





THE LOGIC OF FIGURES



OR

COMPARATIVE RESULTS

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC AND OTHER TREATMENTS.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

This book is a compilation from all available sources of the comparative results of homœopathic and other kinds of medical treatment, both in public institutions and in private practice.

For convenience it is divided into the following sections:

General Statistics—Death rates in the principal allopathic and homœopathic hospitals in Europe and America; results of hospital experiments to test the value of Homœopathy as a medical system. Statistics of cholera, yellow fever, pneumonia, typhus fever. Statistics of treatment of children in homes under each school of medicine. Statistics of asylums of the insane. A bibliography of statistical books and articles is given.

This is not an entirely exhaustive work. It has been the intention to include the most important statistics that have been published during the last fifty years and to present them in a form easy of access, while the bibliography includes further references.

To estimate the great number of books and pamphlets published on medical statistics it is only necessary to state that in the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's office at Washington there are seven large quarto pages of titles.

It is the wish of the compiler that this may be of some value to the student, and render easy of access the statistical tables that have been published and that it may conduce also to the spread and proper understanding of Homœopathy.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

HOSPITAL DEATH RATES.

Dr. Kurtz, of Dessau, in 1842 published in the *Hygea*, of Griesselich, a number of tables showing the comparative statistics between the mortality under the allopathic and homœopathic systems of treatment. The following tables give the proportion of deaths to the number of cases of general diseases treated:*

<i>Allopathic Institutions.</i>	<i>Of each 100 cases there died.</i>
Berlin Charité, 1796 to 1817,	16 to 17
“ “ 1831,	14 to 15
“ “ 1838,	11 to 12
“ “ 1839,	10 to 11
“ Institution for pay patients, 1839, . .	11 to 12
“ Bartel's Clinic,	7 to 8
Breslau, Hospital zu Allerheiligen, 1838, . .	17 to 18

* See also *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, v. i, p. 260. Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Society, v. 5. Majority and Minority Report of Introduction of Homœopathy into Bellevue Hospital, 1858.

*Of each 100 cases
there died.**Allopathic Institutions.*

Dresden, Stadt Krankenhaus, 1816,	14 to 15
“ Poor Hospital, 1839,	5 to 6
Leipsic, Jakobs Hospital, 1839,	11 to 12
“ Poor Hospital, 1839,	2 to 3
Gottingen, Poliklinik, 1839,	2 to 3
Hamburg, Allg. Krankenhaus (5th report),	6 to 7
Paderborn, Hospital, 1831,	8 to 9
Wurzburg, Julius Hospital, 1835,	6 to 7
Munich, General Hospital, 1813 to 1832, . .	7 to 8
Vienna, General Hospital, 1826,	16 to 17
“ “ “ 1838,	13 to 14
“ Provincial House of Correction, 1838,	5 to 6
“ Inquisition Hospital, 1838,	3 to 4
“ Hildenbrand’s Clinic, 1826,	3 to 4
“ Brothers of Charity, 1830,	10 to 11
“ “ “ 1838,	8 to 9
“ Elizabethherinnen, 1830,	7 to 8
“ “ 1838,	9 to 10
“ Mad House, 1838,	13 to 14
“ St. Marx, 1838,	20 to 21
Mauerbach, near Vienna,	15 to 16
Ybbs in Austria,	16 to 17
Pesth, Civil Hospital, 1826,	16 to 17
Lemberg General Hospital,	11 to 12
Stuttgart, Catherinen Hospital, 1828-38, . .	3 to 4
Strasburg, Forget’s Clinique, 1835-38, . . .	15 to 16
Montpelier, all the hospitals,	10
Bordeaux, Hospital St. André,	10
Lyons, Hôtel Dieu, 1837,	13 to 14
Toulouse Hospital,	7 to 8

<i>Allopathic Institutions.</i>	<i>Of each 100 cases there died.</i>
Marseilles Hospitals,	12 to 13
Reunes, "	12 to 13
Geneva Hospital, 1823,	9 to 10
Paris, Hôtel Dieu, 1822,	14 to 15
" " " 1835,	9 to 10
" Pitié, 1822,	12 to 13
" Charité, 1822,	18 to 19
" St. Antoine, 1822,	14 to 15
" Necker, 1822,	18
" Cochin, 1822,	12 to 13
" Beaujon, 1822,	16 to 17
" St. Louis, 1822,	6 to 7
" Venereal, 1822,	2 to 3
" Maison Royale de Santé,	17 to 18
" Val de Grace, 1815-19, under Vaide, Desgerettes, Pierre,	5 to 6
" Valde Grace, 1815-19, under Broussais,	7 to 8
Brussels, St. Peter's Hospital, 1823,	11 to 12
Amsterdam, St. Peter's Hospital, 1798-1817,	8 to 9
Turin and Genoa, 1821,	14 to 15
Milan, Great Hospital, 1812-14,	16 to 17
Pavia, St. Mathes, 1823,	9 to 10
Bologna, Tommasini's Clinique, 1816-19,	12 to 13
Padua, Brena's Clinique, 1830,	8 to 9
Livorno (Leghorn),	13 to 14
Palermo, Great Hospital, 1823,	12 to 13
Lisbon, St. Joseph's Hospital, 1835-36,	14 to 15
London, St. Thomas' Hospital, 1803-13,	6 to 7
" St. George's Hospital, 1825-27,	11 to 12
Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary, 1809-18,	6 to 7

<i>Allopathic Institutions.</i>	<i>Of each 100 cases there died.</i>
Christiana, State Hospital, 1829,	5 to 6
Petersburg, Maria Hospital, 1837,	25 to 26
“ Civil Hospital,	20 to 30
“ Military Hospital,	5 to 7
“ Seidlitz’s Clinique, 1839-40,	13 to 14
“ “ “ (former years)	8 to 9
<hr/>	
Average,	9 to 10
 <i>Homœopathic Institutions.</i>	
Leipsic Heilanstalt, 1832-33,	2 to 3
“ “ 1839-41,	4 to 5
Vienna, Hospital of Sisters of Charity, 1834- 41,	6 to 7
Munich, Hospital of Sisters of Charity, 1836- 37,	2 to 3
Brieg, in Silesia, Institution for sick female servants, 1837,	$\frac{1}{3}$
Hungary, Gyongyos Hospital, 1840-41,	4 to 5
“ Güns Hospital, 1833-40,	4 to 5
<hr/>	
General average,	4 to 5

The average duration of treatment in the allopathic institutions was from 28 to 29 days; in the homœopathic hospitals it was only 20 to 21 days.

The general results in the European homœopathic hospitals up to 1856 were as follows:

EUROPEAN HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Place and name of Hospital.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
Sisters of Charity, at Vienna, 1834 to 1856	17,313	1,087	6.2
Sisters of Charity, at Ling, 1842 to 1854 .	9,129	501	5.5
*Hospital at Gyongyos, in Hungary, to 1855	1,538	143	9.3
“ “ Guns, “ “ “ 1841	395	8	2.0
“ “ Kremseir, 1845 to 1848 . . .	1,520	94	6.1
Leopoldstadt Hospital, at Vienna, 1850-54	3,789	211	5.5
Hospital at Nechanitz, 1846-48	394	10	2.5
“ “ Nishni-Novogorod, in 1855	249	12	4.8
“ “ Leipzig, Prussia	4,596	188	4.1
Infantry Hospital, at St. Petersburg.	397	61	4.0
Marenzeller's Experiments at the Military Hospital, at Vienna	38	1	4.7
Hospital, at Moscow, in 1854	166	8	0.8
Hermann's Experiments at the Military Hospital, at Tulzyn	147	6	4.1
London Homœopathic Hospital, 1850-56	1,172	55	4.7
Horatii's Experiments, at Naples, 1829	68	2	3.0
Sum Total	40,911	2,342	5.7

GENERAL HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The following table of general statistics was published in Stapf's *Archiv*:†

* It is worthy of mention, as giving a direct comparison between the two systems of treatment, that the hospital at Gyongyos was under Allopathic charge from 1849 to 1853, when the Homœopaths resumed treatment. Contrasting, we see that there were during—

Five years of Allopathy: Cases, 622; Deaths, 98. Per cent. 15 7-10ths.

Eleven years of Homœopathy: Cases, 1,538; Deaths, 143. Per cent. 9 3-10ths.

† *Archiv für die hom. Heilkunst*, vol. xx. *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 162.

The experiments of Drs. Marenzeller and Hermann were instituted by direction of the State. The others were strictly supervised by the government.

	Total No. Cases . . .	Cured	Relieved	Incurable or Uncured	Died	Brought in Dying . .	Left Under Treatment
Marenzeller's experiments at Military Hospital of Vienna	43	32	5		1		5
Military Hospital at Tulyzn, Dr. Hermann . .	165	141			6		18
Hom. Hospital at Guns, Hungary	738	666	5	10	29	17	11
Hom. Hospital at Leipsic, Infant Hospital at St. Petersburg	4,665	3,984	127	297	157	31	69
One Division of Munich Hospital	409	370	4	7	16		12
Vienna Hospital of Sisters of Charity, 1832-48 . .	249	230		14	5		
Linz Hospital of Sisters of Charity from 1846 to 1848	11,330	10,212	274	243	770		
Kremseir Hosp. of Sisters of Charity from 1846 to 1848	2,284	1,910	84	67	104		
Gyongyos Hosp. in Hungary	1,185	1,001	14	25	75		
Nechanitz Hospital of Countess von Hanach .	161	132	8	2	13		
London Hom. for 1850— In patients	238	223	3		5		
Out patients	181	114	13				21
	1,634	617	413				381
	23,553	19,851	957	680	1,087	48	

REPORT OF LEOPOLDSTADT HOMŒO-
PATHIC HOSPITAL IN VIENNA.
BY DR. WURMB.

Opened in 1850. In 1850, 1851, 1852, the 30th dilutions mostly used; in 1853, 1854, the 6th dilutions.

	Patients admitted.	Died . . .	Per cent .		Patients admitted.	Died . . .	Per cent .
1850	727	42	5.7	1853	828	48	5.4
1851	737	35	4.7	1854	721	46	6.3
1852	776	40	5.1				

Average, 5.5.

In 1850, 156 cholera patients were treated with 98 recoveries and 58 deaths.*

**N. A. J. Hom.*, vol. iv, p. 441.

VIENNA HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, UNDER DR.
FLEISCHMANN.—FROM TWENTY YEARS.*

	Recoveries	Discharged uncured.	Deaths.	Total.
Indoor Patients	15,734	447	1,087	17,313
Erysipelas	510		4	514
Diarrhœas	319		3	322
Ophthalmia	129			130
Arthritis	877		7	888
Quinsy	919		1	920
Carditis	56		1	57
Inflam. Lungs	1,004		48	1,058
Gastric Fever	1,173		7	1,181
Rheumatic Fever	1,416			1,417
Typhus Fever	2,779		368	3,165
Intermittent Fever	1,059		6	1,066

**N. A. J. Hom.*, vol. 4, p. 442.

GENERAL ALLOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS.

	Cases . . .	Cured . . .	Relieved .	Uncured .	Died . . .	Brought in Under Treatment dying . . .	Ratio . . .
Marine Hos. at St. Pet'sb'g, 1837 .	3,356	2,261			773	322	1.4½
All Saints' Hos. at Breslau in 1838	2,443	1,701	105	60	409	168	1.6
City Hospital of Ofen, 1841 . . .	1,078				157	23	1.6%
Hos. Brothers of Mercy, Ofen, 1841	939				95	14	1.9%
Charité at Berlin, 1832-38 . . .	50,385				6,179		1.8½
	58,201				7,613	37	1.7½

MARENZELLER'S EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Marenzeller, by direction of the emperor, in 1828, made the first experiments to illustrate the truth of Homœopathy in a public hospital. Every precaution was taken for fair play. A ward containing twelve beds was set apart in the Chief Garrison Hospital in Vienna. This ward had a homœopathic pharmacy, a library of homœopathic books, and a special diet kitchen in accord with the homœopathic teachings. Careful records were made and Marenzeller visited the patients several times daily. There were also reliable assistants. The trial lasted forty

days, during which time forty-two patients were treated. Twelve professors of allopathic medicine were the judges. Ten said they could not determine whether Homœopathy was of any use or not; two dissented, the one saying it was a nullity, the other became a convert. The record of this trial was not published for twelve years. It was then published in vol. xviii of the *Archiv*, by Dr. Attonyr.*

GUMPENDORF AND LEOPOLDSTADT HOSPITALS.

† Gumpendorf Homœopathic Hospital, of Vienna, was opened July 6, 1832, in the suburb of Gumpendorf, by a colony of German Sisters of Charity, who came from the Tryol to Vienna for the purpose. It had sixty beds, and was placed under the care of Dr. Mayerhoffer, a homœopathic physician. Services were gratuitous. Dr. Schmid succeeded Dr. M. in 1833, and in 1834 Dr. Fleischmanu took charge of it. (*Hygea*, vol. viii, p. 289. *Brit. Jl.*, vol. ii, p. 25.)

The Hospital of the Leopoldstadt is situated in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, Vienna. It was opened on Janu-

**Brit. Jl. Hom.* vol. ii, p. 321. See also Bradford's Pioneer's of Homœopathy, p. 499.

†Reports from 1832 to 1838. *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii., pp. 28, 348.

ary 7, 1850. Forty beds. It is controlled by the same order of Sisters of Charity as the Gumpendorf. Dr. Wurmb is in charge. (*Hom. Times*, vol. iv, p. 125.)

LEIPSIK HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The Leipsic Hospital or the Homœopathischen Heil- und Lehranstalt was opened in January, 1833. Hahne- mann was especially interested in this Institution.

Abstract from the official and published reports. (*Jahr- bucher d. hom. Heil- und Lehranstalt*, 1833-34-35.)

There were during the following years this number of in-door patients treated:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1833	118	4
1834	120	5
1835	93	11
1836	110	5
1837	107	8
1840	115	12
1841	125	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	788	62

Abstract of out-door patients attended by the physicians of the Hospital:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1833	1,086	17
1834	463	7
1835	283	9
1836	261	5
1837	332	10
1840	461	16
1841	795	26
	3,681	90
Total	4,469	152

Deaths, 4 per cent., or 1 in every 29.

PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

Dr. Vehsemeyer, in *Rust's Magazine*, published the results of seven years' treatment in a Prussian hospital of the allopathic school; the deaths were at the rate of 11 per cent., or 1 out of 8 patients.

VIENNA: SISTERS OF CHARITY.

In the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in Vienna, under homœopathic treatment, the results were as follows:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Patients.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1832-33	266	23
1833-34	316	33
1834-35	474	31
1835-36	316	33
1836-37	772	53
1838	573	33
1839	683	31
1840-41	910	63
	4,310	300

Deaths, 7 per cent., or 1 in 14.

STATISTICAL TABLE BY DR. CHARGE OF
THE TWO TREATMENTS IN THE CON-
VENT OF REFUGE AT MARSEILLES.

ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.			
Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1841	142	10	7.	1850	328	5	1.4
1842	138	17	12.3	1851	318	10	3.1
1843	189	13	6.9	1852	322	12	3.7
1844	208	9	4.1	1853	334	10	2.9
1845	248	10	4.4	1854	360	12	3.3
1846	274	15	5.4				
1847	327	14	4.2				
1848	325	14	4.3				
	1851	102	5.5		1662	49	2.9

Average homœopathic mortality, 2.9 per cent.; allopathy, 5.5 per cent.

COMPARISONS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.*

DISEASES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.		
	<i>From Hawkins' Medical Statistics.</i>			<i>From Report of Vienna Hospital.</i>		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Pneumonia . . .	362	38	10.5	176	14	8.0
Peritonitis . . .	34	11	32.3	58	4	6.9
Erysipelas . . .	93	8	8.6	122	2	1.6
Hepatitis . . .	99	14	14.0	12		
Variola . . .	159	53	33.3	54	10	18.5
Hydroceph'lus	70	63	90.0	7	4	57.1

Dr. Forbes, late editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review* (allopathic), in the June number of that journal for 1846, states that "the amount of deaths in fever and eruptive diseases under homœopathic treatment is certainly below the average proportion."

When the Bavarian Parliament and the Hungarian Diet, in 1843, unanimously agreed to recommend the merits of Homœopathy to the favorable consideration of their respective governments, it was shown:

That, in Germany, the mortality in homœopathic hospitals was less than 6 per cent, whereas in allopathic hospitals it amounted to more than 12 per cent.

*Black's Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, London, 1842, p. 178.

That, in severe inflammation, the mortality in allopathic hospitals was nearly 15 per cent., while in homœopathic it was not quite 5 per cent.

Dr. Routh, an opponent of Homœopathy, is constrained to testify in its favor. He has published the following summary:

	Percent. of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percent. of Allopathic Mortality.
Pneumonia	5.7	24.0
Pleuritis	4.0	13.0
Peritonitis	4.0	13.0
Dysentery	3.0	22.0
Typhus (abdominal)	15.0	19.0
All diseases	4.4	8.5
	6.01	16.6

Percentage saved by Homœopathy, 63.8. Ratio of allopathic to homœopathic mortality, 2.73.

ROUTH'S STATISTICS.

In 1852 Dr. Routh, of London, published "Fallacies of Homœopathy." He collected statistics of different hospitals to the number of 32,655 homœopathic cases; the same number of allopathic cases.

The general mortality under homœopathic treatment was $4\frac{4}{10}$ per cent.

The general mortality under allopathic treatment was $10\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

This he accounted for by the assertion that "the homœopathic cases must have been mild ones."

Mean duration of pneumonia, homœopathic treatment, $11\frac{2}{3}$ days.

Mean duration of pneumonia, allopathic treatment, 29 days.

Mean duration of pneumonia, expectant treatment, 20 days.

	<i>Homœopathic deaths.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Allopathic deaths.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>
Pneumonia,	5.7	24.0
Pleuritis,	3.0	13.0
Peritonitis	4.0	13.0
Dysentery,	3.0	22.0
General mortality,	4.4	10.5

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE OF VARIOUS DISEASES.*

	<i>Allopathically</i>				<i>Homœopathically.</i>			
	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death rate.
Inflammation of lungs	77	51	20	20.00	199	180	19	9.50
Scarlet fever	29	23	6	20.63	46	45	1	2.17
Inflammation of brain	10	3	7	70.00	54	25	3	5.55
Apoplexy	6	1	5	83.00	21	15	6	29.00
Vomiting of blood	8	4	4	44.00	11	10		

*Cockburn, *Med Reform.*, p. 137.

HOSPITAL STE. MARGUERITE, PARIS.

We have a fair and direct comparison of the two systems in the Hospital of Ste. Marguerite, in Paris. There there were two wards under the homœopathic treatment of Dr. Tessier, side by side with two wards under allopathic treatment.

Statistics by Dr. Tessier in a letter to Dr. Fredault regarding the comparative treatment in L'Hopital St. Marguerite in Paris, 1849.*

HOMŒOPATHIC WARD.—(DR. TESSIER.)

1849.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Per cent.	Died.	Per cent.
Male,	870	780	89.65	75	8.62
Female,	422	378	89.57	51	12.08
	1292	1158	89.62	126	9.75
1850.					
Male,	966	896	92.75	63	6.52
Female,	711	632	88.88	75	10.54
	1677	1528	91.11	138	8.22

* *N. Am. Jrl. Hom.*, vol. iii, p. 146). *Hom. Times*, vol. iv, p. 372. *Brit. Jrl. Hom.*, vol. xi, p. 133. Quoted from Tessier's "*De la Médecine Homœopathique*," Paris, Bailliere, 1852. Also, *Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Med. Soc.*, iv, p. 102.

1851.					
Male,	1085	997	91.89	70	6.45
Female,	609	558	91.62	65	10.67
	1694	1555	91.79	135	7.96
Total,	4663			399	8.55

ALLOPATHIC WARDS.—(DRS. VALLEIX AND MAROTTE).

1849.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Per cent.	Died.	Per cent.
Male,	689	595	86.35	87	12.62
Female,	398	316	79.39	82	20.62
	1087	911	83.80	169	14.71
1850.					
Male,	754	692	91.77	61	8.08
Female,	441	394	89.34	46	10.43
	1195	1086	90.87	107	8.99
1851.					
Male,	901	828	91.88	77	8.54
Female,	541	467	86.34	58	10.72
	1442	1293	89.80	135	9.36
Total,	3724			411	11.30

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL (HOMŒOPATHIC) OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VIENNA, 1838-41.*

Disease.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Under treatment.
Pneumonia . . .	138	124	9	5
Pleurisy	104	92	5	7
Endocarditis . .	27	24		3

* *Hygea*, vol. 12, p. 231; vol. xiv, p. 355. *Brit. Jrl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 160.

CASES TREATED IN THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AT GUNS, 1740-41.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Under treatment.
Pleuritis	11	11		
Pneumonia . . .	18	17		1

GUNS HOSPITAL IN HUNGARY—(Homœopathic.)—Report of Dr. Bless for 1840. Of 617 patients received into the hospital, 26 died. Mortality, 4.1 %, or 1 out of 23 7-10.

* *Allg. hom. Zeit.*, vol. xxiv, p. 188. *Archiv f. d. hom. Heilkunst*, vol. xix, pt. 2, p. 118. *Brit. Jrl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 161.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TREATMENT IN THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF FRENCH HUSSARS, LABURTHE'S REGIMENT.*

During the years 1830 to 1834, under allopathic treatment, 2,240 patients were sent to the hospitals; the duration of illness was 73,368 days; the expense at 11d. per day was £3,521:19:5.

During the years 1835-'37, under homœopathic treatment, there were sent to the hospitals 202 patients; duration of illness was 7,481 days, the expense of which, at 11d. per day, was £342:17:7.

The average duration of disease under allopathic treatment was 29 days; under homœopathic treatment was 21 days.

MUNICH HOSPITAL, BAVARIA—(Homœopathic.)—By Dr. Reisig, for 1840. Of 683 received, 31 died. Mortality, 4.5 %, or 1 in 22.

The mortality in four homœopathic hospitals was 5.5 % only; that in the allopathic institution was 11 %, or 1 out of 8.†

ST. PETERSBURG HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.‡

In 1846, Dr. Dahl became head of the Chancellery of the Ministry of the Interior in St. Petersburg, Russia. He was an enthusiast on Homœopathy, and through his influence one half of the Hospital for Women of the

* Kurtz's Statistics. *British Jl. Hom.*, vol. 1, p. 266. *Hygea*, vol. 18, pt. 2.

† Everest. *Popular View of Homœopathy*. 1842.

‡ These are among the statistics by Routh. See *Hom. Times*, London, vol. 3, p. 23. *Cockburn's Medical Reform*, N. Y., 1857, p. 119.

Working Class, containing 100 beds, was placed under the charge of Dr. Steuder, a homœopathic physician; the other half, also containing 100 beds, was under the care of an allopathic physician. Dr. Rosenberger, an allopath, was placed in charge of both sections. This arrangement continued for 8 years, from 1847 to 1855. The following is the result, 8 years:

HOMŒOPATHIC DIVISION.		ALLOPATHIC DIVISION.	
Admitted	5,900	Admitted	2,789
Cured	5,144	Cured	2,376
Died	756	Died	413
Mortality, 12.81 per cent.		Mortality, 14.80 per cent.	
Average duration of disease, 24¼ days.		Average duration of disease, 27½ days.	
Cost of medicines for all the 8 years, (£144.) 960 roubles.		Cost of medicines for 8 years, 5,600 roubles (£840).	

EDINBURGH DISPENSARY.

Table of cases treated allopathically by Grisolle, Briquet and Skoda in the Edinburgh Dispensary, and of cases treated homœopathically by Fleischmann.*

	ALLOPATHICALLY.			HOMŒOP'RICALLY.		
	Cases	Died.	Per cent.	Cases.	Died.	Per cent.
Inflammation of Lungs	909	212	23	299	19	6
Pleuritis	111	14	13	224	3	1
Peritonitis	21	6	28	105	5	5

* Homœopathic League Tract, No. 11. *British Jl. Hom.*, vol. 38, p. 312.

BELLADONNA IN SCARLET FEVER.

In 1800 Hahnemann said that *Belladonna* was a prophylactic against scarlet fever. The following table shows the result of experiments:*

Authors who have given Belladonna.	Number taking it.	Number preserved from scarlatina.	Number attacked.
Schenk	525	522	3
Rhodium	7	7	
Masius	5	5	
Gumpert	84	82	2
Berndt	195	181	14
Behr	47	41	6
Kohler	7	6	1
Wolf	132	126	6
Schenk	3	3	
Benedik	10	10	
Zeuch	61	60	1
Kunstmann	70	69	1
Genecki	94	76	8
Maisier	170	170	
	70	66	4
	300	280	20
Velsen	247	234	13
	2,027	1,948	79

During the epidemic of typhus fever in Germany, in 1813, the year of the retreat from Moscow of the French army, Hahnemann treated 200 cases of typhus with but two deaths.

* *Black's Prin. Prac. Hom.*, p. 40; also, *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. 1, p. 139.

HOMŒOPATHY AND ALLOPATHY IN AUBURN, N. Y., STATE PRISON.

From December 30, 1841, to April 3, 1842, under the care of Dr. E. Humphreys, a homœopathic physician:

Number of deaths for the seven months, *none*.

Cost of medicines for the seven months, \$10.23 per month—\$71.62.

From April 3, 1842, to January 1, 1843, under the charge of Dr. Pitney, an allopathic physician:

Number of deaths in the five months, *seven*.

Cost of medicines in the five months, \$56.68 per month—\$233.53.

(*Hom. Examiner*, March, 1843. *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 230.)

REPORT OF MICHIGAN STATE PRISON.

During the years 1857, 1858, 1859, under allopathic treatment, there were thirty nine deaths. Average number of prisoners, 435. In three years of Homœopathy, with 544 prisoners, there were but twenty deaths.

	Avg. No Prisoners.	Deaths.	Days labor lost.	Cost medic's.
Three years of Allopathy . . .	435	39	23,000	\$1,668
Three years of Homœopathy .	544	20	10,000	500

(*Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc.*, vol. vi, p. 261.)

Letter from Dr. J. B. Tuttle, late physician to the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan:

In October, 1859, the authorities of the Michigan State Prison, taking the lead of all similar institutions in the United States, first adopted the homœopathic treatment

in the Prison Hospital. Thinking it may be useful and interesting to the profession and the public to know something of its success during the years in which I was in charge, I will give a summary of the comparative results, which are to be found recorded in the Annual Prison Reports.

Taking, then, first, the facts for three years under each medical system, we have the following result:

	Average No. of Convicts per Annum . . .	Total No. of Deaths . . .	Total No. of Days Labor Lost . . .	Total Cost of Hospital Stores . . .
Under Allopathic treatment in 1857, 1858 and 1859 . . .	455	39	23,000	\$1,678
Under Homœopathic treatment in 1860, 1861 and 1862	545	20	10,000	\$500

This improvement was obtained, notwithstanding I had to contend, during the years 1861-2, with epidemics of smallpox, of which there were thirty-two cases; of measles, of which there were thirty cases; and of sporadic cholera, of which there were forty-four cases. Many of these latter were of a very severe type; but all were successfully treated and speedily cured by infinitesimal doses, and without resort to any kind of "heroic medication."

