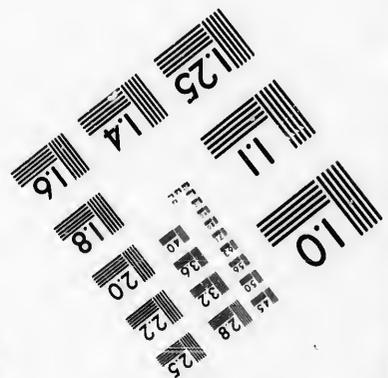
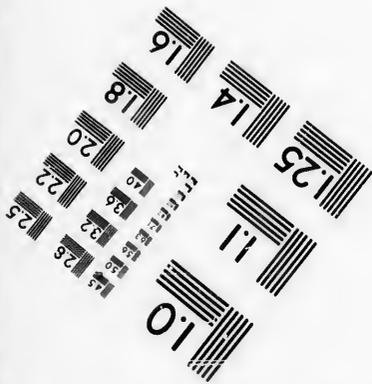
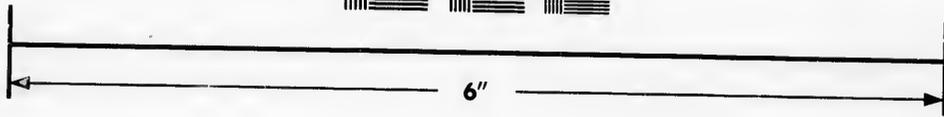
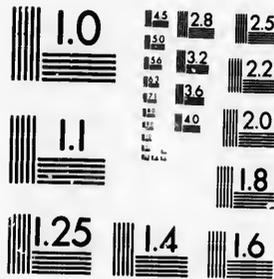


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institut has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

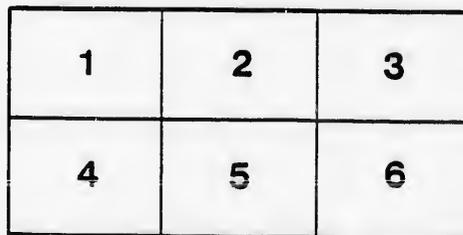
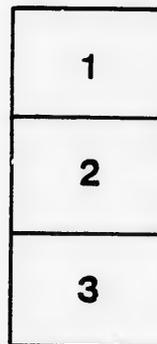
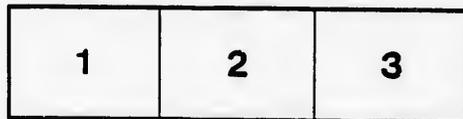
Législature du Québec
Québec

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

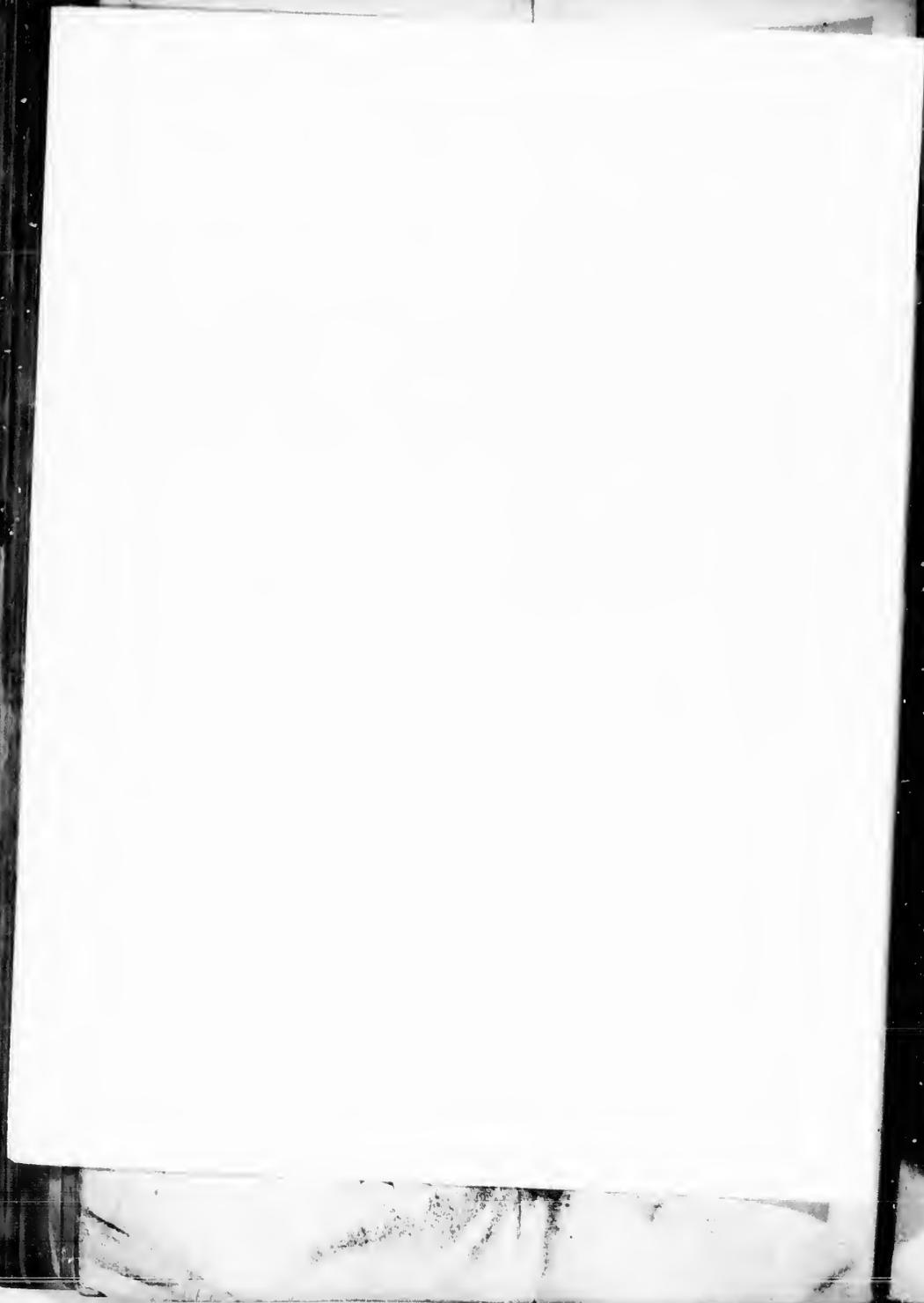
Législature du Québec
Québec

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



Vol. 33.

A LETTER

TO THE

MEDICAL ACTS COMMISSION

ON THE

CLAIMS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLIC AND
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

TO CONSIDERATION

UNDER ANY NEW MEDICAL ACT.

BY

DR. WILLIAM BAYES,

EXT. L.R.C.P., LOND.; M.R.C.S., ENG.; AND HON. SEC. TO THE
LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

1881.

LONDON:

HAMILTON ADAMS & Co., 32, PATERNOSTER ROW.

