

## **Remarks on Dr Hope's "Summary," presented to the patrons of the University.**

### **Contributors**

Reid, d. B. 1805-1863.  
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh

### **Publication/Creation**

[Edinburgh] : [publisher not identified], [1833]

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cb3g5z57>

### **Provider**

Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh

### **License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. The original may be consulted at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

**wellcome  
collection**

Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

## REMARKS

ON

### DR HOPE'S "SUMMARY,"

PRESENTED TO THE PATRONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As most of the arguments, or rather mere general averments, contained in Dr HOPE'S Summary, have been already examined in Dr REID'S Reply to the Report of the Senatus Academicus, he should not have considered it necessary to have troubled the Honourable the Patrons with any farther remarks, had Dr HOPE not thought proper to impeach the accuracy of some parts of Dr REID'S statement,—with what justice will immediately be seen.

Dr REID begs to premise, that in his Memorial, he confined himself solely to a statement of facts, every one of which he was prepared, and is still prepared, to prove; he has been, therefore, not a little surprised at the very extraordinary language which Dr HOPE has employed in his Summary, as "Dr HOPE is compelled to expose the misstatements as to matters of fact in Dr REID'S Memorial," page 11. "Dr REID has chosen to give an incorrect statement of this agreement," page 13. "The misrepresentation is given in the reprint," page 14. "Dr REID has suppressed entirely all mention of the existence, as well as of the terms of the third agreement," &c. page 11, &c. Language such as the above implies grave and serious charges. Dr REID has now to shew, that they are, one and all, utterly unfounded.

Dr HOPE affirms, "That the statement of the first agreement in 1828 is imperfect, inasmuch as it omits to mention that the allowance which Dr HOPE agreed to pay Dr REID was L. 50, and in representing the use of a Class-room as the prominent remuneration bestowed by Dr HOPE."—*Summary*, p. 12.

Dr REID has simply to mention, that he did not omit to state in his Memorial that he obtained the usual allowance given to the Professor's Assistant, although he did not add that the allowance was L. 50.

His words are, "In return for this, he was to have the use of a Class-room within the College, and the usual allowance given to the Professor's Assistant." *Memorial*, page 18.

Dr REID does still consider the use of a room in the College as the prominent remuneration bestowed by Dr HOPE, for no teacher of Practical Chemistry could obtain for L.50, a room so advantageously situated, as one within the College, conferring at the same time the privilege of teaching that branch of education exclusively within its walls. The use of the room was what Dr REID went to the College for; the L.50 was altogether a matter of minor consideration.

As to the second agreement, Dr HOPE states,

"Dr REID has chosen to give an incorrect statement of this agreement. He represents that Dr HOPE drew one-third of the profits, and loaded Dr REID with the whole heavy current expenses, as well as the expense of providing an extension of the apparatus, and that, in consequence, Dr REID derived the most trifling and inadequate remuneration for his meritorious labour and expenditure;" *Summary*, page 13.

Dr REID is quite at a loss to understand on what grounds Dr HOPE can have called Dr REID's statement incorrect. The agreement was exactly what Dr HOPE states as incorrect.

1. Dr HOPE did draw one-third of the profits.
2. Dr REID did pay the whole of the current expenses.
3. Dr REID paid each successive year for every extension of the apparatus.
4. And, in consequence of the above, Dr REID derived the most inadequate remuneration for his labour.

A few observations on each of these points will be satisfactory.

#### I. DR HOPE DREW ONE-THIRD OF THE PROFITS.

When the new regulations of the College of Surgeons appeared, it was agreed that Dr HOPE was to receive some remuneration from Dr REID, for what he then said he would do for Dr REID's Class, and this remuneration was put into the form of one-third of the profits, the current expenses alone being deducted from the gross income in estimating these profits.

Dr REID has given to Mr SINCLAIR the book in which the income and expenditure of the Class during this agreement is stated, and it will there be seen that Dr HOPE did draw one-third of the profits, nothing having been deducted in estimating these profits, but the current expenses, which were paid by Dr REID.

The following are the reasons why Dr REID agreed to give Dr HOPE any allowance from the Practical Class.

Because he was to put his name on the ticket, and give an Introductory Lecture, and make the Class qualify; and also to promote the interest of the Practical Class,—more especially by giving Dr REID a new Class-room within the College, and putting up there some fixtures on a plan proposed by Dr REID, of which he was to have the use, though they were to be considered Dr HOPE's property.

