



and now

IF you get a sudden cut or bruise, burn or scald, apply a remedy known for its great soothing and curative powers. Heal it with Zam-Buk!

In case of sunburn, blisters, heat rash or suspicion of eczema or ringworm, or other deep-scated trouble. Heal it with Zam-Buk!

Skin health and Zam-Buk go together. Whenever your skin worries you, Zam-Buk will prove a kindly soothing friend. It is the most widely-used skin remedy in the world.

Zam-Buk is a unique combination of healing, soothing, antiseptic and germicidal properties, and is quite free from every trace of animal fat and from coarse insoluble mineral drugs. Every home needs a box of Zam-Buk.

Price 16 a box, or 36 family size. All Chemist & Stores.

The Gost of Electric Service

estic electrical appliance are-what will it do? and, what will it cost to The first question must be dealt with in respect of each individual piece of apparatus, and the more important ones are discussed later. The method of determining the cost of operation is the same for every device.

First, it is necessary to know the rate at which the appliance will consume electricity when in use. This is measured in "watts," and may be ascertained in most cases by

T he two most familiar questions rate of a third rated at 600 watts, asked concerning every dom- Now, the quantity of electricity an appliance consumes naturally depends on the length of time it is in use, and the time-factor must be taken in account when determining "quantity." One hour is the time-One hour is the timeunit commonly used, and a 300-watt appliance in service for one hour is said to consume $300 \times 1 = 300$ watt-hours. Similarly, in two hours the consumption would be 300 x 2 600 watt-hours, and again in half an hour it would be 300 x 1/2 == 150 watt-hours. In exactly the same way the quantity of electricity



The family of Mr. & Mrs. F. Crosby, of Whangarei

affixed to the machine. A few appliances carry no such indication, however, and for these reference would have to be made to the makers or their New Zealand distributors. Quite a fair proportion of appliances will be found stamped, not in "watts," but in volts (v) and amps (a). In such cases, to ascertain the watts, it is only necessary to multiply the numerical values given for volts and amperes together, the product being "watts." Thus an electric iron labelled 200 v. 2.5 amps will in use consume electricity at the rate of $200 \times 2.5 =$ 500 watts,

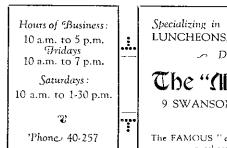
It is, of course, perfectly obvious that one appliance rated at 300 watts will consume electricity at double the rate of another marked 150 watts, and at only half the

A. 1.3644

reference to the maker's label consumed by any electrical appliance is ascertained by multiplying its watts by the time, in hours, during which it is used. Expressed as a formula that can easily be remembered, this is:

> Rate of electricity consumption x time in use = quantity. Watts x hours = watt-hours.

E as every consumer knows. But what is one unit? Simply the quantity of electricity indicated by 1.000 watt-hours. For convenience it is generally referred to as I kilowatt-hours (just as 1,000 metres is designated I kilometre). The essential thing to grasp is that when a consumer pays an average of, say, 1_2^4d to 2_2^4d per unit, or whatever amount is charged in his area of Continued on page 59.



Specializing in MORNING COFFEES, LUNCHEONS, AFTERNOON TEAS

The "Mecca" Cafe

9 SWANSON ST., AUCKLAND

The FAMOUS "eMECCA" COFFEE may be purchased at the Counter.