

anti-spasmodic and alterative, and externally, as a rubefacient, or counter-irritant. All malarious disorders gather strength, with appalling rapidity, if they are not checked in the beginning. At the very first symptom, therefore, a dose of the Relief should be administered, to be repeated, if necessary, at intervals of half an hour, until the disease is controlled; and this mode of treatment may be seconded, in severe cases, by a brisk outward application of the remedy to the spine, stomach, and bowels. Any species of malarious fever can, by these means, be arrested at its very inception, and the patient may subsequently be secured against a relapse by the mild evacuent and anti-bilious operation of Radway's Regulating Pills.

The Asiatic Cholera is now, for the fourth time, on its tour through the nations of the earth, and no man can say where or when it will be stayed. Judging from the past, it may be safely predicted that the strictest quarantine will prove no bar to its invasions. Wise sanitary regulations may modify its virulence, but no hygienic precautions can turn it aside from its destined course. Under these circumstances it is not only essential that governments, through the organizations charged with the protection of the public health, employ every means that science and experience can suggest for the mitigation of the scourge, but it is also the duty of each individual of the community to obtain from trustworthy sources such practical information upon the subject as will be of real utility in the hour of trial. Panic is the strongest ally of cholera asphyxia (as indeed it is of all infectious maladies), and the surest preventive of panic is a thorough knowledge of the nature of the danger to be encountered, and of the best manner of meeting and combating the evil.

Believing, nay *knowing*, that during the cholera of 1849, the Relief proved a specific for the disease in every instance in which it was administered, Dr. Radway & Co. would be recreant to their sense of duty if they withheld a fact so important at the present crisis. The preparation is known everywhere as a standard remedy for such a multitude of diseases, that the idea of adding to its popularity by claiming for it any therapeutic properties which it does not possess, would be simply absurd, even if it were not utterly inconsistent with the reputation for truth and candor which the firm of Dr. Radway & Co. have for so many years enjoyed, and which has never been impugned, either by the medical profession or the public at large. It is with a full understanding of the necessity for circumspection in a matter of such importance, that they take the solemn responsibility of EARNESTLY RECOMMENDING THE RELIEF AS A SPECIFIC FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The members of the faculty have as yet been unable to agree upon any uniform mode of treating this most fatal of all malarious disorders. Some of them prescribe the most pungent and irritating stimulants; others give nothing but ice. They all admit, however, that the first thing to be done in the early stages of the malady is to *restrain the diarrhœa*. If this is not promptly effected, the dejections soon assume a rice-water appearance, and unless these thin discharges, which have neither odor, color, nor any other characteristic of the natural fœces, are speedily checked, the circulation is im-