## II. DR REID DID PAY THE WHOLE OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES.

On referring to the book in Mr SINCLAIR's hands, it will be seen that the whole of the expenses were paid out of Dr REID's income, viz. the fees of the Practical Class, the produce of Dr REID's labour, not of Dr HOPE's. Dr HOPE never had any thing more to do with the current expenses of Dr REID's Practical Class, since it was given in the College, than when it was given in the High School Yards.

Dr HOPE was at no time entitled to a third of the income of Dr REID's class; he was at no time paid as a partner; if he had been a partner, he would have shared in all expenses; he had merely an allowance out of the class; he never defrayed one-third or any part of the current expenses as a partner, or in any other way; *and as a proof of this, in the autumn of 1830, the current expenses exceeded the income. But Dr HOPE paid no part of the expenses—lost nothing; the loss, though trifling, was entirely Dr REID's.* The bargain was, that Dr HOPE should receive one-third of the profits, and this he always obtained.

## 3. DR REID PAID ALSO FOR EVERY EXTENSION OF APPARATUS.

Every addition made to the apparatus of the Practical Class since Dr REID came to the College, as well as the time, the labour, and the capital originally expended upon it in the High School Yards, was done at Dr REID's expense alone, with the exception of the fixtures already mentioned.

## 4. DR REID DERIVED, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THESE VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES, A VERY INADEQUATE REMUNERATION FOR HIS LABOUR.

A short statement of the income and expenditure of the Practical Class will prove the above.

*Income and Expenditure of Dr REID's Practical Class during the Second Agreement with Dr HOPE, from November 1829 to November 1832.*

INCOME,		L. 1819 13 0
EXPENSES.—1. Paid current expenses,	L. 557 3 9	
2. Paid Dr HOPE one-third of the profits, the above current expenses alone being deducted from the income in estimating them,	420 16 4	
	<hr/>	978 0 1
Remainder,		L. 841 12 11

But Dr REID expended during these three years a considerable sum in extending his apparatus; and though that cannot be included as part of the current expenditure, still it diminished his annual income from the Practical Class.

Income to Dr REID from the Practical Class during the above three years,	L. 841 12 11
Paid in extending the apparatus,	300 0 0

Total available income to Dr REID from the Practical Class for three years,	L. 541 12 11
---	--------------

Thus, then, Dr REID, for an amount of labour many times that of a Professor of Chemistry, and for all the capital he expended on the class, including all that it cost him to introduce and establish the peculiarities of his system, only obtained £180 per annum of free income.

In a note appended to the last quotation from Dr HOPE's Summary, the following statement occurs:—

“Dr HOPE refers to the pages of Dr REID's Memorial presented to the Council, and to the Professors of the University. Many weeks after that Memorial had been before the public, Dr REID distributed a reprint of it, differently paged, in which the Article No. 4. p. 18, above alluded to, is remodelled. In it, the misstatement which he had given in that article is in part, but in part only, corrected. *Vide Reprint*, p. 20. art. 4. *et seq.*”—*Summary*, p. 13.

There was no alteration of the sense in the part alluded to—it was a mere addition, which did not in any way affect the meaning of the passage on which Dr HOPE has animadverted. The following extracts include the passages referred to in the Memorial, and in what Dr HOPE has termed the Reprint.

*In the Memorial.*

“That Dr HOPE should have one-third of the profits of the class, and that nothing should be deducted from his share of these profits, in providing apparatus, specimens, or materials for

*In the Reprint,*

(as Dr HOPE has termed it.)

“That Dr HOPE should have one-third of the profits of the class, the current expenses alone being deducted from the income in estimating them, and that nothing should be taken from

the class, these having always been Dr REID's private property."

his share of these profits, in providing apparatus or specimens for the class, these having always been Dr REID's private property."

On comparing the above two passages, it will be seen that in one the deduction of the current expenses from Dr REID's income is mentioned, and in the other *it is understood*:—the word *profits* can only mean the balance of the income, after deducting the expenses.

