

disease, I order a *lobelia emetic*, preparing the system first by the use of an infusion of *sage*, and a warm foot bath; after the emetic has operated, purified the stomach and broken up the vascular embarrassment of the system, I continue the infusion of *sage*, as a constant drink; warm, while the febrile habit continues, and cool, when absent.

For an external and internal application to the throat, I make a liniment by simmering *onions* in sweet oil; if the fauces become inflamed, it is taken in small doses internally, and thoroughly rubbed on externally, then applying a soft flannel around the neck. When the erysipelatous swellings appear upon the surface, I anoint the part with the following embrocation: one ounce of the bark of *bitter sweet*, to four ounces of lard, simmered over a moderate heat, which acts most happily in removing such derangements of the surface. If the bowels are torpid, an enema of oil and mucilage of elm is used, and sometimes an aperient. This treatment, notwithstanding its simplicity, is safe, efficient and prompt.

CHOLERA.

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Of all the scourges that have ever afflicted our race—from the desolating plague stalking forth amidst Athenian glory, in the days of Hippocrates, to modern pestilences walking at noon-day, and ravaging alike both palaces and hamlets, in utter disregard of the dignified position of the Healing Art, and the boasted progress of science—perhaps none have caused more terror—been more destructive in their course—or more effectually triumphed over the common sense of mankind, than the Asiatic cholera. From the day that this scourge leaped up in Eastern climes—a hideous monster from his birth—his going forth has intimidated the brave, and overwhelmed the imbecile with wild confusion. The reputed guardians of health have stood aghast, and time-honored and law-protected medical practice, veiled its countenance for shame. Asia, Europe and

America, have quailed beneath his power, and handed over victims innumerable to the grasp of the insatiate monster.

In the investigation and management of any form of disease, and especially such as assume a pestilential character, it is important that we do it with strict regard to physical and physiological laws, and principles of unchangeable and universal practicability. It is not necessary that we should essay to confront the Divine will, or blindly rush on, like Balaam, in utter disregard of the Angel's flaming sword; but it is essential that our minds be enlightened by reason, fortified by truth, and clothed with benevolence; and that our hands be found handling with diligence the simple elements which Providence in mercy has left us for the preservation and restoration of health.

Calmness and decision should characterize the feelings and conduct of every one; without which the mind will be let loose to the wildest vagaries, and the body subjected to the most reckless and destructive experiments. Think not to stay the plague by subjecting its victims to the consequences of neglect—or hastily and rudely handing them down to a miserable grave, while yet the vital spark is hovering near. But rest assured that "man's inhumanity to man," has never contributed to his happiness or security. Be patient, then, and wait upon the sick as rational and accountable beings; and fear not to be found in the line of your duty.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.—In order to prevent cholera, it is important to observe regularity in living. Eat regularly and sufficiently of plain, nourishing and substantial food, three times a day, at intervals of from five to six hours; and be sure to eat *nothing* between meals. Avoid heavy and late suppers. Reject all *unripe* fruits; cucumbers, onions, pickles and other innutritious, irritating and indigestible articles of food. Use no rancid butter in any way. It is also better to avoid hot, and highly shortened, or rich bread, sweet cakes, highly seasoned pastry, &c., in consequence of the great tendency of these articles