

pathy, and while we are not enabled to devote ourselves as we would wish to purely charitable work we contend that no more potent advertisement of the homoeopathic school of medicine exists in our province to-day. The name and fame of our hospital and its nurses have done more to attract attention to homoeopathy during the past five years than all the glorious efforts of the homoeopathic pioneers of the past half century. Our institution is thus worthy of your support and interest, and in helping it you are using the most powerful means of furthering the interests of the cause you have nearest to heart. Strengthen the hands of the management with your sympathy and purse, and enable it to place and keep our hospital, like the system of medicine it represents, ever in the front rank of institutions for the relief of sickness and suffering.

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#### PHYSICAL CONDITIONS FOR LONG LIFE.

By L. C. Washburn, M.D.

One should not be too large or too small, too tall or too short, too fat nor too lean.

The bones should be small and strong.

The skin should be thin, smooth and tough.

The body should be short and compact, rather than too long and loose.

One should be very large around the chest.

The limbs should be small, hard and tapering.

The veins should be large, full and distinct.

The pulse should be regular, strong and slow.

With proper hygiene one should live five or six times as long as he is in getting his full growth. Some are grown at fourteen, others not till thirty years old.

Men do not often die of old age, so people of a good constitution ought to live one hundred years, and if an extra good constitution, may live to be two hundred years old.

Women who have passed the age of fifty years are apt to be longer lived than men.

Agreeable wedlock lengthens human life.—Med. Brief.

#### HOMŒOPATHICS.

An article in the Medical Century, under the above heading, by Dr. E. P. Mills, of Kansas City, concludes with the following interesting information:

"After all, the 'proof of the pudding is the eating thereof.' Does the experience of practitioners prove the law of similars true? The only answer that can be made is a comparison of the results. The Cook County Hospital of Chicago is governed by a board of commissioners, and the various schools of medicines have wards therein. The patients are sent to these several wards in turn according to a fixed ratio. Not very long ago the homoeopathic staff applied for an increase in their apportionment, and backed their request by showing a three per cent. lower mortality rate than either the eclectic or allopathic wards. In other words, had the homoeopaths treated all patients received in the hospital that year 500 lives would have been saved that were lost? As there was no favoritism shown either in the character of disease or their severity, but all shared alike, the test was a fair one. The request was granted.

In the cities physicians are compelled to report all cases of contagious diseases to the health boards, and as these boards were almost universally under old school control, there would be no suspicion of "doctored" records to favor homoeopathy. An examination of these records undertaken some time ago under the direction of the American Institute of Homoeopathy (the oldest national medical association in this country, by the way) revealed surprising facts. The following is from Dr. David A. Strickler, who directed the investigation:

Eleven cities reporting measles give allopaths 18,425 cases, with 725 deaths, mortality rate 3.99 per cent; homoeopaths, 2,758 cases, with 22 deaths, rate 0.8 per cent.; or, of the 725 cases lost by the old school, 588 would have been saved by the new.

Eighteen cities reporting scarlet fever give allopaths 27,512 cases, with 2,378 deaths, mortality rate 8.25 per cent.; homoeopaths, 4,603 cases, with 229 deaths, rate 5.19 per cent.; or, of the 2,378 lost, 1,057 could have been saved.

Query: Does homoeopathy cure or does allopathy destroy.

Thirteen cities reporting typhoid fever give allopaths 14,313 cases, with 3,229 deaths, mortality rate 22.56 per cent.; homoeopaths, 2,068 cases, with