

endorse the absurd doctrine "*similia similibus curantur*" To carry out to the full extent the principles enunciated by Hahnemann would doom every patient to premature death Like can never cure its like under any possible circumstances either in a physical or moral sense. To strike a man already knocked down, in order to help him up, is homœopathic theory illustrated.

Morbific influences being clearly depressant in all cases, the only scientific treatment is indicated in the motto "*curatio contrariorum per contraria*."

The complete establishment of this general law would elevate the profession of medicine to an absolute science and consign all shades of quackery to an inevitable doom It is the palpable absurdities, uncertainties and illogical deductions, that induce men of culture to place their lives in the hands of those whose '*infinitesimal*' doses have no effect on the system.

There is no doubt but all metallic preparations in small doses act as exaltants, and only act as depressant when given in sufficient quantity to irritate or corrode "Poisoning" is a term expressive of no pathological or physiological condition. Arsenic produces death through depressant irritation and corrosive sublimates by corroding the *primæ viæ* and thus exhausting innervation Depressants, as well as exaltants, have a large range The least disagreeable sensation or unpleasant emotion acts as a depressant, while the opposite acts as an exaltant.

From the experiments of the Webers we learn that electricity contracts powerfully the small arteries, and is therefore an exaltant, consequently is contra-indicated in the alcoholic and opium insensibility, but in that arising from a real depressing influence, its powers are herculean.

Nature seems to have displayed in a remarkable degree her beneficent intentions in placing in the most conspicuous position possible a test that indicates with unerring precision the least variation of the relative action of the antagonistic dynamic forces. The iris is a perfect *neurometer*, but before discussing its importance in diagnosis we must enquire into its anatomical structure. The author of the "Dublin Dissector," says "it is not generally agreed on, whether the fibrous appearance of the iris depends on the peculiar arrangement of its vessels and nerves, or whether it possesses a true muscular structure."

It is now generally held by anatomists and physiologists