Dr HOPE goes on to speak of the misrepresentation which he affirms Dr REID has made, and of Dr REID being conscious of his erroneous statement, and taking no step to undeceive the Patrons. From the above quotations, it will be seen that it was Dr HOPE who has made the misrepresentation, and not Dr REID. Dr REID considers these two passages the same in meaning; he intended the same meaning in both, and is willing to abide by either of them.

In the next passage Dr REID has to quote, Dr HOPE complains of Dr REID's suppressing all mention of the present agreement:—

"Dr HOPE conceives that the astonishment of the Honourable Patrons will be very great, when they are informed that this second agreement is no longer in existence, and that Dr REID has entirely suppressed and kept out of view, both in the Memorial and reprint, all mention of the third agreement, which is the one now in force, and totally different from the preceding."—*Summary*, p. 14.

Dr REID, in his Memorial to the Honourable the Patrons, confined himself solely to those facts which were essentially connected with the proposed new Chair. He neither entered, nor professed to enter, into any private or pecuniary arrangements, farther than Dr HOPE had rendered it imperative for him to do, in consequence of his claiming what he was not entitled to, and informing Dr REID that he was to oppose the institution of the new Chair.

Dr HOPE has since explained his views as to the Practical Chemistry Class publicly in his pamphlet. They may also be easily seen from the Report of the Senatus Academicus. It was to counteract the impression which these views had given long before they were so formally announced, that Dr REID found it necessary to advert to Dr HOPE's connection with his class. Dr HOPE claims,

1. Having established the Class in the University.
2. Having supported it.
3. Having directed it.

Dr HOPE's claims to these are utterly groundless, as may be seen in the reply to the Senatus Academicus. Dr REID stated, therefore, in his Memorial, in entering upon this subject,—

"Dr REID has now to explain the circumstances that led to Dr HOPE having any connection with the Practical Course. This detail would have been

altogether unnecessary, had Dr REID not been compelled by Dr HOPE informing him that he is to oppose the institution of a Professorship of Practical Chemistry. Dr REID will confine himself solely to the leading facts connected with this part of the subject."—*Memorial*, p. 15.

On what grounds, then, can Dr HOPE presume to affirm that Dr REID has suppressed any agreement, when he stated, in the most explicit terms, that he would confine himself solely to the principal circumstances that led to Dr HOPE having any connection with the class. In mentioning these, Dr REID was necessarily obliged to state the pecuniary remuneration that was given to Dr HOPE for what he was to do for the class, and took no notice whatever of the last agreement, as it had no connection whatever with the object in view.

But, since Dr HOPE has forced this agreement upon the Honourable the Patrons, the following statement will shew whether Dr HOPE or Dr REID had to gain most by its being suppressed. Dr REID having found, after two years' trial of the second agreement with Dr HOPE, that his labour was doubled (by the increase in the number of pupils), and that in consequence of the great allowance to Dr HOPE, and the increased expenditure, he derived no benefit from the additional labour, and that Dr HOPE's nominal connection with the class took away much from Dr REID's professional standing as a teacher—under these circumstances, Dr REID expressed his dissatisfaction in January 1832, as Dr HOPE states in his Summary. When Dr HOPE saw that Dr REID gained little or nothing from all his additional labours, Dr REID had certainly a right to anticipate that he would have been allowed to retain all the emoluments of his labour, as during the first year he was at the College; but when he saw how anxious Dr HOPE was to retain the annual allowance from the profits of the Practical Class, Dr REID was compelled to propose such an agreement as might have a chance of being accepted, or resign his situation.

As to the money which Dr HOPE has received from the Practical Course, it will be seen that Dr REID paid to him L.420 during the three years in which the agreement of 1829 was in force, or L.140 per annum. *During the present year Dr HOPE will receive upwards of L.100 at all events, according to this "suppressed agreement," as Dr HOPE has termed it.*

Farther, the duties of the assistant have no connection with the Practical Course, and are paid as a separate business altogether. By mixing, therefore, the business and expenditure of the Practical Class with the salary paid to Dr REID as assistant to Dr HOPE, *many have been led to imagine, from Dr HOPE's Summary, that he is to receive on-*

ly L. 31 from the *Practical Course* by the new arrangement \*, whereas this year, the very first year the new agreement has been in existence, Dr HOPE will receive at all events upwards of L. 100.