BRIGHTON:

H. & C. TREACHER, THE ROYAL LIBRARY, 170, NORTH STREET.



CONTENTS.

	Page.
1.—Letter.	5
2.—Appendix I. Clauses extracted from Medical Act, 1858, and following; and Remarks.	11
3. " II. List of Qualifications held by Homœopathic Practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland in 1881.	16
4. " IIIa. Condition of Homœopathy in England.	19
5. " IIIb. London School of Homœopathy: Rules and Laws.	22
6. " IV. Condition of Homœopathy in the United States.	27
7. " V. " " " Canada.	33
8. " VI. " " " Spain.	39
9. " VII. " " " France.	42



88, LANSDOWNE PLACE,
BRIGHTON.

TO THE MEDICAL ACTS COMMISSION.

FROM WILLIAM BAYES, M.D.,

Honorary Secretary to the London School of Homœopathy.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you, the claims of the large number of Her Majesty's subjects who elect, to be medically treated by Physicians and Surgeons practising the Homœopathic system of medicine. In any legislation, under the new Medical Act, they feel strongly that they have a right to ask that they shall be protected against any avoidable ignorance, on the part of Physicians and Surgeons professing to treat them homœopathically.

Owing to the difficulties existing at the present time, which prevent Physicians from acquiring a competent knowledge of Homœopathy during their state of pupilage; owing, also, to the difficulties which surround their obtaining clinical instruction in the practice of Homœopathy; owing, thirdly, to there being no Examination as to the fitness, by previous education, in its tenets, of those who intend to practise Homœopathy; the Homœopathic public are unnecessarily exposed to the danger of falling into the hands of men, insufficiently instructed in, or wholly ignorant, of the system of medicine they profess to practise.

In London and in the other great cities, there is a large "clientèle" of Homœopathic patients, not only among the

wealthy and educated classes, but also among the poor, who are specially undefended against the above dangers. (In the appendix to this letter I give many particulars of the state of Homœopathy both in the metropolis and in the country districts throughout Great Britain, and also in some other countries. To these statements I beg to direct your careful attention).

The demand for practitioners, versed in the system of Homœopathy, is far greater than the supply. This is a real hardship to those who, being convinced that this system of medicine is the most scientific and practical, can only obtain the assistance they require in illness by sending a considerable distance to some large town for a physician, or who have to trust to lay help, since no physician, having knowledge of the system in which they alone believe, is to be found within a reasonable distance.

To meet these difficulties I would suggest one of the following alternatives:—

Firstly—To legitimize a School specially devoted to instruction in Homœopathy.

Secondly—To allow Physicians who have qualified themselves in Homœopathic Universities or Schools, existing in America or other foreign countries, to present themselves for examination before an examining body in England, and if found competent to pass, the examiners shall grant them an equivalent degree to that they already have obtained abroad. For this purpose Homœopathic examiners should be appointed to examine those who desire to possess a Homœopathic license in addition to the ordinary medical degree.

In the preamble to the laws of the London School of Homœopathy, dated December 15th, 1876, it is stated that:*

* The London School of Homœopathy holds its lectures at the London Homœopathic Hospital, 52, Great Ormond Street. It possesses a small Library and Museum *c.* *Materia Medica.*

"The promoters of the LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMŒOPATHY, believing that instruction in Homœopathic doctrines and practice is an essential part of a liberal and thorough medical education, desire to establish a School for the teaching of those departments of the art and science of medicine which are affected by the Homœopathic Law. It is their intention to restrict their courses of Lectures to these subjects alone, since the ordinary Medical Schools of Great Britain already supply all the teaching (except that of the Homœopathic doctrines) necessary for medical education. To remedy this deficiency the promoters provide the present School."

The Lectures at present in the course of delivery are—

Firstly—The Institutes of Homœopathy, including its Principles, History, and Literature.

Secondly—Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Thirdly—The Principles and Practice of Homœopathic medicine.

Fourthly—Clinical Instruction within the walls of the Homœopathic Hospital.

The London Homœopathic Hospital is situated in Great Ormond Street, Russell Square. It possesses 74 beds (fifty-five now being occupied, the remaining beds lying empty only until funds permit of their being filled). Its medical staff consists of five registered practitioners, having charge of in-patients, besides several registered medical men in attendance on the out-patients' department. It is thus capable of affording a fair amount of clinical instruction, and we claim that this institution should receive recognition as an Educational Medical Establishment. We also claim that the Lectures as recorded above deserve recognition.

In any new Medical Act we submit that the claims of both lay and medical Homœopaths cannot be ignored. As to the exact form of recognition I would venture to direct your attention to the following three schemes:—

The one: to permit the institution of a complete Medical School within which the Professors and teachers of Medicine and Surgery should be men who practise Homœopathy. This scheme is adopted in the University of Boston, U.S. See *Appendix IV*.

The second scheme would involve the appointment of Homœopathic lecturers and teachers in certain Medical Schools or Colleges, in addition to those of the ordinary Allopathic Schools.

The third would involve the opening of private Lectureships to the whole profession, which Lectures should be recognised as qualifying students to present themselves for examination, before the central Board, equally with Lectures attended at the recognised Schools. This scheme has the advantage of allowing any qualified Physician or Surgeon to bring forward any particular theory or practice of Medicine or Surgery without let or hindrance, and as opening the gates of Science to new discoveries, and doing away with monopolies, it would tend much to the true development of Medicine and Surgery as liberal sciences.

There is still one other alternative, *i.e.*, that the fourth year of study might be devoted to the study of Medicine and Surgery either at home or abroad, provided it were carried out in some University, College, or School, recognised by the State in which it is situated, or under a Physician or Surgeon fully qualified and holding office in a public institution in which the opportunities of clinical instruction are sufficiently large.

It appears to me that the present presents a good opportunity for the International recognition, not only of the Lectures and Practice at foreign and American Colleges and Hospitals, but also a broader and more liberal International recognition of all foreign and American degrees, where the courses of study demanded are equivalent to those adopted in

this country; and that when there exists a power to grant degrees after a shorter course of study, that nevertheless such shorter term should count as equivalent to an equal term kept in this country.

Allow me, My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAYES, M.D.,
Lambeth.

*Extra L.R.C.P. by exam., Lond.; M.R.C.S., England;
Hon. Sec. London School of Homoeopathy.*



APPENDIX I.

Clauses in the Medical Acts bearing upon the liberty granted to Physicians and Surgeons to practise any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery which seems to them best. See *Medical Acts 1858 and following.*

XXIII.—In case it shall appear to the General Council that an attempt has been made by any Body, entitled under this Act to grant Qualifications, to impose upon any Candidate offering himself for Examination an Obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the Practice of any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery, as a test or Condition of admitting him to Examination or of granting a Certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent the same to Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an injunction to such Body so acting, directing them to desist from such Practice; and in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such Body shall cease to have the Power of conferring any Right to be registered under this Act so long as they shall continue such Practice.