And here I may remark that the success of the homœopathic treatment was so great that many of its opponents attempted to account for it in other than the right and legitimate way. They affirmed that the good health of the inmates of the prison was owing entirely to the abundant supply of pure artesian water which had been

introduced a short time previous to my appointment. But they failed to see that the water lost its efficacy soon after homœopathic practice was abandoned, and that it did not regain its virtues until that system was again adopted in 1872; all of which may be seen by referring to the Prison Reports during the ten years when Allopathy was "in" and Homœopathy was "out."

Taking another and later comparison we find that, in round numbers:

	Days Labor Lost by Sickness.	Cost of Hos- pital Stores.
Under Allopathic treatment in 1870 and 1871	24,000	\$1,800
Under Homœopathic treatment, in 1873 and 1874	11,000	\$900

While the average number of convicts during the last two years was greater than ever before in the history of the prison.

I have omitted the year 1872, because my attendance began in the middle of the year and I wish to compare only full years.

Thus it will be clearly seen that Homœopathy is far in advance of the ordinary method of saving life, in abbreviating suffering or in diminishing expense.

The people of Michigan, in looking over these facts as contained in the Prison Reports, cannot fail to perceive the great advantage of the new practice; and yet it is well known that, in obedience to partisan prejudice and political pressure, an allopathic physician has lately been placed over these unfortunates, who cost the tax-payers

of the State larger sums of money, and who keeps the prisoners upon beds of sickness many days in the year when they ought to be at work. And thus, in spite of demonstrated facts, this institution is managed, as far as medical treatment is concerned, without due regard to the best interests of the State, in either an economical or humanitarian point of view.

All of which is respectfully submitted.*

J. B. TUTTLE, M. D.

Jackson, Mich., February, 1876.

DISEASES TREATED BY MASS. HOM. MED. SOCIETY.

Cases treated homœopathically by twenty-one physicians of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society, during the year 1853.†

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Time of Treatment.	Cured.	Died.
Typhoid fever	146	143	22½	19½ days.	276	11
Scarlet fever	195	293	7	11 "	412	16
Rheumatic fever	63	30	25¾	17 "	93	
Pneumonia	157	138	21	10 "	284	11
Spasmodic croup	71	55	5	2½ "	126	10
Membranous croup	32	30	4¼	4 "	60	2
Dysentery	231	199	19¼	8¾ "	411	19
Measles	49	49	9	7½ "	97	1

* U. S. Med. Inves., vol. iii, p. 517. Also publ. as a pamphlet.

† *N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. iv, p. 156.

STATISTICAL TABLE COMPILED BY DR.
PETERS.

Comparison of collective reports in homœopathic hospitals with that of the New York Hospital (allopathic) from 1847 to 1852 (years).*

DISEASES.	<i>Homœopathic Hos- pitals.</i>			<i>Allopathic N Y. Hospital.</i>		
	Cases .	Deaths .	Per cent.	Cases .	Deaths .	Per cent.
Erysipelas	349	3	.86	325	75	23.07
Diarrhœa	310	3	.96	316	68	21.52
Fevers (except typhus) .	3273	41	1.25	1994	107	5.36
Pleurisy	371	5	1.34	51	8	15.08
Smallpox, varioloid . .	211	6	2.84	Improper objects.		
Scarlet fever	102	3	2.94	" "		
Inflam. of bowels . . .	211	13	6.16	46	19	41.30
Fevers	5399	334	6.18	4367	487	11.15
Inflam. of lungs	710	45	6.34	309	91	29.44
Dysentery	98	7	7.14	447	120	26.84
Typhus	2126	293	13.78	2373	380	16.01
Organic heart diseases .	109	17	15.60	56	29	51.78
Apoplexy	21	6	28.57	35	17	48.57
Consumption, tubercular.	502	194	38.64	247	120	48.58
Total	23,553	1150	4.88			
Five years in New York Hospital . . .				17,282	1924	11.13

**N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 229. *London Hom. Times*, vol. iv, p. 183.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

During the year 1886:*

	<i>Mortality.</i>
Hahnemann Hospital (homœopathic)	5.7
Ward's Island " "	5.9
New York Hospital (allopathic)	7.6
Roosevelt " "	10.9
Mt. Sinai " "	8.3
St. Luke's " "	9.8
Presbyterian " "	6.6

STATISTICS OF COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA DURING 1870, 1871, 1872.

This report was presented by Dr. E. M. Kellogg to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1873, and was afterwards issued as a leaflet by the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. The data for Boston was compiled by Elliott Russell, Esq.; for Philadelphia by Dr. P. Dudley, and for New York by Dr. E. M. Kellogg.†

**N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 595.

†*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.*, 1873, p. 454. *Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc.*, vol. xi, p. 495. *Med. Investigator*, vol. x, p. 401. Also statistical tracts by E. M. Kellogg, President of Homœopathic Life Insurance Co., 1873-76.

ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.					
City.	Year.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio.	Ratio.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Physicians.	Year.	City.
N. Y.	1870	944	14,869	15.75	9.00	1287	143	1870	N. Y.
"	1871	984	15,526	15.78	7.97	1243	156	1871	"
Boston.	1870	218	3,872	17.76	10.05	402	40	1870	Boston.
"	1871	233	3,369	14.46	8.25	363	44	1871	"
"	1872	233	4,575	19.63	8.26	446	54	1872	"
Phila.	1872	655	12,468	19.03	12.87	2162	168	1872	Phila.
Total.		3267	54,679	16.73	9.75	5903	605		Total.

WHERE HOMŒOPATHY LOSES TEN PATIENTS, ALLOPATHY LOSES SEVENTEEN.

These are statistics of *private practice*, compiled from *official records*, and are worthy of entire confidence.

The table by Dr. A. S. Monroe presents the *average death loss* to number of patients treated by the representatives of the two great schools of medicine:

	Allopathic. Av. Loss.	Homœopathic. Av. Loss.
Boston, 1870, 71 and 72	1735	885
New York, 1870 and 71	1576	848
Philadelphia, 1870, 71	1903	1287
New York, 1872, 73	2046	1124
Brooklyn, 1872, 73	2280	1028
General average	1908	1034

STATISTICS IN NEWARK, N. J.

Year	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.		
	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.
1872	77	2121	27.54	13	168	12.92
1873	77	1185	15.39	16	153	9.56
Total,	154	3306	21.46	29	321	11.07

BROOKLYN.

Year	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.		
	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.	No. of Physicians.	No. of Deaths.	Deaths to each Physician.
1872	317	7,636	14.08	84	976	11.62
1873	333	7,181	21.56	92	916	9.95
Total,	650	14,817	22.79	176	1892	10.75

BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.

In Brooklyn and Philadelphia in 1872-3 the ratio of

deaths between the allopathic and homœopathic schools was as follows:*

DISEASES.	Deaths Homœopathic.	Deaths Allopathic.
Bronchitis	48	100
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	44	100
Cholera infantum	64	100
Croup	37	100
Diarrhœa	35	100
Diphtheria	63	100
Dysentery	39	100
Erysipelas	33	100
Inflammation of brain	69	100
" " bowels	33	100
" " lungs	39	100
Scarlet fever	69	100
Smallpox	61	100
Typhoid fever	88	100

DEDUCTIONS BY DR. DUDLEY.

The final and only incontrovertible test of the correctness of any medical theory is found in the results of its practical application. And as regards the truth or falsity of the peculiar doctrines held by the homœopathic school of medicine, the public and the general profession alike have an undoubted right to demand this testimony. From the first promulgation of Homœopathy, its advocates have anxiously waited, and watched, and entreated, and labored to secure an opportunity to make and publish the results of such a test, in order not only to convince

* Which Medical Practice, Dr. E. M. Kellogg, New York, p. 13, Hom. Life Ins. Tract. Ann. Inst. Hom., 1873, p. 635.

the public of the justness of its claim as a superior method of treatment, but also for the purpose of securing for it the support of the profession as a whole. These efforts, on the part of homœopathists, have almost entirely failed, because of the opposition to and persistent evasion of the proposed test by the allopathic school. They might, however, have been applied in general private practice, but for the great disproportion in the number of practitioners of the opposing schools, and the want of full and reliable records of deaths. Of late years, in some of our large cities, both these difficulties have been overcome, and the opportunity, so long and so anxiously sought by homœopathic physicians, can be no longer withheld. The allopathic school, so long accustomed to oppose reason by ridicule, facts by denial, and our importunities for a public trial of the rival systems side by side by an arrogant professional Phariseeism, must now consent to give reason for reason, fact for fact, figures for figures, or else confess herself defeated in the contest.

Acting under the direction of Dr. E. M. Kellogg, the energetic Vice-President of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, I have recently made a thorough and complete examination of the records of deaths for the year 1872, in the Health Office of the city of Philadelphia, with a view to ascertain the comparative number of deaths occurring under the treatment of the two great rival schools of medicine. The sum total of numbers obtained have been already laid before the American Institute of Homœopathy at its present session, being embraced in Dr. Kellogg's report. It was thought, however, that whatever might be the superior success of the homœopathic system in all diseases taken

together, still it was possible, and even probable, that in some special forms of disease the balance of mortality might be found favoring the other side. I therefore determined to keep a number of the more prevalent and fatal diseases separate from each other, believing that the results would be instructive to physicians and significant to the public. The time selected for making the investigation was peculiarly favorable, there having just been issued a revised edition of "Dr. Packard's Medical Directory of Philadelphia," containing, according to the author's preface, "the names only of graduates of respectable medical schools, who are reputed to be in the regular (*i. e.*, allopathic) practice of medicine in Philadelphia." A revision of the "List of Homœopathic Physicians of Pennsylvania," now in press, was also at hand. From each of these lists were erased the names of all physicians resident in hospitals, or having general medical supervision of the same, all in the service of the army and navy, and all who were known to be not in actual practice and resident in Philadelphia. This left on the homœopathic list 168, and on the allopathic list 655 names, being in proportion almost exactly 1 to 4. In making the examination of the "Records," I rejected all hospital cases, and all cases reported by those whose names had been erased from the above-named lists; also all coroner's cases, all still-born cases, and all cases returned from outside the city limits. Besides these, there were, of course, excluded all cases reported by physicians or others who are not acknowledged as belonging to either school of practice.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 20,544
 Of these there were rejected as above specified 5,914

Leaving as the basis of estimates 14,630

And of these 14,630,

168 Homœopathic physicians lost 2,162
 An average to each physician of $12\frac{7}{8}$.

655 Allopathic physicians lost 12,468
 An average to each physician of $19\frac{1}{5}$.

In other words, each homœopathist lost about two-thirds as many as each allopathist.

Problem.—If Homœopathy in “doing nothing” loses 13 patients a year, and Allopathy by doing *something* loses 13 plus 6 in the same time, what causes the death of those 6, and what *is* the “something?”

But we are not allowed just here to ask even pertinent questions, for the allopathist is suddenly reminded of the anecdote of the sick man who once started out in search of a doctor. This gentleman, it is said, possessed the ability to “discern spirits,” and was somewhat discouraged to find the doorsteps of all the M. D.'s crowded with the spectres of those whose “mortal coil” had been prematurely “shuffled off” by reason of dosing overmuch, prescribed by the within doctors. After a patient search, however, he discovered in a back street an old physician at whose door their lingered but one “spirit of the departed.” The delight of our hero, however, was speedily dissipated on being informed that the aforesaid “spirit” represented the only patient the old doctor had ever treated. Now the staleness of this joke at our expense must be sufficiently apparent. It must have originate

before the introduction of Homœopathy, for if our system be, as is charged, a "do-nothing system," surely no spectre of an overdosed patient can shake his gory locks at us; and timid allopathic physicians who are minded to try a little Homœopathy need have no fears of "seeing ghosts" at our doors.

The question, however, as to the relative amount of practice enjoyed by the two schools, is a perfectly reasonable one, and we shall by no means try to evade it. It is reasonable to suppose that any difference in this respect must be but slight, since it is known that the average practitioner of either school in Philadelphia has, during busy seasons, as much practice as he can properly attend to. Above this point, any great increase in the number of his patients must result in an appearance of neglect, at least to some of them, and in the desire of the neglected patients to secure a medical adviser who could give closer attention. The limit in the amount of practice is therefore seen to be easily reached, and beyond this limit any change must be in quality rather than in quantity. Again, there is no perceptible difference either in the amount of labor performed or the degree of prosperity enjoyed by practitioners of the respective schools.

There is another method, however, by which the relative amount of practice may be approximately ascertained. It is admitted by both schools that their cures of pulmonary consumption are extremely rare. The mortality under this head, other things being equal, ought to be about equal for the two systems. We find as the actual proportion of deaths from this malady about 5 under Homœopathy to 6 under Allopathy; indicating that the homœopathists had $\frac{5}{6}$ as much practice as the

allopathists. Now the total mortality under all diseases should then have been as 5 to 6, whereas it was but 4 to 6, showing the homœopathic loss, even from this view, to be only $\frac{4}{5}$ as great as that of Allopathy from an equal number of patients. But we will not concede to Allopathy even this much; for, although we make no special claims to great success in *curing* consumption, we do claim to *prevent* it in a large number of instances. Now we find that the average age of those who died from consumption under allopathic treatment was 33 years and 9 months, while under homœopathic treatment it was 36 years and 3 months, a difference of 2 years and 9 months in favor of Homœopathy. During these 2 years and 9 months it is evident that a considerable proportion of those liable to consumption must have died of other diseases, thus appearing to diminish the relative amount of practice held by the homœopaths, and swelling the mortality from other diseases. Besides this, any system which could prevent the invasion of consumption for 2 years and 9 months on an average in every case could prevent altogether in very many cases.

Again, it is found that the homœopathic loss from inflammation of the lungs was only two-fifths as great as the allopathic. It is not unfair to assume that a system so successful in averting death from this disease, could also prevent a large proportion of cases from passing into these subacute and chronic forms which are but too frequently the precursors, and probably the exciting causes, of consumptive tuberculosis. We claim that the facts we have herein pointed out will account for nearly all the difference in relative number of cases of consumption occurring in the practice of the two schools, and that the

amount of practice is therefore about equal under both systems, proportioned of course to the number of its practitioners.

The table following exhibits the total number of deaths occurring from the special diseases named under the two respective methods of treatment, and the average age attained under each disease.

From this table it will be seen that under three heads the number of deaths reported tell in favor of the allopathists, viz: In dropsy of the brain, in the remaining forms of dropsical diseases taken as a whole, and in marasmus. Under three other heads the losses are substantially equal, viz: In scarlatina, palsy, and old age. Under the remaining twenty-one heads the balance is in favor of Homœopathy, and also under all other forms of disease taken as a whole. In regard to the average age attained, it is found to be nine months and twelve days in favor of Homœopathy. In apoplexy the mortality during the hot season was equal under both systems; but during the cooler months it was greatly in favor of the homœopathists. In dropsy of the brain the average age attained was apparently much in favor of Allopathy. The reason of this is found in the fact that from this disease the allopathists lost fifteen adults, while the homœopathists lost none. In the remaining forms of dropsy the balance against the homœopathists continues persistently throughout the first nine months of the year; while during the remaining three months it is as steadily and about as greatly in favor of that side.

DISEASES.	Deaths Reported by 168 Homœopathic Physicians.			Deaths Reported by 655 Allopathic Physicians.				
	No.	Average Age			No.	Average Age		
		Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.		Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
Apoplexy	28	59	13	162	57	10	8	
Cancer, all forms	36	54	2 12	216	53	7	12	
Cholera infantum	214	8	5	1149	8	12		
Congestion of brain	59	19	4	328	18	11	21	
Congestion of lungs	24	25	1 8	166	25	3	23	
Convulsions, infantile	77	10	2	414	9	28		
Consumption	292	36	6 15	1462	33	9	23	
Croup	27	3	5 19	218	2	7		
Diphtheria	19	4	8	111	5	4	9	
Diarrhœa	14	12	11 6	116	27	7		
Debility	73	54	10 9	564	43	6	16	
Dropsy of brain	44	1	10	141	6	6	7	
Dropsy, other forms	73	53	10 27	225	48	10		
Heart disease	59	41	7 16	436	40	6	8	
Scarlet fever	30	4	10	108	4	7	3	
Typhoid fever	47	32	10	225	29	6	2	
Whooping cough	13	1	4 25	121	1	2	25	
Inflamma. of brain and meninges	71	7	4 28	419	9	4	21	
Inflam. of the lungs	68	27	2 11	663	28	12		
Bronchitis and pulmon- ary catarrh	31	12	8	257	13	3	25	
Peritonitis	8	29	9 4	96	32	7	5	
Gastritis and enteritis	37	28	2 23	195	27	4	26	
Marasmus	132	4	3	486	4	1	23	
Measles	14	3	1 12	100	3	6		
Old age	51	86	7 13	213	82	5	1	
Paralysis	40	66	8 12	157	62	1	7	
Smallpox	256	15	11 24	1502	14	7	6	
All other diseases	324	25	10 12	2218	27	8	5	
Total	2162	24	4 24	12468	23	7 12		

In connection with the subject of dropsy we may con-

sider a single point which serves to explain the large balance in favor of the allopathic or old school in the treatment of dropsy.

It is well known that patients "nigh unto death" frequently change not only their physician but their system of medical treatment. The homœopathist claims that these changes tell against his side in the controversy; while the allopathist makes the same claim for himself, and with equal earnestness. Now the peculiar class of diseases in which these changes are made includes, mainly, those which do not run a certain limited course, but rather assume a more chronic form; and which, while they appear to be tending towards a fatal termination, yet hold out to the patient and his friends more or less hope of a possible cure. The absence of this hope prevents these changes in consumption; and its presence occasions them in dropsy. It is reasonable to suppose that every physician will meet, in the ordinary course of practice, an equal number of these cases in which he will be discharged, and another system of treatment employed. Now in Philadelphia there are one hundred homœopathists to every four hundred allopathists, and if each one of these meet with one such case, we shall have four hundred allopathic patients divided among one hundred homœopathic physicians, or four to each physician; and one hundred homœopathic patients will be distributed among four hundred allopathic physicians, or one-fourth of a case to each physician. Thus it will be seen that in Philadelphia these changes must tell sixteen to one against homœopathists. In regard to dropsy, now under discussion, the total number of deaths was one hundred and eighty five, of which the homœopathic share would have

been thirty-seven, or seven less than the number reported. If, out of these one hundred and eighty-five, eight patients, or one in twenty-three, near the point of death, had changed their method of treatment, the homœopaths would have lost seven of these and the allopathists one; and this number would account for the balance against Homœopathy. This point is presented for the consideration of each candid physician.

Under the head of bronchitis we have included also the pulmonary catarrhal affections of childhood. This class of disease was kept separate in this report, lest it should be said that our brilliant success in pneumonia was apparent only, and was due to errors of diagnosis. It will hardly be claimed by the allopathist that we have reported deaths from bronchitis which were really caused by pneumonia, when he sees that in bronchitis likewise the homœopathist lost less than half as many as he did.

And now you will ask about the deaths from "old age." If people under homœopathic treatment do not die of any special disease they surely must die of old age. We have always claimed, not entirely by way of jest, that in this one "disease" the homœopathist must eventually lose more than the allopathist. How happens it then that the losses under this head are almost exactly equal? We will try to answer. The patients of allopathic physicians begin to "die of old age" at the age of 65 and quit at the age of 107. Homœopathic people do not begin until at the age of 73, or eight years later than their less favored allopathic neighbors, and they continue at it until the age of 115 years. The average age of allopathic agents dying from "old age" is set down as 82 years and 5 months, while that of homœo-

pathic patients reaches 86 years and 7 months. It would appear then that the allopathists have reported some deaths from old age which homœopathic physicians would have ascribed to a different cause. It may be, however, that there are a large number of old people under the care of homœopathic physicians who, under a different system of medical advice would have died ere this time of old age, but who, appreciating the blessings of homœopathy, look up and with thankful hearts exclaim with Webster, "I still live!"

STATISTICS OF ALLOPATHIC AND HO- MŒOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COL., HOS- PITAL OR POOR HOUSE.

Organized in 1871. Under allopathic treatment until April 1, 1881. The Board of County Commissioners of five members first placed it under homœopathic treatment as an experiment. The results proved better and the expense to the county less. From 1881 to April 1, 1882, it was under homœopathic treatment, the physician being Dr. Ambrose S. Everett. Through political influence the hospital was placed, April 1, 1882, under allopathic treatment. This continued one year; but from April 1, 1883, to April 1, 1884, it again came under Dr. Everett's care. Since April 1, 1884, it has been under allopathic treatment. Dr. Geo. W. Cox is the physician.

Tabulated statement of the result of the year under Homœopathy as compared with the previous year under Allopathy:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1882-1881.

	Homœopathic.	Allopathic.
	1882.	1881.
Number of patients on hand April 1st . .	82	49
Number of patients admitted during the year	926	711
Number of patients discharged during the year	859	597
Number of patients born during the year	13	10
Number of patients died during the year,	74	91
Number of patients remaining March 31,		
1882	89	(1881) 82
Average daily attendance at hospital . .	79.4	67
Number of jail and outside patients . . .	337	212
Total number of cases treated	1,358	982
Cost of drugs, surgical supplies, druggists' and physicians' salaries	\$3,201 25	\$5,164 17
Cost per patient	2 35	5 25
Saving to county, per patient	2 90	. .
Total saving to the county	3,938 20	. .
Hospital death rate . . . . .	.073	.118
Total death rate . . . . .	.054	.098

This statement is taken from the public records of the county, and anyone who doubts its correctness can have their doubts removed by an investigation thereof.

From the \$3,201.25, the total cost of the medical department of the county for the year ending March 31, 1882, as set forth in the above statement, must be deducted the sum of \$244.53, the value of the medical and surgical supplies turned over by us to the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners at the close of our year, for which we hold his receipt. This reduces the expenses of the homœopathic year to \$2,956.72, and makes, when taking into consideration our increased number of

patients, a total saving to the county, in favor of our school of medicine, of \$4,182.76.

The greatest triumph, however, was in the reduction of the death rate, which will be seen was reduced about forty per cent. The following is a tabulated statement of some of the most important diseases treated and the mortality of each under the respective schools:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1882-1881.

	1882		1881.	
	Homœopathic.		Allopathic.	
	No. Cases.	Deaths.	No. Cases.	Deaths.
Typhoid Fever	127	19	105	24
Remittent Fever	13	.	8	.
Intermittent Fever	23	.	7	.
Catarrhal Fever	11	1	3	.
Pneumonia	16	2	19	3
" Typhoid	7	2	4	2
" Chronic	5	.	2	.
" Phthisical . . . . .	.	.	2	2
" Complicated with Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.	1	1
" Complicated with Inflammation of Bowels, . . . . .	.	.	1	1
" Complicated with Erysipelas . . . . .	.	.	1	1
Bronchitis	48	1	37	.
Rheumatism	160	.	115	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	42	9	42	15
Erysipelas	42	.	26	3
Syphilis	93	1	26	1
Asthma	14	.	2	.
Morbus Brightii	7	.	5	2
Emphysema	2	2	2	1
General Debility	10	1	50	2
Alcoholism	31	1	17	3
Hepatitis	9	.	6	3
Empyema	1	.	1	1

From the above statement it will appear that Homœopathy, in the years here compared, has a death rate of

a fraction over 14 per cent. in typhoid fever, and the old school a mortality of over 22 per cent.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cost of maintaining the hospital and other medical expenses of the county, of the number treated, of the number of births and deaths, and the same is compared with a similar statement of the previous year when the medical department was in old school hands:

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1884-83.

Food, clothing, employés, nursing, medical services and medical supplies for hospital, medicines and medical ser- vices for jail and outside poor:	HOMŒOPATHIC. 1883.	ALLOPATHIC. 1882.
April	\$1,449 03	\$1,822 21
May	1,521 62	1,825 66
June	1,331 18 ¹ / ₂	1,705 23 ¹ / ₂
July	1,403 26 ¹ / ₂	1,839 16 ¹ / ₂
August	1,513 61 ¹ / ₂	1,525 93 ¹ / ₂
September	1,443 57 ¹ / ₂	1,788 28 ¹ / ₂
October	1,671 23 ¹ / ₂	1,544 47 ¹ / ₂
November	1,503 55 ¹ / ₂	1,645 74 ¹ / ₂
December	1,513 75	1,706 47
January	(84) 1,713 47	(83) 1,928 02
February	1,611 42	1,765 00
March	1,709 84	1,664 86
	\$18,385 56	\$20,761 14
Credit by moneys paid to County Treasurer at sundry times, and collected from patients for maintenance and medical services	\$1,110 55	\$562 36
Due from Douglas county for maintenance of Sephen Hen- derson	229 00	
	\$17,046 01	\$20,198 78

Total number of patients treated in hospital, jail and outside	1,764	1,584
Cost per patient	\$ 9 96	\$12 75
Saving to county per patient	3 09	
Total saving to the county for the year	5, 450 76	
Total number of deaths in hospital	43	79
Total number of deaths outside	9	None rep't'd
Total deaths	52	79
Hospital mortality rate . . . . .	.0603	.089
Total mortality rate . . . . .	.0294	.049

*Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1884; *Hahn. Monthly*, vol. 19, pp. 325, 421; *U. S. Med. Inves.*, vol. 19, p. 264; *Med. Coun.*, July, 1884. Also in Pamphlet.

MILITARY HOSPITAL REPORTS OF THE REBELLION.

During the War of the Rebellion Dr. E. C. Franklin was in charge of a military hospital. The following are his statistics:*

St. Louis City Hospital (Allopathic). Dr. Paddock.				Cavalry Bureau Hospital (Homoëopathic) Dr. Franklin. 1864.			
Diseases.	Cases.	Died.	Per ct.	Diseases.	Cases.	Died.	Per ct.
Dysentery	30	21	70	Dysentery	32	0	0
Ty. Fever	10	7	70	Ty. Fever	39	2	5.1
Diarrhœa	106	23	22	Diarrhœa	95	0	0
Pn'um'nia	23	12	52	Pn'um'nia	12	0	0
Average mortality, 37.2.				Average mortality, 1.1.			

This report of Dr. Franklin, is for the six months

**N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. 13, p. 520; *Trans. N. Y. State Hom. Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 397. *West. Hom. Observer*, vol. 2, p. 5; vol. 3, p. 138.

ending August 31st, 1864, and we find: 883 received, 6 died, 15 remaining, $\frac{6}{16}$ of one per cent. Showing a difference in general result between the two hospitals of over 11.4 per cent.

Report of Dr. Franklin: The Mound City Hospital was homœopathic, the others were allopathic. 1861-62.*

HOSPITALS.	Total Received.	Returned to duty.	Discharged from service.	Furloughed.	Transferred.	Deserted.	Died	Per cent. of deaths.
Mound City, Ill. (Franklin)	8,078	3,293	255	1,029	2,224	4	612	7.5
City General, St. Louis . .	6,391	1,931	886	572	529	77	925	14.5
Good Samaritan	2,127	1,123	260	95	357	16	248	12.4
Jefferson Barracks	6,412	2,061	1,841	923	389	91	739	11.5
Lawson, St. Louis	809	31	114	42	21	..	209	25.9
Mil'y Prison (Rebel Pris'rs)	1,562	..	..	..	..	..	231	14.7

SOLDIERS' REST, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

This was a charitable organization, for the purpose of furnishing aid to sick and invalid soldiers; it also received the sick from a company of "regulars" doing duty at that post as provost guard. Dr. Wm. A. Hawley (homœopathician), placed in charge June 4, 1865, remaining until the following 4th of October, when he being obliged to leave the city, the Institution went into allopathic hands.

