4.36. Peculiar feeling of moving, or what is called swimming, in head, with transient feeling of constriction round the head.

Lay down on sofa and dozed a little; had singing in ears, which went off when I got up.

4.50. Feeling of something surging up from posterior part of head toward forehead.

5 o'clock. Dizziness in head. Felt drowsy, and fell asleep in arm-chair.

At one time I tried to write down a reference in my MS. I wrote down the first half correctly, though I felt I might write some nonsense in the state I was; on attempting to finish it, I did not know what it was I had to write, and I could only do so by looking constantly at the passage in the printed book while I wrote it down in the MS., and even then I omitted something. After tea, at 6.30, no more effects.*

QUESTIONS.

BY ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.

THE many questions constantly arising may be well divided into four classes.

1. *Settled questions*, and, as such, become principles; adopted by all who consider the questions settled by reason of argument and corroborative practical confirmation. "*In certis unitas.*"

2. *Open questions;* or such as have not yet been settled by either argument or practical experience. "*In dubiis libertas.*"

3. *Burning questions;* or such, as being open, have been touched unwittingly by some rash person, who still less prudently wishes to force his solution upon the community,

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* There are four provings of Cannabis Indica in the "Intellectual Observer:" London.

and thus may be said to burn his distinguished fingers. "*In omnibus charitas.*"

4. *Absurd questions;* or such as can only be asked by a silly person, as they can only be answered in one way without an insult to common sense, while the silly questioner contends for an answer the reverse of that which *common sense* would dictate.

As quite a number of questions are just now before the profession, particularly such as belong to classes 3 and 4, we propose to publish a few of them. They have all been asked, either directly as questions, or we are permitted to infer the question from the answer given. By special request of any one person, the writer pledges himself to give authority for each and every statement.

Question 1. *Does* society, with its hardened prejudices, first demand Allœopathy: the way prepared Eclecticism follows; then crude Homœopathy takes root; and finally, upon the remains of all, pure Homœopathy finds a congenial soil, BECAUSE, in like manner, the rock must first bear lichen—the moss and the fern—that upon their debris may grow the sturdy oak, the lofty pine, or the fragrant rose?

Question 2. Is it well to abandon principles, while teaching Homœopathy and instil, instead of principles, a *multiplicity of opinions?*

Question 3. Is the permanency of a Medical School guaranteed because its Trustees and Professors are elected for life?

Question 4. Will two Medical Schools in the same place, advance our cause and the interests of all concerned, better than one?

Question 5. Does the charter of an Eclectic College, lying dormant, as a curious document, in the strong box of a distinguished Eclectic physician, for, say fifteen years, become more potent when resurrected? Does the change of "name" change its invalidity or its character? Can the mouldy document bring forth sturdy or lofty or fragrant, spontaneous productions?

Question 6. Can a By-law of a Medical School provide against indebtedness?

Question 7. Can a Life Insurance Company tell a distinguished individual how many years it will take him to become extinguished?

Question 8. Does it advance our cause or the interests of the profession, if Professors who are elected for life to teach opinions (not principles) differ so much in opinions, that the one teaches, promulgates and defends "*organopathy*," while his elder, distinguished colleague, writes a scurrilous pamphlet against organopathy and its sponsor, in which pamphlet the principal abstraction is "the fist in the wash-tub?"

Question 9. Does Secrecy advance Homœopathy?

A distinguished person and his followers answer all the above questions in the *affirmative*, while we answer them in the *negative*. These questions are now before the profession, and if the person of distinction should fail to find a friend in need to pick them up and defend his affirmative position, we shall be allowed to take it for granted that the negative side "*has it*." Perhaps the distinguished legal authority from Brooklyn will be able to *guess* who has "*distinguished*" himself, and defend *him*.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BY F. R. McMANUS, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

On the first Wednesday in June next, the members of the Institute are to meet for the twenty-first annual session, in the great city of St. Louis; and it is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be larger than any preceding one. One of the most interesting we have ever had, was that of the last year, in the city of New York. Unfortunately, however, the proposition was renewed at that meeting, to admit female practitioners to membership. The