

patient to drink moderately, some say freely, of what he so ardently calls for—cold water; for, whether he drink or not, he will vomit as long as the stomach receives choleraic matter into it, and which ought to and must come away, as very little of it will pass into the intestines and escape by that canal. It is on this account that some practitioners have advised emetics, but of which there is no need, since the morbid matter is an emetic of itself. As the colliquation does not last long, the oozing into the stomach, at first rapid and in great quantity, soon diminishes and but little will remain after the vomiting will have continued for a while; but the irritability it has set up in the stomach will continue when little or none remains. This irritability is so persistent as to force the stomach to reject even the water it so much craves, and which it cannot endure the presence of, even in a very small quantity.

262. It is now time to administer the opiate, to calm a useless irritability which excites efforts to vomit when the need and the good of vomiting has passed away, and which, if allowed to go on, will greatly add to the prostration—the patient already exhausted. Give, then, the opiate in moderate dose, not more than a grain (Sec. 250); if it stay down for only ten minutes it will have, in that short space of time, diminished the irritability, to a proportionate