During Dr. Hawley's administration patients were permitted to have allopathic treatment if they desired.

Dr. Hawley reports 201 cases received, 5 deaths; mortality, 2.5 per cent.

The treatment of four diseases resulted as follows:

**N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. 12, p. 273.

61 cases diarrhœa, no deaths; 11 dysentery, 1 death; 25 typhoid, 3 deaths; 20 remittent fever, no deaths.

The first case to which allopathy was called in this Institution occurred about July 7th; from that time until Dr. Hawley's retirement there had been under allopathic treatment 46 cases, 7 deaths; mortality, 17 5.

STATE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.

The Mississippi State Hospital, at Natchez, was transferred from allopathic to homœopathic treatment in 1854. The mortality under allopathic treatment in 1853 (increased by yellow fever) was about 55 per cent., while under homœopathic treatment:

HOMŒOPATHIC.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1854.	151	12	7.9
1855.	175	24	13.7

See Report on Yellow Fever.

ALLOPATHIC RESULTS.

ALLOPATHIC.	Cases treated.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Mass. Gen'l Hos., from 1835 to 1855 . .	11,610	1,122	9.6
New York City Hos., from 1792 to 1855 .	106,111	10,893	10.2
N. Y. City Bellevue Hos., from 1852 to 1856	31,327	3,171	10.1

Average mortality, 10 per cent.

Comparative results of the two systems of treatment in hospitals of the same city, and in different wards of the same hospital.

In the London Homœopathic Hospital there were, during the years 1850 to 1856, 1,062 cases, 48 deaths; per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$.

In St. George's (allopathic) Hospital, London, there were, during the years 1854 and 1855, 5,413 cases, 1,018 deaths; per cent., 18.

Making all due allowance for the increased mortality in a large hospital over a small one, we still have a very marked and striking difference in these results.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

BY WALTER Y. COWL, M. D., HOUSE SURGEON, WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL (HOMŒOPATHIC.)*

Comparison of the results obtained in the Charity Hospital (allopathic), of Blackwell's Island, and the Homœopathic Hospital, of Ward's Island. Both institutions were supported by the City Board of Charities.

	<i>Charity, Allopathic.</i>		<i>Ward's Island, Homœopathic.</i>	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Patients treated	8,621	9,089	3,077	4,475
Deaths	699	437	187	206
Death rate, per cent.	8.1	4.8	6.1	4.6
Total cost of maintenance	\$133,506	\$127,898	\$53,031	\$60,014
Daily cost each	0.36	0.34	0.29	0.27
Medicines and liquors	\$13,478	\$12,115	\$1,612	\$2,596
Average per capita	1.56	1.34	0.52	.58

* See *Trans. Am. Inst. Hom.*, 1878, p. 367.

The Charity (allopathic) treated in the two years, 17,710
 Deaths " " 1,136

Death rate, 6.41 per cent.

Ward's Island (homœopathic) treated in two years, 7,552
 Deaths " " 393

Death rate, 5.25 per cent.

The death rate of the Charity is the lowest of any of the allopathic city hospitals.

The official reports of twenty-eight state asylums for the insane in 1877 resulted in an aggregate of:

Cases treated in twenty-eight allopathic asylums in 1877, . . . 11,834

Total number of cures, 1,528

Percentage of cures, .09.

Middletown Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane was opened as a state institution for patients in 1874.

From 1874 to 1877 there were patients received, 228

Patients cured, 46

Percentage of cures, .20.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Per cent. Homœopathic Mortality	Per cent. Allopathic mortality	Per cent. saved by Homœopathy	Ratio of Allo. to Hom. Mortality
General diseases	4.17	13.53	69.18	3.24
Cholera	16.83	49.57	66.05	2.94
Typhus fever	8.58	33.95	77.68	3.95
Yellow fever	5.33	43.68	87.80	8.20
Pneumonia	5.34	31.22	82.90	5.84
Average	8.05	34.39	76.72	4.83

It will be seen by referring to the last column above that in general diseases and cholera there is about *three times* the mortality under the allopathic as under the homœopathic treatment; in typhus fever nearly *four times*; in yellow fever *eight times*; and in pneumonia nearly *six times*; making a general average of nearly *five times* the mortality in any given number of cases treated.

This general average gives about *eight* deaths to Homœopathy (8.05) in every hundred treated, and more than *thirty-four* to Allopathy (34.39) in a like number of cases; that in every *hundred deaths* under the latter treatment, nearly *seventy-seven* would have been saved by the former method; that is, while Allopathy *loses one hundred* Homœopathy loses only about *twenty-three*.

The general result of the statistics of the two schools is as follows:

PER CENT. OF MORTALITY.	Under Allopathy.	Under Homœopathy.
In all diseases in hospitals	10 to 11	5 to 6
" Asiatic cholera in hospitals.	54	27
" pneumonia in hospitals . .	14 to 24	5 to 6
" typhus fever in hospitals .	21 to 22	10 to 11
" New York Orphan Asylums.	21 ¹ / ₅	10 ⁶ / ₁₀₀ of 1

Allopathically. Homœopathically.

Mean duration of disease 28 days.

21 days.

Cost of drugs and medicines, as 10 to 1.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS TO THE TEN PRINCIPAL
HOSPITALS OF PHILADELPHIA AS REPORTED
DAILY IN THE "PUBLIC LEDGER" FOR
THE YEAR 1891.

By CHAS. MORR, M. D.

	Beds	Endowment	State Aid	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Pennsylvania	120	.....	.....	199	191	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German	200	.....	.....	87	75	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal	200	.....	.....	172	144	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian	126	.....	.....	85	72	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agnes	140	.....	.....	44	29	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polyclinic	50	.....	.....	0	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medico-Chirurgical	60	.....	75,000	43	39	43	22	29	34	31	30	28	24	40	21
Jefferson	100	.....	100,000	50	46	47	43	60	67	48	67	54	62	40	50
University	145	.....	200,000	83	38	52	50	53	45	8	47	36	44	27	39
Hahnemann	120	.....	50,000	141	148	152	132	165	190	180	204	185	192	153	105

STATISTICS COLLECTED BY DIRECTION
OF DR. D. A. STRICKLER, UNDER THE
DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

In 1892 the American Institute of Homœopathy instructed its Board of Organization, Registration and Statistics to collect recent comparative reports concerning the relative mortality between the allopathic and homœopathic methods of treatment in the principal cities of the United States. The compilation was placed in the hands of Dr. David A. Strickler, of St. Paul, Minn. Blank forms were sent to physicians and these were filed from the reports of

the boards of health. They were mostly made under the auspices of the County Homœopathic Medical Society of the different cities.*

The following is a summary of the results:

TABLE NO. IX.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING.

1883.	ALLOPATHS.			HOMŒOP'ATHS.			Death ratio.		Ratio Cases Rept'd		Ratio Physi- cians.		
	DISEASES.	Cases	Deaths	Mortal. Per ct.	Cases	Deaths	Mortal. Per ct.	Allopath.	Hom.	Allopath.	Hom.	Allopath.	Hom.
Measles	4142	264	6.37	359	11	3.07	24.0	1	11.53	1	8.57	1	1
Measles	*	48			3		16.0	1	**6.4	1	8.77	1	1
Scarlet Fever	3388	291	8.62	506	24	4.74	12.12	1	6.7	1	8.05	1	1
Scarlet Fever		2			0		2.0	0	**7.72	1	15.73	1	1
Typhoid Fever	1864	656	35.19	183	56	29.79	11.71	1	9.88	1	8.57	1	1
Typhoid Fever		275			22		12.5	1	**9.17	1	10.43	1	1
Diphtheria	2377	816	34.32	307	93	30.29	8.78	1	7.74	1	8.05	1	1
Diphtheria		6			0		6.0	0	**7.72	1	15.73	1	1
Obstetrical No. 1 . . .	9120	220	2.41	1202	13	1.08	16.15	1	7.59	1	8.36	1	1
Obstetrical No. 1 . . .		230			10		23.0	1	**9.13	1	8.87	1	1
Puerperal septicaemia		128			1		128.0	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Puerperal Fever		147			4		36.75	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Puerperal Ecl'psia . . .		63			4		15.75	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Affections of Pregnancy		42			8		5.25	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Uterine H'm'or'ge		26			2		13.0	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Dystocia		44			4		11.0	1	7.59	1	8.83	1	1
Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases		3950			280		14.1	1	**8.12	1	8.83	1	1
Acute Respiratory Diseases		4517			333		13.56	1	**8.12	1	8.83	1	1
From all causes		26975			2089		12.91	1	**8.12	1	8.83	1	1

* Blank (. . .) indicates cities in which cases are not reported.

** Ratio of cases of all diseases and births reported.

This table does not include Minneapolis and Rochester because the reports came too late to be worked up for it.

The above reports were presented at the meeting of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians at Chicago,

* Trans. World's Congress of Hom. Physicians, 1893, p. 167. Tr. Am. Inst. Hom., 1894. Minn. Hom. Mag., June, 1892, Sept., 1894. Also reprints.

in June, 1893, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1894.

The following table is made up from last year's report, and corresponds with table No. 9 of this year. It is inserted here for the purpose of comparison. For cities represented, see last year's report.

TABLE NO. X.—TOTAL FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING.

1892.	ALLOPATHS.			HOMŒOPATHS.			Death Ratio.		Ratio Cases Rept'd.		Ratio Physicians.	
	Cases	Deaths	Mortal-Per ct.	Cases	Deaths	Mortal-Per ct.	Allopath.	Hom.	Allopath.	Hom.	Allopath.	Hom.
Measles	8656	297	3.43	1098	7	0.64	42.57	1	7.97	1	8.34	1
Measles		171			7		24.43	1	**6.0	1	6.0	1
Scarlet Fever	17340	1466	8.45	3039	157	5.16	9.34	1	5.71	1	6.61	1
Scarlet Fever		134			1		134.0	1	*	1	7.47	1
Typhoid Fever	8265	2037	24.65	1131	224	19.71	9.09	1	7.31	1	6.4	1
Typhoid Fever		801			55		14.56	1	**8.15	1	8.33	1
Diphtheria	8765	2996	34.07	1141	347	30.41	8.61	1	7.68	1	7.5	1
Diphtheria		334			18		18.55	1		1	7.47	1
Obstetrical No. 1 . . .	31488	702	2.28	4219	42	1.0	16.71	1	7.46	1	8.03	1
Obstetrical No. 1 . . .		313			23		17.0	1	**7.2	1	7.14	1
Puerperal Septicæmia		245			11		22.27	1	7.46	1	7.7	1
Puerperal Fever		409			18		22.72	1	7.46	1	7.7	1
Puerperal Ecl'psia . . .		105			12		8.75	1	7.46	1	7.7	1
Affections of Pregnancy		151			14		10.8	1	7.46	1	7.7	1
Uterine H'morrh'ge . . .		48			9		5.33	1		1		1
Dystocia		78			4		19.5	1	7.46	1	7.7	1
Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases		8786			618		14.22	1	**7.1	1	7.5	1
Acute Respiratory Diseases		12678			866		14.63	1	**7.1	1	7.5	1
From all causes		64287			4854		13.24	1	**7.1	1	7.5	1

* Blank (. . .) indicates cities in which cases are not reported.

** Ratio of cases from all diseases and births reported.

The following report was also made to the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1893:

STATISTICS, NEW AND OLD.*

BY GEORGE B. PECK, M. D., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Medical statistics may be arranged under two titles, general and special. The latter should contain only figures relating to particular specified diseases or injuries; the former can receive all others. The first are valuable chiefly on hygienic grounds, the second on therapeutic or operative, though each may be available as side-lights for purposes foreign to the original intent. Too many new school men have kept their records even to date, according to some *general* system, thereby almost absolutely wasting their time, their paper, and their strength. Hereafter let each one, especially if in charge of institutional work, specialize his reports, or else discontinue them altogether.

Of general statistics, but few will be noted. By order of the Czar, in 1829, Dr. Herrmann, then attending a Russian nobleman, was assigned to the charge of wards at Tulzyn, in Podolia, for one hundred days for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency of "new physic." 160 patients were admitted, of whom 141 were cured, 6 died, and 18 suffering from incurable organic defects, that had been treated in other hospitals, remained on hand. The death rate was 3.64 per cent. The result was so satisfactory that in the following winter, 1829-30, by the same authority, Dr. Herrmann treated at an Infantry Hospital at St. Petersburg 409 persons, of whom 370 were cured, 7 were relieved, 4 not cured, and 16

* Many of these statistics mentioned by Dr. Peck may be found tabulated in this book.

died, while 12 were under treatment at the expiration of his service. This time his mortality was a trifle higher, 3.92 per cent.; yet it must have been far lower than in kindred institutions, for in 1837, at a very orthodox hospital in the same city, where 3,356 persons were treated, 773, or 23.03 per cent., died, while 322 remained in the wards, and only 2,261 recovered. No additional experiments were made, however, for reasons identical with those that have thwarted so many political reforms in that alleged autocracy.

At the Hospital St. Marguerite of Paris, during the years 1849, 1850 and 1851, one-half of the beds (100) were under the care of Dr. Tessier, the other half (99 beds) were in charge of regular practitioners. The former received 4,663 cases and lost 399, or 8.5 per cent.; the latter received 3,724 cases and lost 411, or 11.3 per cent. That Dr. Tessier should treat 999, or 25.2 per cent., more cases than his rivals in the same length of time, with but a single additional bed, proves he needed for the establishment of convalescence less than three-quarters the time required by his allopathic colleagues. Furthermore, the cost of the drugs used by the latter was 23,522 francs; by the former, between two and three hundred francs, or about a hundredth part—rather an important item in economics. The Administration des Hôpitaux published these figures, and added: "We would encourage him to persevere in his efforts, which can only benefit humanity." As the Administration assigns patients only as beds become vacant, selection on the part of the attending physicians was precluded.

Very like the testimony of this board was that of the Board at Thoissey, Department Aisne, where Dr. Gastier

had charge of the hospital of that place from 1832 to 1848. An allopathic physician at Mâson, on one occasion stated, in a political paper of that city, that the Administration of this hospital had forbidden the doctor to practice Homœopathy within its walls. Thereupon, over their own signatures, the Board declared that "since the accession of Dr. Gastier the number of deaths, in proportion to the number of cases, has been much less than ever before; that the cost of medicine has been almost *nil*, and that the service has been sensibly relieved by simplicity and regularity."

At the Homœopathic Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy in Vienna there were admitted from 1833 to 1841, 5,161 persons, of whom 4,710 were cured, 89 were discharged uncured, 61 were remaining in the wards at the close of the period, 34 were brought in moribund, and 267 others died. The total death-rate was 5.83 per cent., but if the moribund be excluded from the calculation, it was but 5.21 per cent. At the General Hospital of the same city in 1838 there were 20,545 patients, of whom 2,678 died, or 13.03 per cent., and in 1841 there were 24,258, with 3,068 deaths, or 12.65 per cent.

In reference to the matter of general expense it is instructive to note that while in 1840 the Administration of General Charity in Berlin set down the daily cost of one patient as twenty-two and one-half cents ($7\frac{1}{2}$ groschen), the cost of the daily support of patients in the homœopathic stationary clinic was eleven cents (3 2-3 groschen); also that in 1848 in Vienna a patient cost seventeen and a half kreuzers more a day in the allopathic than in the homœopathic hospitals.

It chances that certain disorders to which the human

race is prone are so virulent that all civilized governments take most careful cognizance even of their apprehended presence. Not a single case can escape the scrutiny of the public health officials. Fraudulent returns concerning such diseases are simply impossible. But it is in direct contest with these dread infections and under such conditions that Homœopathy has achieved its most signal triumphs. Most terrific of all is yellow fever. Dr. La Roche, in his exhaustive treatise (allopathic) on this disorder, which occupies two volumes of 1,400 pages each, and is a deservedly recognized authority on the subject, states that the average death rate is 100 out of every 350 attacked, 2 out of every 7, or 28.57 per cent. But in the epidemic of 1853-54-55 at New Orleans, Drs. F. A. W. Davis and W. H. Holcombe treated 1,016 cases, with but 55 deaths—19 out of every 350, 2 out of every 37, or 5.41 per cent., and in the same city, during the epidemic of 1878, of 1,945 cases treated homœopathically but 110 were lost, 20 out of 350, 2 out of every 35, or 5.66 per cent., while outside of New Orleans, in the same epidemic, 1,969 cases were treated, with 151 deaths, 26 out of 350, 2 out of every 26, or 7.67 per cent. On the same ground and during the same epidemic the most favorable allopathic mortality was 17 per cent., while in many places it was very much higher. Furthermore, at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., in 1855, Dr. Lisle Augustus Bilisoly treated 137 cases with a loss of 8, 20 out of 350, 2 out of 35, or 5.84 per cent. But five of these eight had previously been under allopathic treatment, occasioning, at the mildest estimate, loss of much valuable time.

Scarcely less feared by the common people is Asiatic cholera. Immediately after the epidemic of 1830-31, the

president of the Imperial Council of Russia reported that in the governments of Saratow, Tambow and Twer 1,273 persons had been treated homœopathically for this disease, of whom 108, or 8.48 per cent., died. At the Cholera Hospital, St. Petersburg, 636 were *regularly* treated by Dr. Lichtenstadt, with a loss of 317, or 49.69 per cent. But lest it be objected that the virulence of the infection varies with the location, it may be added that at Wishney, Wototschok, Russia, of 199 regularly treated for this disorder, 139, or 69.8 per cent., died, while of 109 treated at the same time and place by Dr. Scider, homœopathically, but 23, or 21.1 per cent., were lost.

In 1831 Dr. Quin visited Tischnowitz, Moravia, when more than one-tenth of the entire population was attacked by cholera. Of these, 331 were treated allopathically, with 140 deaths, 42.29 per cent.; 71 by camphor only, with 11 deaths, 15.49 per cent.; and 278 homœopathically, with 27 deaths, 9.71 per cent. These facts were collated by the authorities and attested by the chief magistrate.

In April, 1832, Dr. Rath was ordered by the King of Bavaria to collect authentic information as to the results of the homœopathic treatment of this disorder. He reported that out of 1,269 cases treated by fourteen homœopathic physicians in Vienna, Prague, Hungary and Moravia there were only 85 deaths, a mortality of 6.69 per cent.; while the allopathic death rate in the same places was about 31 per cent.

Sir William Wilde, an eminent English ophthalmologist, in a work entitled "Austria and its Institutions," states that during the epidemic of 1836 the Leopoldstadt hospital, under the care of Dr. Fleischmann, was ordered to be fitted up for cholera patients. A comparison of results

at the close of the season showed that while two-thirds of his patients recovered, in other hospitals two-thirds died. This secured the repeal of a previous edict, more honored in the breach than in the observance, however, prohibiting the practice of Homœopathy in the empire.

In 1846, at the Homœopathic Cholera Hospital at Munich, 242 persons were treated, of whom 223 recovered, 13 were relieved, and 6 died (2.48 per cent.).

In 1848 the six physicians of the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary attended 236 patients at their own homes, of whom 57 died, 24.15 per cent., while in the same city and during the same epidemic 640 cases were treated by allopathic physicians, of whom 435, or 67.97 per cent. perished.

In 1849, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann, between May 1st and August 1st, treated at Cincinnati, O., 1,116 cases, with a loss of but 35 patients (3.14 per cent.). So great was the contrast of their results with those of their allopathic neighbors that their veracity was publicly questioned. The doctors promptly submitted their lists, and visitation at the indicated residences substantiated the fact.

In Liverpool, in 1849, of 179 persons treated homœopathically, 45 died, or 25.14 per cent., while the general mortality was 46 per cent.

The General Returns to Parliament admitted a mortality in London in 1854 of 59.2 per cent. from cholera, while the returns of the Homœopathic Hospital, certified to as correct by Dr. Macloughlin, Medical Inspector of the General Board of Health, indicated a loss of but 16.4 per cent. The same year, in Naples, Dr. Rubini attended 377 cases without a single death. Two hundred

of these were in a single institution. Other Homœopaths attended 215 additional cases with equal success. Similar results attended the labors of Dr. Alexander Thomson Bull, at London, Ontario, Canada, with 53 cases, the first of which was in the family of his Honor the Mayor, Marcus Holmes. This also occurred in 1854.

In 1884, by the attachés of the Homœopathic Dispensary at Naples, Italy, 83 cases were treated with camphor alone, with 3 deaths, or 3.61 per cent., while the average mortality in that country, as well as in France and Spain, was over 70 per cent. Even in the United States the mortality during the last epidemic, 1873, was, according to the government statistics, 52 per cent., which is more than double the least successful homœopathic treatment on record.

Diphtheria ranks third as a terrorizing disease. While all persons are obnoxious to its attacks, children are especially prone to its visitations. During the past twenty-three years, 102 cases have occurred at the Tobey Street Home of Providence, R. I., 3 of which (2.94 per cent.) proved fatal. The diagnosis in each of the 36 cases in the last epidemic was verified by the culture-test; that in the preceding one of 40 cases was confirmed by a special inspection by the city superintendent of health, Dr. C. V. Chapin. Strickler states that the homœopaths of sixteen cities reported, in 1890-92, a loss of 347 diphtheria patients out of 1,141, or 30.41 per cent.; while the allopaths lost 2,996 out of 8,765, or 34.07 per cent.; also that in 1893 the former lost in eleven cities 110 cases out of 376, or 29.26 per cent., while the latter lost 965 out of 2,917, or 33.09 per cent. The most potent cause of

this great discrepancy between the institutional and the general death-rate is that very many physicians *will not* subject their patrons to the annoyance of semi-quarantine, unless the possibility of serious consequences is clearly manifest.

Dreaded almost as much as the preceding disorder is scarlatina. The Protestant Half Orphan Asylum of New York City reports that between 1842 and 1852 it had 58 cases, 5 of which were lost through ensuing dropsy, and that 70 have been treated since 1874 by Dr. Woodward, who saved all but one. Its total is, therefore, 128 cases and 6 deaths, 4.69 per cent. The Tobey Street Home reports 114 cases with 6 deaths also, 5.26 per cent. According to Strickler, in seventeen cities in 1890-92 the homœopaths lost 157 out of 3,039 cases, or 5.16 per cent., and the regulars 1,466 out of 17,340, or 8.45 per cent., while in 1893, in ten cities, the former lost 30 out of 693 cases, 4.33 per cent., and the latter 343 out of 4,056 cases, 8.46 per cent. Moreover, eminent allopathic authorities report the following death-rates: of persons under twelve, Fleischmann, 30.72 per cent., and Krauss, 18.23 per cent., under fifteen, Resigger, 16.06 per cent.; under sixteen, Voit, 12.50 per cent. Moreover, in the Manchester (England) Children's Hospital the mortality for ten years, 1877-88, was 11.8 per cent., while Collie states that in 10,000 cases of all ages the death-rate was 12.5 per cent., while between three and four it was 25 per cent.

Brief reference will be made to a few other disorders. Of measles, the New York Asylum reports 342 cases with 3 deaths (2 from pneumonia and 1 from acute laryngeal phthisis), a rate of 0.87 per cent.; while the Home had

129 cases, with no pronounced evil result. Combining, we have 471 cases with a loss of 3, 0.64 per cent., precisely the homœopathic death-rate given by Strickler for eight cities in 1890-92, where only 7 were lost out of 1,088; while the allopaths lost 297 out of 8,594, or 3.43 per cent. Climatic conditions were unfavorable in 1893, for in nine cities the former lost 14 out of 388 cases, 3.67 per cent., while the latter lost 302 out of 4,385, or 6.89 per cent.

Variola visited 46 persons at the New York Asylum in the decade 1842-52, but removed none. It had called around previously in 1837, when it was under allopathic control, and removed 2 of the 15 children it tarried with, 13.33 per cent. There have been 85 cases of pneumonia at the asylum, with 2 deaths, a loss of 2.35 per cent. Baginsky observed 90 cases, one-half in children under two years, 4 of which, 6.67 per cent., were fatal, and 9 were not followed. The asylum also reports 181 cases of whooping-cough without loss, while the allopathic death-rate is said to be from 3 per cent. to 15 per cent.

No class of human beings appeal more strongly to the consideration of the true physician than pregnant women. In the welfare of one the lives of at least two immortal beings are involved. To what extent has Homœopathy proved a blessing to their disorders? Let the following experience of members of the American Institute prove sufficient answer:

With Charpentier, the Institute has found that the influence of hysteria and epilepsy on pregnancy is practically *nil*, but while he states chorea produces from 33 per cent. to 58 per cent. of miscarriages and premature births and slays from 29 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the

mothers, our practitioners have met with no loss. More recently, Barnes has reported the allopathic maternal loss as 29 per cent., and an infantile loss of not less than 44 per cent.

Cardiac difficulties have occasioned us but an infantile mortality, and that of 25 per cent. Porak gives the *maternal* mortality as 38 per cent., of whom one-sixth were undelivered. He states that less than 58.2 per cent. went to term.

Measles are conceded to be innocuous to gravid women, but while we lose one-quarter of the offspring, Bourgeois and Levret state abortion and premature births occur almost always, while Klotz definitely specifies 82 per cent.

"Scarlatina," Charpentier affirms, "terminates in abortion in the case of every woman, in death in the majority." Olshausen states the mortality in cases that came to his knowledge prior to 1876 to be 48 per cent. Braxton Hicks reports 37 cases with 27 deaths, or 73 per cent.; Myers, 18 with 1 death, 5.55 per cent.; Boxall, 16 with no death, and Legendre, 23, without loss. Their average total mortality is 40.35 per cent. Our own loss is 9 per cent. of the mothers and 18 per cent. of the offspring. When it occurred in the puerperal state our loss was 62 per cent., Olshausen's 75 per cent.

Mayer reports two series of cases of variola in the *enciente*, in one of which 17.2 per cent. of the mothers died, 31 per cent. aborting, and in the other 38.2 per cent. died, while 46.8 per cent. aborted. Our maternal loss is 15.39 per cent., our foetal, 46.15 per cent.

Respectable homœopathists do not lose more than 12 per cent. of their pregnant typhoid patients and only 24 per cent. of the offspring. Charpentier reports 52.8 per

cent. of miscarriages and 4 per cent. of premature births. On reckoning the slight chances of survival in the latter class the total infantile mortality is at least 55 per cent., and more probably 56 per cent. He naïvely adds: "The prognosis as regards the mother is more favorable." It is to be hoped it is!

Malaria has not been provocative of serious consequences to the *enciente* when treated homœopathically. Charpentier states that pregnancy is interrupted in 41.3 per cent. of such women when suffering from this disorder.

Pneumonia occasions death in 14.28 per cent. of those attacked in the class of women under consideration, and an equal loss of offspring, although there are not by any means always two deaths in a single case. Rican's figures are 27.90 per cent. and 48.84 per cent., respectively; Chatelain's 51.28 per cent. and 48.72 per cent., and Matton's, 26.32 per cent. and 47.37 per cent., or a general rate of 35 per cent. and 48.33 per cent.

