

dred dollars for the object? It will be but casting our "bread upon the waters," which will return again.

Let all be notified that the hospital is open for the reception of the sick. Please direct thither those who may need care, whether of your acquaintance or strangers. The hospital building is located at No. 18, Kinzie street, north side of the river. The Board of Physicians is fully organized, holding regular meetings at the Hospital Rooms, once a fortnight.—*Chicago Homeopath.*

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

BY DR. VAIL.

HON. C. H. SIGOURNEY—*Dear Sir,*—Your questions in regard to the treatment of yellow fever in New Orleans, I shall endeavor to answer.

The homeopathic practice has triumphed in the treatment of yellow fever in New Orleans, as it has every where in the South, where it has been used in that disease.

In this city for the three years the yellow fever has prevailed here, our loss has been six per cent. We had in 1853 and 1854 five homeopathic physicians in full practice, this year we have four more, but they have not had much practice. The cases have been less numerous this year in consequence of a less number of unacclimated persons, but in character the disease has been more violent. A typhus constitution of the atmosphere prevailed all winter and spring, and into summer, and for a month after the yellow fever appeared to an extent never known before in New Orleans, and it held its ground with such tenacity, that yellow fever frequently ran into a typhus form if it continued beyond five or six days, and it usually terminated fatally under allopathic treatment. Under homeopathic treatment this seldom happened, as the fever was cured in three days, and sometimes in two or three was the outside with me, and typhus did not ensue unless by a relapse and then did not terminate fatally, in consequence of the great saving of the strength. Under homeopathic treatment our patients can stand one relapse, those of the allopaths seldom or never recover if they relapse.

The allopathic practice consisted of three methods:

1st. The Quinine, ten or forty grain doses, according to the hardness of the doctor, given in the height of the fever or absence of it indiscriminately, whenever the doctor chanced to see the patient.

2nd. The sweating practice, putting the patient under from three to six blankets or quilts, closing the doors and windows, putting the feet frequently into hot water, and hot drinks. In this condition they were kept till they died, which took place some times in twenty-four hours. Some would continue six days and then die. If they recovered