

EXTRACT

FROM

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AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE HAHNEMANN COLLEGE,

BY N. F. COOKE, A. M., M. D.

AND

HOMŒOPATHY AND ALLOPATHY,

STATISTICALLY COMPARED.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

OF

Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties.

WEST CHESTER:

REPUBLICAN & DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

1866.

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# VERIPHOBIA MEDICORUM.

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*Extract from Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of Hahnemann Medical College, by N. F. Cooke, A. M., M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.*

I propose, then, to leave the well worn path, and invite your attention as fellow Physicians, to the last medical lecture it will be my privilege to pronounce before you. I shall describe to you a disease, not laid down in the medical books, and purposely reserved for my regular course for this occasion. It is a disease which you will meet, certainly encounter at every step of your professional career, and if unfamiliar with its nature and treatment, will cause you more perplexity and annoyance than all other maladies combined. It is, moreover, fatal in its character—fatal to the life of science. I propose for it the term *Veriphobia* (fear of Truth.) There are, it is true, many varieties of the disease, all causing much mischief.

But the variety with which you have mainly to deal, and the eradication of which you are specially charged, is the *Veriphobia Medicorum*—the fear of Truth on the part of Physicians. I assume the law of Homœopathy to be the very embodiment of medical truth. No argument can be needed to prove this to you, gentlemen, to-day graduates of the system. You must have become in some way, deeply impressed with this fact, or you would probably have won your Diplomas a little earlier, and considerably easier.

Let us pass at once, then, to the consideration of the nature and forms of opposition to this Truth, and the appropriate remedies with which to combat it. It effects, to a greater or less extent, all Physicians and Students of the Old School, and is malignant in inverse proportion to the amount of cultivation and intellect. Benign in character and moderate in intensity in Physicians of enlarged views and liberal culture, it is especially severe in subjects of deficient mental calibre and limited educational advantages. This rule holds good in nearly all cases; there are, indeed, a few notable exceptions, but egotism and obstinacy are found to be the fostering elements in the majority

of such instances. How often has it been my good fortune to treat successfully a Veriphobist of this class, by an application of the simple remedy—*exposition*, followed, perhaps, by one or two doses of bed-side illustration.

The first symptom of recovery is usually the exclamation—"If this be Homœopathy, I will investigate it and test it." When the patient reaches this stage, he may be considered already convalescent, and nature may be confidently trusted to perfect the cure.

A leading Old School Physician of this city—now retired from practice—who has been for the forty best years of his life a subject of veriphobia in its most violent form, remarked to me the other day, "I abandoned my large professional practice for this reason: I saw what Homœopathy could do, and being too old to learn it, I deemed it dishonest to practice an inferior system."

Said one of the best and oldest physicians in this State, in the course of a consultation, "Sir, Young Physic has the best of it. The law of *similia* is as true as the law of gravity. But I am too old to study it. I know that ipecac will relieve nausea, and for years have treated croup successfully with aconite and spongia; but 'trust in God, and keep your powder dry;' always begin the treatment with an emetic." I call this a hopeful case, but with strong relapsing tendencies.

An aged Old School Physician of a neighboring State, on learning that his daughter, ill in this city, with *phlegmasia alba dolens*, was under Homœopathic treatment, came flying here to wrest her from the clutches of such a monstrous heresy. After a consultation upon the case, he exclaimed, "Sir, I can't understand your treatment of my daughter, but for God's sake keep on!"

The Ætiology of Veriphobia is found mainly in the tremendous pressure which is brought to bear upon the Medical Student in all Old School Colleges, and upon the graduated Physician by his professional colleagues, against the slightest manifestation of a yearning for *Truth*, or even respectful and gentlemanly bearing towards its adherents. The Student is taught, nay, commanded, under the *penalty of failure in his final examination*, to loathe and detest the very name of Homœopathy. He is even forbidden to speak of the Homœopathist as a physician! He must not even be seen in the company of the proscribed class; he must shun them as the very pariahs of professional society! He is literally forced by every agency that power and advantage can command, to abstain from any thing and every thing that might possibly open his eyes to medical *Truth*!