XXVIII. If any of the said Colleges or the said Bodies at any time exercise any power they possess by Law of striking off from the List of such College or Body the Name of any One of their Members, such College or Body shall signify to the General Council the Name of the Member so struck off; and the General Council may, if they see fit, direct the Registrar to erase forthwith from the Register the Qualification derived from such College or Body in respect of which such Member was registered, and the Registrar shall note the same therein: Provided always, that the Name of

no Person shall be erased from the Register on the Ground of his having adopted any Theory of Medicine or Surgery.

LII. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize Her Majesty to create any new Restriction in the Practice of Medicine or Surgery, or to grant to any of the said Corporations any Powers or Privileges contrary to the Common Law of the Land or to the Provisions of this Act, and that no such new Charter shall in anywise prejudice, affect, or annul any of the existing Statutes or Byelaws of the Corporations to which the same shall be granted, further than shall be necessary for giving full Effect to the Alterations which shall be intended to be effected by such new Charters and by this Act in the Constitution of such Corporation.

LVI. Nothing in the said Act contained shall prevent any Person not a British Subject who shall have obtained from any Foreign University a Degree or Diploma of Doctor in Medicine, and who shall have passed the regular Examinations entitling him to practise Medicine in his own Country, from being and acting as the Resident Physician or Medical Officer of any Hospital established exclusively for the Relief of Foreigners in Sickness: Provided always, that such Person is engaged in no Medical Practice except as such Resident Physician or Medical Officer.

REMARKS.

Prohibition
against
Coercion.

It will be seen that the above Clauses prevent any attempt to coerce Physicians from adopting any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery. It is illegal to induce a Candidate for admission into the profession to pledge himself to practise in any particular manner. It is also illegal for any of the Colleges or licensing Bodies to strike off from the list of their members the names of any who depart from the older methods of Practice, and it may be thought that, practically,

this would ensure sufficient liberty, for all scientific purposes, to Physicians and Surgeons.

But, by a combination, not unlike that which is adopted by the Trades' Unions, this liberty, so essential to the scientific Physician, is withheld from him. Failure to protect.

The Allopathic branch of the Profession tyrannises over the Homœopathic in a manner exactly corresponding to the process at present known as Boycotting. As instances I would name that when the late Professor Henderson, after a most careful and scientific investigation, dared to acknowledge the truth of the homœopathic law and to practise it, his colleagues in the Edinburgh Infirmary insisted on his resigning his post of physician to that institution. Professor Henderson.

Further, they attempted to expel him from his Professorship of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, but fortunately were unable to do so, since the appointment vested in the hands of the Edinburgh Town Council, which body proved more enlightened, and thus saved the spectacle of a gross scientific scandal. Edinburgh Town Council

I also would direct attention to the fact that the late Dr. Horner, of Hull, President of the British Medical Association, having (the year after the passage of the Trades' Unions resolutions of that Association) convinced himself by experiment that the homœopathic law was correct both in science and practice, and having carried the practice of Homœopathy into the Hull Infirmary, of which he was Senior Physician, was also forced to resign that appointment. Dr. Horner, of Hull.

Hence the law of the land was *made of none effect* by the bye-laws of an Association of General Practitioners and Physicians. Medical men were deterred from examining into a new theory of medicine and surgery by the knowledge that the law did not protect their liberty to practise that system of medicine which, by experiment, they knew to be true, social and medical penalties were put in force which curtailed their freedom to practise. The law of Liberty broken.
Social and Medical penalties illegally enforced.

Homœopathy practically ostracised. The study of Homœopathy is practically prohibited when it is known that, if the enquiry into its truth, ends in its adoption into practice, those who are already in the position of leaders in the profession will be deposed from the public posts of honour and emolument held by them. No Professor dares to teach Homœopathy publicly from his professional chair when he knows that to do so will end in the loss of his professional position.

It is felt that the considerable Body of educated Physicians and Surgeons who have dared, in spite of professional ostracism, to openly profess their convictions of the truth and practical advantages of the law of Homœopathy, are placed at an unfair disadvantage, while the Medical Law of this country, which theoretically gives them scientific liberty, yet practically, by allowing the majority to tyrannise over the minority, permits the spirit of the law to be violated and set at naught.

Violation of the law.

Furthermore, while the older Colleges and teaching Bodies refuse to give instruction in Homœopathy, it is felt a hardship that there is no provision made for its teaching by a new Medical School, and at the same time the Physicians and Surgeons carefully educated in the foreign Universities and Colleges are precluded by Clause LVI. of the Medical Act from practising in this country except "as Resident Physician or Medical Officer in a Hospital established exclusively for the relief of Foreigners in sickness."

I append an Analysis of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licenses under which the Homœopathic Medical men at present practising in Great Britain, to the number of 269, are entered in the Homœopathic Directory for the year 1881. I also show, at the foot of the list quoted, the distribution of these practitioners in twenty of the principal cities and towns in this country.

prohibited when
truth, ends in its
y in the position
from the public
n. No Professor
his professional
in the loss of his

icated Physicians
of professional
of the truth and
athy, are placed
cal Law of this
ntific liberty, yet
annise over the
violated and set

teaching Bodies
is felt a hard-
aching by a new
Physicians and
Universities and
e Medical Act
ident Physician
exclusively for

Diplomas, and
edical men at
umber of 269,
the year 1881.
istribution of
ties and towns

List showing the Diplomas and Degrees held by Medical Men (269

M.D. London..... 3	M.B. Lond..... 8	L.R.C.P. Lond. .23	F.R.C.S. Eng.... 1
„ Durham 1	„ Edin.10	„ „ Edin....41	M.R.C.S. „ 133
„ Edinburgh41	„ Aber.12	F.R.C.P. Edin.... 2	F.R.C.S. Edin.... 1
„ Lambeth 2	„ Glas..... 2	L.K.Q.C.P. Ire. . 6	L.R.C.S. „ ...33
„ Aberdeen19	„ Dub..... 5	M.R.C.P. Eng. ... 1	L.M.C.S. „ ... 2
„ Glasgow10	„ Vicma..... 1	—	M.R.C.S. „ ... 5
„ St. Andrews28	—	73	L.F.P.S. Glas...10
„ Dublin..... 1	38		F.R.C.S. Dub... 1
„ Univ. McGill ...			L.R.C.S. Ire. ... 6
„ Coll. Montreal } 1			L.P.P.S. Ontario 1
„ Canada }			193
„ Philadelphia 5			
„ Cleveland, U.S... 3			
„ New York 2			
„ Cincinnati 1			
„ Pennsylvania 1			
„ Boston..... 1			
„ Erlangen 8			
„ Brussels 1			
„ Prague 1			
„ Jena 1			
„ Berlin ... 1			
„ Heidelberg 1			
„ Leipsic..... 1			
„ Pavia 1			
„ Havana 1			
135			

Total in Twenty large Towns ... 173 }
 „ in small Towns and Country... 96 }

APPENDIX

held by Medical Men (269 in

II.

all) practising Homœopathy in Great Britain and Ireland in 1881.

