

as speedily as possible, and maintain the sweating for several hours. While all this is being done, send for a Physician, as not a moment is to be lost.

It is respectfully suggested to the Faculty that at such alarming periods, the Practitioner should carry about with him such remedies as he has most confidence in for the treatment of this disease, such as a small vial of paregoric, one of laudanum, one of tincture of capsicum, and another of sulphuric ether, or any others he may wish to use, &c.

21. There is no prophylactic for cholera, but by prudence and due attention to the initiatory symptoms, it may not only be in many cases averted, but will often be cured.

Medical men, at all hours, and under every exposure, are ever zealous in flying to the succour of the poor and needy; and it is not too much for them to expect that the more wealthy part of the community will make some contributions to the comfort of the more destitute classes; without which the best directed efforts of the Physician may be unavailable. Were it from no nobler motive than that of self preservation, the pressing wants of the unfortunate should meet with prompt relief, for where starvation exists during the epidemic, there will cholera prevail; and from such a focus its pestilential breath may reach the affluent and voluptuous, who, when attacked, are not more spared than their famishing neighbours. And it may not be superstitious to say, that the benevolent and charitable, by their deeds of kindness and humanity, are laying up riches for themselves in the shape of Divine protection.

22. The public are earnestly warned against the use of strong purgatives and emetics during the prevalence of cholera, and also against the indiscriminate use of the various mineral waters so much used at present. These latter remedies are most valuable in many diseases when selected and prescribed for the patient by his Medical Attendant; but as it frequently happens that the individual himself decides upon the