Nor is this powerful pressure wielded with less effect upon the graduate—upon him who of all others should be freest and most

untrammelled. Is he suspected of the least proclivity to a recognition of medical truth? He is forthwith called upon for explanations, and if unable to clear himself from so serious a charge, is expelled from Medical Societies, banished from honorable offices, proscribed, spurned, detested! He must not even be known to have been in consultation with a Homœopathic Physician—he may not dare to do it.

The pressure is brought to bear upon them so powerfully that they cannot resist it. With these facts before us, can we wonder that Veriphobia is epidemic? The public at large have no conception of this state of things. They know that “Homœopaths” and “Allopaths” are “at loggerheads”—they term it “a quarrel;” but they little imagine the indignities heaped upon us, nor the earnestness and eagerness with which we court an investigation of our theories. There are always two parties to “a quarrel.” This can be none, for we are not combative; we are ready on all occasions to meet ridicule with argument, scorn and derision with clinical demonstration.

Nor would the settled policy of this institution “never to retaliate in kind,” have been even so far infringed, as I am guilty of doing to-day, but for the necessity of explaining to you, gentlemen, and through you to the public, the existence and the nature of this baneful malady—the *Veriphobia Medicorum*.

Sporadic cases of Veriphobia are far more hopeful than the epidemic form. The latter is malignant, mean, despicable. Like all other Zymotic diseases, it freely propagates its own virus in its course. It is essentially contagious.

In some instances, happily greatly diminished in frequency by the practice of inoculation, it infects laymen, in whom the disease, when fully developed, is alarmingly malignant and foul.

In the lay variety, however, if the patient can survive the treatment by inoculation, viz: the clinical application of his own dogma, he is generally cured, and if so, is rarely attacked a second time.

Epidemic Veriphobia is now prevailing throughout the Northern States, and you will have abundant opportunities for studying and combating it. You will also have frequent occasion to observe that the epithets, malignant, mean and despicable, are by no means misapplied. The subjects seem to be seized with a veritable mania. Like wolves, they are comparatively harmless when encountered singly, but in the full pack, are desperate and fierce. I am informed that a combined effort has been, or is to be made, in our State Legislature, which, if successful, will render this the last annual commencement of your *Alma Mater*. It is sought to smuggle a bill through that august body, creating a board of “Medical Examiners,” before whom all candidates

for degree of Medical Doctor must be brought. The palpable object of this is to exclude Homœopaths altogether from the ranks of medicine, precisely as they are so successfully excluded from the Army and Navy. This is Veriphobia in its despicable aspect. Its subjects, in this instance, are men of low and obscure origin, weak and imbecile.

“Clothed with a little brief authority,” and fearful of honorable competition at the bed-side, the Veriphobia epidemic has so entangled in red tape and circumlocution the law makers of our land, from President to dull-eared Congressmen, that it has thus far excluded Truth from our public Hospitals, and from our Army and Navy. Here Veriphobia runs riot, mad, delirious. It drives a Franklin from his noble work at Mound City Hospital, and finally from the Army, for no other earthly reason than that he saved too many patriots from butchery!

Thank God, its fury only lifted a *Beebe* to a higher and nobler eminence!

It surrounds the poor soldier with such needless implements of torture and of horror, that the battle-field, in comparison with the hospital, is justly regarded as a sanctuary. Thank God, again; the surreptitious pocket-cases have come to be as numerous as the match-locks. “God bless them little vials, doctor—they kept me out of hospital.” Who among you, my colleagues, has not been thus greeted by many a war-scared veteran?

Who believes that justice would have been so swift and sure upon Surgeon General Hammond, but for his famous anti-mercury and tartar emetic order? No, Veriphobia shivered to its very roots, and exclaimed—“*Fiat voluntas Veriphobia ruat Hammond,*” and Hammond fell accordingly. It withholds the coveted commission from the educated and experienced advocate of Truth, but gives it to the blatant and pin-feathered buzzard of error. I met one day an acephalous Old School acquaintance, gaily arrayed in a new uniform, with all the decorations and gew-gaws which the “regulations” permit. I accosted him—“Why, how did you ever get past the Examining Board? You know enough to realize your entire ignorance of medicine and surgery?” “Oh, said he, with a leer,” I only had to damn Homœopathy pretty savagely!” A raw back-woodsman, freshly turned from some doctor factory, where they rush the machinery at lightning speed, passes a successful examination for army honors, where any of the Faculty of this College would fail!

But, as intimated, there are sporadic cases of Veriphobia, which so little resemble those I have described, that the similitude exists only in name.

The subjects are honorable, learned, high-minded *gentlemen*. They are afraid of the *truth*, only because they are suspicious of



*error.* They are, practically, Homœopathists. Under whatever distinctive appellation we may rank them, they are skillful as Physicians, and honest as men. Blinded by the fallacy that Homeopathy essentially consists in infinitesimal doses, they assume for granted that they never seek to verify by actual inspection. But their practice is safe—they are unwittingly Homœopathists.

Such an one is a Blake, who dared to brave *Veriphobia Medicorum maligna*, by declaring, in a Medical Society, where the disease held savage sway, that the poor man has a right to Homœopathic treatment in the Army and Navy, and in public hospitals, if he so elects, and was even so bold as to announce his willingness to practice on equal terms with a Homœopathist in in hospital or dispensary. Such, almost, is another who said to me a few days ago: "If you can cure Puerperal Fever, why don't you tell us what you give?" Poor fellow, but for his Veriphobia, he would long since have gained the coveted information.

Why, it may be asked, do not the Veriphobists consent to contrast their treatment with ours, side by side, in hospital and in camp? What better opportunities could be afforded them for disproving our claims than a fair comparison of the two systems, upon the same classes of patients, taken indiscriminately, under precisely the same circumstances, and the same surroundings?

We have ever been anxious, nay, clamorous for the trial. We invite it—we challenge them to it. Can they have the effrontery to answer that they are unwilling to expose lives to our "do nothing treatment?" Witness the frightful sacrifice of lives, they are now making the world over in their insane experiments! Besides, are we not so rapidly growing in popular favor, that we are even now monopolizing the great majority of the educated, intelligent and wealthy population of the country? And would it not be an actual saving of valuable lives—if indeed we are, as they assert, "letting people die"—were they to seize upon so golden an opportunity of rapidly exposing our delusion? How long would it take, think you, to accumulate statistics sufficient to overwhelm either them or us with the most stubborn kind of facts, if they would for a short time only, relax their resistance and open the doors of an honorable and fair competition in our public hospitals, and in our Army and Navy? Put down in this way, we should stay put down—nothing could recuscitate us, and our hated system would be heard of "never more." Gentlemen Veriphobists, we invite you to this *crucial* test. The people will draw the just inference from your refusal. Nay, they have already decided against you. *Populus vult decipi et decipiatur.* But just here they can be deceived no longer.

# ALLOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHY STATIS- TICALLY COMPARED.

From our esteemed friend, Dr. I. P. DAKE, we have received an account of the "*Hahnemanian Life Insurance Company*," recently established in Cleveland, Ohio, an undertaking which is destined to create a new era in Life Insurance. And in order to present this important enterprise in the fullest manner to the people, we subjoin an article from the *Cleveland Herald*, and in connection with it reprint the whole of the article from the *London Observer*.

*From the Cleveland Herald, October, 1865.*

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE.—Within a few days past there has been organized a new Life Insurance Company, with its principal office in this city, having, besides the usual forms of the old companies, a special section to take risks upon the lives of patrons of Homœopathy at ten per cent. lower premium rates than upon other lives. The following, from the *London Observer*, (England,) will briefly explain the views and objects leading to the formation of this Company.

*“Opinion of a London Life Insurance Company, as to the relative merits of Hœomopathic and Allopathic Modes of Treatment, and their Decision thereon.*

A LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE CONVERTED TO HOMŒOPATHY, BY THE EVIDENCE OF STATISTICS.—The month of December, 1864, marks an epoch in the history of Homœopathy, the memory of which will be ardently cherished by every Homœopathician of the present generation; whilst to this period will frequent reference hereafter be made, as that from which is to be dated a remarkably rapid growth of the system in public estimation.

On the 16th of December, 1864, there met together at the Free Mason's Hall, in London, under the Presidency of Lord HENRY GORDON, a number of individuals,—in no respect identified with Homœopathy, but simply concerned in the promotion of their own pecuniary interests,—to consider the bearing of the system of medical treatment on the life and health of the community. The parties referred to are the Directors and Shareholders of a Company entitled—“*The General Provident Assurance Company*.” The object of such institution is, we need hardly remark, commercial gain; and one of the principal means employed, is an investigation, conducted with scientific severity, into the duration of human life, with all the concomitant circum-

stances which tend to affect the health of individuals and classes.

Hitherto, the actuaries of these valuable institutions have disregarded—and therefore omitted from their calculations—the very important consideration of *medical treatment*. The keenness of competition, however, which characterizes every department of trade, in the present day, and stimulates to their utmost extent the intellectual faculties of our men of business, has at length made itself felt, even amongst these very conservative establishments; and, as a consequence, we find, in the case of the *General Provident Assurance Company*, the Actuary, directed to make an investigation into the hitherto unexplored region of *comparative medical treatment*—with what result it is scarcely necessary to inform the readers of this Journal.

To *some*, at least, of the Directors of the Provident, this result no doubt presented itself in the light of a discovery; to *none* could it be otherwise than gratifying to learn, that their labor had been rewarded by the acquisition of data, capable of being turned to very profitable account, in the following well ascertained facts:

That persons treated by the Homœopathic system enjoy more robust health, are less frequently attacked by disease, and, when attacked, recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal classes of disease, the mortality under Homœopathy is *small*, in comparison with that under Allopathy; that there are diseases *not curable at all*, under the latter system, which are *perfectly curable* under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by Homœopaths do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by Allopathists do not unfrequently entail the most serious, and, in many instances fatal consequences.

These data obtained, the Directors had but one duty to perform, alike to themselves and to their constituents, which was to summon a meeting of their shareholders, and to lay before them the facts they had collected, and the decision at which they had arrived, viz: “*to open a special section for persons treated by Homœopathic system, at a lower rate of premium than that charged on other lives.*”

And without a dissentient voice the proposition of their Directors was adopted by the shareholders of the General Provident Assurance Company.

Here, then, we have a testimony borne to the great practical value of Homœopathy which nothing can gainsay—against which ridicule and abuse, the only weapons by which we have hitherto been attacked, can avail nothing. It is not with “individual opinion” that our opponents have *now* to deal—not even with the opinions of such men as the late Archbishop of Dublin; the late Dr. GREGORY, Professor of Chemistry in the University of

Edinburgh; or the late Dr. SAMUEL BROWN, a man worthy to rank with the illustrious FARADAY—all of whom lived and died in the faith of the truth of Homœopathy—not to mention a host of other names of men, living and dead, in every department of literature, science and art. It is not with *individual opinion*, we repeat, that our opponents have *now* to deal. They are now confronted with the result of an investigation directed to be made by a body of commercial men, for commercial purposes,—conducted with that marvelous precision which has exalted the investigations of the Assurance Offices of this country to the rank of scientific verities,—and endorsed by men whose intellectual facilities, when summoned to decide, must have been in liveliest exercise, seeing that they had to determine on a question in which they were without precedent for a guide, and in which their pecuniary interests were deeply concerned.

Well, the great question *has been* decided, so far at least as *one* Assurance Office, with its Actuary, Directors and Shareholders, is concerned, and the fact cannot be concealed. It will not be long, therefore, we may confidently predict, before other offices will follow this example. But, however numerous may hereafter become the adopters of this innovation, let it ever be remembered that to the General Provident Assurance Company, belongs the distinguished honor of being the pioneer in this movement. And never let the circumstance be forgotten, which gives life and vigor to the great moral of this narrative—that the decision arrived at was the result of an investigation suggested by an observation of the ever increasing conquests of Homœopathy, especially amongst the highest and best educated classes of Society, but cropping out every where throughout the world, in spite of the adamantine rocks of ancient prejudice and the alluvial deposits of social and professional influence,—and *thereby* forcing itself upon the attention of intellectual men of business, whose avocation it is to avail themselves of every legitimate opening for the augmentation of their revenues, and the elevation in public estimation, of that branch of industry with which they may happen to be connected.”

“The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company,” has been duly organized under a perpetual charter, with a present Capital Stock of \$200,000, and the privilege of increasing the same to \$1,000,000, and is located in Cleveland, Ohio, and conducts its business on the same basis as the one spoken of by the *London Observer*. We observe among its officers the names of some of the most distinguished citizens of Ohio, viz: Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, U. S. Senator; H. M. CHAPIN, Mayor of Cleveland, and many others.

Statistical Report of Medical Cases treated in the "Northern Home for Friendless Children," Philadelphia, Pa., for seven and one-half years, from the Spring of 1857, to October 24, 1864, under Homœopathic service. By BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D., while Surgeon to the Institution.

DISEASES.	No. Treated.	No. Cured.	No. Relieved.	Died.	DISEASES.	No. Treated.	No. Cured.	No. Relieved.	Died.
Abscess,	16	16			Hydrocephalus, chronic,	4	1	3	
"    Parotid Gland,	2	2			Hydrops Articulæ,	1	1		
Amenorrhœa,	2	2			Icthyosis,	1	1		
Anasarca,	5	3		2	Ileus,	1	0		1
Angina facium and Tonsil-					Impetigo,	3	3		
laris,	38	38			Inflammation of Lungs,	6	6		
Aphthæ,	9	9			"    Meibomian				
Ascites,	1	1			glands,	2	2		
Bronchitis,	7	7			Indigestion,	8	8		
Cattarrhal Fever,	26	26			Invermination,	2	2		
Cephalalgia, chronic,	3	3			Jaundice,	8	8		
Carbuncle,	1	1			Laryngitis,	2	2		
Chorea,	1	0	1		Leucorrhœa,	1	1		
Congestion of Liver,	1	1			Marasmus,	18	16		2
"    of Lungs,	3	3			Miliaria,	1	1		
Conjunctivitis,	4	4			Neuralgia,	3	3		
Convulsions,	5	5			Ophthalmia cattarrhal,	15	15		
Cornitis,	1	1			Orchitis Traumatic,	1	1		
Cough, chronic,	1	1			Otorrhœa Scrofulous,	19	10		9
Croup, cattarrhal,	16	16			"    Sequela of				
"    with measles,	6	6			"    Measles,	5	3		2
"    membranous,	2	2			"    Scarletina,	3	3		
Cyanosis,	2	2			Parotitis,	33	33		
Diarrhœa,	34	34			Peritonitis acute,	2	2		
Diphtheria,	22	22			Pericarditis,	1	1		
Disease of Heart,	1	0	1		Periostitis,	1	0		1
Dropsy after Scarlatina,	3	3			Pertusis,	17	17		
Dysentery,	23	22		1	Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	0		1
Dysmenorrhœa,	1	1			Pleurisy,	4	4		
Eczema,	4	4			Pneumonia Typhoid,	13	13		
Enuresis nocturnal,	13	10	3		Prolapsus Ani,	3	2		1
Epilepsy,	1	1			Psoriasis,	19	19		
Emphysema,	1	1			Puruophthalmia,	4	4		
Erysipelas,	10	10			Purpura Hæmorrhogica,	1	1		
Eruptions,	99	99			Quinsy,	1	1		
Fever cattarrhal, following					Repelled eruptions,	2	2		
Measles,	10	10			Rheumatism,	14	14		
Fever, Intermittent,	4	4			Rubeola,	60	60		
"    Irritative,	3	3			Rupia,	3	3		
"    Nervous,	1	1			Scabies,	8	8		
"    Remittant,	1	1			Scarlatina,	9	9		
"    Typhoid,	31	28	3		Scarlatina Maligna,	24	21		3
"    Spotted,	16	15	1		Scrofula,	12	6		6
"    Typhus Cerebralis,	1	1			Softening of the brain,	1	0		1
Gastritis,	16	16			Tinea Capitis,	66	66		
Gastrodynia,	14	14			Tonsilitis,	1	1		
Goitre,	1	1			Ulcerations chronic,	11	11		
Gonorrhœa,	3	3			"    malignant,	10	10		
Hæmatemesis,	1	1			Urticaria,	1	1		
Hæmorrhoids,	1	1			Varicella,	6	6		
Herpes,	20	20			Zona,	1	1		
Helminthiasis,	6	6							
Hip joint disease,	1	0	1						
Hordeolum,	1	4							
					Total,	928	885	27	16

## SURGICAL CASES.

NAMES.	No. Relieved.		NAMES.	No. Relieved.	
	No. Cured.	No. Treated.		No. Cured.	No. Treated.
Abscess,	8	8	Ophthalmia Purulent,	561	20
Anthrax,	1	1	Periostitis,	2	2
Conical Cornea,	2	1	Poisoning with Rhus Tox,	2	2
Ectropion,	4	3	Syphilis,	9	9
Tumors,	2	2	Wounds,	7	7
Fractures,	6	6			
Hernia,	1	1	Total,	608	22
Luxation of the Forearm,	3	3			

### Comparison of Homœopathic with Allopathic Medical Service.

From the Annual Reports of the Board of Managers of the "Northern Home of Friendless Children," Philadelphia, Pa.

No. of Children admitted from opening, August 3, 1853, to May 1, 1854,	47	Died,	0
Admitted from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855,	70	"	0
" " " 1855, " 1856,	114	"	2
" " " 1856, " 1857,	125	"	5
No. in Home Nov. 1, 1864,	184	"	0
Admitted from Oct. 24, 1864, to May 1, 1865,	254	"	9

No. inmates under Allopathic service, 794 Died 16

No. of inmates when the Homœopathic service commenced in the Spring of 1857, 80 Died, 0

No. admitted from May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858,	155	"	0
" " " 1858, " 1859,	192	"	1
" " " 1859, " 1860,	190	"	4
" " " 1860, " 1861,	178	"	2
" " " 1861, " 1862,	239	"	4
" " " 1862, " 1863,	225	"	0
" " " 1863, " 1864,	204	"	2
" " " 1864, to Oct. 24, 1864,	136	"	3

No. inmates under Homœopathic service, 1599 Died 16

#### SUMMARY.

Homœopathic service, seven and one-half years.

Allopathic service, four and one-quarter years.

Total No. inmates under Homœopathic service	1599	deaths	16
" " " " Allopathic	794	"	16
Majority of inmates under Homœopathic	805		
Difference in mortality,	0		

In European Allopathic Hospitals, the average mortality has been 11 to 12 per cent.

In European Homœopathic Hospitals, the average mortality has been from 5 to 6 per cent.—and there are some twenty in full operation.

In St George (Allopathic) Hospital, London, during two years there were 5,413 cases; 1,018 deaths—18 per cent. loss.

In the London Homœopathic Hospitals there were, during 1850 to 1856, 1,063 cases; 48 deaths—4½ per cent. loss.

The Hospital of St. Marguirite, Paris, has two wards under Homœopathic charge, side by side with the others under Allopathic charge. Their published reports give the following result:

UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

1849	1292 cases,	126 deaths.	9.75 per cent.
1850	1677 “	138 “	8.32 “
1851	1694 “	135 “	8.96 “

UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

1849	1087 cases,	169 deaths.	14.71 per cent.
1850	1195 “	107 “	8.99 “
1851	1694 “	135 “	7.98 “

AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS TREATMENT.

Allopathically,	3,724 cases,	411 deaths.	11.3 per cent.
Homœopathically,	4,655 “	399 “	8.5 “

A marked contrast.

The Hospital at Gyonges was under Allopathic charge from 1849 to 1853, when the Homœopathists resumed treatment. We see that there were during five years of Allopathy 622 cases, 98 deaths—15.7 per cent. Eleven years under Homœopathy 1538 cases, 143 deaths—9.3 per cent.

The Convent of Refuge, from 1841 to 1848, was under Allopathic charge—since then under Homœopathic care.

FOR THE SEVEN YEARS UNDER ALLOPATHY.

No. of cases treated, 1851; deaths, 102; per cent, 5.5

FOR THE YEARS UNDER HOMŒOPATHY.

No. of cases treated, 1,662; deaths, 49; per cent, 2.9

But to come nearer home for similar proofs. The Pennsylvania Hospital (Allopathic) in its published reports for 1859, gives the following result: No. of cases, 1527; died, 158; loss per cent., 10 to 11.

The Good Samaritan Hospital (Homœopathic) for five years, ending 1859, give the following result: No. of cases, 537; died, 34; less per cent., 6 to 7.

The following is taken from the reports made annually, under oath, to the Board of Education in the city of New York.

## I. IN ALLOPATHIC ASYLUMS.

### NEW YORK ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

For 10 years ending 1852,	1584 cases,	34 deaths,	1 in 41 mortality.
For the year 1853,	220	0	"
" " " 1854,	209	0	"
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2013 cases, 34 deaths, 1 in 59			

### THE THREE CATHOLIC ORPHANS' ASYLUMS.

For 10 years ending 1852,	5149 cases,	94 deaths,	1 in 54 mortality.
For the year ending 1853,	964	2	1 in 482
" " " " 1854,	1042	9	1 in 120
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7155 " 105 1 in 69 "			

### LEAKE & WATTS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

For 10 years ending 1852,	1688 cases,	23 deaths,	1 in 73 mortality.
For the year ending 1853,	262	12	1 in 22
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1950 " 35 " 1 in 54			

### COLORED ORPHAN'S ASYLUM.

For 12 years, 2893 cases, 172 deaths, mortality 1 in 16.

## II. IN HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUMS.

### THE PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN'S ASYLUM.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
For ten years ending 1852,	2543	21	1 in 126
For the year 1853,	275		
" " " 1854,	257		
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>			
3075 21 1 in 146			

ALLOPATHICALLY, the average loss per cent. of the six Asylums, for the twelve years, is 1 in 41, or 2.4 per cent.

HOMŒOPATHICALLY, at the Protestant Half-Orphan's Asylum, for the twelve years, is 1 in 146, or .68 of 1 per cent. The ratio of mortality being more than 3 to 1.

As a further proof of the superiority of Homœopathy over Allopathy, in the treatment of diseases of children, we compare the results of three Institutions in New York and Philadelphia, whose inmates are more alike in age and condition. From their published reports, we have :



THE NURSERY AT RANDALL'S ISLAND, UNDER ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Years.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
In 1853	3,040	79	1 in 39
1854	2,690	208	1 in 13
1855	2,378	202	1 in 11
1856	2,021	95	1 in 21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,129	585	1 in 17

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

Years.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1853	246	6	1 in 41
1854	280	13	1 in 21
1855	360	5	1 in 72
1856	306	6	1 in 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1210	30	1 in 40

THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

In 1859 140 cases, 4 deaths, 1 in 35 mortality.

Allopathic mortality, 5.8 per cent.

Homœopathic " 2.7 "

From the Report of the General Board of Health, of Edinburgh and Leith, Scotland, we take the following facts on Cholera:

Allopathic cases, 581; deaths, 489; per cent. 84.2

Homœopathic " 236; " 57; " 24.2

HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In six Homœopathic (European) Hospitals No. of cases, 1,818; deaths 501.

In nine Allopathic (European) Hospitals, No. of cases 3,899; deaths 2,089.

Allopathic mortality, 54 per cent.

Homœopathic " 27 "

In Yellow Fever and Typhus Fever, statistics can be furnished showing the same marked success; but enough has been already furnished, showing the superiority of Homœopathic treatment.