Of consumptives who become pregnant we lose 25 per cent. within a year, and 13 per cent. of the children die within a corresponding period, but 50 per cent. will attain middle life. In Europe the maternal loss is 64 per cent., while 23 per cent. of the children died of tuberculosis alone before their seventh year, and only 37.50 per cent. maintained good health.

In puerperal eclampsia Hecker says the mortality is 27 per cent.; Dohm, 29 per cent.; Hugenberg, 35.1 per cent.; Löhlein, 37.7 per cent., and Depaul, 37.88 per cent. We have lost 22.33 per cent.

NOTE.—During an epidemic of typhoid fever at Stam-

ford, Ct., in the spring of 1895, allopathic physicians treated 284 cases, with 22 deaths, a mortality of 7.74 per cent.; while homœopathic physicians treated 122 cases, with only 5 deaths, a mortality of 4.09 per cent. In New Haven, in the same State, during the years 1891-95, allopaths treated 458 cases of the same disease and supplied 119 graves with occupants, a loss of 25.98 per cent.; the homœopaths treated 60 cases, and filled but 12 graves, losing but 20 per cent.

Of diphtheria and membranous croup, the former cared for 753 cases, with 267 deaths, 35.45 per cent.; the latter, 146 cases, with 31 deaths, 21.23 per cent.

Regular practitioners looked after 1,271 cases of scarlatina, but lost 127, or 9.99 per cent., while homœopathic doctors watched over 209 and lost 7, or 4.30 per cent. Measles was given as the cause of death in 51 cases out of 286 allopathically treated, 17.83 per cent., and in 2 only of 106 homœopathically treated, 1.88 per cent.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

BY DAVID A. STRICKLER, M. D., DENVER, COL.

Very complete statistics were published by Dr. Strickler in the Transaction of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1898, which are so valuable that they are here inserted, with the Doctor's comments:

In presenting this, my third and last report on comparative vital statistics to this honorable body, I am but supplementing the work before reported, and following the same lines then laid down. To do otherwise might imply a change of method to suit data on hand, which is far from our purpose in this work.

I very much regret that my last report was not printed in full in the Transactions of the Institute, since the tables alone are not easily comprehended.

In this report three sets of tables are given; the first set of nine tables gives the work of 1894, the second set the work of 1895, and the third set is a summary of all the work done in the different cities for the past five years.

Philadelphia was reported for 1892 by Dr. H. L. Northrop; St. Louis, for 1892, by Dr. C. M. Ustick; Brooklyn, for the first three months of 1894, by Dr. Edwin R. Bedford; Baltimore, from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. W. Dulaney Thomas; San Francisco, for 1892, by Dr. Hayes C. French; Cincinnati, from 1892 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. A. E. Goldsmith, of Home City, O.; Detroit, for 1891 and 1892, by Dr. Rollin H. Stevens; for 1894 and 1895, by Dr. R. Milton Richards; Minneapolis, for 1891, 1892, and 1893, by Dr. William E. Leonard; Rochester, from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. H. W. Hoyt; St. Paul, from 1890 to 1893, inclusive, by myself; for 1894 and 1895, by Dr. W. A. Beach; Kansas City, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Dr. S. C. Delap; Providence, for 1891 to 1895, inclusive, by Dr. George B. Peck; Denver, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Dr. J. M. Walker; for 1894 and 1895, by myself; Indianapolis, for 1891 to 1893, inclusive, by Drs. O. S. and Sollis Runnels; for 1894 and 1895, by Drs. Sollis Runnels and H. Allen Adams; Allegheny, for 1892 and 1893, by J. Richey Horner; Syracuse, for 1892, by Dr. E. E. Keeler; for 1893, by Drs. C. D. Hale and B. W. Sherwood; for 1894, by Drs. Clarence Edwin Stephens and George L. Gridley; Nashville, for 1890 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. B. H. Enloe; Dayton, for 1892, by Dr. Frank D. Bittinger;

Duluth, for 1891 and 1892, by Dr. F. C. Bowman; for 1895, by Dr. W. W. Routh; Seattle, for 1892 to 1894, inclusive, by Dr. E. Weldon Young; and Lincoln, for 1892, by Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey.

The amount of labor required in collecting the data herewith submitted was very great, and the Institute owes a debt of gratitude to the men in the different cities who made it possible to present this report, so flattering to the homœopathic school of medicine. I take pleasure in personally thanking them, one and all, for their timely and efficient service in this great and important work.

The results are given in a series of tables, which I now submit:

TABLE I.—MEASLES.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	73	3	4.1	13	0	0.0	3.0	0	15.12	1
Cincinnati	1894	28	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	0.5	0	9.46	1
Brooklyn †	1894	366	21	5.74	57	0	0.0	21.0	0	6.5	1
Detroit	1894	*	6	?	*	0	0.0	6.0	0	7.07	1
St. Paul	1894	*	11	?	*	0	0.0	11.0	0	6.37	1
Providence	1894	*	4	?	*	0	0.0	4.0	0	4.43	1
Denver	1894	202	33	16.3	61	1	1.64	?	.	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1894	698	2	0.3	228	0	0.0	33.0	1	21.8	1
Syracuse	1894	8	1	12.5	2	0	0.0	2.0	0	8.74	1
Rochester	1894	1084	14	1.3	378	5	1.32	1.0	0	4.25	1
Nashville	1894	*	1	?	*	0	0.0	2.8	1	18.9	1
Seattle	1894	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	7.19	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2459	74	3.0	745	6	0.8	12.3	1	7.98	1
		*	16	.	.	0	.	16.0	1	8.32	1

* Cases not reported.

† First three months.

TABLE II.—SCARLET FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMOEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	826	107	12.95	71	8	10.1	13.4	1	15.12	1
Cincinnati	1894	297	11	3.33	35	2	5.71	5.5	1	9.46	1
Brooklyn	1894	1297	131	10.1	159	9	5.66	14.5	1	6.5	1
Detroit	1894	*	8	?	*	0	0.0	8.0	0	7.07	1
St. Paul	1894	239	13	5.44	60	5	8.33	2.6	1	6.37	1
Providence	1894	433	49	16.32	55	1	1.82	49.0	1	4.43	1
Denver	1894	306	49	16.0	46	3	6.5	18.3	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1894	300	4	1.33	28	0	0.0	4.0	0	21.8	1
Syracuse	1894	130	7	5.38	14	2	14.3	3.5	1	8.74	1
Rochester	1894	219	5	2.29	66	0	0.0	0.0	0	4.25	1
Nashville	1894	206	20	9.7	20	2	10.0	10.0	1	18.9	1
Seattle	1894	32	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0	7.19	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	4285	396	9.24	565	32	5.66	12.4	1	8.3	1
		*	8	?	*	0	0.0	0.8	0	7.07	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE III.—TYPHOID FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMCEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	132	244	?	10	13	?	18.7	1	15.12	1
Cincinnati	1894	735	174	3.7	24	4	16.6	45.5	1	9.46	1
Detroit	1894	*	137	?	*	16	?	8.56	1	7.07	1
St. Paul	1894	*	33	?	*	5	?	6.6	1	6.37	1
Providence	1894	199	39	19.5	30	7	23.3	5.6	1	4.43	1
Denver	1894	67	56	83.7	6	3	50.0	18.6	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1894	*	69	?	*	2	?	34.5	1	21.8	1
Syracuse	1894	154	27	17.54	11	5	45.4	5.4	1	8.74	1
Rochester	1894	116	17	14.66	23	6	26.1	2.83	1	4.25	1
Nashville	1894	*	44	?	*	4	?	11.0	1	18.9	1
Seattle	1894	56	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	7.19	1
Totals . . . . .	. .	1,460	557	38.15	104	38	36.54	14.7	1	8.11	1
		*	283	?	*	27	?	10.48	1	10.8	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE IV.—DIPHTHERIA.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	230	189	82.2	23	11	47.8	17.3	1	15.12	1
Cincinnati	1894	859	206	24.0	44	12	27.3	17.17	1	9.46	1
Brooklyn	1894	462	136	29.22	53	18	34.0	7.65	1	6.5	1
Detroit	1894	*	170	?	13	13	?	13.1	1	1.07	1
St Paul	1894	156	54	34.6	12	3	25.0	18.0	1	6.37	1
Providence	1894	88	27	30.7	16	9	56.3	3.0	1	4.43	1
Denver	1894	203	66	33.0	21	6	28.6	10.0	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1894	208	78	37.5	20	6	30.0	13.0	1	21.8	1
Syracuse	1894	184	57	31.0	30	9	30.0	6.3	1	8.74	1
Rochester	1894	218	73	33.5	71	27	38.0	2.7	1	4.25	1
Nashville	1894	*	5	?	*	1	?	5.0	1	18.9	1
Seattle	1894	18	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	7.19	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2,626 *	886	33.47 ?	290 *	102	35.17 ?	8.7	1	7.71	1
			175		14			10.48	1	10.8	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE V.—OBSTETRICAL.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	2,995	84	2.7	199	3	1.51	15.12	1	15.12	1
Cincinnati	1894	2,553	92	3.6	276	1	0.36	9.46	1	9.46	1
Detroit	1894	2,989	32	1.07	159	2	1.25	7.07	1	7.07	1
Providence	1894	*	22	?	*	3	?	4.43	1	4.43	1
Denver	1894	*	13	?	*	1	?	5.56	1	5.56	1
Indianapolis	1894	1,717	18	1.0	68	1	1.47	21.8	1	21.8	1
Syracuse	1894	1,216	17	1.4	138	3	2.17	8.74	1	8.74	1
Rochester	1894	1,347	13	0.97	419	5	1.19	4.25	1	4.25	1
Nashville	1894	639	7	1.1	66	1	1.5	18.9	1	18.9	1
Seattle	1894	406	5	1.23	88	0	0.0	7.19	1	7.19	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	13,862 *	268	1.93	1,413 *	16	1.13	16.0	1	10.16	1
			35	?		4	. . .	8.75	1	7.71	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE VI.—OBSTETRICAL, No. II.

CITIES.	Year.	Puerperal Septicæmia.		Puerperal Fever.		Puerperal Eclampsia.		Affections of Pregnancy.		Uterine Hæmorrhage.		Dystocia.	
		Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1894	18	0	16	0	12	2	4	0	4	0	30	1
Detroit	1894	4	1	9	0	10	1	5	0	1	0	3	0
Providence	1894	7	1	8	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
Denver	1894	0	0	7	1	..	..	..	..	4	0	2	0
Indianapolis	1894	9	0	..	..	4	1	1	0	4	0	..	0
Syracuse	1894	8	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Rochester	1894	5	0	3	5	3	0	..	..	2	0	..	..
Nashville	1894	1	0	3	1	1	0	..	..	2	0	..	..
Seattle	1894	..	..	2	0	..	..	2	0	1	0	..	..
Totals . . . . .	...	54	3	52	8	36	5	13	0	21	2	37	1

TABLE VIII.—FROM FORM NO. 3. DEATHS.

CITIES.	Year . . .	Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases .		Ratio . . .		Acute Respiratory Diseases.		Death Ratio		Death from all causes.		Death Ratio		Physicians' Ratio.	
		Al.	F.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore . . .	1894	1,256	39	32.2	1	1,589	80	19.9	1	9,005	421	21.43	1	15.12	1
Cincinnati . . .	1894	614	52	11.6	1	769	47	16.36	1					9.46	1
Detroit . . .	1894	624	43	14.5	1	648	55	11.8	1	4,454	300	14.85	1	7.7	1
St. Paul . . .	1894	207	16	13.0	1	365	36	10.1	1	1,763	123	14.31	1	6.37	1
Providence . . .	1894	208	18	11.55	1	276	40	6.9	1	1,856	258	7.2	1	4.43	1
Denver . . .	1894	236	15	15.73	1	217	17	12.76	1	1,494	131	11.17	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis . . .	1894	234	4	58.5	1	192	5	38.4	1	1,178	47	25.1	1	21.8	1
Syracuse . . .	1894	256	27	9.48	1	416	40	10.4	1	385	47	8.29	1	8.74	1
Rochester . . .	1894	348	104	3.34	1	448	93	4.82	1	1,618	400	4.04	1	4.25	1
Nashville . . .	1894	161	11	14.65	1	163	10	16.3	1	1,020	89	11.45	1	18.9	1
Seattle . . .	1894	66	3	22.0	1	50	7	7.14	1	246	42	5.86	1	7.19	1
Totals . . .		4,210	332	12.68	1	5,133	430	11.94	1	22,989	1,888	12.37	1	8.83	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE IX.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING IN 1894.

DISEASES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Ratio of Cases.†		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Cases.	Deaths	Mortality.	Cases.	Deaths	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Measles	2,459	74	3.0	745	6	0.8	12.3	1	7.69	7.98	1	
Measles	*	16	?	*	0	0.0	16.0	1	10.37	8.32	1	
Scarlet fever	4,285	396	9.24	565	32	5.66	12.4	1	8.27	8.03	1	
Scarlet fever	*	8	?	*	0	0.0	8.0	0	17.0	7.07	1	
Typhoid fever	1,460	557	38.12	104	38	36.54	14.7	1	7.04	8.11	1	
Typhoid fever	*	283	?	*	27	?	10.48	1	10.9	10.8	1	
Diphtheria	2,626	886	33.47	290	102	35.17	8.7	1	7.57	7.71	1	
Diphtheria	*	175	?	*	14	?	12.5	1	15.6	10.32	1	
Obstetrical No. 1	13,862	268	1.93	1,413	16	1.13	16.0	1	8.56	10.18	1	
Obstetrical No. 2	*	35	.	*	4	?	8.75	1	6.91	5.33	1	
Puerperal septicæmia . . . . .	.	54	.	.	3	.	18.0	1	9.1	9.0	1
Puerperal fever . . . . .	.	52	.	.	8	.	6.5	1	9.1	9.0	1
Puerperal eclampsia . . . . .	.	36	.	.	5	.	7.2	1	9.1	9.0	1
Affections of pregnancy . . . . .	.	13	.	.	0	.	13.0	0	9.1	9.0	1
Uterine hæmorrhage . . . . .	.	21	.	.	2	.	10.5	1	9.1	9.0	1
Dystocia . . . . .	.	37	.	.	1	.	37.0	1	9.1	9.0	1
Acute stomach and bowel diseases . . . . .	.	4,210	.	.	332	.	12.68	1	7.92	7.94	1
Acute respiratory diseases . . . . .	.	5,133	.	.	430	.	11.94	1	7.92	7.94	1
From all causes . . . . .	.	22,939	.	.	1,858	.	12.37	1	7.92	7.94	1

TABLE X.—MEASLES.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMCEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1895	1,958	68	3.47	248	0	0.0	68.0	1	15.12	1
Detroit	1895	*	1	?	*	0	0.0	1.0	0	7.07	1
Providence	1895	*	19	?	*	2	?	9.5	1	4.43	1
Denver	1895	5	2	.40	2	0	0.0	2.0	0	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1895	941	9	1.	266	0	0.0	9.0	0	21.8	1
Rochester	1895	36	0	0.	10	0	0.0	2.0	0	4.25	1
Duluth	1895	*	2	2.	*	0	0.0	3.0	0	7.14	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2,940	98	3.33	526	2	0.38	49.0	1	6.4	1

* Cases not reported.

† Ratio of cases of all diseases and births reported by cities under the different heads.

TABLE XI.—SCARLET FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMOEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct	AL.	H.	AL.	H.
Baltimore	1895	711	55	7.74	69	4	5.8	13.75	1	15.12	1
Detroit	1895	*	11	?	*	2	?	5.5	1	7.07	1
St. Paul	1895	203	2	1.0	25	0	0.0	2.0	0	6.37	1
Providence	1895	635	44	6.93	85	5	5.88	9.8	1	4.43	1
Denver	1895	576	97	16.8	54	5	9.26	19.4	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1895	198	10	5.0	18	0	0.0	10.0	0	21.8	1
Rochester	1895	128	7	5.47	27	0	0.0	7.0	0	4.25	1
Duluth	1895	113	5	4.42	25	3	12.0	1.66	1	7.14	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2564	220	8.58	303	17	5.61	13.0	1	8.44	1
	. . .	. . .	11	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	5.5	1	7.07	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XII.—TYPHOID FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMOEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct.	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality. Per ct.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1895	255	178	69.8	24	14	58.3	12.7	1	15.12	1
Detroit	1895	*	141	?	*	13	?	10.8	1	7.07	1
St. Paul	1895	*	36	?	*	4	?	9.0	1	6.37	1
Providence	1895	170	31	18.23	37	6	16.22	5.16	1	4.43	1
Denver	1895	191	39	20.4	5	5	100.0	7.8	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1895	*	137	?	*	6	?	23.0	1	21.8	1
Rochester	1895	131	30	22.9	28	10	35.7	3.0	1	4.25	1
Duluth	1895	1369	89	6.5	218	7	3.2	12.7	1	7.14	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2116	367	17.4	312	42	13.46	8.74	1	7.7	1
		*	314	. . .	*	23	. . .	13.65	1	8.93	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMOEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1895	617	258	41.83	29	7	24.14	36.86	1	15.12	1
Detroit	1895	*	244	?	*	16	?	15.25	1	7.07	1
St. Paul	1895	401	103	25.68	25	2	8.0	51.5	1	6.37	1
Providence	1895	197	40	20.3	56	7	12.5	5.7	1	4.43	1
Denver	1895	221	36	16.29	27	5	18.57	7.2	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1895	488	122	25.0	44	6	36.64	20.3	1	21.8	1
Rochester	1895	293	51	17.07	70	11	15.7	4.64	1	4.25	1
Duluth	1895	43	7	15.2	7	2	28.57	3.5	1	7.14	1
Totals . . . . .	. . .	2260	617	27.3	258	40	15.5	15.4	1	8.37	1
		*	244	. . .	*	16	. . .	15.2	1	7.07	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XIV.—OBSTETRICAL, NO. I.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMCEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio . .		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Year . .	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	Cases . .	Deaths .	Mortality.	AL.	H.	AL.	H.
Baltimore	1895	3061	115	3.79	187	1	0.53	115.0	1	15.12	1
Detroit	1895	2897	21	0.73	187	0	0.0	21.0	0	7.07	1
Providence	1895	*	21	?	*	2	?	10.5	1	4.13	1
Denver	1895	*	11	?	*	0	?	11.0	0	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1895	1872	17	0.9	74	0	0.0	17.0	0	21.8	1
Rochester	1895	1082	16	1.47	398	4	1.0	4.0	1	4.35	1
Duluth	1895	975	11	1.13	51	3	5.88	3.66	1	7.14	1
Totals		9887	179	1.81	897	8	0.89	22.4	1	9.55	1
		*	33	?	*	2	?	16.5	1	5.33	1

* From physician reporting.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE XV.—OBSTETRICAL NO. II.

CITIES.	Year . . .	Puerperal Septicæmia.		Puerperal Fever.		Puerperal Eclampsia.		Affections of Pregnancy.		Uterine H'morr'ge.		Dystocia.	
		Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore	1895	42	0	25	1	19	0	6	0	5	0	18	0
Detroit	1895	3	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	..	0	7	0
Providence	1895	5	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Denver	1895	4	0	2	0	..	0	..	..	2	0	3	0
Indianapolis	1895	1	0	6	0	3	0	7	0	..	0	..	..
Rochester	1895	7	0	4	1	1	3	4	0	..	0	..	..
Duluth	1895	6	2	3	0	..	..	0	1	2	0	..	..
Totals . . . . .	. . .	68	2	46	2	31	5	22	1	12	0	33	0

TABLE XVI.—RATIOS OF WORK REPORTED AND OF PHYSICIANS REPORTING.

CASES REPORTED.	Baltimore, 1894 and 1895.		Cincinnati, 1894.		Detroit, 1894 and 1895.		St. Paul, 1894 and 1895.		Providence, 1894 and 1895.		Denver, 1894 and 1895.		Indianapolis, 1894 and 1895.	
	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Typhoid fever	388	34	735	24					369	67	258	11		
Scarlet fever	1537	148	297	35			442	85	1068	140	882	100	498	46
Measles	2031	261	28	5							207	63	1639	494
Diphtheria	847	52	859	41			557	37	285	72	403	48	696	61
Births	6056	386	2553	276	5586	346							3598	142
Totals	10869	881	4472	384	5586	346	999	122	1712	279	1750	222	6422	746
Ratio of cases	12.3	1	11.6	1	.17	1	8.2	1	6.14	1	7.9	1	8.6	1
Physicians reporting	*771	51	435	46	1425	60	*172	27	*102	23	1340	60	305	14
Ratio physicians	15.12	1	9.46	1	7.7	1	6.37	1	4.43	1	5.66	1	21.8	1

* From physician reporting.

† Polk's Directory, third edition.

TABLE XVI.—RATIOS OF WORK REPORTED AND OF PHYSICIANS REPORTING.—Continued.

CASES REPORTED.	Syracuse, 1894.		Rochester, 1894 and 1895.		Nashville, 1894.		Seattle, 1894. .		Duluth, 1895. .		Brooklyn, 1st 3 Months of 1894.	
	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Typhoid fever	154	11	247	51	206	20	56	0	1369	218	1297	131
Scarlet fever	130	14	347	93	32	3	32	3	113	25	366	57
Measles	8	2	1120	388	18	0	18	0	43	7	462	53
Diphtheria	184	30	511	141	639	66	406	88	975	51		
Births	1216	138	2429	817								
Totals	1692	195	4654	1490	845	86	512	91	2500	301	2125	241
Ratio of cases	6.68	1	3.12	1	9.8	1	5.63	1	8.35	1	8.8	1
Physicians reporting	166	19	1234	55	308	11	115	16	150	7	*1300	200
Ratio physicians	8.74	1	4.25	1	18.9	1	7.19	1	7.14	1	6.5	1

* From physician reporting.

† Polk's Directory, third edition.

TABLE XVII.—FROM FORM NO. 3. DEATHS.

CITIES.	Year.	Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases.		Death Ratio.		Acute Respiratory Diseases.		Death Ratio.		Death from all causes.		Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.	
		Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Baltimore . . .	1895	1,309	31	42.23	1	2,014	71	28.37	1	9,877	456	21.24	1	15.12	1
Detroit . . .	1895	650	42	15.48	1	635	65	9.77	1	4,529	321	14.1	1	7.07	1
St. Paul . . .	1895	225	15	15.0	1	228	16	14.25	1	1,828	143	12.78	1	7.37	1
Providence . . .	1895	197	12	16.4	1	300	23	13.05	1	1,919	275	7.0	1	4.6	1
Denver . . .	1895	184	4	46.0	1	148	14	10.6	1	1,391	98	14.2	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis . . .	1895	252	5	50.4	1	272	9	30.2	1	1,374	61	22.5	1	21.8	1
Rochester . . .	1895	347	97	3.56	1	498	119	4.18	1	1,728	461	3.75	1	4.25	1
Duluth . . .	1895	104	12	8.67	1	110	8	13.75	1	554	42	13.2	1	7.14	1
Totals . . .	. . .	3,267	218	15.0	1	4,205	325	12.94	1	23,200	1,857	12.44	1	8.38	1

TABLE XVIII.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTING IN 1895.

DISEASES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMOEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Case Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Cases.	D'ths.	Mortality.	Cases.	D'ths.	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Measles	2,940	98	3.33	52	2	0.38	49.0	1	7.92	1	9.17	1
Measles	*	22	?	*	2	?	9.5	1	10.59	1	6.4	1
Scarlet fever	2,564	220	8.58	303	17	5.61	13.0	1	7.9	1	8.44	1
Scarlet fever	*	11	?	*	2	?	5.5	1	17.0	1	7.07	1
Typhoid fever	2,116	367	17.4	312	42	13.46	8.75	1	5.71	1	7.7	1
Typhoid fever	*	314	?	*	23	?	13.65	1	10.9	1	8.93	1
Diphtheria	2,260	611	27.3	258	40	15.5	15.4	1	7.05	1	8.37	1
Diphtheria	*	244	?	*	16	?	15.25	1	17.0	1	7.7	1
Diphtheria No. 1	9,887	179	1.81	897	8	89.0	22.4	1	8.25	1	9.55	1
Obstetrical No. 1	*	33	?	*	2	.	16.5	1	6.91	1	5.33	1
Puerperal septicemia . . . . .	.	68	.	.	2	.	34.0	1	11.2	1	10.03	1
Puerperal fever . . . . .	.	42	.	.	2	.	23.0	1	11.2	1	10.03	1
Puerperal eclampsia . . . . .	.	31	.	.	5	.	6.2	1	11.2	1	10.03	1
Affections of pregnancy . . . . .	.	22	.	.	1	.	22.0	1	11.2	1	10.03	1
Uterine hæmorrhage . . . . .	.	12	.	.	0	.	12.0	0	11.2	1	10.03	1
Dystocia . . . . .	.	33	.	.	0	.	33.0	0	11.2	1	10.03	1
Acute stomach and bowel diseases	3,267	.	.	.	218	.	15.0	1	8.54	1	8.38	1
Acute respiratory diseases	4,205	.	.	.	325	.	12.94	1	8.54	1	8.38	1
From all causes	23,200	.	.	.	1,857	.	12.44	1	8.53	1	8.38	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XIX.—MEASLES.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.		
	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortal-ity.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortal-ity.	Al. H.		Al. H.	
								Per ct.	Per ct.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Philadelphia	1892	*	70	?	*	5	?	14.0	1	5.17	1
St. Louis	1891-92	969	65	6.7	170	0	0.0	65.0	0	6.5	1
Brooklyn	1894	366	21	5.74	57	0	0.0	21.0	0	6.5	1
Baltimore	1891-95	6,752	232	3.45	625	2	0.32	116.0	1	15.12	1
San Francisco	1892	*	26	?	*	0	?	26.0	0	7.45	1
Cincinnati	1892-94	3,082	193	6.26	254	2	0.8	96.5	1	7.5	1
Detroit	1892-95	*	28	?	*	1	?	28.0	1	7.07	1
Minneapolis	1891-93	1,935	50	2.58	458	5	1.1	10.0	1	5.23	1
Kansas City	1891-93	348	4	1.15	52	2	3.86	2.0	1	7.22	1
Providence	1891-95	*	75	?	*	5	?	15.0	1	4.13	1
Denver	1891-95	316	51	16.14	83	3	3.62	17.0	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1891-95	3,105	27	0.87	545	0	0.0	27.0	0	21.8	1
Allegheny	1891-93	*	79	?	*	5	?	15.8	1	7.61	1
Rochester	1893-95	1,370	19	1.38	411	5	1.13	3.8	1	4.25	1
Syracuse	1892-94	87	43	50.0	13	2	15.39	21.5	1	8.74	1
Nashville	1890-94	95	30	31.85	60	1	1.66	28.0	1	18.9	1
Duluth	1891-94	*	5	?	*	0	?	5.0	0	7.14	1
Seattle	1894	*	5	?	*	0	?	5.0	0	7.19	1
Lincoln	1892	*	5	?	*	0	?	5.0	0	4.13	1
Totals . . . . .	. . . . .	18,425	735	3.99	2,758	22	0.8	33.4	1	6.64	1
		*	293	. . . . .	*	16	. . . . .	18.3	1	5.9	1

* First three months of 1894.

