

VIROLAX

by Doctor's Orders

It is because Virolax is not a mere aperient but a *nutrient* laxative that doctors are everywhere advising it in cases where the system needs some aid to regularity. Aperients are often irritant and harmful to the delicate internal membranes, but Virolax, which combines the lubricating properties of pure refined paraffin with the well-known strengthening powers of Virol, not only removes the results of intestinal weakness but tones up the system and so removes the cause of the trouble.

That is why Virolax is so safe. It has no lowering effects and forms no habit; on the contrary, it progressively restores the weakened system to health and natural regularity.

VIROLAX

The Nutrient Laxative

IN TINS

VIROL LIMITED, HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.



THE PRINCESS OF PLESS

—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF WOMEN—
PRAISES MERCOLIZED WAX FOR THE COMPLEXION

MERCOLIZED WAX absorbs the old dry and discoloured scarf-skin, leaving exposed the fresh new complexion underneath. Use it for a few nights and see how your wrinkles and skin blemishes will disappear. The fame of this remarkable wax is world wide. Can be obtained from all Chemists and high-class Stores. The Princess of Pless writes:

"Dear Sirs,—It gives me very much pleasure in writing to you in order that every woman may know the benefits to be derived from Mercolized Wax. So much depends on good looks that without a clear complexion and an unwrinkled face a woman does not get very far in this world. I can tell you here, Sirs, with full truth, that people think I am younger than I am, and for this I have to thank your marvellous Mercolized Wax, which I have used since 1921, when I got back to my dear old England and those friends who were left. Anyone like me who has used cold creams and skin foods will see how vastly superior to them Mercolized Wax is for skin treatment.

"My maid here stands next to me whilst I am writing this letter, and says that since I have used it I look years younger. I always use it after washing every morning and before going to bed at night, and my skin has become much smoother, and whiter, and my wrinkles have gradually disappeared.

"I write this letter in order to help the poor ladies who really want to know how to treat their skins, and to keep young-looking for a very moderate outlay instead of indulging in expensive beauty and massage treatments. This wax they can use themselves, and in a very short time they will be surprised at the difference it will make in their complexion. It whitens sunburnt skin, and for use on the hands it is most excellent.

"Yours truly, (Signed) MARIE THERESE, Princess of Pless."

Cradle Education

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go to look at Baby before she can distinguish between the various cries.

Babies suffer a good deal from our ignorance of their language. A physician tells the story of how he was called in to relieve a baby of three months who had been screaming for several hours. He undid the binder and "found—of all things—a fork!" By the way, a binder should never be used after the cord has healed, and should be of a sensible pattern. The yards of flannel often wound round a baby are unhealthy and uncomfortable abominations.

The right treatment of crying, then, is an important feature of cradle education. The child has a right to expect from his parents protection from pain and fear and physical discomfort. But he also has the right to expect them to help him wisely to subordinate his will by ignoring cries of temper or perverseness. There are other more constructive ways of training the will. These belong to the mental and psychological side of cradle education.

Baby Begins to take Notice

IT is important, for instance, to do all in our power to help on the development of concentration, so that when the child is old enough to undertake certain tasks he may have concentration enough to do so. Very young babies will stare at an attractive object for several minutes at a time and it is most unwise to distract their gaze needlessly. By doing so we may hinder the development of the power of attention. The baby of three months or older begins to try to handle things, and

later on to investigate the feel of them. He has the will to learn, and it is our bounden duty to encourage him in this by giving him a variety of suitable material to experiment upon. Old cards, a string of spools, rattles, india-rubber animals and dolls provide ideal touch-experience for baby fingers.

The baby of seven or eight months usually begins to pull himself up in his cot or his baby pen. After making suitable provision for his safety, this should not be discouraged unless the child is obviously over-straining himself. The baby beginning to pull himself up is finding out the great joy of achievement—one of the greatest pleasures of life.

Always be Consistent

THEN, too, every baby must learn certain elementary rules of behaviour. How much more complicated we make his task of finding out what is the right thing to do and what is not, if we are not consistent in correcting or in praising him! It is essential to be consistent in training the baby to know the difference between right and wrong. It is no use to laugh at him when he does something in the privacy of the home and to punish him when he does the same thing in the presence of visitors and strangers.

We must be consistent not only with the baby, but with ourselves. One cannot expect the baby to continue for very long in regular habits if his parents live in a haphazard and irregular fashion.—*The Home Magazine*.

When a Woman Fancies

"YES, it's a rotten car," said my friend apologetically. "You see, my wife bought it. She fancied it." The emphasis of those last three words told the whole story—his annoyance, his despair, his martyrdom.

A husband's continual fear is that his wife without warning will buy "something she fancies," regardless of its practical worth. To tell her that he could have bought the thing "twice as good at half the price" merely amuses her.

For a woman realises the sheer ecstasy of obeying Fancy's impulse. This delight, in her eyes, compensates for any material loss or disadvantage that may be necessary. Her husband's solemn, almost painful, inspection of catalogues to find the best and cheapest lawn-mower is exasperating to her. If the money must be spent, she argues, why not enjoy spending it?

This illustrates a marked difference between the sexes. To a man, the value of possession is what

matters most; but to a woman, the joy of selecting is the supreme attraction.

Her zest for Fancy makes a woman in many ways more "sporting" than a man. On the little excitement of "fancying" a jockey's colours she will back a horse regardless of form or of betting odds. Her ideas of finding the winner may be unmethodical, impulsive and reckless; but the point is that they make her far happier than is the sporting gentleman who religiously studies the whole history of the Turf before he lays out a penny.

Moreover, it is a mistake to confuse a woman's fancifulness with her fickleness. For a woman is always very loyal to her "fancies." Over these "small things," as she calls them, she feels that her whims have every right to be indulged. Whatever may be the results, and whatever her head may afterwards tell her, she retains all faith in the choice of her heart.