

homœopathic view of it, he enumerated, in a rapid survey, its principal physiological properties, never forgetting, when he could, to rest on allopathic data, and justifying his assertions by clinical proofs.

Dr. Frédault reviewed, in his course of lectures, the work of Hahnemann, and strove to present the points at which it approached, and those at which it departed, from the ancient medical traditions.

Three
Homœopathic
Hospitals.

Homœopathy possesses in France three hospitals—two in Paris, the Hôpital S. Jacques and the Hôpital Hahnemann, the third at Lyons, the Hôpital S. Luc. These institutions, containing between them about one hundred beds, are supported by contributions from the adherents of homœopathy and its practitioners. The first two have but moderate pecuniary resources; the Hôpital S. Luc is well endowed. Limited as is the number of beds, we have in these an element of clinical teaching which is rather too much neglected. The physicians in charge are full of zeal; and I need not vindicate their knowledge or their talent, their names being sufficient to warrant this. At S. Jacques, we find Drs. Jousset, Frédault, and Gonnard; at the Hahnemann, we see Dr. Léon Simon. But that which one must attack and keenly censure is the indifference displayed by most of the *Chefs de Service* with regard to the publication of their clinical records. There is a rule at the Hôpital S. Jacques obliging them to print their observations in detail. For some time past this has not been acted on; and Dr. Jousset is the only one who obeys both the letter and the spirit of the regulation. Our rivals rarely honour us with a visit; at times a practitioner from the provinces comes, or a medical student desirous to see a little of the working of homœopathy. They follow up their visits for two or three weeks, and then the one returns to the country, and the other, occupied with the lectures of his curriculum, cannot continue his