TABLE XX.—SCARLET FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Philadelphia	1892	5,213	395	7.58	1,053	71	6.74	5.56	1	5.17	1
Brooklyn	1894	1,297	131	10.1	159	9	5.66	14.5	1	6.5	1
St. Louis	1891	813	95	10.46	138	5	3.62	19.0	1	6.5	1
Baltimore	1891-95	5,831	580	9.95	420	33	7.86	17.6	1	15.12	1
San Francisco	1892	96	96	100	..	1	..	96.0	1	7.45	1
Cincinnati	1892-94	1,235	64	5.18	125	4	3.2	16.0	1	9.46	1
Detroit	1891-95	1,411	181	12.83	279	16	5.73	11.3	1	7.07	1
Minneapolis	1891-93	1,711	126	7.36	546	14	2.57	9.0	1	5.23	1
Rochester	1892-95	1,891	135	7.12	499	24	4.81	5.63	1	4.20	1
St. Paul	1890-95	1,720	97	5.64	368	11	3.26	8.82	1	6.37	1
Kansas City	1891-93	469	22	4.7	89	2	2.25	11.0	1	7.22	1
Providence	1891-95	1,410	159	11.27	232	10	4.31	15.9	1	4.43	1
Denver	1891-95	2,124	228	10.73	333	20	6.0	11.4	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1891-95	1,371	48	3.5	119	1	0.84	48.0	1	21.8	1
Allegany	1895	179	47	26.26	13	0	0.0	47.0	0	7.35	1
Syracuse	1892-94	315	20	6.35	52	4	7.7	5.0	1	8.74	1
Nashville	1890-94	294	27	9.1	35	2	5.71	13.5	1	18.9	1
Duluth	1891-95	222	20	9.0	36	3	8.33	6.66	1	7.14	1
Dayton	1892	6	3	50.0	7	0	0.0	3.0	0	8.58	1
Totals	..	27,512	2,378	8.99	4,603	229	5.0	10.4	1	6.57	1
	..	*	96	..	..	1	..	96.0	1	7.45	1

* First three months of 1894.

TABLE XXI.—TYPHOID FEVER.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMEOPATHIC.				Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Years.	Cases	Deaths.	Mortality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	
				Per cent			Per cent					
Philadelphia	1892	2022	365	18.05	333	60	18.01	6.8		5.17		
St. Louis	1891-92	3164	507	16.0	449	54	12.0	9.4		6.5		
Baltimore	1891-95	918	1073	?	55	55	1.0	19.5		15.12		
San Francisco	1892	*	99	?	*	4	?	24.75		7.45		
Cincinnati	1893-94	985	184	18.68	48	5	10.4	36.8		7.5		
Detroit	1891-95	*	297	?	*	31	?	8.74		7.07		
Minneapolis	1891-93	1502	176	11.71	247	26	10.53	6.8		5.23		
Rochester	1892-95	1368	170	12.43	299	46	15.38	3.7		4.25		
St. Paul	1890-95	*	290	?	*	26	?	11.15		6.57		
Kansas City	1891-93	*	134	?	*	18	?	7.44		7.22		
Providence	1891-95	769	164	21.33	138	37	26.8	4.43		4.43		
Denver	1091-95	740	264	35.95	105	22	20.95	12.0		5.66		
Indianapolis	1893	260	15	5.77	10	0	0.0	15.0		21.8		
Indianapolis	1891-95	*	299	?	*	13	?	23.0		21.8		
Allegheny	1892	*	119	?	*	7	?	17.0		7.61		
Allegheny	1893	179	47	26.26	13	0	0.0	47.0		7.61		
Syracuse	1892	*	33	?	*	1	?	33.0		8.47		
Syracuse	1893-94	278	39	14.0	36	7	19.4	5.57		8.47		
Nashville	1890-94	*	268	?	*	8	?	33.5		18.9		
Dayton	1892	58	33	56.89	52	2	3.85	16.5		8.58		
Duluth	1891-95	2070	192	9.27	297	20	6.73	9.1		7.14		
Lincoln	1892	*	32	?	*	5	?	6.8		4.13		
Totals		14313	3229	22.56	2082	316	15.15	10.2		6.38		
		*	1571		*	116		13.54		7.16		

* Cases not reported

TABLE XXII.—DIPHTHERIA.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.				HOMŒOPATHIC.				Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.		
	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality. Per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality. Per cent.	Deaths.	Mortality. Per cent.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
St. Louis	1892	6367	265	41.67	101	82	27.72	82	27.72	9.15	1	6.5	1
Baltimore	1891-95	2624	1334	51.26	145	73	50.24	73	50.24	18.79	1	15.12	1
San Francisco	1892	*	248	?	*	11	?	11	?	22.55	1	7.45	1
Cincinnati	1892-94	2553	679	27.0	139	44	31.65	44	31.65	15.43	1	7.5	1
Detroit	1892	980	212	21.6	171	42	24.56	42	24.56	5.0	1	7.12	1
Minneapolis	1893-94	*	414	?	*	29	?	29	?	14.3	1	7.07	1
Rochester	1891-93	704	185	26.27	159	37	23.9	37	23.9	5.0	1	5.25	1
St. Paul	1892-95	1197	390	33.1	408	111	27.3	111	27.3	3.57	1	4.25	1
Kansas City	1890-95	1782	489	27.45	132	37	28.0	37	28.0	13.2	1	6.37	1
Providence	1891-93	228	71	31.6	50	11	22.0	11	22.0	6.5	1	7.22	1
Denver	1891-95	613	143	23.3	121	26	21.5	26	21.5	5.5	1	4.43	1
Indianapolis	1891-95	1255	380	30.3	198	53	26.8	53	26.8	7.17	1	5.66	1
Allegheny	1891-95	2162	646	29.9	155	39	25.2	39	25.2	16.6	1	21.8	1
Allegheny	1892	*	86	?	*	7	?	7	?	12.29	1	7.61	1
Syracuse	1893	175	57	32.57	10	1	10.0	1	10.0	57.0	1	7.35	1
Nashville	1892-94	651	221	33.9	60	16	26.6	16	26.6	13.8	1	8.47	1
Dayton	1890-92	45	21	46.6	9	3	33.3	3	33.3	7.0	1	18.9	1
Duluth	1893-94	*	10	?	*	1	?	1	?	10.0	1	18.9	1
Lincoln	1892	70	33	47.14	56	5	8.9	5	8.9	6.6	1	8.58	1
Totals	1891-95	297	65	21.9	43	15	34.9	15	34.9	4.33	1	7.14	1
Totals	1892	116	31	26.27	35	9	25.71	9	25.71	3.44	1	4.13	1
Totals	1891-95	16088	5228	32.5	1992	550	27.95	550	27.95	9.5	1	7.43	1
Totals	1892	*	758	?	*	48	?	48	?	15.85	1	5.9	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XXIII.—OBSTETRICAL NO. I. TOTALS.

CITIES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMCEOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Physicians' Ratio.		
	Years.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortal-ity.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortal-ity.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
								Per cent	Per cent		
St. Louis	1892	3101	99	3.13	740	15	2.03	6.66	1	6.5	1
Baltimore	1891-95	12117	403	3.33	787	6	0.76	67.16	1	15.12	1
Baltimore	1893	*	189	?	*	6	31.0	31.5	1	15.12	1
San Francisco	1892	*	168	?	*	5	?	33.6	1	7.45	1
Detroit	1892	*	26	?	*	2	?	13.0	1	7.07	1
Detroit	1894-95	5886	53	0.9	346	2	0.29	26.5	1	7.07	1
Cincinnati	1892-94	7400	306	4.13	792	11	1.38	27.3	1	7.5	1
Minneapolis	1891-93	4797	86	1.8	1379	7	0.5	12.3	1	4.23	1
Rochester	1892-95	4642	61	1.38	1594	23	1.44	2.79	1	4.25	1
St. Paul	1890-93	6092	96	1.58	810	6	0.74	16.0	1	6.37	1
Kansas City	1891-93	6006	123	2.05	486	1	0.21	23.0	1	7.22	1
Providence	1891-95	*	113	?	*	17	?	6.65	1	4.43	1
Denver	1891-95	*	63	?	*	3	?	21.0	1	5.66	1
Indianapolis	1891	*	19	?	*	0	?	19.0	0	21.8	1
Indianapolis	1892-95	6708	56	0.84	228	1	0.45	56.0	1	21.8	1
Allegheny	1892	*	28	?	*	1	?	28.0	1	7.61	1
Syracuse	1892-94	3586	36	1.0	456	4	0.88	9.0	1	8.47	1
Nashville	1890-94	2906	37	1.27	250	1	0.4	37.0	1	18.9	1
Duluth	1891-95	2241	18	0.8	184	4	2.17	4.5	1	7.14	1
Seattle	1892-94	1306	18	1.38	255	0	0.0	18.8	0	7.19	1
Totals		66788	1395	2.09	8307	71	0.85	19.8	1	7.88	1
		605	605		*	34		17.82	1	8.36	1

* Cases not reported.

TABLE XXIV.—OBSTETRICAL NO. II. TOTALS.

CITIES.	Years.	Puerperal Septicæmia.		Puerperal Fever.		Puerperal Eclampsia.		Affections of Pregnancy.		Uterine Hæmorrhage.		Dystocia.	
		Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
St. Louis.	1892	36	4	3	3	8	3	13	4	2	2	12	2
Baltimore	1891-95	183	1	156	3	78	2	41	3	20	2	114	1
San Francisco	1892	29	1	87	3	7	0	28	1	8	0	9	0
Cincinnati	1892-93			100	6	43	0	55	3	16	1	0	0
Detroit	1892-95	7	1	32	0	22	3	7	0	1	0	10	0
Minneapolis	1891-93	27	1	32	1	7	3	11	0	3	2	6	0
Rochester	1892-95	18	1	20	8	12	7	4	1	8	3	2	3
St. Paul	1890-93	29	1	35	1	7	3	1	0	12	0	12	1
Kansas City	1891-93	72	1	38	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0
Providence	1891-95	23	1	24	3	12	5	9	4	10	1	11	2
Denver	1891-95	14	1	39	2	5	0	2	0	6	0	7	0
Indianapolis	1891-95	21	0	20	0	16	2	12	0	6	0	1	0
Allegheny	1892	6	0	12	0	2	0	3	0	5	1	0	0
Syracuse	1892-94	13	2	7	1	4	0	7	0	1	1	4	0
Nashville	1890-94	11	0	19	1	11	0	8	1	3	0	1	0
Seattle	1892-94	4	2	6	0	5	0	3	0	1	0		
Duluth	1891-95	8	2	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	0		
Lincoln	1892	0	0	1	1	4	0	18	3	4	2		
Totals		501	17	661	34	243	27	223	21	109	13	196	9

TABLE XXV.—RATIO OF WORK REPORTED AND OF PHYSICIANS REPORTING.

CITIES.	Years.	Cases.		Ratio of Cases.		Physicians.		Physicians' Ratio.	
		Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
Philadelphia ²	1892	7,235	1,386	5.22	1	2,036	394	5.17	1
St. Louis ¹	1891-92	3,456	1,590	5.31	1	637	98	6.5	1
Baltimore ¹	1891-95	28,238	2,032	13.9	1	771	51	15.12	1
Brooklyn ^{a3}	1894	2,125	241	8.8	1	1,300	200	6.5	1
San Francisco	1892	*	#	?	0	700	94	7.45	1
Cincinnati ¹	1892-94	15,480	1,371	11.29	1	450	60	7.5	1
Detroit ^b	1892-95	8,277	796	10.03	1	425	60	7.07	1
Minneapolis ¹	1891-93	11,041	2,771	3.98	1	277	53	5.23	1
Rochester ⁴	1892-95	9,730	3,083	3.14	1	234	55	4.25	1
St. Paul ⁵	1890-95	7,593	1,188	6.31	1	172	27	6.37	1
Kansas City ⁶	1891-93	6,957	663	10.48	1	267	37	7.22	1
Providence ⁴	1891-95	3,246	576	5.95	1	103	26	4.0	1
Denver ^{c7}	1891-95	4,120	668	6.17	1	340	60	5.66	1
Indianapolis ⁶	1891-95	11,458	994	11.5	1	232	14	18.9	1
Allegheny ⁷	1893	1,872	129	14.5	1	125	17	7.55	1
Syracuse ¹	1892-94	4,223	531	7.95	1	166	19	8.74	1
Nashville	1890-94	4,061	440	9.23	1	208	11	18.91	1
Dayton	1892	134	115	1.65	1	103	12	8.58	1
Duluth	1891-95	4,830	560	8.62	1	50	7	7.14	1
Seattle	1892-94	1,413	258	5.48	1	115	16	7.19	1
Lincoln	1892	182	44	4.1	1	62	15	4.13	1
Totals		134,076	19,134	7.0	1	8,596	1,295	6.64	1

* Not reported. ¹Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, and births. ²Typhoid fever and Scarlet fever. ³Scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria. ⁴Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and births. ⁵Scarlet fever, diphtheria and births. ⁶Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and births. ⁷Scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles and diphtheria. ^aFor first three months. ^bScarlet fever and diphtheria in 1892, labors in 1894 and 1895. ^cBirths for 1894 and 1895 only.

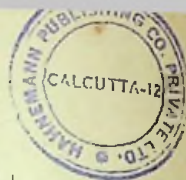


TABLE XXVI.—FROM FORM NO. 3.—DEATHS.—TOTALS.

CITIES.	Years.	Acute Stomach and Bowel Diseases		Death Ratio.		Acute Respiratory Diseases.		Death Ratio.		Deaths from all causes.		Death Ratio.		Ratio of Cases Reported		Physicians' Ratio.	
		Al.	H.	A.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
St. Louis	1892	868	67	12.1	1	1,415	53	17.1	1	3,179	237	13.47	1	5.31	6.5	1	
Baltimore	1891-95	6,158	196	31.42	1	7,490	287	26.45	1	46,974	2,081	22.57	1	13.9	15.12	1	
San Francisco	1892	536	12	47.08	1	1,966	49	40.12	1	6,974	198	33.71	1	*	7.45	1	
Cincinnati	1892-94	1,665	129	12.44	1	2,591	154	16.82	1	16,653	725	14.69	1	11.29	7.5	1	
Detroit	1891-95	1,588	118	13.46	1	1,611	161	10.0	1	10,040	758	13.25	1	10.3	7.7	1	
Minneapolis	1891-93	650	341	6.02	1	830	118	7.03	1	4,946	911	5.43	1	3.98	5.23	1	
Rochester	1892-95	1,367	341	3.83	1	1,968	410	4.8	1	7,341	1,784	4.11	1	3.14	4.28	1	
St. Paul	1892-95	1,208	93	13.96	1	1,324	146	8.44	1	9,566	839	11.4	1	6.31	6.37	1	
Kansas City	1891-93	558	32	17.41	1	643	32	30.1	1	4,746	299	16.37	1	10.49	7.22	1	
Providence	1891-95	1,003	100	10.03	1	1,448	191	7.58	1	9,194	1,406	6.47	1	5.95	4.0	1	
Denver	1891-95	1,000	73	14.93	1	1,131	101	11.2	1	2,855	229	12.47	1	6.17	5.66	1	
Indianapolis	1891-95	1,001	25	40.0	1	1,127	19	59.31	1	8,306	278	29.88	1	11.5	18.9	1	
Allegheny	1890-93	775	47	16.49	1	746	47	15.87	1	4,118	29	13.77	1	14.5	7.35	1	
Syracuse	1892-94	666	78	8.46	1	1,087	92	11.81	1	2,962	314	9.53	1	7.95	8.74	1	
Nashville	1892-94	946	48	19.71	1	861	55	15.65	1	5,992	418	14.33	1	9.23	18.91	1	
Dayton	1892	124	5	24.8	1	116	13	8.92	1	687	52	13.21	1	1.65	8.58	1	
Duluth	1891-95	249	17	14.65	1	210	14	15.1	1	554	42	13.2	1	8.63	7.14	1	
Seattle	1892-94	170	16	10.62	1	160	20	8.0	1	948	133	6.2	1	5.48	7.19	1	
Lincoln	1892	79	6	16.2	1	105	16	5.56	1	438	67	6.39	1	4.14	4.13	1	
Totals		20,605	1,511	13.64	1	27,029	2,008	13.46	1	140,180	11,075	12.6	1	7.0	6.64	1	

* Cases not reported.

† Ratio of cases and labors reported to the health officers.

‡ For 1892 and 1893 only.

§ For 1894 and 1895.

|| For 1895 only.

TABLE XXVII.—TOTALS FROM ALL CITIES REPORTED.

DISEASES.	ALLOPATHIC.			HOMŒOPATHIC.			Death Ratio.		Ratio Cases Reported.		Physicians' Ratio.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mor-	Cases.	Deaths.	Mor-	Al.	H.	Al.	H.	Al.	H.
			tality.			tality.							Per cent.
Measles	18,425	735	3.99	2,758	22	0.8	33.4	7.34	6.64			
Measles	*	293	?	*	16	?	18.3	6.9	5.9			
Scarlet fever	27,512	2,378	8.99	4,603	229	5.0	10.4	7.0	6.57			
Scarlet fever	*	96	?	*	1	?	96.0	*	7.45			
Typhoid fever	14,313	3,229	22.56	2,086	316	15.15	10.2	6.65	6.38			
Typhoid fever	**	1,571	?	*	116	?	13.54	8.72	7.16			
Diphtheria	16,088	5,228	32.5	1,992	550	27.95	9.5	7.12	7.43			
Diphtheria	*	758	?	*	48	?	15.85	5.73	5.9			
Labors	66,788	1,395	2.09	8,307	71	0.85	19.8	7.11	7.88			
Labors	*	606	?	*	34	?	17.82	11.0	8.36			
Puerperal septicemia		501			17		29.47	8.9	8.07			
Puerperal fever		661			34		19.44	8.9	8.07			
Puerperal eclampsia		243			27		9.0	8.9	8.07			
Affections of pregnancy		223			21		10.62	8.9	8.07			
Uterine hemorrhage		109			13		8.38	8.9	8.07			
Dystocia		196			9		21.77	8.9	8.07			
Acute stomach and bowels diseases		20,605			1,511		13.64	7.0	6.64			
Acute respiratory diseases		27,029			2,008		13.64	7.0	6.64			
Deaths from all causes		140,181			11,078		13.64	7.0	6.64			

* Cases not reported.

There is no table VII. The data it should contain are found in Table XVI.

Tables I. to IX., inclusive, represent the work reported for 1894, and are made up as the tables heretofore presented. The mortality per cent. of the two schools is given where cases are reported, but as cases of some diseases are poorly reported the comparison is carried further, and the death ratio is given as well as the ratio of physicians in practice in the city or cities designated.

The second set of tables, from X. to XVIII., inclusive, gives the work reported for 1895, and are treated just as those of 1894.

The third set of nine tables, from XIX. to XXVII., inclusive, is a summary of all the work done since its inception.

To study these tables for a few minutes I will call your attention to Table XXVII., which is a summary of all the work done in all the cities. Taking measles as an example, we find that the old school reported 18,425 cases, with 735 deaths, a mortality of 3.99 per cent., while the homœopaths reported 2,758 cases, with 22 deaths, a mortality of 0.8 of one per cent. Since cases of measles are not fully reported by members of either school, it is evident that the mortality per cent. alone cannot be relied upon. We therefore note that the allopaths report 33.4 deaths from measles to our 1, while they report in the same cities and covering the same period of all contagious diseases and births attended only 7.34 to our 1, and have of physicians in these cities 6.64 to our 1.

The second line indicates the deaths reported in cities in which cases are not reported the death ratio is compared with the ratio of cases of other diseases and births

reported in these cities, and with the physicians of the two schools in practice in the same cities. Scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and labor cases are treated in the same manner.

Of puerperal diseases we have no record, save in the deaths occurring from them. The ratio of cases reported is figured on the number of labors attended by members of the two schools.

In acute stomach and bowel diseases, acute respiratory diseases, and deaths from all causes, we have no record of the number of cases attended by members of the two schools, but can compare the death ratios with the ratios of all work reported to the health offices, and with the ratio of physicians reporting. What has been said of the summary of all work is true of the summaries of 1894 and 1895, and I hope will make simple the study of any or all of the tables.

Continuing with table XXVII. and carrying our study a little further we learn that for the same number of cases of measles treated by the two schools the allopaths lose 4.99 to our 1; that on the basis of work reported they lose 4.55 to our 1, and that on the basis of physicians treating they lose 5.03 to our 1. In scarlet fever, on the basis of mortality per cent., they lose 1.8 to our 1; on the basis of all work reported, 1.49 to our 1, and on the basis of physicians 1.59 to our 1. To carry this through the following table is given. It is based on 100 deaths reported by the homœopaths:

TABLE XXVIII.—SHOWING THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF DEATHS REPORTED BY THE TWO SCHOOLS FIGURED ON THE BASIS OF SAME AMOUNT OF WORK DONE, AND 100 DEATHS REPORTED BY THE HOMŒOPATHS.

DISEASES.	HOMŒOPATHIC.	ALLOPATHIC.		
	On Basis of 100 Deaths.	Basis of Mortality Per cent.	Basis of Work Report'd.	Basis of Ph'sic'ns.
Measles	100	499	455	503
Scarlet fever	100	180	149	159
Typhoid fever	100	149	153	160
Diphtheria	100	116	133	128
Labors	100	246	279	251
Puerperal septicæmia	100	..	331	365
Puerperal fever . . .	100	..	218	241
Puerperal eclampsia .	100	..	101	110
Affections of Pregn'cy	100	..	111	132
Uterine hæmorrhage .	100	..	94	104
Dystocia	100	..	243	270
Acute stomach and bowel diseases . . .	100	..	195	204
Acute respiratory dis- eases	100	..	192	201
From all causes . . .	100	..	181	190

This table needs no explanation. As stated before, we have no means of knowing the number of cases of puerperal diseases, acute stomach and bowel diseases, etc., that are treated, and must deal with deaths from these, making the comparisons with relative amounts of work reported and of physicians reporting.

Figured on the basis of the deaths reported by the allopaths in excess of those by the homœopaths for the same number of cases treated, the amount of work reported, and the same number of physicians reporting, we

have the following table (Table XXIX.), in which the first column represents the number of deaths the allopaths reported, the second the number of deaths the homœopaths would have reported on the basis of mortality per cent., the third the allopathic excess on the basis of mortality per cent., the fourth the number of deaths the homœopaths would have reported on the basis of all work reported, the fifth the allopathic excess on the basis of all work reported, the sixth the number of deaths the homœopaths would have had on the basis of physicians reporting, and the seventh the allopathic excess on basis of physicians reporting.

While no one of these methods tells the whole truth, because of the failure of physicians to report their cases of contagious diseases and births to the health offices, they, combined, as nearly tell the truth as the records will permit. This is nearer than at first appears. Our edifice is supported by three columns, any one of which alone should support it, but all of which combined render it impregnable.

While it is undoubtedly true that contagious diseases and births are not reported as they should be, it is also true that the records of deaths from various causes are practically correct. In all the cities represented in this report it is necessary that a cause of death be in the hands of the health officer before the body can be buried.

Our records show that in all diseases the allopaths sign death certificates greatly in excess of their proportion on any basis of calculation; in fact, that they sign practically two death certificates to our one on any basis of comparison. It lies with them to tell why this is true.

According to these reports the deaths in the United

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING EXCESS OF DEATHS OCCURRING UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT
OVER THAT OF HOMOEOPATHIC.

Diseases.	Deaths reported by Allopaths.	Homoeopathic Deaths on basis of Mortality Per cent.	Allopaths' Excess.	Homoeopathic Deaths on basis of Work Reported.	Allopaths' Excess.	Homoeopathic Deaths on basis of Physicians.	Allopaths' Excess.
Measles	735	147	588	184	551	146	589
Scarlet fever	2,378	1,320	1,057	1,596	783	1,433	945
Typhoid fever	3,229	2,160	1,069	2,110	1,119	2,000	1,229
Diphtheria	5,228	4,597	711	3,931	1,297	4,084	1,144
Labors	1,395	567	828	500	895	556	839
Puerperal septicæmia	501	. . . . .	. . . . .	151	350	137	364
Puerperal fever	661	. . . . .	. . . . .	303	358	274	387
Acute stomach and bowel diseases	20,605	. . . . .	. . . . .	10,567	10,038	10,100	10,505
Acute respiratory diseases	27,029	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,078	12,941	13,448	13,581
From all causes	140,181	. . . . .	. . . . .	77,448	62,733	73,779	66,402

States would be about 500,000 per year more under allopathic than under homœopathic treatment. In 1873 we thought we had a plague in the form of cholera, and yet statistics from the eighteen States most affected gave only 3,800 deaths.

When the people realize what these facts mean to them individually they will know whom to consult in sickness. Then will medical students know what school cures the sick. God speed the day!

STATISTICS PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH-
ERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL AS-
SOCIATION BY THE MARYLAND
HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY,
NOVEMBER, 1894.

Deaths in 1891.	Allopathic.	Homœopathic.
Acute respiratory diseases,	1,424	46
Acute stomach and bowel diseases,	1,119	42
Typhoid,	189	8
Diphtheria,	350	17

It must be borne in mind that there are fifteen allopathic to one homœopathic physician in the territory covered by these figures. Allowing for this and assuming that each had an equal number of patients (though the probability is that the homœopaths had more than their share), the figures would read as follows: In respiratory the old practice lost 734 more cases than were lost under homœopathic practice; in bowel diseases, 489 more; in typhoid, sixty-nine more, and in diphtheria, 115 more.

In 1892 the figures are a little more comprehensive and stand as follows:

Deaths in 1892.	Allopathic.	Homœopathic.
Acute respiratory diseases,	1,165	42
Bowel diseases,	1,342	47
Typhoid,	217	7
Measles,	119	1
Scarlatina,	250	8
Puerperal fever,	38	0

Again on the basis of fifteen to one the record shows that the old school lost 535 more cases of respiratory diseases, 637 more of bowel complaint, 112 more typhoid cases, 104 of measles, 130 of scarlet fever and in child bed fever no comparison exists inasmuch as Homœopathy did not lose a case.

(*So. Jl. Hom.*, Dec., 1894. Hom. Envoy.)

SECTION II.

CHOLERA.

“ So much one man can do
That does both act and know.”

—*Marvell. Horatian Ode.*

SECTION II.

CHOLERA.

In no other disease than in this terrible scourge is homœopathy found to be more successful. Even the statistics compiled by the members of the allopathic school show that there is a less percentage of mortality under homœopathic treatment.

Dr. Wilde, an allopathic surgeon, and the talented editor of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, in his book on "Austria, its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions," has these words: "Upon comparing the report made of the treatment of cholera in the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna with that of the other hospitals at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated homœopathically were *cured*, two-thirds of those treated by the other hospitals *died*. This extraordinary result led Count Kolowrat, Minister of the Interior, to repeal the law relative to the Practice of Homœopathy." This Homœopathic Hospital, it should be remarked, was daily visited by two allopathic physicians, appointed inspectors by the government, who confirmed this report. Moreover, many of the cholera statistics in this report are taken from the pamphlet of Dr. Roth, an opponent of Homœopathy, who was sent by the government of Bavaria to observe this epidemic in different

localities, and report on the best treatment. Well authenticated reports of the treatment of cholera in private practice makes the mortality under allopathic medication 39 per cent., and under homœopathic 10 per cent.

