

claimed by the homœopaths a few years ago that all the judges of the Superior Court in the State of New York were homœopaths, showing that these men of calm and deliberate judgment were as a unit on the safety of the homœopathy, which is weighty testimony. Will you not read and deliberate? Whilst to neither school, nor to any man, is it given to have absolute power over life and death, we must be guided by percentages, and there are numerous public records which go to prove what you may naturally expect in private practice—that is, greater percentage of recovery under homœopathy. The lives of those dearest to you are in the same balance of percentages, therefore give a fair hearing!

Subject: What are the relative chances of recovery of your sick ones under allopathy and homœopathy? Which company will you insure in?

After comparing a long list of statistics covering the period between 1833-1870 in all classes of diseases, he sums up as follows:

“Some may say that these foregoing statistics are too ancient history. We say that modern statistics are equally as good, and to prove it we will bring forward a few from public institutions, collected by Dr. W. J. Blackburn and read by him, October 31, 1901, before the Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, Dayton, Ohio (see January, 1902, Medical Century). Here again Homœopathy, judged by its results, comes out with flying colors and must impress any mother when she calculates and puts her own babies in the balance. These figures, like the former, are all public records. In the Illinois State Penitentiary, with an average number of 13,790 prisoners, during ten years under allopathy, the average mortality was twelve and six-tenths (12.6) per cent. per

annum. During the ten succeeding years, under homœopathy, the average number of prisoners was 14,595; the death rate was only eight and seven-tenths (8.7) per cent. per annum, practically  $\frac{1}{3}$  less deaths. Michigan State prison, for three years under allopathic treatment, the mortality rate was eight and nine-tenths (8.9) per cent. For the same period of time under homœopathy the mortality was only three and six-tenths (3.6) per cent. In the Middleton, N.Y., State Homœopathic Asylum for eight years there were 4,712 patients, with mortality of 4.06 per cent. and with 50 per cent. of cures. In the State Allopathic Asylum in New York there were, in the same years, 18,878, with 6.08 per cent. of deaths and 29 per cent. of cures, against 50 per cent. cures of the homœopathic patients. This was a tremendous saving to the taxpayers, as these patients kept piling up year after year. In Cook County Hospital, Chicago, for five years the death rate in allopathic wards was 11.88 per cent. In the same hospital there are homœopathic wards, where the death rate for the same period was 9 per cent., nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  less. In 1894 in Massachusetts General Hospital (allopathic) there were treated 605 patients, with a mortality of 9.83 per cent. In the same year Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital treated 1,101 patients, with mortality of 4.19 per cent., or much less than half of the allopathic hospital death rate, with nearly twice as many patients treated. In 1897 Massachusetts General Hospital (allopathic) treated 4,312 patients; mortality 8.37 per cent. In the same year, 1897, Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital had a death rate of only 3.44 per cent., less than half the death rate—again in favor of homœopathy. These instances can be multiplied indefinitely, always bringing credit to homœopathy. How many thousands of lives does