

inquiry. The general result of these few and brief attendances is favourable; and, if our visitors are not at once converted to our doctrine, they at least learn to judge us in a less unfriendly manner. It can well, therefore, be understood how useful would be the publication of our *clinical experiences*, which would transform the fleeting evidence of hospital treatment into permanent documents. We must hope that the staff of the Hôpital S. Jacques will henceforth learn to know better the mission confided to them, and to obey more faithfully the regulation of the *Société Médicale Homœopathique de France*.

GENERAL REMARKS.

[It will be seen, from the correspondence between the mode of procedure in SPAIN and in ENGLAND, how similar is the feeling, in both countries, as to the method in which Homœopathy should be taught.

CANADA gives us a good precedent for a re-modelling of the General Medical Council so as to make it a fair representative body, in which all phases of medical belief should be represented; while the freedom which is given in the UNITED STATES, to found new Schools and to confer degrees, insures the most perfect medical liberty in thought and action. A most desirable freedom in Scientific progress is thus assured to the whole medical profession.]

W. B.