Dr. F. R. Horner, in his pamphlet, recently published, states that in the statistical report of the late cholera epidemic in England, by the Medical Board appointed for that purpose, the returns of the Homœopathic Hospital were "deliberately and designedly suppressed, because they showed that by that treatment two-thirds were cured; while according to the aggregate statistics of the other hospitals, two-thirds died"—and this too after that report had been verified by the allopathic inspector.

The first treatment of Cholera with homœopathic medicines was in 1831-2, at which time the disease started in Russia, extending to Germany and later reaching England and the United States.

Hahnemann at that time had never seen a case and yet he mentioned the remedies that would be useful and his statements were verified.

II. CHOLERA.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Six homœopathic hospitals:					
Sisters of Charity Hospital, Vienna, 1834-50	1,202	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Leopoldstadt Hospital, Vienna, 1850	156	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Homœopathic Hospital, Berlin	32	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Ma-bit, 1832	131	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Convent of Refuge, Marseilles, 1849	260	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Homœopathic Hospital, London, 1854	37	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<i>Per contra.</i>					
Nine allopathic hospitals:		27.7			
Drummond Street Hospital, Edinburgh	461	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kruukenberg's Wards, Halle	104	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hospital in Hamburg, 1831	283	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cholera Hospital, Berlin	97	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dr. Lichtenstadt, of St. Petersburg	636	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hospital in Bordeaux, 1832	104	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Raab Hospital, 1832	284	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York Hospital, 1849	1,790	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
St. George's Hospital, London, 1854	140	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
(<i>Can. Par.</i>)		27.0	54.0	50.0	2.0
New York City, hospital practice in 1832 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50.0	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York City, private practice in 1852 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33.0	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York City, hospital practice in 1849 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	53.7	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York City, private practice in 1849 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.47	. . . . .	. . . . .

II. CHOLERA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
<i>Per contra.</i>					
Dr. Quin, of London, reports the results of treatment by ten homœopathic physicians residing in Vienna, Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary, 1831-32	1,093	9.0	42.85	79.0	4.76
(<i>Trans.</i>)					
In Russia, Austria, Berlin and Paris there were treated, in 1831-32	3,017	8.7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Hon. A. Eustaphieff, Russian Consul General, reported cases in the Russian Empire, 1830-31	1,270	8.5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Tischnowitz, 1833	327	9.14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dr. Veith, Vienna, 1832-33	125	0.02	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Dr. Rath, an allopathic physician, by order of the King of Bavaria, reported, officially and with reluctance, the following: Homœopathic treatment, 1831-32	1,269	7.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Report of the Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary, 1849	162	26.5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Cincinnati, reported by Drs Pulte and Ehrmann, 1849	1,116	3.13	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York City, homœopathic treatment, private practice, under many disadvantages . . . . .	. . . . .	15.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Report of a committee appointed by the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine to collect statistics relative to homœopathic treatment in New York, 1849, showing an aggregate mortality of not more than . . . . .	. . . . .	6.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
(<i>Trans.</i>)					

II. CHOLERA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
<i>Per contra.</i>					
Asia, the usual mortality			60.0		
Moscow, Russia, 1831	8,130		60.0		
St. Petersburg, Russia, 1831	13,152		70.0		
Ravel, Russia, 1831	2,000		60.0		
Berlin, 1831	2,230		60.0		
Sunderland, England, 1831	536		37.5		
London, England, 1832	2,564		56.0		
Paris, France, 1832	14,000		50.0		
Edinburgh, 1848	160		50.0		
Astrachan, 1831-32	3,633		70.0		
Saratov, "	3,016		70.0		
Penza, "	549		58.0		
Samara, "	571		50.0		
Kasan, "	964		50.0		
Warsaw, "	3,912		38.0		
Astrachan, 1847-48	2,455		50.0		
Saratov, "	5,071		60.0		
Penza, "	189		50.0		
Samara, "	987		70.0		
Kasan, "	2,481		50.0		
Moscow, "	1,724		40.0		
St Petersburg, "	5,063		50.0		
Warsaw, "	3,875		40.0		
Berlin, "	377		60.0		
London, "	412		50.0		
Sacramento, California, 1850. mortality of nearly one-fifth of the entire population		9.33	54.2	82.8	5.81
<i>(Dr. Shipman, Work on Cholera.)</i>					
St. Marguerite (Hotel Dieu an- nexe), Paris. Treatment in both allopathic and homœo- pathic wards, reported by allo- pathic officials:			57.0		
Allopathic wards, 1848-50			57.0		
Homœopathic wards, 1848-50		34.5	57.0	39.5	1.65

II. CHOLERA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Vienna, 1831-32:					
Allopathic	4,500	. . . .	31.0	. . . .	. . . .
Homœopathic (<i>Dr. Dunham on Cholera, 1866.</i>)	581	8.0	31.0	74.2	3.87
Report of the Board of Health, Edinburgh, 1848-49:					
Homœopathic	236	24.2	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Allopathic. (<i>Can. Par.</i>)	581	24.2	84.2	71.3	3.48
Admiral Mordoinow, President of the Imperial Council, Rus- sia, states that in 1830-31 the mortality under allopathic treatment was 40 per cent. and under homœopathic 10 per cent. (<i>Dr Dunham on Cholera.</i>)	. . . .	10.0	40.0	75.0	4.0
Smyrna, aggregate mortality, 1865:					
Homœopathic treatment . . . . .	. . . .	8.0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Allopathic treatment (<i>Circular on Cholera, by Dr. Watson, Ulica.</i>)	. . . .	8.0	50.0	84.0	6.25
Dr. Shipman, in his work on cholera, published in June, 1866, gives the following as the result of his observation:					
Allopathic treatment	3,107	. . . .	41.0	. . . .	. . . .
Homœopathic treatment	1,875	9.4	41.0	78.0	4.54
Dr. Wild, an eminent allo- pathic surgeon, editor of the <i>Dublin Quarterly Journal of</i>					

II. CHOLERA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
<p><i>Medicine</i>, in his book on Austria, states that "<i>While two-thirds of those treated in the homœopathic hospitals were cured, two-thirds of those treated in the allopathic hospitals died.</i>" This statement was confirmed by two allopathic government medical inspectors. <i>On account of this extraordinary result the law interdicting the practice of Homœopathy was repealed</i> (Can. Par.)</p>	. . .	33.0	66.0	50.0	2.0
<p>Dr. Paris, an eminent allopathic physician, President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, submitted a report to the House of Commons in 1855, showing returns from allopathic cholera hospitals, and suppressing the returns from homœopathic hospitals, which, however, after considerable delay, were presented and published. <i>The full report indicated a mortality under allopathic treatment of 36.2 per cent. and homœopathic of 16.4 per cent.</i> . . . (Trans.)</p>	. . .	16.4	36.2	54.7	2.2
<p>During the ravages of this fearful epidemic in Europe, several government commissions were established for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the remarkable suc-</p>					

II. CHOLERA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
cess of homœopathic treatment. Although these commissions were composed, in most instances, of the opponents of the homœopathic system, they were compelled to acknowledge its superior and astonishing efficacy. (<i>Can. Par.</i>) The aggregate statistics of results of treatment in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent. under allopathic, and less than 9 per cent. under homœopathic treatment		9.0	40.0	77.5	4.44
(<i>Trans.</i>) Dr. C. Dunham, of New York, estimates the mortality in private allopathic practice, 1831-48			39.0		
In hospital allopathic practice, 1831-48			57.2		
In private homœopathic practice, 1831-48		9.0			
In hospital homœopathic practice, 1831-48		33.0			
		21.0	48.0	56.3	2.29
Calculating the general mortality over all civilized countries, from an immense number of statistics collected by allopathic writers, the ratio of deaths is just one-half. According to their own statements, it seems to make very little differ-					

II. CHOLERA.—*Concluded.*

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
<p>ence what remedies were used—the general average of deaths, under their treatment remained, the same. Under homœopathic treatment, the mortality, calculated precisely in the same manner, is reduced to almost an incredible extent—the general average of deaths in private and hospital practice not being over 16 per cent. In private practice, 11 per cent., or one death in every 9 cases. In the highest average and in hospitals 33 per cent. <i>Dr. Walker.</i></p>					
<p>Mean percentage</p>		16.83	49.57	66.05	2.94

The foregoing statement of the result of treatment of cholera shows the superiority of homœopathic over allopathic treatment to be 66 per cent. In other words, 66 lives were saved in every hundred, which would have been lost if treated allopathically.

It also shows that to make the losses under each system of medical treatment equal nearly three times (2.94) as many cases must be treated by Homœopathy as by Allopathy.

CHOLERA FIRST TREATED BY HOMŒOPATHY.

Dr. Peterson was the first person to treat the disease homœopathically. At Pensa he treated from July 8 to 30, 1831, 68 patients, of whom he lost 14. Dr. Arnold, of Kasan, in Russia, treated it about the same time.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TREATED AT THEIR OWN HOUSES.	Cases.	Deaths.
At Tichnowitz, in Moravia,	331	102
Wishney Molotschok, Russia,	199	139
Merseberg,	164	101
Raab, in Hungary,	1,217	518
In Cavalry regiments in Great Britain in 1832, .	114	29
“ “ “ “ 1833, .	32	14
“ “ “ “ 1834, .	25	11
Troops at Gibraltar, 1834,	459	131
“ Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1834, .	210	59
“ in Canada, 1832-34,	956	127
32 per cent.	3,107	1,231
TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
Drummond Street Cholera Hospital, Edinburgh, .	461	291
Cholera Hospital, Berlin, Dr. Bohr,	97	64
Krunckenberg's Wards, at Halle,	104	53
Hamburg Hospitals, Oct., Nov., 1831,	283	178
Cholera Hosp'al, St. Petersburg, Dr. Lichtenstadt, .	636	317
Hospital, Raab,	284	122
“ Bordeaux,	104	72
56 per cent.	1,969	1,097

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TREATED AT THEIR OWN HOUSES.	Cases.	Deaths.
By Dr. Baer, at Prague,	80	0
Bakody, at Raab, in Hungary,	154	6
Duplat, at Marseilles,	60	12
Gerstel, at Tischnowitz, Moravia,	327	32
Hanusch, at Tischnowitz,	84	6
Hromada, at Latein, Oberkaunitz, &c.,	198	38
Kleiner, at Saratof, in Russia,	183	27
Jal, at Marseilles,	19	4
Lederer, at Vienna,	80	2
Lens, at Pesth,	40	8
Lichtenfels, at Vienna,	44	3
Lovy, at Prague,	80	8
Marenzeller, at Vienna,	30	3
Mayer, at Pesth,	65	0
Peterson, at Pensa,	68	14
Quin, at Tischnowitz and Paris,	48	3
Rummel, at Merseburg,	46	16
Schaller, at Prague,	113	0
Schreter, at Lemberg,	27	1
Schultz, at Vienna,	17	0
Seider, at Wishney Wolotschok, Russia,	109	23
Vrecka, at Vienna and Selowitz,	144	12
Dr. Veith, at Vienna,	125	3
10 per cent.	2,143	221
TREATED IN HOSPITAL.		
Dr. Fleischmann, at Vienna,	732	244
Haynel and Stieler, at Berlin,	32	6
Mabit, at Bordeaux,	31	6
32 per cent.	795	256

Hom. Times, V. 4, p. 88. Also Black, Principles and Practice of Hom'y. 1842 (London).

See Dudgeon, Hom. Treat. of Cholera. London. 1849. Also in Truths and their reception in relation to Hom'y. London. 1849. p. 195 (Dudgeon).

Sources of these tables: Allg. Cholera Zeitung, Vols. 1, 2, 3. Mackintosh's Practice of Physic, V. I. Archiv. f. d. hom. Heilkunst, Vols. XI., XII. Mabit, Essai sur le cholera. Quin, Du Traitement Homœopathique du cholera. Brit. Jl. Hom., V. 1, 2. Biblioth. Hom. de Geneve. Roth's Hom. Heilkunst gegen d. Asiatische Brechrühr.

RESULTS OF ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA
IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE IN 1831-32.

Hospitals.	Patients	Died.	Cured.
Hotel Dieu, Paris,	100	64	36
Enfans trouve, Paris (Foundlings),	100	100	
Invalides,	100	85	15
Venice,	100	57	43
Padua,	100	85	15
Bergamo,	100	74	26
Genoa,	100	62	38
Turin,	100	71	29
Cuneo,	100	65	35
Leghorn,	100	63	37
Ancona,	100	58	42
Hospital Consolazione, Naples,	100	63	37
Brancaccio, "	100	73	27
S. M. di Loretto, "	100	54	46
Military Hospital, "	100	33	67
St. Domenico, Palermo,	100	38	62
Gancia, "	100	66	34
Carmine, "	100	72	28
Sesta Casa, "	100	65	35
St. Francesca di Paolo, Palermo,	100	71	29
St. Agostino, of Convalescence,	100	1	99

PLACES WHERE PHYSICIANS TREATED PATIENTS
HOMŒOPATHICALLY, 1831-32.

	Patients.	Died.	Cured.
Lembergh,	100	4	96
Vienna,	100	6	94
Berlin,	100	20	80
Russia,	100	22	78
Hungary,	100	4	96
Austria,	100	10	90
Germany,	100	5	95
Paris,	100	10	90
Marseilles,	100	20	80
Palermo,	100	15	85

(*N. W. J. Hom.*, Extra, V. 1.)

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE RESULTS OF
ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT
OF THE CHOLERA.

COUNTRY.	ALLOPATHICALLY.			HOMŒOPATHICALLY.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per ct.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Bavaria,	12,753	6,163	48.5	1,269	85	6.75
Paris,	6,543	3,374	51.5			
Cincinnati, O.,				1,116	35	3.
Dundee Hospital,	157	87	61.80			
Liverpool,				175	45	24.75
Stockholm,	4,143	2,247	59.75			
Edinburgh,				173	48	27.75
Christiana,	2,318	1,506	65.			
Lancaster, Torquey and Glasgow,				76	6	8.
Helsingfors, Russia,	3,328	1,607	48.25			
Vienna,				380	49	12.50
Copenhagen,	7,515	4,947	55.20			
Vienna, Moravia, Bohe- mia and Hungary,				1,093	95	8.75
Paris Hospital,	4,203	3,144	74.75			
Russia, Austria, Berlin, Paris,				3,016	264	8.63
Sweden,	1,165	735	63.			
Russia,				1,270	108	8.50
Dantzic,	900	555	61.63			
Berlin,	1,285	832	64.75			

(Cockburn's *Med. Reform*, N. Y., p. 130.)

STATISTICS BY DR. QUIN.

Dr. Quin, in his book on the treatment of cholera, published in French by Bailliere in 1833, gives statistical

tables. The following one of his was published in the Allgemeine homöopathische Zeitung (V. I, p. 13):

Physicians.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.
Dr. Quin, at Tischnowitz,	29	26	3
Dr. Peter Veith, in Vienna,	125	122	3
M. Hanusch, in Tischuowitz,	84	78	6
Dr. Gerstel, in Prag,	330	298	32
Dr. Bakody, in Raab, in Hungary,	154	148	6
Dr. Seider, in Wislney Wolotschok, in Russia,	109	86	23
Dr. Stieler, in Berlin,	31	25	6
Dr. Vrecka, in Vienna,	144	132	12
Dr. Lichtenfels, in Vienna,	40	37	3
Dr. Schroter, in Lemberg,	27	26	1

MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA IN 1831, '32, '33.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS BY DR. MERRIMAN.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per Cent.
England,	49,594	14,807	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotland,	20,202	10,650	52 $\frac{1}{5}$
Wales,	1,436	498	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isle of Man,	276	146	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and vicinity,	11,020	5,275	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ireland up to March 1, 1833.	54,532	21,171	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
	137,080	52,547	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

Medico-Chirurgical Trans., Vol. xxvii.

Hom. Times, V. iv, p. 89.

Joslin on Cholera, N. Y., 1854.

In 21 hospitals in Europe, under allopathic treatment (Italy and France), there were 63 deaths to every 100 patients.

In Vienna there were 4,500 treated allopathically; 1,360 died.

In Vienna there were 581 treated homœopathically; 49 died.

Dr. Veith, of Vienna, treated 125 cases of cholera and cholérine and had but three deaths.

Ten homœopathic physicians treated in Moravia, Bohemia and Hungary 1,093 patients; 95 died. In 1831, 1832.

In Russia, of 1,270 cases treated homœopathically, but 108 died; the rest were cured.

In Russia, Austria, Berlin and Paris 3,017 cases were treated homœopathically; only 264 died. 2,753 cured.

Dr. Rath reported officially the results of 14 homœopathic physicians at Prague, in Moravia, in Hungary and at Vienna: Cases, 1,269; cures, 1,184; deaths, 85.

Hon. Alexis Eustaphiev, the Russian consul, reported results from homœopathic treatment in Russia in 1830 and 1831: Of 70 cases treated in two places, all were cured; of 1,270 cases, 1,162 were cured only 108 died.

CHOLERA AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

M. Laburthe, Surgeon of Fourth Regiment of French Hussars, officially reported in 1837 that while the regiment was at Fontainebleau there were two epidemics of cholérine and influenza; 228 hussars were attacked and were treated at their quarters with homœopathic medi-

cines and were cured in three or four days, only one having to be sent to the hospital. The patients had only an ordinary military diet. (*S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev.*, V. II., p. 10.) (*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, V. I., p. 268.)

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT IN RUSSIA.

Results of Homœopathic Treatment of Asiatic Cholera in Russia in 1830-31. By Andrew Mordvinow, President of the Imperial State Council of St. Petersburgh.

This is an extract from a letter by Madame Lvoff to her father, Admiral Mordvinow, dated at Saratow, Aug. 6, 1831.

	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.
In several villages in the government of Saratow.	625	564	61
On the estate of M. Lvoff, of Saratow	50	50	
" Stalipin, "	13	12	1
" Povalichin, "	38	36	2
" Bituitsky, "	19	16	3
" Baron Bode, "	188	177	11
In city of Saratow	39	36	3
In gymnasiuin of Saratow	20	20	
In a Don Cosack village	59	53	6
Two settlements on Caucasus line.	82	67	15
Estates of Tulinew and Poltoratzky, in Tambow	92	87	5
Estates of Poltoratzky, in Twer.	45	44	1
Ratio not quite 9 in the 100.	1,270	1,162	108

(*S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev.*, V. II, p. 158.)

Black. Principles and Prac. of Homœopathy. London. 1842. p. 179. Everest. p. 225. Eustaphieve. Homœopathia Revealed. New York. 1846. p. 19.

CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

Statistical table by Dr. Chargé of mortality under allopathic and homœopathic treatment in the Convent of Refuge at Marseilles, from 1841 to 1854.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

	Population.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1841,	142	10	7.04 per cent.
1842,	138	17	12.31
1843,	189	13	6.93
1844,	208	9	4.17
1845,	248	10	4.43
1846,	274	15	5.37
1847,	327	14	4.28
1848,	325	14	4.31

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

	Population	Deaths.	Mortality.
1850,	338	5	1.48
1851,	318	10	3.14
1852,	322	12	3.72
1853,	334	10	2.99
1854,	360	12	3.33

In 1849, under allopathic treatment, there were in the Refuge 260 cases of cholera and 15 deaths. In 1854 one sister had it and was cured in 24 hours. Under homœopathic prophylactic treatment since, there have been no cases.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vienna, Sisters of Charity, 1834 to 1850,	1,202	409
Vienna, Leopoldstadt, 1850,	156	58
Berlin Hom. Hospital,	32	6
Bordeaux Hospital, by Dr. Mabit, 1832,	31	6
Marseilles, "Convent of Refuge," 1849,	260	15
London Hom. Hospital, 1854,	37	7
Total,	1,718	501

ALLOPATHIC.

Place and Name.	Cases.	Deaths.
Edinburgh, Drummond street,	461	291
Halle, Krunckenberg's Wards,	104	53
Hamburg Hospital, 1831,	283	175
Berlin Cholera Hospital,	97	60
St. Petersburg, by Dr. Lichenstadt,	636	314
Bordeaux Hospital, 1832,	104	72
Raab " "	284	122
New York, in 1849,	1,790	923
London, St. George's, 1854,	140	69
Total,	3,899	2,089

Average Homœopathic mortality, 29 per cent.

" Allopathic " 54 "

Nearly twice as great.

CHOLERA IN VIENNA IN 1836.

Mortality in Homœopathic Hospital, 33 per cent.
 " Allopathic " 66 per cent.
 ("Austria and its Institutions," W. R. Wilde.)

CHOLERA IN EDINBURGH IN 1849.

Whole number of cases,	817
“ “ cured,	271
“ “ died,	546
<hr/>	
Number treated homœopathically,	236
“ cured “	179
“ died “	57
Homœopathic Mortality,	25 per cent.
Allopathic “	66 “

(*Edinburgh Hom. Dispensary Report.*)

CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL IN 1849,

Homœopathic Mortality,	25 per cent.
General “	46 “

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF CHOLERA.

Physicians.	No. of Cases.	Recoveries.	Deaths.
Rummel,	44	28	16
Knorre,	37	21	16
Reil,	107	71	36
Schweikert,	30	20	10
Drysdale,	175	130	45
Fleischmann,	732	488	244
Buchner,	96	71	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,221	829	392

(*N. A. Jl. Hom.*, vol. 4, p. 441.)

REPORT OF THE CHOLERA IN SPEIGHT'S TOWN, BARBADOES.

Total number of cases, 1,119

Number having no medical attention, 79

Number having allopathic treatment, 118, of whom 33 died; 28 per cent.

Number having homœopathic treatment, 922, of whom 212 died; 23 per cent.

(DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASES) HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Plantation.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Lambert's, St. Lucy,	68	58	10	4.17
Spring Hill, Mt. Poyer, Spring Garden Plantations, St. Lucy, . . .	382	296	86	22.51
Chequer Hill, St. Lucy,	70	61	9	12.58
Speight's Town,	265	229	36	13.58
Return of Mr. Jordan,	360	314	46	12.75
St. Thomas Parish,	219	180	39	17.8
New Barrack Village (108 were diarrhœa)	155	..	5	10.69

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT IN THE SAME EPIDEMIC AT BARBADOES.

Plantation.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
At Haymond's, St. Peter,	38	25	13	32.2
Ellis Castle,	67	..	31	46.26
St. Nicholas,	53	40	18	31.0
Stepney, St. George,	67	..	41	61.2
New Barrack Village,	70	..	49	70.0

(Full account by Dr. Goding in Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. 13, p. 15).

CHOLERA AT HONITON.

Mr. Holland, of Honiton, in 1848, made the following report upon cholera:

Cases treated by Allopathy, 4; deaths, 4; recoveries, none.

Cases treated by Homœopathy, 11; deaths, 1; recoveries, 10.

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. vii, p. 564.)

HULL.

Dr. Atkin treated 77 cases of cholera in Hull, in 1849; of these 57 recovered and 20 died. Death rate only 25 per cent.

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. viii, p. 142.)

TORQUAY.

Dr. Mackintosh treated homœopathically at Torquay in September and October, 1849, 42 cases of cholera; 38 recovered and 4 died. Of 200 cases of cholera none died.

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. viii, p. 272.)

CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED BY MR. JOHN ANDERSON.

Treated homœopathically. 1854. London.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Recov- eries.	Death rate.
Cholericæ	100	0	100	..
Bilious Cholera	8	0	8	..
Malignant Cholera	26	4	22	..
Epidemic Influence	12	0	12	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	146	4	142	

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.* vol xiii, p. 78.)

INDIA.

Dr. De Latour treated in India according to the homœopathic system 629 cases of cholera:

Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Death rate.
629	430	199	30.0

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xii, p. 516.)

Cholera cases treated at the Gumpendorf Hospital, Vienna, July 1 to October 4, 1836:

Cases.	Cured.	Died.
732	488	244

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. ii, p. 37.)

CHOLERA IN NEWCASTLE IN 1853.

Drs. Hayle and Elliot treated, homœopathically, 81 cases.

Of these, died, 16 "

Mortality, 20. %.

(Sharp's "What is Hom'y?")



CHOLERA AT EDINBURGH HOMŒO- PATHIC DISPENSARY, 1848.

October 8 to December 6, 1848.

Cases of Cholera	173
Recoveries	124
Deaths	48
Under treatment	1

173

Death percentage, 27.39-43.

(*Joslin.*)

Result of Homœopathic treatment of cholera in Edinburgh, Liverpool, New York and Cincinnati, in 1849:

Cases of cholera 1,813

Deaths 181

Percentage, 9.98. (*Joslin.*)

Results of Homœopathic treatment, in 1831-1832, in Russia, Austria, Berlin, Paris; in Edinburgh, in 1848; in Liverpool, New York, Cincinnati, in 1849:

Cases of cholera 4,830

Deaths 445

Percentage of deaths, 9.21. (*Joslin.*)

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

During the visitation of Asiatic cholera in England, in 1854, the government directed the General Board of Health to make the necessary arrangements for collecting statistics of the various methods employed in the treatment of cholera. A medical counsel, composed of the

most eminent allopathic practitioners in the kingdom, was accordingly formed, with the late Dr. Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, as chairman.

When their report was submitted to the House of Commons, it was noticed that the returns of the homœopathic practitioners were left out, and a demand was made by the House for them or "for copies of any returns that have been rejected by the medical council;" accordingly Dr. McLaughlin, an eminent allopathic physician and government inspector of cholera hospitals, presented the missing report, showing an average mortality of but 16.4 per cent., under homœopathic treatment, while the results under allopathic treatment showed a death rate of 59.2 per cent.; very substantial reason, on the part of these magnanimous gentlemen, for attempting to suppress these returns.

Dr. McLaughlin, in a public letter to one of the physicians of the London Homœopathic Hospital, afterwards writes: "You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homœopathic system; that you had in me in your camp an enemy, rather than a friend * * * That there may be no misapprehension about the cases I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease; and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment, which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other."

The aggregate statistics of results of allopathic treatment of cholera in Europe and America show a mortality of over 40 per cent.; statistics of homœopathic treatment, a mortality of less than 9 per cent.

(Hawley. Report on Life Insurance, 1866.)

**CHOLERA CASES TREATED AT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
GOLDEN SQUARE, IN 1853.**

Dr. Ralph Buchan made the following report to the President of the General Board of Health:

Cases of cholera treated.	Admitted.	Collapse.	Consecutive fever.	Recovery.	Death.	Discontinued.
As in-patients,	33	23	5	25	7	1
By the visiting staff,	18	13	3	13	3	2
Amongst out-patients,	10	. . . .	. . . .	10	. . . .	. . . .
	61	36	8	48	10	3

Cases of diarrhœa.	No. of cases.	Passed into cholera.	Discontinued.	Recovery.	Death.	Unknown.
As in-patients (choleraic),	5	. . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .	. . . .
By the visiting staff (choleraic),	5	. . . .	. . . .	5	. . . .	. . . .
As out-patients (choleraic),	116	4	2	107	1	2
Simple,	205	1	. . . .	202	. . . .	3
	331	5	2	318	1	5

(Cockburn, p. 133).