All this business, therefore, as to "SUPPRESSION," which Dr HOPE has endeavoured to make so much of, and pronounced upon so very formally, ought rather to be considered as an act of forbearance on Dr REID's part, in not bringing it forward ;

For, the SECOND AGREEMENT was made on the idea that there would be so great an increase in the number of Pupils, that Dr REID would gain much, though he gave Dr HOPE one-third of the profits.

According to the "SUPPRESSED AGREEMENT," Dr REID was first to draw from the profits of the *Practical Class* as much as he had before Dr HOPE had any connection with it, and Dr HOPE was to receive one-half of the excess, thus receiving a half of every thing arising from the progress of the Class.

By the SECOND AGREEMENT, which was to benefit both, Dr REID got no addition to his income, though he had double the labour for three years. Dr HOPE's allowance, and the increased expenditure, took away the advantage that Dr REID would have derived from the regulations of the *College of Surgeons*.

By the "SUPPRESSED AGREEMENT," Dr HOPE was not called upon to return to Dr REID any of the L. 420 which Dr HOPE had received during the three years in which the Second Agreement was in force, although this payment was the very cause why Dr REID had obtained no benefit from his additional labour.

When Dr REID saw that the arrangements of 1829, which Dr HOPE held out as so advantageous to Dr REID, had nearly doubled his labour, without adding to his emoluments, Dr REID considered that he proposed very liberal terms to Dr HOPE, when he offered him one-half of the excess over what he had received before Dr HOPE had any connection with the class.

The Senatus, in their Report, say that "Dr HOPE has been highly liberal towards Dr REID." Let us see how the case stands. Dr HOPE gave an introductory lecture (principally with the view of qualifying the Course, which it did not do): he allowed the use of a new room †, belonging to the College, which cost him nothing, and fitted up fixtures in that room, which remain his private property, of which Dr REID had the use. In return for this, Dr REID gave him

\* See Summary, page 15. It is to be observed that Dr HOPE's statement does not specify that he receives only L. 31, but the money matters are stated in such a manner, that the general impression has been, both with the Patrons and others, that this is all he was to receive. Dr REID must therefore counteract this impression.

† The first room which Dr REID had, was part of his salary as assistant.

L.420 in three years (L.140 per annum), and he will receive upwards of L.100 this year. The Senatus calls this "highly liberal" to Dr REID. Others have said that Dr REID has been highly liberal to Dr HOPE.

Dr REID has now to mention a fact, brought to light by the printed evidence of the Royal Commissioners. When the second agreement, by which Dr HOPE was to receive a share of the profits, was made, this was done on the understanding that Dr HOPE was to promote the interests of the Class; and Dr REID always expressed to Dr HOPE his conviction, that all the medical students would soon attend from choice, (even if not compelled by the statuta) a Class which they were convinced was so essentially necessary to a thorough knowledge of their profession. Dr HOPE has stated in his Summary, p. 4, that he has

"for above thirty years strongly inculcated upon his pupils, at the close of every Session, the importance of their engaging in the labours of the laboratory, and acquiring the knowledge and manual dexterity required for conducting chemical operations, by the actual performance of them."

He also mentions, at page 12, that, in the year 1829, when he made that arrangement by which he was to have a share in the profits of Dr REID's Class, he "determined to give every eclat and consideration to the University Courses." These expressions are in unison with what Dr HOPE held out to Dr REID at that time.

How much, then, will the Honourable the Patrons be astonished to learn, that, in the very summer of 1829, when these new arrangements were in contemplation, Dr HOPE was doing his utmost to oppose the progress of Practical Chemistry in the evidence he was giving before the Royal Commissioners. In their provisional resolutions, the Commissioners proposed Practical Chemistry as an essential Class in medical education. Dr HOPE objected to this. In the Appendix to the Report of the Medical Faculty on these Resolutions, it will be seen that Dr HOPE (along with Drs HOME and MONRO) objected to all the new Classes proposed by the Commissioners, thus throwing out the Practical Chemistry as unnecessary for medical students. His words are,

"if any addition be made to the amount of imperative attendance already enjoined by the Statuta, it ought to be confined to a repetition of the essential classes already named."

Dr REID certainly considers, that, when the new arrangements were contemplated, Dr HOPE should have informed Dr REID of his real views of the utility or inutility of Practical Chemistry, as that might have most materially modified the agreement with respect to the allowance which Dr REID agreed to give him, and, perhaps, prevented altogether his having even a nominal connection with the Class.

