

It is evident from the works of Drs. Rush and Armstrong, that opium has not been found a safe medicine in the yellow and typhus fever, where they were attended with great venous congestions.

But in the morbid bilious or other secretions which are attended with pain, opium in small doses is safe and useful.—After a decided attack of Cholera it is commonly several days before the functions of the abdominal viscera become regulated. To relieve the pains often attending this state of the bowels, opium is very necessary, especially if the Elixr. Pro. fails of having its usual anodyne effects.

With some persons *cold water* has had the credit of curing Cholera. Every case within our knowledge where a recovery was attributed to the use of cold water, *large doses of Calomel* had been previously given, to which the cure, in our opinion, was attributable.

It is a well known fact that cold water, when taken in large quantities, has a tendency to produce sudden and dangerous congestions, especially in the intemperate, who are also most liable to Cholera. Its use in Cholera, therefore, is attended with much risk, and many more cases could be adduced of its evident bad effects than of its supposed efficacy.

ON EXCITING CAUSES.

1st. Cold. The temperature of the body being diminished from the imperfect generation of animal heat, abstraction of caloric from the surface is one of the most common causes of the disease becoming suddenly aggravated. During rest and sleep the circulation becomes more languid, and upon exposure to the cool air, the vomiting, flux, &c. are excited.

2d. The depressing passions of the mind—but few are wholly unacquainted with the distressing sensation which grief, fear, or great anxiety, produces at the pit of the stomach. Any of these depressing passions have an almost direct influence in inducing a depressed state of the system of nerves principally concerned.

3d. Many articles of *diet* have been considered as exciting Cholera. In the impaired state of the digestive organs, they become incapable of digesting almost any substance—and sometimes the gastric juice possesses some acrimonious or other quality capable of exciting a capricious or depraved appetite, and at others a full meal is taken after undue fasting and fatigue. These are all circumstances under which the disease is likely to become developed. But the fault is not so much in the diet as in the state of the digestive apparatus. A course