

TERRIBLE ITCHING SCALP HUMOUR

Badly Affected With Sores and Crusts—Extended Down Behind the Ears—Some Years Later Painful and Itching Pustules Broke Out on Lower Part of Body—Son Also Affected.

A TRIPLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About ten years ago my scalp became badly affected with sore and itching humours, crusts, etc., and extending down behind the ears. My hair came out in places also. I was greatly troubled; understood it was eczema. Tried various remedies, so called, without effect. Saw your Cuticura advertisement, and got them at once. Applied them in the directions, etc., and after two weeks, I think, of use, was clear as a whistle.

"I have to state also that late last fall, October and November, 1904, I was suddenly afflicted with a bad eruption, painful and itching pustules over the lower part of the body. I suffered dreadfully. In two months, under the skilful treatment of my doctor, conjoined with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I found myself cured.

"Six years ago my son was laid up with a severe cold, a hard cough, and finally painful eruption all over the body. I procured the Cuticura Remedies as soon as possible, and after his faithful use of same was as well as ever in two weeks, as well as I can recall. He has never had a return of the illness, as far as I know.

"I have always been pleased to commend the Cuticura Remedies, and testify as to their efficacy. I am a veteran of the late Civil War, '61-'65. H. M. F. Weiss, Rosemond, Christian Co., Ill., Aug. 31, 1905."

The original of the above testimonial is on file in the office of the Patent and Chemical Department, Reference: H. TOWN & Co., Merchants, