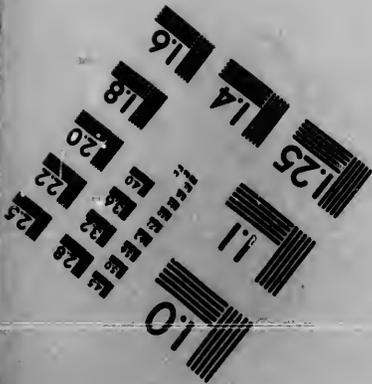
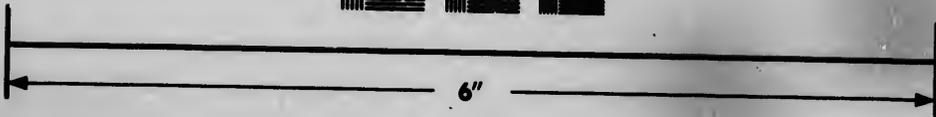
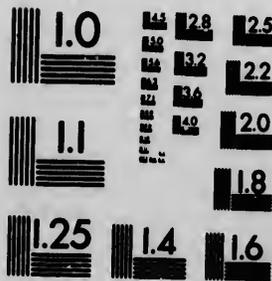


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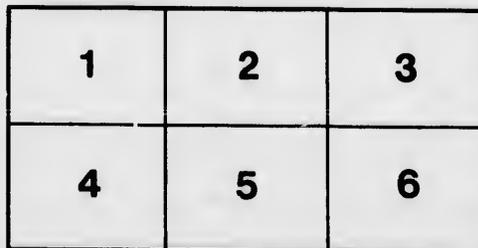
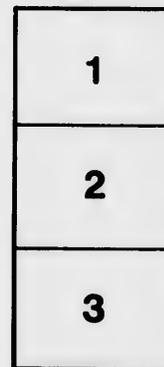
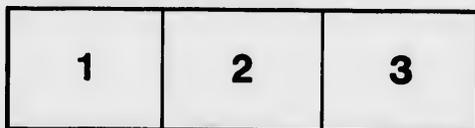
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STATEMENT OF THE WORK

PERFORMED AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

IN TORONTO

SINCE ITS OPENING WITHIN THE LAST
THREE YEARS

*And an Appeal to all who favor the good work
shown to have been done to extend
its usefulness.*

TORONTO :

PRINTED BY IMBIE & GRAHAM, 23 COLBORNE STREET.

1891.

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STATEMENT OF THE WORK.

THE Trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital of this city make an appeal to the citizens to aid in the maintenance of this charitable and benevolent institution—which is open to all classes and to all forms of sickness but those of an infectious kind—and to enable the Trustees to extend its usefulness, which is much required, but which they are unable to do from their present small resources.

The reason infectious cases are not admitted is in consequence only of the inability of the trustees to provide separate and exclusive compartments for them.

Homœopathy has been practised here for more than thirty years; and it has for about twenty years been legally recognized as an authorized branch of the medical faculty of this Province. Its members are to be found in every civilized country; and they are admitted to be as learned in the scientific branches of the medical art as those who adhere to the old, or, as it is called by way of distinction, the orthodox school:

The Trustees opened a Free Dispensary in this city in the early part of 1837; and shortly afterwards they opened an Hospital for the admission of patients, on Richmond Street West, having accommodation, however, for only eight beds.

Within a month from that time they relieved and treated several cases, but the demands upon them far exceeded their resources.

In May, 1890, they bought the building now in use for the Hospital, on the corner of Jarvis and Shuter streets, for the sum of \$13,000, upon which they still owe about \$12,000.

There are five public and two private wards, containing thirty-three beds for patients, in the building.

The Medical Staff consists of twelve gentlemen, one of whom in rotation is the attendant House Physician for a week at a time.

The Free Dispensary is still maintained for the daily service of applicants.

There is not sufficient room in the present building, either for paying or non-paying patients, and not nearly room sufficient for the accommodation of private ward patients.

The want of such accommodation is a serious loss to the Hospital. Provision cannot be made for a very considerable number of pay patients, which

would add greatly to the income. The medical officers, in their respective attendances, and the Lady Superintendent have been obliged to turn away many applicants, both of the paying and non-paying classes, simply from the want of room to provide for them.

There is a further loss daily sustained by reason of the same want of house room.

We are prevented from receiving and educating a special class of nurses for attendance in private families. Applications are frequently made for them, but we cannot supply them, and it is only at times that any of the regular household nurses can be spared.