A few remarks are required on some of the other statements in Dr HOPE'S Summary.

1. Dr HOPE hints that a Practical Course is not of sufficient magnitude and importance, and endeavours to convey the impression that there is no *great difference* between it and his Course.

2. Dr HOPE states that he has furnished, for many years, opportunities of complete practical instruction to the student.—*Summary*, p. 6.

3. Dr HOPE says, that Practical Chemistry is a province of his Chair.—*Summary*, pp. 4, 5.

1. The Practical Course is widely different from Dr HOPE'S, and includes much that is not taught in his Course, especially some of the higher branches of Chemistry, and a special adaptation to the wants of those students attending it.—Reply to the Senatus, p. 10-16.

2. Dr HOPE did not furnish these opportunities to the Students. It was no part of the duties of the assistants to teach Practical Chemistry for Dr HOPE. The assistants taught it as a private class, at their own risk, on their own responsibility, with their own apparatus, and were excluded from using any thing belonging to the University.

3. Nothing can be called a province of Dr HOPE'S Chair that he was not appointed to teach, and that he never did teach, and with which he has never had any connexion, except from a circumstance of the most accidental nature. Dr HOPE'S Class has in reality no more connexion with the Practical Class, than the Professorship of the Theory of Medicine with the Professorship of the Practice of Medicine,—the Professorship of Surgery with the Professorship of Clinical Surgery, or the Professorship of the Law of Scotland with the Professorship of Conveyancing.

Again, the Royal Commissioners never once speak of it as a province of Dr HOPE'S Course, and propose that it should be taught by another person appointed by the Senatus.

Lastly, four of the Medical and Surgical Professors, in the year 1829, in their evidence before the Commissioners, propose the Practical Course to be given under the superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, or *Materia Medica*, evidently shewing that they did not consider that Dr HOPE had any right to it. These Professors were, the late Dr DUNCAN, Dr

GRAHAM, DR ALISON, and DR CHRISTISON.—See the printed evidence in the Appendix to the Report of the Medical Faculty, on the Provisional Resolutions of the Royal Commissioners.

4. DR HOPE attributes to the Practical Course the diminution in the number of his second year Students.—*Summary*, p. 12.

4. It ought not to be forgotten, that, independent of Practical Chemistry, the Surgical Students have lately had imposed upon them a number of other Classes. The great expense of these must necessarily diminish much the number of those who can afford to take a second ticket from DR HOPE, which they are not required to do.

5. DR HOPE says, that when the new regulations of the College of Surgeons passed in 1829, he “resolved to open the Courses by an introductory Lecture, in the usual academic professorial form.”—*Summary*, p. 12.

5. DR HOPE could not resolve to do any thing with DR REID’S Course without DR REID’S permission; and he was allowed to give the introductory Lecture principally on the supposition that that would make the Course qualify, which it was found it could not do.

6. DR HOPE says, that he has fitted up the new room with gas apparatus.—*Summary*, p. 12.

6. DR HOPE fitted up the room only with *gas light* apparatus, such as may be found in any private dwelling-house. All the experimental gas apparatus, which is of very considerable value, was supplied by DR REID alone, and is his private property.

7. DR HOPE states, that the apparatus for the Practical Class is not costly.—*Summary*, p. 14.

7. DR HOPE has not seen all DR REID’S apparatus. During the last three years alone, DR REID has made additions to his apparatus, to the value of L. 300; and many expensive additions are now in progress, some of which have been received during the last winter, and have been seen by many of the Patrons.

8. DR HOPE states, that the establishment of a Professorship of Practical Chemistry “would afford an example of a pernicious tendency of establishing two Professorships on the same identical subject, or of frittering down professorships, and give birth to numerous claimants from the departments of Anatomy, Scots Law,” &c.—*Summary*, p. 6.

8. Nothing can be more unjust than to judge of the merits of Practical Chemistry from hypothetical cases, and if any branches connected with these departments should ever assume that importance which Practical Chemistry has now acquired in the estimation of the public, why ought they not to be placed on a proper footing? Let Practical Chemistry be judged of on its own

merits. The influence, however, of the alarm which Dr HOPE has sounded as to other professorships ought not to be overlooked. It may be said with more justice, that if Professors are allowed to teach new classes themselves, or by deputy, for their own emolument, or to attach any new and rising branch of education to their own classes, the school can no longer be said to be under the controul of the Patrons—it is virtually in the hands of the Professors.

