

*Affirmative Principles.*

1. That both diarrhœa and cholera, however induced, are essentially and invariably disorders of the nervous system.

2. That the nature of the summer diarrhœa of temperate climates, and that of the diarrhœa which often preludes, and indeed constitutes the initial stage of cholera in tropical climates, are essentially identical.

3. That the summer diarrhœa of temperate climates, the so-called cholérine, English or European cholera, and Asiatic cholera, are also essentially or etiologically one and the same disease—these several kinds of it being only the several expressions of the several degrees of intensity with which the force causative of them operates.

4. That all the phenomena of diarrhœa and cholera are due to hyperæmia, and consequent excessive action of the spinal cord and of the ganglionic or sympathetic nervous system.

5. That all these phenomena are naturally divisible into two classes as follows :—

*First Class.*—ACTIVE OR POSITIVE PHENOMENA—DUE TO HYPERÆMIA OF THE SPINAL CORD.

Abnormally copious and pale urine.

Albuminous urine.

Super-abundant secretion of bile.

Super-abundant secretion of pancreatic juice.

Excessive exudation of serous fluid by the serous membranes.

Borborygmi.

Excessive activity of the mucous membrane of all the glands of the alimentary canal.

Abnormally high temperature within the rectum.

Excessive activity of the mucous membrane of the gall-ducts and gall-bladder, of the pelvis, of the kidney, and of the female genital organs.

Abdominal gripings.

Excessive expulsive activity of the stomach and bowels.

Simultaneous excessive activity of the thoracic and abdominal muscles.

Sweat in all its grades of copiousness and fluidity.

Disorders of sensibility.

Tremors.

Muscular twitchings.

Fixed stony expression of the face.

Tonic hardness of muscles.

Tightness across the lower part of the chest.

Cramps and convulsions.