

private patients for lack of room, and it was hoped that with the opening of the new nurses' home some of this difficulty would be remedied. After an informal discussion as to ways and means of collecting money and arousing more interest in the hospital among its friends, the meeting adjourned.

#### ANCIENT MEDICINE.

Extracts from Code of Hammurabi,  
King of Babylon, about 2250 B.C.

215. If a physician operate on a man for a severe wound (or make a severe wound upon a man) with a bronze lancet, and save the man's life; or if he open an abscess (in the eye) of a man with a bronze lancet and save that man's eye; he shall receive 10 shekels of silver (as his fee).

216. If he be a freeman, he shall receive 5 shekels.

217. If it be a man's slave, the owner of the slave shall give 2 shekels of silver to the physician.

218. If a physician operate upon a man for a severe wound, with a bronze lancet, and cause the man's death; or open an abscess (in the eye) of a man, with a bronze lancet and destroy the man's eye, they shall cut off his fingers.

219. If a physician operate on the slave of a freeman, for a severe wound, with a bronze lancet, and cause his death, he shall restore a slave of equal value.

220. If he open an abscess (in his eye) with a bronze lancet and destroy his eye, he shall pay silver to the extent of one-half his price.

221. If a physician set a broken bone for a man or cure his diseased bowels, the patient shall give 5 shekels of silver to the physician.

222. If he be a freeman he shall give 3 shekels of silver.

223. If it be a man's slave, the owner of the slave shall give 2 shekels of silver to the physician.

224. If a veterinary physician operate on an ox or an ass for a severe wound and save its life, the owner of the ox or ass shall give to the physician, as his fee one-sixth of a shekel of silver.

225. If he operate on an ox or an ass for a severe wound and cause its death, he shall give to the owner of the ox or ass one-fourth its value.

#### WHAT HOMOEOPATHY HAS DONE.

It has abolished bleeding, and bleeding was the accepted treatment of all diseases for a number of years after the introduction of Homoeopathy. A book was written on the subject as late as 1835, and the operation was in full sway in 1848. In 1860 physicians bled for scarlet fever, and in 1876 for pneumonia, but today it is not done even in apoplexy, the last disease in which it was given up.

It has abolished leeches. In 1856 about 800,000 leeches were imported into New York, and one commercial house was almost wholly devoted to that traffic. Today the song of the leech is heard no more in the land.

It has reduced the death rate in cholera from fifty per cent. to fifteen; yellow fever from eighteen per cent. to six per cent.; peritonitis from thirty-two to seven per cent., and erysipelas from eight to one per cent. It has robbed pneumonia of its terrors and reduced its death rate from twenty-four to six per cent. Scarlet fever has no frightful mortality under its beneficent treatment, and the scarlet flag of warning is seldom changed into the black flag of death. It has robbed the sick room of the dangers of poisonous drugs, and hence drug habits under homoeopathic treatment are unknown. Diphtheria is far more amenable to homoeopathic methods; even the claimed improvement by antitoxine, which possibly is a crude form of Homoeopathy, does not approach our results. It has instituted investigations never before scientifically and accurately undertaken which have been of incalculable benefit to humanity. It has widened the field of application of drugs to disease by these investigations to an almost undreamed of extent.

It has not only reduced the mortality of our most virulent diseases, but it has cut down the death rate in our institutions in a marvellous manner. In Cook County, Ill., Hospital, the great Chicago hospital where allopaths, eclectic and Homoeopaths have representation, the ratio of mortality is decidedly in favor of Homoeopathy; next best is the eclectic system, and least favorable the allopathic, which lost twice as many as the homoeopathic, and thirty per cent. more than the eclectic, and their patients spend twice as many days in the hospitals as ours. In Melbourne, Australia, the death rate of typhoid fever in an epidemic a few years ago was thirty to fifteen per cent. in the allopathic hospital and nine per cent. in the homoeopathic hospital. The mortality in the three leading hospitals of New York city the first year the large homoeopathic hospital was organized was as follows:—Bellevue