Lecture by Dr. Russell on cholera. *Annals of Brit. Hom. Soc.*, No. 21., Sept., 1865. Full report of each case; *B. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xiii, p. 678.

EDINBURGH AND LEATH.

Total number of cases of cholera treated in 1852 was:

ATTACKS.	DEATHS.	RECOVERIES.
876	492	244

Mortality of 56 per cent. Deduct the 236 cases treated homœopathically, leaves cases 640, of which 435 died, 65 recovered, making a mortality of 68 per cent.

Homœopathic mortality was but 24.15 per cent.

(*Russell's lecture on cholera.*)

Total number of cases treated in Edinburgh and Leath from October 4, 1848, to February 1, 1849:

CASES.	DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.
817	546	66.80

Of these cases, 236 were treated by the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary. Dividing the result is:

Homœopathic cases, 236.	Deaths, 57.	Death-rate, 24.20.
Allopathic " 581.	" 489.	" 84.20.

LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary treated from July 25 to September 15, 1849:

CASES.	DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.
162	43	26.50

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. vii, p. 562.)

CAMPHOR IN CHOLERA. TREATMENT BY DR. RUBINI, IN NAPLES, IN 1854.

Royal almshouse, Naples, July 27 to September 10, 1856, 200 cases of cholera treated by Dr. Rubini with Camphor. None died.

In 1825, 11 were also saved with camphor.

Third Swiss Regiment of Wolff, Naples, 1855, 183 cases; 17 were sent to the Military Hospital of the Trinity (allopathic) and but two recovered; 166 were treated by Dr. Rubini in the Infirmary of the Corps, with camphor, all recovered.

CASES OF CHOLERA TREATED IN NAPLES WITH CAMPHOR IN 1854, 1855, 1865.

Physician.	Place.	City.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.			
Rubini,	Royal almshouse,	Naples,	1854	200	None.			
	Swiss Reg't, No. 3,	"	1855	166	"			
	Almshouse,	"	1855	11	"			
	Private Practice,	"	1865	57	"			
Mucci, Pelillo, Simonetti, Capodieci, De Horatiis, Panelli, De Angelis, Capelli, Sabatini, Salutanzi, Spitilli, Ricci,	Della Pacella,		1865	6	"			
				19	2			
				11	None.			
				18	"			
							5	
							7	
							20	
							5	
					Mosciano,	1855	27	
					Controguerra,	"	55	
					Silvi,	"	80	
		Casoli,		1				
				703	2			

(Rubini: Statistica del Colerici curati Colla sola Canfora. Napoli, 1866. Also: *N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xv, p. 250.)

CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL IN 1849. 12,485 CASES.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.	HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.
Deaths, 5,546	Liverpool Homœopathic Dis-
Recoveries, 3,788	pensary, July 25-September
Unknown 3,164	25, 1849:
	Cases of cholera, 162
	Cures, 119
	Deaths, 43
	Per cent, 26.50

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. vii, p. 562.)

CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD.

The first 7 cases on the packet ship New York in December, 1848, died under calomel treatment. Of the number on board the ship, there were 96 cases and 52 deaths.

Cholera on board the ship Liverpool, February, 1849, bound to New York: Attacks, 50; deaths, 40.

Record from private practice in New York, June and July, 1849:

Number of cases,	2,631
“ deaths,	915
Percentage of deaths,	34.78

RECORD OF NEW YORK HOSPITALS IN 1849.

Number of cases of cholera admitted into the five hospitals was 1901. (Allopathic).

Deaths,	1,021
Cures,	880
Per cent. of cures,	46.29
“ deaths,	53.71

There was no homœopathic hospital.

REPORTS OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS,
IN NEW YORK, 1849.

Reports of cases of cholera made to the New York Homœopathic Society in 1849 by the following homœopathic physicians (as they had done to the Board of Health):

Drs. Bayard,	Ball,	Baldwin,	Wilsey,
Stewart,	Taylor,	Kirby,	Denison,
Joslin,	Wright,	Quin,	Sherrill,
Cator,	Kinsley,	Moffat,	McVickar.
Bowers,	Freeman,	Stearns,	
Bolles,	Allen,	Hallock,	

The total number of cases reported by these gentlemen was . . . 350

Deaths, 53

Percentage, 15.7

AGES OF CHOLERA PATIENTS IN NEW YORK HOSPITALS.

Park Hospital. 590 patients admitted. 1832.

11 between the ages of 1 and 10 years.

49	"	"	10	"	20	"
178	"	"	20	"	30	"
174	"	"	30	"	40	"
91	"	"	40	"	50	"
53	"	"	50	"	60	"
28	"	"	60	"	70	"
6	"	"	70	"	90	"

Rivington St. Hospital. 407 patients. 1832.

5 between 1 month and one year.

42	"	1 and 10 years.
41	"	10 " 20 "
118	"	20 " 30 "
102	"	30 " 40 "
66	"	40 " 50 "
21	"	50 " 60 "
2	"	70 " 80 "
1	"	80 " 90 "

Corlwar's Hook Hospital. 281 cases. 1832.

25 cases under 14 years.

9 between 14 and 20 years.

84 " 20 " 30 "

88 " 30 " 40 "

47 " 40 " 50 "

12 " 50 " 60 "

14 " 60 " 70 "

2 over 70 years.

Centre St. Hospital. 483 cases. 1849.

53 were under 20 years:

279 between 20 and 40 years of age.

141 " 40 " 50 " "

10 " 60 " 70 " "

Thirteenth St. Hospital. 275 cases. 1849.

63 cases under 20 years.

157 between 20 and 40 years.

48 " 40 " 60 "

7 " 60 " 80 "

In 1832 14 per cent. of cases were under 20.

58 per cent. between 20 and 40.

22 " " 40 " 60.

4 over 60 years old.

In 1849.

Per cent.

Under 20 years 15

Between 20 and 30 60

" 40 " 60 21

2 over 60 years.

Combined Hospital Reports of 1832 and 1849.

	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Under 10 years	58	31	27	46
Between 10 and 20 years .	122	79	43	35
" 20 " 40 " .	788	367	421	53
" 40 " 60 " .	194	72	122	63
Over 60 years	27	11	16	69

(Cholera, Joslin, N. Y., 1854, p. 227.)

GENERAL MORTALITY.

Death rate.

Mortality from cholera in Europe, from 1831 to 1848, under allopathic treatment, the patients being treated at home	1 in 2½ cases. (39 per cent.)
Allopathic hospital cases, 1831-'48	1 in 1½ cases. (57 per cent.)
Homœopathic mortality in cases treated at home, 1831-'48	1 in 11 cases. (9 per cent.)
Homœopathy mortality in hospital cases . .	1 in 3½ cases. (33 per cent.)
Allopathic mortality, New York, 1832.	
Hospitals	50 per cent.
Private practice	33 per cent.
" mortality, New York, 1849.	
Hospitals	53.7 per cent.
Private practice	34.7 per cent.

Homœopathic mortality in 1849 was 15 per cent. only.

(Dr. Carroll Dunham in New York Independent.)

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

Deaths in St. Louis reported to the Health Registrar from January 1st to July 15th, 1849,	6,459
Of these, from cholera,	3,962
Total number of cases of cholera treated by three homœopathic physicians in St. Louis up to August 10, 1849,	1,613
Of these there died,	51
Went into allopathic hands,	46
Cured,	1,516

(*Quar. Hom. Jl.*, vol. i, p. 545. *S. W. Hom. Jl. and Rev.*, vol. viii, p. 32, 40.)

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

In 1849, Rev. B. F. Barrett, of Cincinnati, reported favorably to the success of the homœopathic treatment in the families in his parish.

(*Quar. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i, p. 550.)

Drs Pulte and Ehrmann from May 1 to August 1, 1849 treated in Cincinnati 1,116 cholera patients, of whom but 35 died.

(*Quar. Jl. Hom.*, vol. i, p. 552.) (Joslin, Cholera, 1854, p. 90.)

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Jeanes, in Philadelphia, in the epidemic of 1849, out of 60 cases, lost but three. The other physicians reported marked success with homœopathy.

CHOLERA STATISTICS, 1831-'32.

NEW YORK CITY, 1832.	CASES.	DEATHS.	RECOVERED.
Allopathic treatment,	5,232	2,031	3,201
Treated at home,	2,859	937	922
" in hospitals, including			
Bellevue,	2,373	1094	. .

(*Joslin, Cholera, 1854.*)

SECTION III.

YELLOW FEVER.

That dire disease whose ruthless power
Withers the beauty's transient flower.

—*Goldsmith.*

SECTION III.

YELLOW FEVER.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Mississippi State Hospital, Natchez, reported by Dr. Blackburn, 1853,	49	. . .	55.0	. . .	. . .
Mississippi State Hospital, Natchez, reported by Drs. Holcombe and Davis, 1854-55,	461	5.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Drs. Holcombe and Davis, result of private practice in New Orleans and Natchez, 1853-55,	1,016	5.4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Homœopathic Hospital, Rio de Janeiro, 1851-52,	3,256	7.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dr. Francis Goding, Barbadoes, result of private practice, four months ending June, 1858,	308	3.23	. . .	. . .	. . .
Her Majesty's ship "Dauntless," at Barbadoes,	158	. . .	50.0	. . .	. . .
Reports from many homœopathic physicians residing in Southern States, giving the results of treatment in private practice, shows an average mortality of . . . . .	. . .	6.0	. . .	. . .	. . .

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Old Marine Hospital, Staten Island, fifty-three years, 1806-59	818	. . . .	32.0	. . . .	. . . .
Hospital ship, Quarantine, 1803	1,639	. . . .	37.3	. . . .	. . . .
" " 1805	600	. . . .	45.8	. . . .	. . . .
" " 1822	411	. . . .	58.4	. . . .	. . . .
" " 1859-					
64	216	. . . .	27.0	. . . .	. . . .
Bay Ridge, Staten Island, 1856	600	. . . .	50.0	. . . .	. . . .
Marine Hospital, Staten Island, 1856	177	. . . .	32.7	. . . .	. . . .
Marine Hospital, Staten Island, 1858	210	. . . .	21.0	. . . .	. . . .
Dr. Jewell, Philadelphia, result of private practice, 1853, reported in the New York Journal of Medicine, vol. 12, . . .	44	. . . .	77.27	. . . .	. . . .
New York City Hospital, reported by Dr. Griscom, to the Third National Sanitary Convention, 1856	12	. . . .	80.0	. . . .	. . . .
Charity Hospital, New Orleans, report for 1853 . . . . .		. . . .	66.0	. . . .	. . . .
Dr. R. Le Roche, in an exhaustive treatise, published in 1855, estimates the aggregate mortality (allopathic) at . . . . .		. . . .	28.57	. . . .	. . . .
(<i>Trans.</i>)					
Mean percentage		5.33	43.68	87.8	8.2

The results of the treatment of yellow fever show that from one hundred deaths under Allopathy, nearly eighty-eight (87.8) would have been saved by Homœopathy; that is, in every hundred lost by Allopathy, only about twelve would have been lost by Homœopathy—making over eight times (8.2) the mortality in any given number of cases.

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY OF YELLOW
FEVER AT BARBADOES.

From Sept. 4, 1852, to Jan. 14, 1853.

		Deaths.
Soldiers admitted to military hospital . . .	281	50
Sailors " " " officers	22	15
men	136 158	64

See homœopathic treatment at Rio Janeiro.

(Hom. Times, vol. iv, p. 436.)

Dr. Francis Goding, of Speight's Town, Barbadoes, cured by homœopathy, in 1853, 308 cases and lost 10. In 1854 he reported treating homœopathically 446 cases of cholera, of which but 66 died. Mortality of 14.79 per cent.

(Hom. Times, vol. iv., p. 245; Brit. Jl. Hom., vol. xiii., p. 5, full account of Dr. Goding's cases.)

MORTALITY UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREAT-
MENT.

	Death rate.
Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 1853	66
Dr. Le Roche, in his "Yellow Fever," gives	28.57
At Natchez, Miss., 1853	33
H. M. Ship Dauntless, at Barbadoes	50
(Cases, 158; Cured, 79; Died, 79.)	
Dr. Jewell, in Philadelphia, 1853	77.27
(<i>N. Y. Jl. Med.</i> , vol. xii., p. 149.)	

MORTALITY UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Dr. Holcombe in Natchez, 1853	6.43
“ Davis “ “	5.73

Dr. Martin's treatment of yellow fever in the Dispensary of the Rue de Quitanda, Rio Janeiro, from Feb. 15 to April 30, 1851.

Yellow Fever cases received.	Deaths after 1st visit.	Deaths after 48 hours.	Deaths between 1st and 9th day.
3,256	56	32	139
Total of deaths,	227		
“ cures,	3,029		
	3,256	Mortality about 7 per cent.	

(*N. W. Jl. Hom.*, vol. iv., p. 158; *Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 244; *Cockburn Med. Reform*; *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, July, 1851.)

MARINE HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND.

According to Report of Commissioners of Quarantine (1865), “there were received and treated in the Old Marine Hospital on Staten Island from 1806 to 1859:

818 cases; 259 died; 32 per cent.

From 1859 to 1864 there were received on board the Hospital Ship at Quarantine, No. 1.

216 cases; 59 deaths; 27 per cent.

In 1803	1,639	“	600	“	37.3	“	“
“ 1804			700	“			
“ 1805	600	“	275	“	45.8	“	“
“ 1822	411	“	240	“	58.4	“	“

In 1856 the epidemic was confined to Bay Ridge and

Staten Island; the number of sick, with the disease, exceeded 600, of whom more than one-half died.

In 1866 at Marine Hospital 177 cases; 58 died; 32.7 per cent.

In 1858 at Marine Hospital 210 cases; 44 died; 21 per cent.

Dr. Griscom (Report Third National Quarantine of Sanitary Convention, p. 74) says: "Twelve cases (in 1856) were brought to the City Hospital—ten out of the twelve died—two cases were not accounted for; I believe, being removed by their friends."

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN NATCHEZ.

From August 13 to December 15, 1853.

	Children.	Adults.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Dr. Holcombe	47	93	60	80	140	9	6.43
Dr. Davis					415	24	5.73
Dr. Jewell, in Philadelphia. Allopathic treatment	9	35	25	19	44	34	77.27

(*N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. iii., p. 503; Cockburn, p. 120.)

“All seems infected that the infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.”

—*Pope.*

SECTION IV.

PNEUMONIA.

Es ist Arznei, nicht Gift,
Was ich der reiche.

—*Lessing*.

SECTION IV.

GENERAL REPORTS OF PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONIA.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
<i>Per contra.</i>					
Glasgow Infirmary, the general hospital of Vienna, and in the practice of Drs. Walsh, Taylor and Peacock, of London, reported by Dr. Routh	1,522	5.7	24.0	76.3	4.21
Mean percentage	-	5.34	31.22	82.9	5.84
Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, eleventh annual report, 1865	97	2.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Twelfth annual report, 1866	107	3.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Dispensary, 1866	10	0.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Five Points House of Industry, five years, 1861-65, cases of acute bronchitis, reported by Dr. Joslin	245	0.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, cases treated by Prof. J. Hughes Bennett . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33.0	. . . . .	. . . . .

PNEUMONIA.—Continued.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
(<i>Trans.</i>) Weiden District Hospital, Vienna, 1854			20.7		
(<i>Trans.</i>) Pennsylvania Hospital, 1864			30.0		
(<i>Trans.</i>) New York Hospital, 1863-64	87		38.0		
(<i>Trans.</i>) Dr. Dietl treated 85 cases by blood-letting	83		20.4		
Dr. Dietl treated 106 cases by tartar-emetic	106		20.7		
Dr. Dietl treated 189 cases with- out medicine or bleeding, and lost only 7.4 per cent. Military Hospital at Prague, 1848	259		22.4		
(<i>Trans.</i>) Vienna General Hospital, 1847- 56, ten years			24.4		
Dr. Louis, of Paris, reports 29 cases	29		14.0		
(<i>Min. Rep.</i>) Dr. Bouiland reported 75 cases, several of which were de- scribed as "trivial"	75		14.7		
(<i>Min. Rep.</i>)			23.83		

The mean duration under homœopathic treatment is 12 days.

The mean duration under allopathic treatment is 29 days.

Difference in favor of homœopathic treatment 58 per cent.

In the treatment of pneumonia we again observe the marked superiority of homœopathic remedial agents. An average percentage saved of 82.9 affords convincing evidence of the beneficial

influence of homœopathic treatment in a purely inflammatory disease. While Allopathy loses one hundred cases, Homœopathy loses about seventeen (17.1). To equalize the losses, Homœopathy must treat 584 cases to every hundred by Allopathy—making nearly six times (5 84) the mortality in an equal number of cases treated.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
St. Louis City Hospital (Allopathic), 1864	23	12	52
Cavalry Depot Hospital, St. Louis (Homœopathic)	13	0	0

COMPARISON OF HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC RESULTS IN PNEUMONIA.

LEROUX. CASES. ALLOPATHIC.				TESSIER'S CASES. HOMŒOPATHIC.	
Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio Mortality.	Cases.	Mortality.
13-30	182	17	1 in 10,705	10	934
30-40	58	15	1 in 3,866	12	3,104
40-50	47	16	1 in 2,937	7	2,383
50-60	55	23	1 in 2,391	7	2,923
60-70	16	9	1 in 2,777	4	2,250
70-75	6	5	1 in 1,200	1	833
	394	85		41	

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 1.)

ALLOPATHIC STATISTICS.—PNEUMONIA.

LEROUX'S CASES.				TAYLOR & WALSH'S.		PEACOCK'S CASES	
Ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Cases.	Calculated Mortality.	Cases.	Calculated Mortality.
10-15	182	17	10,705	10	4,203	4	2,148
15-20				13		10	
20-30				22		19	
30-40	58	15	3,866	10	2,586	9	2,327
40-50	47	16	2,937	13	4,425	4	1,361
Above	77	37	2,081	10	4,805	2	961
50	364	85		78	16,809	48	6,797

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 3.)

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY FOR EACH DAY IN WHICH TREATMENT OF PNEU- MONIA WAS COMMENCED.

Treatment is commenced on the	Mortality.
1st, 2d or 3d day	1 in 13
4th "	1 in 8
5th "	1 in 6
6th "	1 in 4
7th "	1 in 3
8th "	1 in 2
9th "	1 in 3
10th "	1 in 4

(*Walshe's Diseases of the Heart and Lungs*. London. 1851.)

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 83.)

ALLOPATHIC REPORTS OF PNEUMONIA.

Authorities.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Proportion Deaths to Admissions.
Bouillaud (Philosophie Medicale) from Sept., 1831, to March, 1836	152	18	11.84
Louis, 1st Series (Recherches), 1st chapter	78	28	35.89
Louis, 2d Series (Recherches), 2d chapter	29	4	13.79
Grisolle (Traite de la Pneumonie)	304	43	14.14
	563	93	16.51

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 119.)

Grisolle collected statistics of 1,430, of which the mortality between 40 and 70 years was 23 per cent.

Dr. Dietl, of Vienna, treated 85 cases with blood-letting and lost 17; 106 cases with tartar emetic and lost 22; he left 189 cases without medicine or bleeding and lost 14, or 7.4 per cent.

The report of expectant treatment in the 2d Medical Division of the Military Hospital at Prague, in 1848-'49-'50, was:

Cases, 259. Deaths, 68. Death rate, 22.4 per cent.

Report in the Vienna Allopathic Hospital on Pneumonia:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
1850	472	92	19.5
1852	662	148	22.3
1853	466	110	23.2
	<u>1,660</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>21.8</u>

Compare this exhibit with the returns of Dr. Fleischmann, of the Leopoldstadt (homœopathic) Hospital, of Vienna, for the years 1850-'1-'2:

92 cases, 6 deaths; 5.6 per cent.

Dr. Forbes, the late distinguished editor of *The British and Foreign Med. Chir. Review* (allopathic), endorses Dr. Fleischmann as "a well-educated physician of honor and respectability," and says, "we cannot, therefore, refuse to admit the accuracy of his statements, as to matters of fact."

ALLOPATHIC MORTALITY IN PNEUMONIA, ACCORDING TO ROUTH.

Physician attending.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lænnec	30	12
Louis	78	28
Trousseau	58	2
Bauy	54	2
Wolf	10	0
Bouillaud	71	13
Husson	43	3
Grisolle	44	6
	388	66
17 per cent.		

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 103.)

Dr. Routh (allopathist), in his "Fallacies of Homœopathy," is compelled, unwillingly, to report 738 cases of pneumonia, treated in German hospitals, with only 45 deaths—a mortality of 5.7 per cent. He gives no credit to Homœopathy, which he considers a harmless sort of expectant treatment, but attributes the greater

mortality under allopathic treatment to an abuse of that system, or malpractice.

Dr. Balfour and Mr. Thompson, in *British Hospitals*:
In 1842 there were admitted to the hospitals of
Edinburgh 42 patients, of whom 16 died.

Aberdeen	10	"	"	3	"
Dumfries	10	"	"	2	"
Glasgow	33	"	"	9	"
Dundee	27	"	"	4	"
Inverness	2	"	"	0	"
Perth	1	"	"	1	"

28 per cent. 125

35

(*Edinburgh Med. Surg. Jl.*, No. 158; *Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 117.)

Pneumonia in the Glasgow General Hospital (allopathic):

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Discharged cured.	Discharged uncured.
1846	28	7	15	6
1847	38	12	20	6
1848	30	7	17	6
1849	26	12	13	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122	38	65	19

Deaths 31.14 per cent.

ALLOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

Mortality in Parisian Hospitals, Prof. Bouillaud.
Admissions. Deaths. Ratio.

Report by M. Louis of Cases treated in M. Chomel's wards .	123	40	32.40
---	-----	----	-------

Report by M. Montault of cases in M. G. de Massy's wards (Hotel Dieu)	90	38	42.22
M. Bertin's cases in 1822 (Hos- pital Cochin)	63	16	25.39
M. Cayol (Charite)	24	6	25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	300	100	

Mortality 33.33 per cent.

(*Philosophie Medicale*, Paris, 1836.) (*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 117.)

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Gumpendorf Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 14, p. 33), 1835-55	1,052	48
Leopoldstadt Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 14, p. 70), 1850-54,	119	8
Leopoldstadt Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 22, p. 366), 1859-61	30	1
Linz (Hungary) Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 15, p. 478),	99	1
St. Marguerite Hospital (<i>Recherches Cliniques</i> , 1850),	41	3
London (homœopathic) Hospital (Br. Journ., Vol. 15, p. 509),	63	3
Prof. Henderson's report (Br. Jrn. 1850),	11	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	1,415	64
		45 per cent.

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS OF PNEUMONIA.

	Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>New York.</i>			
New York Half-Orphan Asylum	1842-52	7	0
Home for the Friendless	1851	6	0
<i>Austria.</i>			
Gumpendorf (Vienna)	1835-43	300	19
“ “	1844	47	1
“ “	1845	47	2
“ “	1846	64	2
“ “	1847	80	4
“ “	1848	46	1
“ “	1849	78	7
“ “	1850	65	2
“ “	1851	120	5
Linz	1843	14	0
“	1844	20	0
“	1845	16	1
“	1846	13	0
“	1847	27	0
“	1848	18	1
Kremsier	1849	13	1
“	1847	20	2
“	1848	14	5
Nechauitz	1846-47-48	20	0
Leopoldstadt	1850	22	1
<i>Paris.</i>			
Hospital St. Marguerite	1848-50	41	3
		1,098	57

5.19 per cent. mortality.

(*Hom. Times*, vol. iv., p. 118.)

“ If circumstances lead me.

I will find.

Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed,
Within the centre.”

—*Hamlet*, 2, 2.

SECTION V.

TYPHUS FEVER.

“ We are not ourselves
When nature, being oppressed,
Commands the mind
To suffer with the body.”

—*King Lear.*

SECTION V.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF TYPHUS.

III. TYPHUS FEVER.

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homoeopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homoeopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
Soldiers' Rest Hospital, Syracuse, by Dr. Hawley, 1865	25	12.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Five Points House of Industry, by Dr. Joslin, five years, 1861-66	259	0.77	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Gumpendorf Sisters of Charity Hospital, Vienna, twenty years, 1835-55	3,165	11.5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Leopoldstadt Hospital, Vienna, 1859-61	211	9.5	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<i>Per contra.</i>					
American Medical Association, reported 1848, cases treated at Marine Hospital, Staten Island, in 1847	2,229	. . . . .	20.5	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865 (typhus)	39	. . . . .	33.0	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865 (typhoid)	34	. . . . .	18.2	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York Hospital, 1863	21	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York Hospital, 1864	47	. . . . .	35.0	. . . . .	. . . . .
New York City Hospital, 1863	83	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" " " 1864	102	. . . . .	20.0	. . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. . . . .	5.94	25.32	. . . . .	. . . . .

III. TYPHUS FEVER—*Continued.*

	No. of Cases Treated.	Percentage of Homœopathic Mortality.	Percentage of Allopathic Mortality.	Percentage Saved by Homœopathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Hom. Mort.
In the second medical division of the Military Hospital at Prague, the "expectant" or do-nothing treatment of typhus fever was tried. The result indicated a mortality of 17.5 per cent—4.1 per cent. better than allopathic treatment. In other words, allopathy was 4.1 per cent. more fatal than no treatment at all. Homœopathic treatment was 7 per cent. better than the expectant, and 11 per cent. better than the allopathic. (<i>Can. Par.</i>)					
Mean percentage		8.58	33.95	77.68	3.95

The above extract of the results of treatment of typhus fever indicates a saving of human life, by means of homœopathic treatment, of 77.68 per cent.; that is for every hundred fatal cases treated allopathically, there are less than twenty-three (22.32) fatal cases treated homœopathically. Homœopathy prevents a loss of 77½ per cent. Allopathic mortality is nearly four times (3.85) that of homœopathic; the chances of recovery, under allopathic treatment, are only about one-fourth what they are under the homœopathic.

ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF TYPHUS FEVER IN VIENNA, PRAGUE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

(ALLOPATHIC) VIENNA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

	Cases rec'd.	Died.	Remained.	Mortality.
1850 . . .	920	144	48	16
1852 . . .	616	133	125	27
1853 . . .	1,206	259	87	23.1

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, VIENNA.

	Cases rec'd.	Died.	Remained.	Mortality.
1850 . . .	89	9	8	10.7
1851 . . .	88	10	8	12.5
1852 . . .	137	11	16	9.0

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xv., p. 472.)

In the second medical division of the Military Hospital, at Prague, the "expectant" treatment was tried, to wit:

1849	139 cases,	27 died,	7 remained ;	20.4 per cent.
1850	98 " 13 "	2 " "	13.5 " "	
Total	237 " 40 "	9 " "	17.5 " "	

Exhibiting the following results: The success of the *do-nothing* or expectant treatment was 4.1 per cent. better than allopathy or, in other words, allopathic treatment was 4.1 per cent. worse than no treatment at all.

The results under homœopathic treatment were about 7 per cent. better than the expectant treatment, and 11 per cent. better than the allopathic.

In the Gumpendorf Sisters of Charity Hospital, Dr. Fleischmann reports during 20 years, from Jan., 1835, to

Jan., 1855, the treatment of 3,165 cases, 368 deaths; 11.5 per cent.

