

from thousands of active centres scattered throughout the entire land, will finally lead the profession, unitedly, to accept some method of dealing with the medical sects, creditable to all and promotive of the best interests of the profession and humanity; or cause it to return to the primeval principle of an honorable fellowship, thoroughly trained in medical science and art.

Of this drifting, we briefly note a few illustrations.

First, in the matter of medical education.

When all medical colleges were manned by regulars, homœopaths and other sectarians obtained their scholastic education at these schools. Later, the sectarians were able to educate their students in their own colleges, hospitals, and dispensaries. When medical departments were established in State universities, the sectarians sought a position in the same, that they might teach their peculiar views. Notable among the institutions where this end was sought, is Michigan University. Shortly after its foundation, the homœopaths induced the State Legislature to instruct the board of regents to place in the regular faculty a professor of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Practice of Medicine. For many years the regents refused to accede to this instruction, nor did they yield until it became an alternative of a sectarian professor or no university appropriation from the legislature. At this juncture, the Michigan State Medical Society arose against the alliance and protested with such force, as to cause the authorities to pause. The matter was at last carried to the American Medical Association, and settled by the passing of a resolution to the effect that it was as derogatory to educate sectarians as it was to consult with the same after they were educated. The regents now set up a distinct homœopathic college (on paper). The phrase on paper is used because the homœopathic students still continue to be taught by regular teachers in the following subjects, viz., chemistry, physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, physiological chemistry, physics, pathology, histology, etc. That the regular professors should not be compelled to sign the diplomas of sectarians, a new scheme of issuing University diplomas was adopted, by which no professors' names appeared thereupon, but only those of the president and secretary. It will thus be seen

that, in spite of the resolution of the American Medical Association, the regular faculty have been, and are constantly engaged, in educating those whom they know to be sectarians in medicine. As this arrangement is universally acquiesced in by the profession, it is clear that in the matter of educating sectarians, there has been a great drifting.

Of interest in this connection is the present agitation respecting the Homœopathic Medical College at Michigan University. Under the arrangement described, this college failed to commend itself to the homœopaths, so that the members of this sect practically repudiated it. Hence its classes so diminished as to compel the regents to seek some other method more satisfactory to all parties. The plan which thus far has seemed to meet the wishes of the regular faculty, the board of regents, and a portion of the homœopathic faculty, was the abolition of the so-called Homœopathic Medical College, and the placing of a professor of Homœopathic Materia Medica and Practice of Medicine in the faculty of the regular school. The final decision has not yet been announced. But that the deans, of both the regular and homœopathic faculties, and the regular physician on the board of regents should unite in seeking to place on the faculty of the regular school a homœopathic professor, is significant of a drifting, quite startling, and the more as no public protest has been made against it by the regular profession. Other State universities, than that of Michigan, having medical departments, are arranged along similar lines. These are all more or less responsive to the demands of the popular will, and this will, generally speaking, demands the full recognition of one or more of the "pathies" and "isms."

The first extensive revolt against the written law under consideration occurred in New York. It was preceded by an extremely bitter conflict and caused not a few ripples in the American Medical Association. The result of this revolt was that the friends of the written law, established the N. Y. State Medical Association and retained their allegiance to said law, while the opponents captured the old State Society, abrogated the written and returned to the unwritten law. To many this seemed a revolutionary proceeding, but when it is remembered that the revolting faction