

happens that after congestions have taken place, the blood upon opening a vein starts suddenly and flows freely. If allowed to flow thus freely, the pulse will sometimes fail, growing weak and tremulous. Under such circumstances it is safer (as in other congestive diseases) to draw it slowly, or restrain it until the action of the heart be excited by pure stimulants.

The uniformity with which *Calomel* promotes the secretions, particularly the biliary, naturally led to its employment for that purpose in Cholera—and it has not disappointed any *reasonable* reliance that has been placed upon it. But to the neglect of powerful, and in many cases indispensable auxiliaries, some have placed their dependance on *Calomel* alone, or what is worse, have joined with its use such narcotic or nauseating medicines as to counteract its efficacy. So dependant are all glands upon a due degree of nervous energy, which is so depressed and inefficient, that with the *Calomel* should be joined the most *pure stimulants*—that is, such as are unalloyed with any narcotic properties. These excite the nervous energy and render the operation of the *Calomel* upon the liver much more speedy and certain. In the significant term of a patient “the *Capsicum* makes the *Calomel* take hold.”

A professional friend, and gentleman of well merited celebrity, prefers giving the *Calomel* in small doses, lest larger ones induce nausea and further depress the nervous power.—But when the importance of early opening the secretions is considered, and as we have no unfortunate precedent when pure stimulants only have been joined with the *Calomel*, we cannot but look upon the most efficient measures as the most safe.

In the impaired and irregular biliary secretion and consequent uneasy or painful sensation in the abdomen, which often precedes a decided attack, and which seldom fails of following one—the *Elixir. Pro.* is singularly efficacious. We have so uniformly noticed its anodyne effects, as induce us to believe it a most valuable and well adapted stimulus, and so certainly does it subsequently produce bilious evacuations, that under these circumstances it may be said to have a specific action on the liver.

Having denounced the use of several medicines heretofore used, we give our reasons for so doing by referring to their operation in connection with the pathology.

The absence of bile in the excretions has induced some to prescribe *Emetics*, in the hope to stimulate its secretion.—Others have supposed bile of a highly deleterous quality was retained in the biliary ducts of the liver and gall-bladder—and that the injurious and highly depraved quality of this bile acted