The Resident Staff of the Hospital consists of a Lady Superintendent, a Housekeeper, nine Nurses, four women servants and one man servant.

There are about twenty Homœopathic practitioners in the City of Toronto, and there are many others in full practice throughout the Dominion.

They are each obliged to pass the like strict examination, before the Medical Board of the Province, as those who have studied, and are practicing under the old school system,—or they are obliged to produce their diplomas from some well known and recognised Medical Body of another country.

We do not think it necessary to say anything in defence of our system of therapeutics.

It is too late to require any vindication in its behalf. It has taken its place in the Medical Profession, and with the public generally, as a valid and valuable curative method. Nor do we make any question respecting the Allopathic course of treatment as compared with our own. It may, however, be permitted to us to state what the *results* appear to be if truly given, and there is no doubt they are, under the two systems, for with respect to results there can be no controversy.

The following extracts are taken from "Boericke & Tafals' Physicians' Price Current," published in the United States in 1890, page 128 and following pages, and copied by it from "Cockburn's Medical Reform."

CHOLERA STATISTICS.

ALLOPATHY.			HOMOEOPATHY.		
In nine different European Countries.			In eight different European Countries, and in Cincinnati.		
Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
42,125	23,110	54.8	8,568	785	8.5

YELLOW FEVER.

Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
158	79	50	555	33	5.9
96,187	12,296	23.5	3,914	261	6.6

PNEUMONIA, (VIENNA).

ALLOPATHY.

Treatment.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Venesection	85	17	20
	Duration of illness 85 days.		

Treatment.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
Tartar Emetic.....	106	22	20.7
	Duration of illness 29.9 days.		

Treatment.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
No Medicine.....	189	14	7.4
	Duration of illness 28 days.		

HOMOEOPATHY.

Cases.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
538	28	5.2

Duration of illness 11.75 days.

The Homœopathic column from abstract of reports of seven Homœopathic Hospitals in Europe for 1848. (N. Am. Jour. of Hom., Vol. II). Allopathic column from reports of Dundee and Edinburgh Hospitals (*Medical Reform.*)

	ALLOPATHY.			HOMOEOPATHY.		
	Cases	Deaths	Death-Rate	Cases	Deaths	Death Rate
Inflammation of Lungs }	77	20	26	710	45	6.3
Scarlet Fever	29	6	20.75	102	8	2.9
Inflammation of Brain }	10	7	70	54	3	5.5
Apoplexy	6	5	83.3	21	6	28.5
Cholera	157	87	55.5	55	4	9.3

27 Homœopathic Hospitals in 1886 report 10,545 cases, deaths 689, death-rate 6.5 28 Homœopathic Hospitals in 1887 report 12,716 cases, deaths 703, death-rate 5.5. 34 Homœopathic Hospitals in 1888 report 33,661 cases, deaths 1,045, death rate 3.1.

There is much more of the like information which it is not necessary to state. Every part of the statistical tabulation gives the like results, that the homœopathic treatment saves many more lives than are saved by the allopathic remedies.

In the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Tit. *Homœopathy*, Vol. XII., pp. 128-9, by J. Grey Glover, M.D., London, a writer apparently not favorable to the new school it is said—"The late Professor Henderson, the ablest and wisest of Hahnemann's supporters in England, quotes the practice of Dr. Fleischmann of Vienna, and also other homœopathic returns with great satisfaction, and undoubtedly and properly they produce a great effect, showing a mortality of one in twenty-one cases only, which was a much higher percentage of success than under the ordinary treatment. But these showed, unintentionally on his part, what nature could do, and his devotion and that of his school to therapeutics has acted as a somewhat deserved rebuke to those physicians who get so absorbed in their study of disease as to forget that the great interest of man-

“kind in it is to have it cured with as little delay as possible. It may be admitted that homeopathy has done some service in directing more special attention to various powerful drugs, such as aconite, nux-vomica, belladonna, and to the advantage of giving them in simpler forms, than were common before the days of Hahnemann.” And after specifying his great defects, the article concludes—“But with all his defects, it must be admitted that he had the great merit of disturbing and discrediting indefensible modes of practice.”

The following are some of the returns which were made to the Legislative Assembly by Provincial Hospitals for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890, from 10th September to 10th September of each year. The percentages are as follows :—

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

	CASES.	DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE
1888	2,647	177	6.60
1889	2,991	159	6.60
1890	3,168	218	6.90

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

1888	702	53	7.40
1889	727	49	6.66
1890	715	50	7.0

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

1888	512	33	6.50
1889	571	26	4.60
1890	616	38	6.16

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

1888	564	38	6.80
1889	469	32	6.75
1890	476	32	6.75

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL,
OTTAWA.

1888	389	35	9.0
1889	365	47	13 0
1890	382	44	11.50

ROM. CATH. HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

1888	609	45	7.30
1889	682	46	6.85
1890	731	62	8.50

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

1888	200	14	7.0
1889	440	23	5.25
1890	429	26	6.6

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL.

1888	86	8	9.8
1889	112	8	7.14
1890	137	13	9.50

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

First Return	1890	93	5	5.85
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When the number of patients in an hospital is small for the year, the death-rate cannot be fairly tested by comparing it with the deaths in an hospital in which the number of patients is very much larger.

In every hospital the patients who recover, unless in some very exceptional case, exceed the number of those who die.

The greater number of patients treated must therefore, as almost an invariable rule, show a comparatively lower death-rate; or, to express it otherwise, out of a large number of patients treated, the happening of several deaths will not add materially to the death-rate percentage. If, for instance, 3,000 patients be treated and 200 die, the death rate would be 6.66 per cent., and if 300 died, the death-rate would be 10 per cent.

But if only two patients be treated and one die, the death-rate would be 50 per cent., and if twenty were treated and two died, the death rate would be 10 per cent. Neither of these latter cases, however, would be a fair test of the treatment being either judicious or injudicious.

There must too, of course, at all times be allowance made for any unusual number of dangerous diseases, which any particular Hospital may have had to deal with during the year.

The return which will be made by the Homoeopathic Hospital for the year ending the 30th Sept., 1891, will show the number of patients treated to have been 286. In that number is included the 43 children which were born in the Hospital, of which

number three were still-born. Excluding these three, who were never patients, there were seven deaths out of 286, *which shows a death rate of 2.84.*

The causes of the seven deaths were—

Tubercular consumption	2
Scrofula	1
Ulceration of Stomach	1
Meningitis	1
Nephritis (died within twenty hours after admission to the Hospital, from aneurism of Aorta)	1
Infant Syphilis (a short time after birth)	1
	<hr/>
	7

The free dispensary of the Hospital from the 1st of January to the end of September, 1891, shews—

Patients treated (representing 735 families).....	935
Repeated Prescriptions ...	2,183
	<hr/>
Total Prescriptions.....	3,118
Being.....	273 days.
Less Sundays ...	39 “
	<hr/>
Total.....	234 “

Showing that 13.3 were prescribed for daily.

It now appears the Homœopathic Hospital has shown good work performed with small means, and with a very limited and ill-adapted building for our purposes.

It has given assurance that it can, under its administration, do much greater and much needed work in the public interest, if its means are extended, and the result under such treatment shows a greater saving of human life than there is by any other curative institution of the sick governed by a different system of practice.

As the undertaking has outgrown the small beginning of the Dispensary, so it has also outgrown the capacity of the building at present used as an Hospital; and we are compelled, in order to carry out the purposes of an efficient establishment, to provide a building sufficiently large to meet the requirements of this rapidly-growing city, both for infectious and non-infectious cases.

We depend upon our citizens, and we earnestly entreat them to help us liberally in this work; for such an Institution is much wanted, and will abundantly repay the community for the charity extended to the recipients of their bounty.

That further hospital accommodation is urgently required in this city, appears by the report of Dr. Allen, the Medical Health Officer, recently made to the

Local Board of Health, as commented upon in the *Mail* of 20th November, just issued. It is said "No fewer than 55 cases of diphtheria were reported for the week ending last Saturday, and those who are conversant with the deadly nature of this disease know what this means;" and from the same report it appears that it is feared typhoid is likely to visit us also.

It is in view of the present prosperous condition of the city, and of the great future there is for it, that the trustees, having shown a public necessity for a larger and, in their opinion, for a more beneficial hospital service in this city, now appeal to the citizens to aid them in this great public object.

The trustees believe they may also, with confidence, make application to the Legislature for a grant to supplement whatever other funds they may be able to raise to carry out this good work. It is a public work, and it is a charity. It is to aid the sick and the destitute, for it is with the sick as it is with the poor—we have them with us always.

ADAM WILSON,
President.

November, 1891.

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NOTE.—*Frederick Roper, Esq., Secretary of the Homœopathic Hospital, whose office is at the G.N.W. Telegraph Co., Wellington Street, will receive either subscriptions or donations for the above purposes.*