Lond...23	F.R.C.S. Eng... 1
Edin...41	M.R.C.S. " 133
Edin... 2	F.R.C.S. Edin... 1
P. Ire. . 6	L.R.C.S. " ...33
Eng. ... 1	L.M.C.S. " ... 2
—	M.R.C.S. " ... 5
73	L.F.P.S. Glas...10
	F.R.C.S. Dub... 1
	L.R.C.S. Ire. ... 6
	L.P.P.S. Ontario 1
	193

L.M. Eng..... 6	C.M. Edin.10	L.A.H. Dub. ... 3	<i>List showing the number of Homœopathic Practitioners in 20 large towns and cities.</i>
" Edin. 14	" Aber.15	L.A.C. Eng. ... 1	
" Glas. 4	—	L.S.A. Lond. ...59	
" Ire. 7	25	—	
—	31	63	
			London 82
			Liverpool 15
			Manchester 8
			Birmingham 7
			Bath 4
			Brighton 9
			Hull 3
			Leeds 2
			Leicester 4
			Sheffield 4
			Nottingham 3
			Northampton ... 3
			Norwich 2
			Oxford 2
			Rochdale 2
			Edinburgh 4
			Glasgow 5
			Dundee 2
			Dublin 3
			Belfast 2
			173

ty large Towns ... 173 }
 Towns and Country... 96 }

Total ... 269.



APPENDIX IIIA.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN ENGLAND.

By DR. POPE.

(Extracted from Reports of the International Homœopathic Convention held in London, July, 1881.)

"While no means exist in this country for forcing homœopathy upon the attention of the profession and the public, our institutions devoted to illustrating it have, during the last five years, been well sustained, their efficiency has increased, and they have in some measure been added to. Of these the most important is the LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL. This has been well-supported of late years, and its funds have received a most substantial addition by the munificent legacy of the late Dr. Quin, amounting I believe to about £12,000. It has been considerably added to and improved, and at the present moment is, from every point of view, in a higher state of efficiency than it has been at any time since it was opened for the reception of patients."*

London
Homœopathic
Hospital.

"Though under a distinct management, the LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMŒOPATHY, which at the close of the present year completes the fifth of its existence, is intimately connected with the Hospital, and has been of material assistance in improving its condition and increasing its usefulness from an educational point of view."

London
School of
Homœopathy

"The London School of Homœopathy, founded by Dr. Bayes, was established for the purpose of supplementing the

* The Hospital passes between 450 and 500 patients annually through its wards.

deficiencies of the ordinary medical schools of this country, in which not only is no instruction in homœopathy given, but the subject is rarely, if ever, alluded to in them, save in a distorted manner. There was no intention on the part of the promoters of this School, of setting up an institution giving a complete medical education, or of one having legal power to grant a license to practise. Its object has solely been to give instruction in the principles of homœopathic therapeutics, in the action and uses of *Materia Medica*, and in the application of homœopathic therapeutics in the treatment of disease, to all who desire to add a knowledge thereof to the information requisite for obtaining diplomas from the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and from the Universities. The number of students who have regularly attended the lectures at the School during these five years has been about thirty. The number has indeed been small, but when the difficulties which have had to be encountered in floating the Institution are considered, it is as large as one could well expect during the first five years of its history. Students attending lectures at other hospitals, for the purpose of obtaining qualifications to practise, and to admit them to the Medical Register, have so considerable an amount of work imposed upon them, and the examinations are now so frequent, comprehensive and searching, that they have little if any time to devote to *extra-academical tuition*. Gentlemen who have obtained their diplomas, except in comparatively small numbers, at once endeavour to secure appointments, or go into practise, and hence have no opportunity for further study. A certain number, however, remain in London to attend the special hospitals for a winter session and otherwise improve themselves in the practice of their profession. Some, too, commence practise in London, and have necessarily for several years a fair amount of time on their hands. From these two classes, and also from medical men already

established in London practise, who desire to understand homœopathy, those who are interested in carrying on the School look for their students. Difficulties of another character have arisen out of the differences of opinion among some homœopathic physicians as to the plan upon which a school of this kind should be framed. There is no doubt but that the success which has been achieved by the institution has been thus checked, as it also undoubtedly has been by the difficulty students have experienced in finding time for attendance on the lectures."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL at Birmingham, and that at Bath, are the only other hospitals in this country in which homœopathic treatment is fully adopted. Both are in a much more flourishing state than they have ever been hitherto. The hospital at Birmingham has been rebuilt during the last few years and is in a high state of efficient organization."

Homœopathic
Hospital at
Bath and at
Birmingham.

"The Hardman Street DISPENSARY at Liverpool is perhaps the largest of the provincial dispensaries, and by instituting a number of dispensaries in different parts of Liverpool has done a most important work in developing a knowledge of homœopathy in that city, and has been a centre of instruction from whence many who are now practising homœopathy both there and in other parts of England have issued."

Dispensary at
Liverpool.

APPENDIX III.
 THE LONDON SCHOOL
 OF
 HOMOEOPATHY.
 1881.
 RULES AND LAWS.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD EBERY.

Treasurer :

MAJOR WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN.

Trustees :

J. B. CRAMPERN, Esq.

VICE-ADMIRAL G. T. GORDON.

A. R. PITE, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries :

WILLIAM BAYES, Esq., M.D.

C. LLOYD TUCKEY, Esq., M.B.

Committee and Medical Council :

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

T. SCOTT ANDERSON, Esq., Norfolk Crescent.

J. BOODLE, Esq., Surbiton.

J. B. CRAMPERN, Esq., Upper Tooting.

A. E. CHAMBERE, Esq., Upper Norwood.

MAJOR GARDNER, Hyde Park Gate, South.

S. GURNEY, Esq., London.

MAJOR WM. VAUGHAN MORGAN, London.

A. R. PITE, Esq., London.

F. ROSHER, Esq., London.

The President, Treasurer, Trustees, and Honorary Secretaries
 are *ex-officio* Members of the Committee and Council.

The Medical Council consists of the whole body of Medical
 Governors.

RULES AND LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

The promoters of the LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMEOPATHY, believing that instruction in Homœopathic doctrines and practice is an essential part of a liberal and thorough medical education, desire to establish a School for the teaching of those departments of the art and science of medicine which are affected by the Homœopathic Law.

I.

That a School of Homœopathy be formed in London, having for its title "THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMEOPATHY."

II.

That the objects of the School shall be to afford sound teaching of the principles and practice of Homœopathy, (*a*) of its Institutes, including its principles, history, and literature (*b*) of its Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and of their application in Clinical Medicine, to such members and students of the Medical profession as may desire to be instructed therein.

III.