Dr HOPE expresses great anxiety for the interest of his successors. He surely does not mean that any person has a vested right to the Chair, to whom its present emoluments must be guaranteed, whatever changes the progress of science and the interests of the public may require. The truth is, that, as the practical applications of Chemistry are daily extending in every direction, and are now of the utmost importance to the interests of society, Practical Chemistry only wanted an efficient system of teaching, to become an essential branch of education. Instead of giving free scope to the capabilities of this branch of education so truly national,—instead of thinking how it may be taught with most advantage to the public, to consider only how it may be made subservient to the interests of another professor, would certainly be doing any thing but justice to this rising branch of education.

Dr REID has to observe in conclusion,—

1. That Dr REID's Practical Course is, in the strictest sense, a Course of Chemistry applied to the Arts (including Medicine) and Manufactures. That the Student is there taught to operate, and made practically acquainted with the resources of Chemistry, and has also a series of experiments adapted to his own professional avocations; and that the very great attention paid to all the branches connected with Medicine, has not prevented Dr REID from studying the interest of students otherwise engaged. Had it not been for the support Dr REID received both from Medical Students and Manufacturers, he could not have afforded to have given that efficient course of practical instruction to which they now have access.

2. That he transferred his classes from the High School Yards to the University, at a time when he was informed by Dr HOPE that the Practical Chemistry Class had never remunerated his previous assistants.

3. That he took all the risk upon himself.

4. That the Class was strictly private, and that Dr HOPE never had any connection with it till it was established by the labours of others, the statuta of the College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

5. That Dr REID has committed his prospects in life upon the success of his course of Practical Chemistry.

6. That the time and attention Dr REID has paid to the Practical Course have contributed materially to put it on its present footing as a branch of education.

7. That the progress of Practical Chemistry cannot be arrested either by the Professors, or by any arrangement they may recommend to the Patrons. Dr HOPE's Class, so far as it may be affected by the proposed Professorship, will be equally affected by the Practical Classes taught out of the University.

8. That Dr HOPE's connection with the Practical Class was, in three years, a positive gain to him of L. 420, and that the amount he will receive this year will be little less than what he received during each of the three preceding years; it will be upwards of L. 100. Dr HOPE, then, will have received by the end of the present session, between L. 500 and L. 600 from Dr REID, in the course of four years; and Dr HOPE informs the Honourable Patrons that "he has at present only a very trifling pecuniary interest in the matter." The above may be indeed a very trifling sum to Dr HOPE, but it is not a trifling matter to Dr REID to have to pay such sums, who has to work for them, as well as all the other heavy expenses of his Course.

9. That according to the present, as well as according to the preceding agreement, there is more deducted from the profits of the teacher, than he receives in value for any advantage which his class may thereby have gained.

10. That Dr REID could not retain his situation in the College, when he found he was losing more of the emoluments than he could afford, and also professional standing.

11. Dr REID considers it extremely hard, that, after spending so many years in the University, and running so many risks in establishing the Practical Class on its present footing, another should step in to reap the fruits of his labours.

12. Dr REID is ready, should any farther inquiry be deemed necessary, to prove the accuracy of every statement he has made.

## REMARKS

ON

AN ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY DR HOPE,

IN

HIS REPRINTED SUMMARY,

PRESENTED ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15. 1833.

---

- I. DR HOPE states that Dr REID has included as part of the Expenditure on the Practical Class, apparatus procured for and only fit for a popular course.—*Reprinted Summary*, p. 14.

Dr REID has been most willing and anxious to make every allowance for any statement that may have escaped Dr HOPE's attention in his Summary; but he regrets that Dr HOPE should have ventured to have made so rash an assertion, without having ever taken the trouble of once inquiring as to Dr REID's expenditure upon the Practical Class. When Dr HOPE, *without any inquiry*, comes forward and makes a statement so injurious to Dr REID, accusing him of so gross a misrepresentation, so maturely and deliberately announced in a reprinted or amended edition of his Summary, and so formally pointed out by a printed statement to the attention of the reader, Dr REID is necessarily compelled to tell Dr HOPE that his statement is his own invention, and *totally untrue*.

