

CHOLERA IS HERE.

Are you prepared for it? Read the following testimonial:

"39 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON (W.C.), Eng., July 2nd, 1884.
MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON.

"GENTLEMEN:—In view of the possible introduction of the cholera epidemic now raging in the south of France, I beg to bear testimony to the efficiency of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, both as an antidote to and remedy for Asiatic cholera. While engaged in prosecuting exploring excursions in the northern portion of the Sylhet district of India, in the spring of 1877, a sudden and violent outbreak of the disease took place, and, though the authorities promptly supplied me with the orthodox remedies and medical assistance, I found nothing of practical avail but the Pain Killer. The genial warmth distributed over the whole body that immediately follows a dose (of a teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water as hot as can be conveniently swallowed), not only counteracted the tendency to collapse in the cold stage of the malady, but helped most materially to restore confidence to the sufferers, so much so, that out of 65 patients that came under my hands on that occasion, I lost but seven, and these latter *were in a dying condition when brought in*. Subsequently, during the terribly violent outbreak that swept through portions of the Khasia mountains in 1879, the Pain Killer proved my sheet-anchor. I attributed my own and servants' immunity from the disease while in almost hourly attendance on the patients, to *morning and evening doses of the remedy while so engaged*.

"I may mention that I have administered it with the best effects *per rectum*, when it never failed to stop the griping and purging. Being well known in the districts mentioned, and having had great experience in the treatment of diseases incident to hot weather, I consider it a public duty to make the above known.

"As a corrective to the diarrhoea consequent on the too free indulgence in fruit at this season, Pain Killer is the only effective remedy, and, moreover, does not induce the semicoma following the exhibition of sedative remedies of which narcotics form part and parcel.

"Yours faithfully,

OSWIN WEYNTON,

"Late Sup't Experimental Plantation, Sundai, Jantai Hills, Assam."

This letter discloses certain points to which we wish to call PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

First, the use of Pain Killer twice a day as a PREVENTIVE. The maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies more pertinently to cholera than to anything else we know of.

Next, we beg you to notice that Mr. Weynton states that the ONLY CASES HE LOST "were in a dying condition when brought in." Had these patients been treated with Pain Killer upon the appearance of the FIRST SYMPTOMS of the disease, their lives might have been saved.

Almost every cholera testimonial we have (and they number many hundreds) includes the statement that WHERE PAIN KILLER IS USED IN THE FIRST STAGES OF THE DISEASE, IT SEEMS TO BE AN ALMOST UNFAILING REMEDY. This certainly shows the wisdom of ALWAYS having Pain Killer at hand for IMMEDIATE use upon the slightest symptoms of cholera. No other disease is so QUICKLY FATAL. PROMPT ACTION ALONE will save the patient. All authorities agree that when the so-called rice discharges commence no human agent can save the patient.