All Subscribers of One Guinea and upwards shall be Governors of the School during each year in which their subscription is paid. Donors of £10 and upwards shall be Life Governors. Donors of £5 shall be Governors for five years. The Governors shall be classed as Medical Governors and Non-Medical. Each Governor shall be entitled to one vote after having subscribed for six months. The Medical Governors shall consist of Physicians and Surgeons elected annually by the Committee and Council.

IV.

The Officers of the School shall consist of a President, Trustees, a Treasurer, a Committee of Management and Medical Council (acting conjointly), and Honorary Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected annually (excepting the Medical Council) at a General Meeting of the Governors. They shall be eligible for re-election.

V.

That the School shall provide -

- 1stly : A Lectureship on the Institutes of Homœopathy, including its principles, history, and literature ;
- 2ndly : On Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics ;
- 3rdly : On the Principles and Practice of Homœopathic Medicine ;
- 4thly : Such other Lectureships as may from time to time appear to the Committee to be desirable ; to these Lectureships salaries may be attached ;
- 5thly : A Clinical Lectureship or Lectureships, to be filled by a Lecturer or by Lecturers appointed from the Medical Officers of the London Homœopathic Hospital, or of some other Hospital or Dispensary in which Homœopathy is practised in a manner satisfactory to the Committee and Council of the School.

VI.

The Lecturers shall be elected by the Committee and Council and where there is more than one candidate, approved as fit for the post, there shall ensue a general election (each Governor having a vote) of which 4 days' notice at least shall be given, and that candidate shall be chosen who receives the greatest number of votes. All such elections must be ratified at the next ensuing General Meeting. All elections shall be by personal vote of those Governors present, and by letter, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, from those absent.

VII.

The Lecturers and all other Medical Officers connected with the School shall hold their Lectureships and offices for two years; they shall be eligible for re-election.

VIII.

The Committee of Management and Council shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Governors. The general management of all the financial and business affairs of the School shall rest in its hands, subject to the control of the Annual General Meeting, or of a Special General Meeting. Three Members to form a quorum. If, after waiting 15 minutes, no quorum shall be formed, then two shall form a quorum.

IX.

The President, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Committee and Council of Management.

X.

The General Meeting of the Governors of the School shall be held once in each year, on or about the 10th of April, commencing in April, 1883.

XI.

A Special General Meeting of the Governors of the School may be called on the written requisition of three Governors. Such requisition must have been duly notified to the Committee and Council of Management at one of its usual Meetings by a letter addressed to the Chairman one clear week at least before the Committee Meeting, and must state the reason for the summons.

XII.

No rule or law can be added to the above, or abrogated or changed, without the consent of a General Meeting.

Form of Bequest to the London School of Homœopathy.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the "London School of Homœopathy," formed in London, on the 15th day of December, 1876, the sum of _____ Pounds of British money, to be paid within _____ months after my decease, exclusively out of such part of my personal estate, not hereby specifically disposed of, as I may by law bequeath to charitable purposes, and I hereby lawfully charge such part of my estate with the said sum upon trust to be applied towards the general purposes of the said School; and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer, or reputed Treasurer for the time being, of the said School; shall be a sufficient discharge for the said Legacy.

If a Testator wishes the Legacy to be paid free of duty, he will add the following words to the above form:—And I direct that the Legacy Duty upon the said Legacy be paid by my Executors out of the same fund.

N.B.—Devises of land, or of money charged on land, or secured on mortgage of lands or tenements, or to arise from the sale of lands or tenements, are void; but money or stock may be given by will, if not directed to be laid out in land.

(Postscript. On Dec. 15th, 1881, it was decided under certain regulations to grant the Diploma of 'Licentiate in Homœopathy' to Students, who after 12 months' attendance on the Lectures or Hospital practice, shall pass an examination in the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy, including Clinical Practice).

APPENDIX IV.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By DR. TALBOT.

(Extracted from Reports of the International Homœopathic Convention held in London, July, 1881).

"Homœopathy was first introduced into America in 1825, by Hans. Christian Gram, and his first convert was, in 1828, Dr. John F. Gray, the now venerable practitioner of New York. Thus during a single professional life it has attained its greatest position in this country, in which it now has upwards of 6,000 practitioners, 26 organised State societies, more than 100 local societies, 38 hospitals, 40 dispensaries, 11 medical colleges, and 17 journals."

Number of
Physicians,
Societies,
Hospitals,
Dispensaries,
Colleges and
Journals.

"In 1840, although there had been an accession by emigration of enthusiastic believers in this new doctrine, yet its practitioners scarcely numbered 100; in 1850, 500; in 1860, 2,000; in 1870, 3,500; and in 1880, 6,000. It is also a noteworthy fact that its progress has been greatest among the most intelligent and cultivated. Thus until quite recently in the southern, or former slave states, homœopathy was entirely unknown, or with only here and there an individual practitioner. On the other hand, in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, its practitioners are numbered by hundreds, while its patrons include the most intelligent—members of the cabinet, governors, senators, representatives, professors, scholars, merchants, manufacturers—and in fact are to be found in every profession and calling."

Influence on
Free and
Slave States
contrasted.

"The American Institute of Homœopathy was the first National Medical Society in America. The Institute is now divided into departments called Bureaux, and upon each are appointed annually from eight to twenty members distinguished in the departments to which they are assigned. The chairman of the Bureau selects some subject or subjects for

Institute
Homœopathy

special investigation, assigns to each member of the Bureau his part, and solicits aid from other members of the Institute. By this method, while every member is left free to do any work he may choose, responsible duties are placed in the hands of such as may be willing to accept them, and thus every department becomes well represented at the meetings.

Departments
Bureaux.

At present these Bureaux are arranged as follows:—

1. Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Provings.
2. Clinical Medicine.
3. Surgery.
4. Obstetrics.
5. Gynæcology.
6. Pædology.
7. Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology.
8. Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.
9. Microscopy and Histology.
10. Psychological Medicine.
11. Sanitary Science, Climatology, and Hygiene.
12. Organisation, Registration, and Statistics.

There are also Standing Committees on Medical Literature, Legislation, Foreign Correspondence, and Special Committees on any subjects that may arise requiring their appointment."

Senior
Members.

"To the Institute every homœopathic organisation in the United States is requested annually to report. It now has 950 active members, of whom 100 have been members twenty-five years or more, and are known as Seniors.

"As every state has its own distinct government, making its own laws, and especially all such as relate to domestic economy, health affairs, or those which pertain to medical matters, it is important that each state should have its own Medical Society. Twenty-six of these are already formed, six since the World's Homœopathic Convention; *seventeen have received Acts of Incorporation from their several states.* The total membership is more than two thousand, making an

Recognised
State
Societies.

average of eighty members to each state society. These, uniting in common interests, can exert a powerful influence on public affairs. This power has never been fully exerted, and, naturally, as these societies become larger, their influence will become stronger. As has already been done in New York, so in other states they will demand a share of the control of public institutions.

Homœopathy,
its share in
the control of
public
Medical
Institutions.

"The oldest of the state societies was organised in Massachusetts in 1840. It was incorporated by the State Legislature in 1856, and now has over two hundred members, although the state is but small. It was here that, in 1871, ten years ago, a sharp medical conflict occurred, arising from the attempt to expel members from the old State Medical Society because they practised homœopathy and were members of the Homœopathic Society. In the expulsion they finally succeeded, but public opinion was so roused that in a bazaar or fair \$90,000 were contributed for a *Homœopathic Hospital*, and it resulted, furthermore, in the establishment of the *Boston University School of Medicine*, both of which institutions have had a marked success. This so-called "Trial," with its results, has since been a sore point with the allopaths, and the recent historian of the Society, in recounting what it had accomplished in the last century, carefully avoided all mention of the attempted persecution of the homœopaths."

Expulsion of
Homœopaths
from the Old
State Medical
Society.

Opening of
Homœopathic
Hospital
and of Boston
University
School of
Medicine.

"More than one hundred Local Societies are established in the various cities, towns, and counties of the country. The aggregate membership is something larger than that of the state societies, of which they become, to some extent, the local exponents. The members meet frequently in a semi-social manner, and consider the various affairs of medical interest transpiring in their section. Valuable papers are often presented, and important and interesting cases are related and discussed with great mutual benefit. Aside from this professional work, the meetings serve to bring together the

Local
Societies.

neighbouring physicians and to cultivate more friendly relations. In nearly every large city one or more medical clubs are formed, in which the social element predominates, but in which important medical projects are often originated."

"It required nearly forty years after the introduction of our system of medicine to establish a permanent homœopathic hospital in America. Although many were projected, and some previously incorporated, yet the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, established in 1866, claims to be the first whose doors, once opened, have never been closed to the public. It has about 40 beds, and annually provides for from three to four hundred patients. Its usefulness will be largely increased by a generous endowment of \$25,000 just given to it by the State of Pennsylvania, and an equal sum by a private citizen. From the corps of eminent physicians and surgeons connected with this hospital we have every reason to expect excellent results."

Hospitals.
Pittsb'rg
Homœopathic
Hospital.

40 beds,
300 patients,
annually
endowed by
the State.

Cleveland
Homœopathic
Hospital,
38 beds.

"The hospital at Cleveland, with thirty-eight beds, is of unusual beauty and completeness. After many years of untiring effort to sustain a hospital in connection with the college, the city and the college are alike to be congratulated on the permanent success they have attained in the present hospital."

At Chicago
and at Boston
Homœopathic
Hospitals
incorporated.

"In 1855 Chicago and Boston each obtained an Act of Incorporation for a hospital, but neither of which was opened till 1870, yet both of these have now become successful, and are well sustained. All of these hospitals have been built and supported by private effort, and have reached a point when they may expect public assistance, which in some instances has already been given, *the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital having just received from the City of Boston a grant of additional land, valued at 25,000 dollars.*"

City of
Boston
granted land
for building
an Homœo-
pathic
Hospital.

Ward's Island
Hospital.

NEW YORK has been more generous than any other State to our School. The City of New York has granted to us

the superb building known as *Ward's Island Hospital*, capable of holding 600 beds, and pays all its expenses.

"The State has erected, at a cost exceeding \$300,000, the New York Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, and, besides supporting it, has this year voted \$175,000 for the erection of an additional pavilion. This will make it the finest insane asylum in the country, capable of caring for 350 inmates.

"There are upwards of thirty other hospitals under homœopathic control in the United States, all of which aggregate 1,800 beds, and care for upwards of 15,000 patients annually, with a mortality of less than 3 per cent."

"Following soon upon the establishment of the Philadelphia College in 1848 came that of Cleveland, Ohio. One succeeded another until, in the length and breadth of our country, eleven homœopathic medical schools have been founded, which are now in active operation. Two of these have been opened since the Convention in Philadelphia in 1876. These colleges, with the year in which they were established, are as follows:—

1848. Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, merged, in 1869, into Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

1849. Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio.

1858. Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, changed in 1880 to St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

1859. New York Homœopathic Medical College.

1859. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

1860. New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

1862. Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1873. Boston University School of Medicine.

600 beds granted to Homœopathy.

New York State erected Asylum for Insane &c., at a cost of 500,000 Dollars.

30 Homœopathic Hospitals in United States with 1800 beds.

Colleges.

1875. Michigan University, Homœopathic Medical Department, Ann Arbor, Mich.

1876. Chicago Homœopathic College.

1878. Iowa University, Homœopathic Department, Iowa City, Ia."

"In the great advancement made in medical education in America in the last few years, homœopaths may well claim to have taken an active and important part. *Homœopathic Colleges were amongst the first, if not the very first, to require a preliminary examination or matriculation and the regular commencement of their studies, the first to establish a graded course of study with yearly examinations, the first to require three full years of attendance in the College, and the first to establish a four years' course.*"

6000
physicians,

"From these Colleges, in the last thirty-two years, have graduated six thousand physicians, of whom, unlike the usual rule, a large majority have obtained success in their professional career and many have become distinguished. These colleges have rendered it possible for us to secure and successfully conduct the large hospitals already in our care, and give us courage for other and greater efforts.

Nearly 400
physicians
annually
added to
Homœopathic
ranks.

During the past years we have had an average accession of 390 physicians annually graduating from our schools. This infusion of fresh, enthusiastic, well-educated men into our ranks year by year imparts new force, vigour, and enterprise. Judging from our experience in America, if the homœopathic physicians of any country would increase their strength and add to their numbers and influence, it can be done in no way so successfully as by bending their efforts with united energy and untiring perseverance to the establishment and support of a medical school."

APPENDIX V.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN CANADA.
BY DR. LOGAN.

(Extracted from Reports of the International Homœopathic Convention held in London, July, 1881.)

"In 1858 it was determined to petition Parliament for a further right to practise. In furtherance of this object petitions were put in circulation by each practitioner and by friends of the cause. We went before the Legislature, where we had, in the mean time, secured many friends to our side, and after a hotly-contested battle we secured legal recognition, through the Act entitled "An Act respecting Homœopathy." Under this Act the Homœopathic Medical Board of Ontario was established, giving us power to recommend to the Governor General properly qualified medical men to practise in Ontario." Act entitled an act respecting Homœopathy.

"Our first Medical Board was composed of Drs. Campbell, Lancaster, Bull, Greenleaf, and Hall,—Dr. Campbell having been chosen President, and Dr. Lancaster Secretary and Treasurer. This Board was elected every five years, and continued in existence until incorporated in the Ontario Medical Act in 1869." First medical Board.

"During the succeeding ten years seventy medical men passed creditably in all the subjects of examination of the Board, and received license to practise homœopathy in Ontario." Incorporation in Ontario Medical Act. 70 medical men passed.