Dr REID invites inquiry on this or any other part of his statements which Dr HOPE may have contradicted. He is ready to point out to any Committee of Investigation, the apparatus purchased by the L. 300 alluded to in his papers; and to prove by the testimony of his pupils, and indeed of every one who has been in the habit of visiting his Class, that he has charged no apparatus in his expenditure, which has not been in daily use in his Practical Class.

II. Dr HOPE states he has only gained £ 28, 12s. per annum for the last three years. Dr REID begs to state, that this also is incorrect. Dr HOPE has gained during each of the last three years £ 140, or altogether £ 420.

Dr HOPE has endeavoured to make it appear that he has gained only £ 28, 12s. per annum, by making deductions which he had no right whatever to do. The reasons why these should not be deducted are given below.

1. BY DEDUCTING L. 133.

"The sum paid by Dr HOPE for providing fixtures in the wall for the new Practical Class-room."—*Reprinted Summary*, p. 15.

REASONS WHY THESE SUMS SHOULD NOT BE DEDUCTED.

Dr HOPE has no right to deduct what is expended on property, as that property still remains. *Why should Dr HOPE in page 14, pass over as not worth mentioning Dr REID's expenditure on apparatus, saying it became stock to him, and, in page 15, charge as expenditure what is still his property, and for the use of which he has been paid annually by Dr REID.*

2. BY DEDUCTING L. 150 BELONGING TO DR REID, AND HAVING NO CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS OF THE PRACTICAL CLASS.

"Sum paid to Dr REID as salary, L. 150."—*Reprinted Summary*, p. 15.

ANSWER.

This salary has nothing to do with Dr REID's Class. It was his salary for services to Dr HOPE in his Public Class. Dr HOPE's including that sum in the expenditure of the Practical Class is exactly the same as stating, Dr REID receives L. 150 for three years' assistance to Dr HOPE, and then pays back the L. 150 which he receives for that assistance. When Dr HOPE had no connection with the Practical Class, Dr REID received L. 50 per annum, as part of the remuneration for his services: these services have continued ever since; and, the salary being so small, the use of the lower room was the only inducement which could lead a professional chemist to enter upon the situation. *This L. 150 Dr HOPE must have paid though there had been no Practical Class at all.* How extraordinary is it, then, that Dr HOPE should mix up this with the accounts of the Practical Course.

## 3. BY DEDUCTING L. 52.

“Sums voluntary left with Dr REID.”  
—*Reprinted Summary*, p 15.

## ANSWER.

When Dr REID became Dr HOPE'S assistant, his remuneration was,—the use of a room, coals and other fuel for his Class, and L. 50. After Dr REID had been a year at the College, he gave up voluntarily to Dr HOPE the coals, &c. for his Class, which was part of his salary, and has paid for these during the last four years. Further, L. 20 of the above L. 52 was returned to Dr REID, in consequence of Dr HOPE'S being the cause of Dr REID'S losing a Class in spring 1831. Dr HOPE has been fully more indebted to Dr REID, on account of value “voluntarily left,” than what Dr REID has been to Dr HOPE; and it is, at all events, quite incorrect to put down in an account what was “voluntarily left” by one party, and omit noticing what was “voluntarily left” by the other.

As the addition in Dr HOPE'S *Reprinted Summary* appears evidently to be the statement referred to in the Report adopted by the *Senatus Academicus*, Dr REID may be allowed to remark, that the Committee who drew up that Report have given themselves as little trouble to inquire into the accuracy of the papers laid before them by Dr HOPE as to money matters, as they took in informing themselves of the nature and discipline of Dr REID'S Course as a branch of education.

But the Committee did not think it necessary to make any such inquiries. They were never acquainted with the arrangements which Dr REID has for years had in force for the instruction of those engaged in particular arts (independent of medicine) and manufactures, and in direct opposition to the most competent evidence, the evidence of those engaged in arts and manufactures who attended, because they received the instruction they wanted upon arts and manufactures, the Committee *inform* the Patrons that Dr REID'S Course is not a course applied to the arts and manufactures. They have also broadly affirmed that Dr HOPE *supported*, and *directed* that class, and was *highly liberal* to Dr REID, at the very time that their own words prove how ill informed they have been on every point connected with Dr REID'S Course on which they have given an opinion.

If the Committee had adopted the common mode of taking evi-