In 1848 the mortality in typhus in this hospital was 10.7 per cent. Mortality in the Vienna General (allopathic) Hospital in 1848 18.9 per cent.

Dr. Wurmb reports as results of treatment in the Leopoldstadt Hospital (homœopathic), Vienna, during the years 1859-'61:

211 cases, 20 deaths; less than 9.5 per cent.

In the report of the Committee on Practical Medicine of the American Medical Association for 1848 we find, admitted to the Marine Hospital of Staten Island in 1847: 2,229 cases registered as typhus, 457 died; 20.5 per cent.

In report of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865:

39 cases, 13 deaths; 33 per cent.

In the report of the N. Y. Hospital:

1863 21 cases, 10 died; 2 remaining.

1864 47 " 13 "

68 23 about 35 per cent.

The few hospitals under homœopathic patronage in this country report no cases of typhus fever, and we must content ourselves with the above reports; but will briefly refer to a few reports on typhoid fever, first of allopathic hospitals:

NEW YORK CITY HOSPITAL.

1863 83 cases, 19 deaths.

1864 102 " 14 "

185 " 33 "

TYPHUS FEVER.

ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing.	Death rate.
Vienna General, 1850-'53 . . .	2,742	536	260	21.6
Prague Military, 1849-'50 . . .	237	40	9	17.5
Vienna General, 1848 . . . . .	..	..	..	18.9
Marine Hospital, Staten Is- land, N. Y., 1847	2,229	457	..	20.5
Pennsylvania Hospital, 1865	39	13	..	33
New York Hospital, 1863-'64	68	23	..	35
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.				
Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1850- '52	314	30	32	10.6
Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1835- '55	3,165	368	..	11.5
Gumpendorf, of Vienna, 1848	..	..	..	10.7
Leopoldstadt, of Vienna, 1856-'61	211	20	..	9.5

HOMŒOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC TREAT-
MENT OF TYPHUS FEVER IN
IRELAND IN 1847.

At the time of the famine in Ireland, in 1846-'47, an epidemic of typhus fever and dysentery occurred. The English Homœopathic Association sent Mr. Joseph Kidd, an Irishman and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to render gratuitous medical aid. He left London in April, 1847, going to Bantry. The deaths at that time were so numerous that large pits were used in which to bury the dead; in one of them, it was said, 500 bodies were interred. Mr. Kidd remained at Bantry from April 9 to June 15, 1847 (67 days), and treated the following cases homœopathically:

	Cases.	Cured.	Dismissed.	Died.	Per cent. Mortality.
Typhus and continued fever	111	108	1	2	1.8
Dysentery	81	59	2	11	14
Improved, 9.					

The following is a synopsis of the allopathic treatment of the same diseases in the Bautry Union Hospital by Dr. Tuckey, its physician:

	INFIRMARY.			FEVER HOSPITAL.		
	Dysentery and Dys. Diarrhoea.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Total.
In hospital May 1 . . .	50	28	78	40	25	65
Admitted in May . . .	97	20	117	69	60	129
Treated in May	147	48	195		85	
Died " "	52	9	61	8	26	34
In hospital June 1 . . .	42	21	63	31	26	57
Admitted in June . . .	90	30	120	112	35	147
Total treated in June .	132	51	183	143	61	204
Died in June	25	6	31	16	15	31
In hospital July 1 . . .	40	14	54	30	13	43
Admitted in July . . .	50	20	70	46	15	61
Total for July	90	34	124	76	28	104
Died in July	13	2	15	11	5	16
In hospital Aug. 1 . . .	37	18	55	13	6	19

A contributor to the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* gives statistics of treatment of the fever in a hospital in England, established for the reception of emigrants from Ireland during that spring and summer:

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITAL, (ALLOPATHIC).

	Cases.	Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
Under 15	686	59	1 in 11 $\frac{2}{3}$
15 to 30	1,121	79	1 in 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
30 to 50	683	104	1 in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Above 50	172	45	1 in 3 $\frac{2}{3}$
	<u>2,662</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>1 in 9$\frac{2}{3}$</u>

(Truths in their relation to Homœopathy. London. 1849. p. 202. Description of epidemic. Also *Brit. Jl. Hom.*, Jan., 1848.)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Allopathic Hospitals.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate.
New York City, 1863-'64	185	33	18
Pennsylvania, 1865	34	6	18.2
St. Louis City, 1864	10	7	77.7
Homœopathic Hospitals.			
Cavalry Depot Hospital, St. Louis, 1864	42	3	7.1
Soldiers' Rest, Syracuse, Dr. Hawley	25	3	12

“Meagre his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.”

Romco and Juliet, V. I.

SECTION VI.

DIPHTHERIA.

“This sickness doth infect
the very life-blood of our enterprise.”

—*Shakespeare.*

SECTION VI.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY STATISTICS FROM DIPHTHERIA AND PNEUMONIA, DYSENTERY AND CROUP, IN BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

Deaths from Diphtheria in 1862-'63-'64.	No. deaths.	Death rate.
Under Allopathic treatment	84	83.6
“ Homœopathic “	20	16.4
Deaths from Pneumonia, 1862-'64.		
Under Allopathic treatment	22	91.6
“ Homœopathic “	2	8.4
Deaths from Dysentery, 1862-'64.		
Under Allopathic treatment	32	78
“ Homœopathic “	9	22
Deaths from Croup, 1862-'64.		
Under Allopathic treatment	11	78.5
“ Homœopathic “	3	21.5
Total number of deaths from all diseases		
	670	
Total Allopathic treatment	496	74
“ Homœopathic “	106	15.8
“ Without “	68	10.2

These statistics were compiled by Dr. T. L. Brown, of Binghamton, from the records of an undertaker in Broome County, N. Y.

(Trans. N. Y. Hom. Med. (State), vol. iii., p. 149.)

Dr. Bird says that in Cedar Rapids, during the year ending April, 1879, there were 1,033 cases of diphtheria.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Treated by Homœopathy . .	405	23	6.0
“ Allopathy . . .	635	109	17.0

These statistics were compiled by an allopathic physician.

(Bird. Progress and Result of Homœopathy.)

SECTION VII.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

“ A simple child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death.”

— *Wadsworth.*



SECTION VII.

RESULTS OF TWELVE YEARS' ALLO- PATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREAT- MENT OF CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY, TWELVE YEARS ENDING 1854.

ALLOPATHIC.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
New York Orphan Asylum . . .	2,013	34	1 in 46
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums	7,155	105	1 in 69
Leake & Watts' Asylum . . .	2,213	41	1 in 54
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,893	172	1 in 16

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum . 3,075 21 1 in 146
 Nursery at Randall's Island under Allopathic treatment
 in 1853-'54-'55-'56.

Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Per cent.
10,129	585	1 in 17	5.8

Home for the Friendless under Homœopathic treat-
 ment, 1853-'54-'54-'56.

Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.	Per cent.
1,210	30	1 in 40	2.5

(*Brit. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xvi., p. 523.)

Five Points House of Industry, New York, under
 homœopathic treatment. Cases treated from January,
 1861, to October, 1887. Full tabulated reports of Dis-
 eases in *North. Am. Jl. Hom.*, June, 1888, by W. H.
 Jones, M. D.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT
IN THE ORPHAN ASYLUMS OF NEW YORK, 1849.

	Data for Children. Deaths. Ratio.		
	Years.		
St. Patrick	5	1,254	20 1 in 62
Catholic Half Orphan . .	6	718	19 1 in 37
Orphan,	5	714	12 1 in 59
Leake & Watts' Orphan House	4	360	7 1 in 51
For Colored Children . .	11	1,107	66 1 in 16
Protestant Half-Orphan .	7	858	22 1 in 39
		<hr/>	
		5,011	146 1 in 34

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum	5	864	6 1 in 144
(1st Rep. N. Y. Hom. Disp. Assoc., 1849.)			

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, of New York was established in 1835. It was under Allopathic treatment until December, 1847. It was under Homœopathic care from December, 1847, to December, 1852.

The following tables give the statistics of treatment by the two methods:

TABLE A.—PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED BY DR. C. WRIGHT,
FROM AUGUST 11, 1842, TO DECEMBER, 1847. Allop.

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
Hooping cough	65	65		
Diarrhœa	52	52		
Dysentery	22	22		
Croup	18	18		
Fever, remittent	14	14		
gastric	7	7		
brain	4	4		
scarlet	11	10	1	
typhus	2	2		
continued	13	13		
Inflammation of bowels	3	3		
lungs	7	7		
brain	1		1	
air tubes	1	1		
stomach	2	2		
pleura	5	5		
throat (quinsy)	7	7		
eyes scrofulous and catarrhal	255	248		4 left. 3 under treatm't.
Organic heart disease	1		1	
Catarrh of lungs and air tubes	92	92		
Erysipelas	7	7		
Concussion of brain	2	2		
Congestion of brain	3	3		
Hip disease	3	2		1 left.
Consumption of lungs and bowels	2		2	
Colic	2	2		
Mumps	3	3		
Sciatica	1	1		
Cholera morbus	2	2		
Canker sore mouth	9	9		
Scrofula	3	3		
Scrofulous abscesses	8	8		
Eruptions of various kinds	252	224		7 left.
Rheumatism	2	2		
Jaundice	6	6		
Convulsions	1		1	
Marasmus	3	3		
	869	849	6	

TABLE B.—PRINCIPAL DISEASES TREATED AT THE ASYLUM FROM
DEC., 1847, TO DEC., 1852, BY B. F. BOWERS. Hom.

Diseases.	Cases.	Cures.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Abscess	3	3		
Ascites	1			
Asiatic cholera	42	32	10	
Cholera	7	7		
Cholerine	56	56		
Canker sour mouth	13	13		
Chicken pox	2	2		
Concussion of the brain	3	3		
Convulsions	4	3	1	
Croup	7	7		
Diarrhœa	99	99		
Dysentery	128	128		
Dropsy	1	1		
Eruptions of various kinds	236	236		
Erysipelas	23	23		
Fever	38	38		
Catarrhal	53	53		
Fractures	7	7		
Hooping cough	21	20		1 left
Injuries	24	24		
Jaundice	1	1		
Mumps	17	17		
Measles	42	42		
Ophthalmia	184	184		
Peritonitis	1	1		
Pleurisy	2	2		
Quinsy	16	16		
Rheumatism	7	7		
Scarlet fever	59	59		
St. Vitus Dance	1	1		
Typhus fever	96	92	4	
Worms	2	2		
Burn	1	1		
Varioloid				
Smallpox	46	46		
	1,283	1,266	15	

It should be mentioned that within six weeks after Homœopathy

was introduced Ophthalmia, that had been long epidemic, was totally removed.

Taken from the Official Reports.

BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Results of homœopathic treatment in the Brooklyn City Orphan Asylum. At times a species of ophthalmia rages among the children in Orphan Asylums to such an extent as to necessitate the closing of the institution and the dispersion of its inmates. This same necessity was threatening the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in this city in 1842, when the medical treatment thereof was fortunately transferred to Dr. Clark Wright, and the history of the Brooklyn Asylum shows that it has twice been compelled to resort to this means (Homœopathy) of getting rid of this scourge.

In January, 1857, the executive of this Asylum applied to Dr. Carroll Dunham to treat the children homœopathically, inasmuch as the ordinary treatment had been pursued without any beneficial results, either curative as regards the sick or preventive as regards the healthy children. Dr. Dunham entered upon his duties on January 27, 1857, and found 25 ophthalmic patients out of 121 children. During the next three months, 13 new cases were added; but such was the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment, that when Dr. Dunham was compelled by ill health to resign his charge on the 2d of May following he left but three cases of ophthalmic diseases in the institution.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN, PHILA. DR. B. W. JAMES.

Total inmates under allopathic service, August 3, 1853, to May, 1857, 794. Deaths during that time, 16.

Total under homœopathic service, May, 1857, to October, 1864, 1,599. Deaths, 16.

(*N. Am. Jl. Hom.*, vol. xiv., p. 253.)

SECTION VIII.

INSANITY.

“ Fetter strong madness in a silken thread.”

—*Shakespeare.*

SECTION VIII.

INSANE ASYLUM OF CHARITY HOSPITAL OF MONTEVIDEO, HOMŒOPATHIC.

In the Insane Asylum attached to the Charity Hospital of Montevideo, the Governor, Dr. Isaac de Tezanos, directed the Board of Public Hygiene to set apart a fund for the support of this institution, and for fourteen years, since May, 1861, it has been under the care of Dr. J. Christiano D'Korth. Then follows full statistics for each month from May, 1861, to September, 1875, of which I can give in this brief review but the grand total.

In the men's department there were 71 inmates when Dr. D'Korth took charge, since which time 908 have entered, making a total of 979. There remain 122 inmates, the rest having been disposed of as follows:

Number of patients for fourteen years	979
Discharged cured	617
Left for other causes	73
Died	167
	<hr/>
	857

Remaining September. 1875 122
Of the number remaining, 56 have entered since 1873.

In the months of April, 1867, and January, 1868, twenty-two patients were lost by cholera.

U. S. Med. Inves., January 1, 1876. Trans. State Hom. Med. Soc., N. Y., vol. xiii, p. 18.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS AT MIDDLE-
TOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASY-
LUM FOR THE INSANE, WITH
ALLOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS.

The State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., was opened April 20, 1874. Statistics of this, in comparison to Allopathic Institutions, may be found in the following tables compiled by Dr. S. H. Talcott. These were presented in an address to the World's Homœopathic Congress, 1893, as follows:

We now present a few tables showing the results attained in the State Hospital at Middletown, where the patients are afforded not only the physical comforts of life—the bright and beautiful surroundings of architectural buildings, sanitary resources and artistic grounds, and where trained nurses minister constantly to the necessities of the sick—but also where strict homœopathic treatment constantly and uniformly prevails. In presenting these statistics we make a modest contrast of our work with the work of institutions where homœopathic treatment does not, as yet, prevail.

TABLE I.

This table shows the number of patients discharged, *recovered*, from the various State hospitals of the State of

New York during the year ending September 30, 1892,
and comparative percentage of recoveries.

Middletown (Homœopathic),	125
Buffalo (Old School),	108
Utica, "	87
Hudson River (Old School),	85
St. Lawrence, "	77
Willard, "	31
Binghanton, "	26
Rochester, "	22
Total number treated at Middletown State Ho- mœopathic Hospital,	1,104
Recovered,	125
Total number treated at all State Hospitals . .	8,340
Recovered	436
Number of recoveries per thousand under treatment:	
At Middletown,	113
At all other hospitals,	52

COMPARATIVE TABLE II.

This table shows comparative percentage of recoveries after four methods: 1. Percentage on whole number treated; 2. Percentage on daily average; 3. Percentage on number admitted; and 4. Percentage on the number discharged for the year ending September 30, 1892.

TABLE III.

Table III. shows death-rates on the same methods, for the year ending September 30, 1893.

State Hospitals.	Whole No. treated.	No. of deaths.	Percentage.	Daily average.	No. of deaths.	Percentage.	No. of admissions.	No. of deaths.	Percentage.	No. discharged.	No. of deaths.	Percentage.
Utica	1,123	80	7.12	811	80	9.86	345	80	23.18	286	80	27.97
Hudson River	1,150	113	9.82	848	113	13.32	297	113	38.04	289	113	39.10
Middletown, Homeopathic	1,104	67	6.06	827	67	8.10	338	67	19.82	250	67	26.80
Buffalo	935	57	6.09	614	57	9.26	350	57	16.28	310	57	18.38
Willard	2,510	191	7.65	2,062	191	9.26	440	191	43.40	395	191	48.35
Binghamton	1,364	87	6.37	1,143	87	7.61	207	87	41.02	168	87	51.78
St. Lawrence	759	42	5.53	486	42	8.62	372	42	11.29	164	42	25.60
Rochester	499	35	7.01	382	35	9.16	124	35	28.22	89	35	39.33
All Old School Hospi- tals	8,340	605	7.25	6,346	605	9.53	2,135	605	28.33	1,701	605	35.56
All Old School Hospi- tals, except Willard and Binghamton	4,466	327	7.32	3,141	327	10.41	1,488	327	21.97	1,138	327	28.73
Middletown Homece.	1,104	67	6.06	827	67	8.10	339	67	16.81	250	67	26.80

TABLE IV.

This table shows the average percentages upon the four methods of computation united; one section showing united average percentages for all Old School hospitals, another section showing the same for Old School hospitals except Binghamton and Willard State Hospitals, in which are many chronic cases; and a third section showing united average percentages at the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.*

Recoveries.	Percentage on Whole No. Treated.	Percentage on Daily Average Population	Percentage on Admissions.	Percentage on Discharges.	Total.	Total on 4 Preceding Methods Averaged.
Utica State Hospital .	7.74	10.72	25.21	30.41	74.08	18.52
Hudson River " .	7.39	10.02	28.61	29.41	75.43	18.85
Buffalo " .	11.55	17.58	30.85	34.83	94.81	23.70
Willard " .	1.23	1.50	7.04	7.85	17.62	4.42
Binghamton " .	1.89	2.27	12.56	15.47	32.19	8.04
St. Lawrence " .	10.14	15.84	20.69	46.95	93.62	23.40
Rochester " .	4.40	5.75	17.74	24.72	52.61	13.15
Total for Old School Hospitals . . .	44.34	63.68	142.70	189.64	...	...
Average for same . .	6.33	9.09	20.38	27.09	62.89	15.72
Total for Old School Hospitals except Binghamton and Willard	41.22	59.91	123.10	166.32	...	...
Average for same . .	8.24	11.98	24.62	33.29	78.10	19.52
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital	11.34	15.11	34.02	50.00	110.47	27.61

* (Address in Mental and Nervous Diseases, Trans. World's Congress Hom. Phys. and Surgeons, 1893, p. 935.)

The general average of recoveries for all Old School Hospitals, is	15.72
The general average of recoveries for all Old School Hospitals, except Binghampton and Willard, is	19.52
The general average of recoveries for the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, is	27.61

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The excellent results that have been obtained in the homœopathic treatment of lunatics in New York State are repeating themselves in Massachusetts. This is especially true as regards the past year. In the Westborough Hospital for the Insane, the percentage of recoveries upon the whole number treated (905) during the past year has been 15.6, and the percentage of deaths 6.2. These results are the more remarkable when compared with the statistics of other institutions of that State, and, as they furnish important data for those who may be urging the establishment of homœopathic hospitals in other States where none exist, we publish a comparative table of statistics of the five Massachusetts hospitals.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE FIVE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

	Admitted.	Total No. Treated.	No. Discharged.	Discharged as							Per cent. of		Habitual Drunkards as follows;			
				Recovered.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Not Insane.	Died.	Readmitted.	No. Discharged Recovered more than once during the year.	Recover.		Deaths to		
Worcester . . . Allop.	549	1334	509	129	48	85	165	1	81	25	1	25.3	9.6	15.9	6.0	Recovered, 42. (All h. d.'s were discharged as recovered.)
Taunton . . . Allop.	254	933	253	52	39	45	63	1	53	4	1	20.5	5.5	20.9	5.6	Recov., 0; much imp., 6; imp., 1, not imp., 5.
Northampton . . . Allop.	141	636	183	45	14	53	40	0	31	3	1	24.5	7.0	16.9	4.8	Recovered, 1; imp., 1; not imp., 1.
Danvers . . . Allop.	366	1179	362	66	44	60	85	22	85	8	0	18.2	5.6	23.4	7.2	Recovered, 0; imp., 9; not insane, 18.
Westborough . . . Homecop.	397	905	412	142	77	54	80	02	57	3	0	34.4	15.6	13.8	6.2	Recovered, 16; much imp., 32; imp., 10.

The moment of leaving the hospital is the uniform time in all hospitals for estimating the mental condition of patient.

The last column refers only to habitual drunkards. They have been included in the totals of each hospital, but are there entered separately to assist any one in finding the number of the insane by subtracting the number of habitual drunkards from the total; for example, Worcester, total recover.—129, subtracting 42 h. d.'s leaves 87 insane discharged recovered.
N. Am. J. Home, January, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following statistics were issued by Dr. N. Emmons Paine in a card circular of the Newton Nervine and Sanitorium, Newton, Mass., in 1897-'98.

Bold face figures show percentages. Small figures show numbers taken from official reports, from which percentages have been computed, so that any one may verify percentages. For example, in the first space, 170 is the total number discharged, and 27 is the number discharged recovered, which, divided by 170, gives 15.8 as percentage of recoveries to total number discharged. In the next space, 639 is the whole number treated, and 31 is the number of deaths, which, divided by 639, gives 4.8, the percentage of deaths to whole number treated.*

* The Newton Nervine, N. Emmons Paine.

Name of Hospital.	1887		1888		1889		1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896				
	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	Whole No. Treated.	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.		
Northampton	15.8	4.8	23.3	4.8	29.1	3.9	26.4	3.4	21.6	21.6	3.4	21.4	4.9	21.4	41.180	31.632	21.4	41.180	31.632	21.4	4.9	Per cent. Deaths to Whole No. Treated.	
Worcester	19.5	5.6	6.1	25.8	29.1	5.1	27.7	6.4	27.7	6.4	27.7	6.4	18.6	81.1273	81.467	81.1273	81.467	81.1273	81.467	81.1273	81.467	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Taunton	19.6	6.3	18.5	6.8	103.353	69	23.0	7.3	116.6	69	23.0	7.3	21.7	5.8	62.269	70.948	21.7	5.8	62.269	70.948	21.7	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Dauvers	14.1	10.3	14.2	8.9	18.2	7.1	14.7	7.5	14.7	7.5	14.7	7.5	19.6	7.4	66.307	76.166	14.7	7.5	66.307	76.166	14.7	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Westborough (Homoeopathic.)	44.7	4.3	34.3	6.8	27.7	6.9	34.0	6.5	27.7	6.9	34.0	6.5	34.4	6.3	84.393	56.866	34.0	6.5	84.393	56.866	34.0	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
	55.123	19.432	78.226	44.642	84.393	56.866	104.395	53.813	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	142.412	57.995	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.
Northampton	25.53	6.03	17.41	5.62	21.632	5.67	23.89	4.53	37.652	37.652	4.53	18.36	6.09	36.141	36.178	37.652	37.652	36.178	37.652	36.178	37.652	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Worcester	22.16	6.73	16.88	8.28	18.65	7.22	18.33	7.72	15.82	15.82	7.72	15.82	6.96	135.564	91.539	118.1425	106.1467	107.1537	107.1537	107.1537	107.1537	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Taunton	15.17	8.12	13.13	6.62	19.31	7.67	23.18	6.51	18.348	18.348	6.51	18.56	8.38	49.323	86.1021	72.1686	86.1121	89.545	86.1121	89.545	86.1121	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Dauvers	18.47	7.89	22.12	7.79	18.12	8.38	11.81	8.38	101.101	101.101	8.38	11.81	7.39	63.341	87.388	68.1257	54.289	59.330	103.178	59.330	103.178	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
Westborough (Homoeopathic.)	31.51	6.19	18.86	7.57	23.26	6.72	25.76	6.18	23.26	6.72	25.76	6.18	17.28	5.21	96.311	53.855	70.371	67.885	70.371	67.885	70.371	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.	
	96.311	53.855	70.371	67.885	57.245	55.848	67.260	76.827	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	51.295	44.843	Per cent. Recoveries to Discharges.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

Has been under homœopathic treatment since the institution was opened about twelve years ago. The superintendent is Dr. O. R. Long. Their general percentage of recovery is 8.9 on a total population as against 7.7 in that of the old school. The death rate is 4.4 per cent. while the hospital under the care of the allopaths has a death rate of 6.2 per cent.

(Trans. Am. Inst. Hom., 1897, p. 565.)

FERGUS FALLS (MINN.) STATE HOS- PITAL, HOMŒOPATHIC.

Report for the year ending August 1, 1895: Admitted 389 patients, 163 men, 226 women. Of this number 130 were transfers from the other hospitals of the state (and I may say that they were far above the general average of transfers). Of the number admitted, 77 men and 62 women, or 36.25 per cent. of the whole number, were suffering from those forms of insanity which are generally regarded as curable, viz.: Acute Mania, Acute Melancholia, Alcoholic Dementia and Primary Dementia.

The remaining, and by far the larger percentage, included cases diagnosed as Terminal, Senile, Epileptic and Organic Dementias, General Paralysis, Primary Delusional Insanity, Idiocy and Imbecility and the chronic forms of Mania and Melancholia.

Of the patients discharged during the year, 183 in all,

94 were sent out recovered, 29 improved, 15 unimproved, 41 died and 4 not insane.

The accompanying tables show the percentage of recoveries and deaths, and curable forms of mental diseases admitted and discharged, recovered or died:

	Male	Female	Total
Percentage of recoveries on number treated	10.80	9.40	10.20
Percentage of recoveries on No. admitted less transfers	36.73	36.73	36.30
Percentage of recoveries on number discharged	51.33	51.43	51.37
Percentage of recoveries on daily average population	14.66	22.12	16.83
Percentage of deaths on number treated	5.19	3.39	4.44
Percentage of deaths on number admitted	17.39	13.26	15.83
Percentage of deaths on number discharged	24.78	18.57	22.40
Percentage of deaths on daily average population	7.68	7.99	7.35

Forms of Disease.	Cases Admitted.			Cases Discharged.					
				Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	Fm.	T.	M.	Fm.	T.	M.	Fm.	T.
Mania, Acute	30	18	48	27	13	40	0	0	0
Mania, Acute Delirious	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Melancholia, Acute	42	43	85	29	23	52	1	1	2
Dementia, Alcoholic	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	77	62	139	58	36	94	1	2	3

(*Minn. Hom. Mag.*, Dec., 1895.)

Comparisons of recoveries and deaths in Fergus Falls Hospitals with those of New York, Pa., and Mass.

Fergus Falls Hospital was opened for patients in July, 1890, under the superintendency of Dr. A. P. Williamson, who devoted his efforts to its advancement until the fall of 1892, when he resigned to take up his specialty. Geo. O. Welch, M. D., succeeded him, and has since continued as superintendent. The number of

patients has increased from 80 in 1890 to 1,050 in 1898. The number admitted during this period has been 2,180, of whom 614 have been transfers from the hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester.

COMPARISON OF ALLOPATHIC AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The following table was published by Dr. W. O. Mann, of Fergus Falls, in 1898:

RECOVERIES.

	New York 11 Hosp.	Pa. 5 Hosp.	Mass. 5 Hosp.	Fergus Falls 1 Hosp.
Percentage on No. Discharged	19.20	29.74	26.75	47.33

DEATHS.

	New York 11 Hosp.	Pa. 5 Hosp.	Mass. 6 Hosp.	Fergus Falls 1 Hosp.
Percentage on No. Treated	7.5	7.	6.75	3.93

I have also compared the percentage of recoveries and deaths with those of the homœopathic institutions at Westboro, Mass., and Middletown, N. Y.

RECOVERIES.

Percentage on No. Discharged	Westboro 35.96	Middletown 45.25	Fergus Falls 47.33

DEATHS.

Percentage on No. Treated	Westboro 5.87	Middletown 5.35	Fergus Falls 3.93

Mima Hom. Mag., July, 1898.



SECTION IX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

“ Books must follow sciences
and not sciences books.”

—*Bacon.*

SECTION IX.

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