"The Allopathic profession was incorporated in 1866, but in consequence of the rivalry existing between the various schools and universities of medicine in the province it was thought desirable to deprive all the teaching bodies (medical) of the power of final examinations, which should be given Allopathic differences.

Medical
council
established
including
Homœopaths.

over to a Medical Council, composed of representatives from all the medical schools in the province, with power to conduct examinations of students and to grant registration. On appealing to the Legislature to secure this object they found the Government opposed to their scheme, unless the homœopaths were included in the Medical Council. This being abhorrent to orthodoxy they at once demurred; but on finding the Government inexorable, rather than fail in establishing a Medical Council which would extinguish the jealousy and rivalry of their own schools, they consented to work together in one Council with the homœopaths. And thus arose the greatest anomaly on record in the annals of Homœopathy. In no part of the world, except in Ontario, can it be said that the disciples of Hahnemann and Æsculapius meet on equal grounds to discuss medical matters common to all medical men."

"In 1870, by the consent of our body and the Eclectic School of Medicine, the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario became a fixed fact. But in order to understand our rights and our privileges under the Ontario Act it will be necessary to call your attention to the sections of the Act which have reference to our men."

Mixed
composition
of medical
council.

"The Ontario Medical Council was composed of one representative from each of the teaching bodies in medicine, that is to say:—The schools, 7; general profession, 12; homœopaths, 5; and eclectics, 5;=29, at the time the Act was passed. Shortly afterwards, however, in consequence of an ambiguity in the wording of the Act, one more was added contrary to the spirit of the Act, making in all 30 members composing the Medical Council. The first meeting of the Council was characterised, as might be expected from its heterogenous elements, by acrimony and ill-feeling towards the homœopathic members, notably in the arrangement of the curriculum of studies, requiring the attendance

on lectures in Ontario, at least during one session previous to graduation. This was found to be both expensive and inconvenient for our students, who would be compelled to go outside of Ontario to obtain a knowledge of homœopathy, at greater expense and extension of time."

"This spirit of unfairness was manifest during the five years of this Council, *viz.*, from 1870 to 1875, and culminated in the refusal of the Council to elect Dr. Campbell, one of our men, to the office of President. This Act was taken as evidence of the continued enmity of the Council against our men. Further efforts to reconcile differences was considered useless on the part of our representatives, who retired in a body from the Council in 1873."

Differences culminating in refusal to elect Dr. Campbell, a Homœopath, President of Medical Council.

"The following year we went before Parliament, seeking incorporation as the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; our appeal was favourably received by the Government, the allopaths united their forces against us, and on hearing our grievances as represented to the house, and finding the Government favourable to us they at once proposed to grant us all we wished provided we would return to the Council. The Government thought it advisable, under these circumstances, that we should give a further trial to the Council, and in the event of any further injustice being done would grant us separation. This being agreed to, the Act was amended accordingly, and entitled the "Amended Medical Act," under which we are now working in harmony so far."

Appeal for incorporation of Homœopathic College.

In accordance with the provisions of the Amended Medical Act we stood numerically in the same relation as under the Medical Act, *viz.*, eight school men, twelve general profession, five homœopaths, and five eclectics."

Amended Medical Act.

"The resignation of homœopaths were not accepted by the Council, and they were still held to be representatives until by lapse of time a new election should take place. In

the meantime our position was discussed by the homœopathic profession, for and against returning to the Council."

"A very general feeling prevailed that it was hopeless to expect justice from the present members of the Council, while others held that it would be wiser to carry out the wish of our friends in the Government and give the Amended Act a fair trial, and in case of failure we would have a more substantial reason in asking for final separation and independence."

A new Council working under the amended act works better.

"A new election took place in 1875, which resulted in returning five homœopathic representatives to the Council favourable to giving a further trial to what would seem an unholy alliance. Many of the old Allopathic members were defeated and their places filled by new men less hostile to our side. The Council, thus formed principally of new material, was from the first influenced by a desire to do justice to our men, and such has proved to be the case, as peace and harmony have prevailed up to the present time. The five Eclectic members, by a voluntary act, became absorbed in the general profession and thus became extinct as a body, while two more school men were added in 1880, contrary to the spirit of the Act. This innovation we hope to have remedied by Act of Parliament."

Dr. Campbell
(Homœopath)
elected Vice
President
1876.

Dr. Logan
(Homœopath)
elected Vice
President
1880.

Two Homœo-
pathic
examiners
appointed.

"Our men have received a fair share of the offices and honours of the Council during this term, from 1875 to 1880:—Dr. Campbell (homœopathist) was elected Vice-President in 1876-7 and President in 1879; and Dr. Logan was elected Vice-President in 1880.

We have two examiners, one for our speciality (homœopathic examiner) and one for the general subjects. So far these have been:—surgical pathology, physiology, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence."

"The course of study is as follows:—The homœopathic student, in common with all students, must matriculate

before the examiner appointed by the Council on all the subjects included in the matriculation of the Council; having passed successfully, he is registered as a medical student. He has then *the option of pursuing his studies in this country or outside of it, provided the college he selects is approved of by the homœopathic members of the Council, and, in any case, the time spent at winter lectures must correspond to the time exacted of all students by the Council, as shown by his certified tickets of attendance on lectures. He must take all the examinations of the Council in the same room with the other students (vide Annoucement).* His homœopathic papers are known only to the registrar, by whom they are numbered and returned to the Homœopathic Examiner, who has entire control of their valuation. The questions are given out by each examiner to all the students at the same time, and in the same room, that is, upon one subject at a time. They are allowed from one to two hours to answer the questions, and, when the time is expired, they enclose their papers in a sealed envelope, writing their names and the subject of the paper on the back of the envelope, then return it at once to the examiner, who, in turn, sends all the papers thus sealed to the registrar, who registers the name of the student, attaches a number to his paper, and remits all the papers thus numbered to the examiner for valuation. When all the papers are in, the examiners compare the standing of each number, and thus ascertain the percentage made by each student. The orals must be conducted before the whole body of examiners.

It will thus be seen, by reference to the Act and the Annoucement, that the examinations must be conducted fairly; in fact it would be difficult to perpetrate an injustice under this mode of examination."

"We cannot claim that rapid progress has been made, in the way of increasing our numbers, for the last ten years; this was doubtless, to a large extent, owing to the want of

Choice of
Homœopathic
School.

Homœopathic
examinations,
how con-
ducted.

Fairness of
examinations
assured.

confidence in the intention of the Council to do justice to our men; the former experience in this direction very naturally prevented our practitioners from recommending their students to go up before a board so antagonistic to our claims. However, during the past five years, four homœopathic students and one practitioner passed successfully all the examinations of the Council, and are now practising in Ontario."

In 1880, a new election took place, in accordance with the Acts—that is, every five years—which resulted in the return of the previous members, and may be taken as evidence of a better feeling on the part of the homœopathic profession of Ontario in favour of the Council."

Homœopathic
Institute.

"The temporary division in our small army, caused by the diversity of opinion respecting our connection with the opposite school, has been amicably arranged. The Homœopathic Institute, which became dormant for some years, is again in active operation, the meetings are well attended, papers on medical subjects are read and discussed, and a more general interest is being manifested in the progress of our cause, and especially a desire to see our numbers increased. As confidence is being restored in our present relations to the Council, we may hope that our students will increase in number sufficient to supply the great demand for homœopathic physicians in all parts of our new but vast dominion."

APPENDIX VI.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN SPAIN,
BY DR. TUCKEY.

(Extracted from Reports of International Homœopathic Convention,
held in London, July, 1881).

"The chief event of the lustrum has been the opening of the Madrid Homœopathic Hospital."

"This institution, commenced under the auspices of Dr. Nuñez and the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, in 1873, was happily completed in February, 1878, and opened for patients. Its completion was made the occasion for great rejoicing, and homœopathic practitioners from all parts of the country attended the inaugural banquet under the presidency of Dr. Nuñez. A large and influential proportion of the aristocracy of the capital also attended the ceremony, and much enthusiasm was displayed on all sides."

"Dr. Nuñez had received royal permission and encouragement to publicly practise and teach homœopathy in the wards of the allopathic hospitals as early as 1850, but the opposition was so great that the plan could not be carried out. It only remained, therefore, to build an entirely homœopathic hospital, and, after languishing for many years, public subscriptions were received sufficient to carry out this project. The object was to found and endow a hospital for poor patients, containing about *fifty beds*, which not only would answer charitable purposes, but also would render the public teaching of the system practicable."

Homœopathic
Hospital at
Madrid.

Royal permission to a
Homœopathic
physician to
practise
Homœopathy
in the
Allopathic
Hospitals.

Homœopathic
Hospital
founded.

"The full title of the institution, therefore, is 'The Homœopathic Hospital and Institute of St. Joseph,' and arrangements were made for the appointment of professors and examiners, and for lectures on subjects pertaining to the system, viz. :

A School attached.

Institutes of Homœopathy.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Pathological Medicine and Surgery.

Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Students' classes formed.

The students attending the lectures were divided into two classes: first, those who had graduated at a university or college, and, second, those who had not.

Diploma of Homœopathic Doctor.

To the former, on passing an examination at the end of the annus medicus, divided as usual into a summer and winter session, a diploma of "Homœopathic Doctor" was to be given; and to the latter, on passing the same examination, a certificate of competency in the subjects studied.

All the members of the Society resident in Madrid were to be *ex-officio* medical officers of the hospital, and a large committee of patrons and benefactors were appointed to carry on the general work of the institution. To the hospital was attached an out-patient dispensary, and patients were also to be visited at their homes.

The institution having now been in working order for over three years, it is possible to judge of its present position and its chances of future success, and, from the quarterly published reports, it is evident that things are very promising with it.

400 patients each year.

Over a hundred patients pass through the wards during every quarter, nearly all these being acute cases of a serious nature, and the mortality being 6 per cent. The dispensary gives relief to about 800 out-patients a month, and is thoroughly appreciated by the poor of the city.

The foundation of a committee of charitable ladies of rank.

to visit the patients and further the interests of the hospital, was almost the last public act of Dr. Nuñez.

This great man, whose position in Spain was, in many respects, similar to that held by Dr. Quin in England, having commenced the practice of homœopathy in Madrid, in 1845, at once obtained for the system a respectable position and royal authorisation and patronage. After a few years he founded the Hahnemannian Society of Madrid, which has, since so thriven and increased.

Hahnemannian Society of Madrid founded.

Queen Isabella recognised his merits by creating him a Marquess and Grandee of Spain, and having obtained many other distinctions, both from his own and foreign countries, he died, at the end of 1879, universally lamented by all who knew him; and with his death homœopathy entered upon a new era in Spain."

Dr. Nunez created a Marquess and Grandee of Spain.

APPENDIX VII.

CONDITION OF HOMŒOPATHY IN FRANCE.
BY DR. CLAUDE.

(Extracted from the Reports of the International Homœopathic Convention held in London July, 1881.)

Foundation
of a
Homœopathic
Dispensary.

There was, however, an obligation still resting upon the Parisian Homœopaths—the creation of a regular and permanent course of teaching. Each group having re-gained its liberty of action, The *Société Médicale Homœopathique de France* entrusted the study of the question to Dr. Gonnard. He brought forward some time afterwards his project, which was accepted with some modifications. It consisted in this: the foundation in the centre of Paris, and consequently in a place easily reached by the whole body of the medical profession, of a free dispensary, which should furnish the means necessary for daily and repeated consultations; medical men and students desirous of studying our doctrines to be allowed to assist at these consultations; the addition to this dispensary of a hall reserved for public Lectures. The place selected is at No. 31, Rue Coquillière, quite near the Halles, in a populous quarter, which will assure us a numerous *clientèle* close to the dispensary. The institution has taken the name of Central Homœopathic Dispensary. The dispensary has been in operation nearly a year. The Lectures have been inaugurated this year. The choice of subject was left entirely at the discretion of the speakers, and the allopathic inquirers did not fail them. Practitioners and students responded to our invitation, and one could count sometimes as many as thirty allopaths; one hospital physician was noted for the assiduity of his attendance.

It was Dr. Gonnard who gave the inaugural address at the opening of the Session. He took for his subject the law of similars and infinitesimal doses. The opening lecture was truly remarkable and gained us more than one sympathiser; for it dispelled more than one ambiguity. Restricting the question solely to truths furnished by experience and observation, he set forth homœopathy purely as a therapeutic method, freeing it from all the numerous metaphysical, political, social, and religious conceits with which a number of its adepts are pleased to weaken it. With a rare felicity of expression he established that the identity of the pathogenetic and therapeutic phenomena of a medical substance was a fact readily verifiable and consequently indisputable, and that by adopting it one neither affirmed nor invalidated the numerous theories that have agitated the medical world. It followed necessarily that the action of infinitesimal doses was shown by the aid of proofs furnished by our adversaries; and that, statistics in hand, the superiority of our treatment was demonstrated. The recital of our contests with the academies, learned bodies, and governments, furnished him by way of reprisal the occasion of noble protestation in favour of scientific liberty, and we can affirm without fear that among the seeds sown by this excellent worker more than one will spring up and bear fruit.

His lectures were delivered weekly, like those of Dr. Jousset, who was the first in France to give a public exposition of our *Materia Medica*. Dr. Jousset's plan, at once clear and simple, allowed his numerous hearers to consider with a less troubled eye our immense pathogenetic catalogues. Given a medicine, Dr. Jousset set forth first of all what he called its allopathic picture, that is to say, he recalled the use our adversaries make of it. It resulted therefrom that he was often able to convince his listeners of the reality of the law of similars. Then, passing to the

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

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.

