accurately prescribed remedy. Drugs, like people, serve humanity best in certain localities, being most active upon certain organs and tissues—under proper climatic surroundings, as it were; e. g., there are certain remedies which act most curative upon the liver and are rarely indicated except where that organ is involved. Thus if we have headache, constipation, dizziness or any other annoying set of symptoms which are due to some disorder of the liver, is it not imperative that our diagnosis be correct that we may be enabled to locate more accurately the cause of the disease and apply the remedy accordingly?

We cannot emphasize too strongly the need of correct diagnosis in prescribing, though I must admit that many physicians are inclined to lay little stress upon this all important factor. Many of the more acute conditions present a similar aspect and often call for the same remedy at the onset of the disease, but, to bring the case to a more rapid and successful termination, a correct diagnosis must be made in order that our remedies shall succeed each other according to the changing totality of the symptoms.

Thus it becomes necessary to know whether we are dealing with pneumonia or capillary bronchitis, typhoid or simple continued fever, before we can prescribe with any degree of accuracy. I count him a great physician who can recognize diseases as he does the faces of his most intimate friends; he has but to open his eyes to see them in their true light, while others must needs make painful corrections and keep a vigilant eye on many sources of error.

The true Artist has the earth for his pedestal; the physician who ignores diagnosis, even after years of toil and strife, has nothing broader than his own shoes.—Medical Century.

HOW TO KILL A BABY WITH PNEUMONIA.

"Crib in far corner of room with canopy over it. Steam kettle; gas stove (leaky tubing). Room at 80 F. Many gas jets burning. Friends in the room, also the pug dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 F., make a poultice, thick, hot and tight. Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not do it, give coal tar antipyretics and wait.—"Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery."