

At a time when cholera raged in Vienna with the greatest intensity, Dr. Werth treated *one hundred and twenty-five* cases, of whom only *three* died.

The general results of homeopathic practice at Vienna, and in Moravia, Bohemia, and Hungary for the years 1831 and 1832 are as follows:—Out of every 23 patients 21 were saved.

The results of a comparison of the systems in the cholera epidemics of the United States are equally favorable to homeopathy.

During the epidemic of 1849 the number of persons admitted into the five allopathic hospitals of New York was 1901. The results are as follows:—

Deaths.....	1621
Cures.....	880
Per-centage of cures.....	46.29
Per-centage of deaths.....	33.71

It thus appears that nearly *fifty-four* persons died for every *forty-six* who recovered. The above numbers are taken from the official report of the Board of Health.

During the same epidemic a number of homeopathic physicians in New York kept a careful record of their cases, and the following is the result:—

Number of cholera patients....	350
Number of deaths.....	53
Per-centage of deaths.....	15 1-7

During the cholera epidemic of the same year, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann met with the most brilliant success:—

They had cases of cholera.....	1116
Deaths only.....	35
Per-centage of deaths.....	3 1-7

Again, in the official returns made to the Government, respecting the number of cases, deaths, and cures in Great Britain during the epidemic of 1849, we have the following:—

Total number of cases.....	12546
Deaths.....	5546
Recoveries.....	3788
Remaining under treatment, or result not stated.....	3164

Here there can be little doubt but that the mortality was *half of those attacked*.

Compare this with the results of the homeopathic treatment in Russia and Austria, and at Berlin and Paris in 1831 and 1832, in Edinburgh in 1848, and in Liverpool, New York, and Cincinnati in 1849:—

Cases of cholera.....	4830
Deaths.....	445
Per-centage of deaths.....	9.21

Thus, under the application of the law "*Similia similibus curantur*," out of every *hundred* persons attacked *ninety-one* were saved; while under the law "*Contraria contrariis curantur*," only *fifty* are saved out of every *hundred* attacked.

I have been thus minute in regard to the statistics of cholera, because that most appalling disease has already visited us in Canada, *and may visit us again*; and also because cholera has been more fatal to our gallant army in the Crimea than the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and all the horrors before Sebastopol.

I have not yet seen the official statistics of the French and British armies, but I know that in the Sardinian *corps d'armee* of about 17,200 men, while only 35 died of their wounds, no fewer than 1224 died of cholera. To these brave but unfortunate troops, at least, cholera was more fatal than Muscovite *metraille* or Cossack lances.

Typhus Icterodes (yellow fever) is a very prevalent disease in the Southern parts of this continent, and it is almost as fatal as cholera. Omitting all notice of inferior authority, I turn to Dr. R. La Roche's voluminous work on this disease in two volumes of 1400 pages, and I find that he states that the average mortality is 100 out of every 350 attacked. So much for allopathic treatment.