

Reviewing the subject of homœopathy for the past 50 years, 1851 to 1901, we find that the American Institute (which by the way is the oldest medical association in America) was in existence with 250 members, in 1901 it had 2,002 members. In 1851 there were but ten state societies, now there are thirty five, twenty nine of which muster 3,893 members. In 1851 there were eight local societies now there are 116, over one-half of which enroll 3,356 physicians.

Half a century ago there were but two homœopathic medical colleges; in 1901 there were twenty-two in the United States, whose graduates numbered not less than 13,517.

In 1851 one small hospital in Philadelphia represented homœopathy; now there are ninety-two general public hospitals, eighty-five of which contain 5,363 beds, and forty-five special public hospitals, forty-two of which hold 8,516 beds. In addition to this there are fifty-two general private hospitals, and thirty-six special private hospitals. Homœopathy holds, 16,037 beds in 195 different hospitals, those in 143 of them being worth \$18,331,953.00. This in itself would make a fair showing at a funeral. There are also 71 dispensaries in 1901, as against three in 1851.

In January 1851, six homœopathic medical journals were striving to maintain a precarious existence; to-day 30 magazines regularly file an appearance containing not less than 16,608 pages of reading matter.

Homœopathy has its own medical examining boards in twelve states and the District of Columbia, as well as representation on twenty mixed boards, in many of which no school is permitted to have a majority of the members. Even in Canada, the new Federal Registration Act contains provisions for homœopathic representation in the Dominion Medical Council. In 1851 the number of homœopathic practitioners was estimated at 600, in 1901 their numbers had increased to over 10,000. In 1851, the number of doctors of all sorts was 40,564 one in 68 of whom were homœopaths; now there are of all kinds of doctors 123,553, to whom the members of the New School stand as one in thirteen. Not so bad, when one remembers, that the first homœopathic prescription was made by a German immigrant, (Dr. Gram) in 1825.

In view of the fairly healthy condition of the supposed sick party, it would be well for these medical funeral directors to try another guess at the date of the proposed function, and in the meantime make ample preparation for the ceremonies which grace such occasions; lest in the immensity of the enterprise they be overwhelmed, and instead of burying are themselves buried.

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#### GOVERNOR'S MEETING.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Governors was held in the Hospital Board Room on Thursday, March 27. Among those present were Mrs. G. D. Phillips, Mrs. Geo. Sumner, Mrs. W. F. Brown, Miss M. E. Baylis, Mr. S. Bell, Mr. E. G. O'Connor, Mr. S. M. Baylis, Mr. T. J. Dawson, Drs. A. Fisher, A. D. Patton and E. M. Morgan.

In the absence of President Hagar, Mr. E. G. O'Connor, vice-president, occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. T. J. Dawson, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. A letter from the Montreal Homœopathic Association was read, referring to its having voted the Provincial Government grant to the funds of the hospital; also stating that the Association had printed and issued the hospital annual report for 1901. Some discussion was held in regard to the latter, it being pointed out that owing to the proofs not having been submitted some inaccuracies and omissions were presented which it would be well to guard against in future reports. A letter was read from Dr. H. M. Patton, resigning his position on the Committee of Management, owing to his considering the presence of medical men detrimental to the welfare of the hospital. After discussion it was moved by Mr. S. M. Baylis, seconded by Mrs. G. D. Phillips, that the resignation be accepted, which was carried. A letter was read from Mrs. Jas. Aird, resigning the life governorship tendered to her by Mr. Alex. Clerk; this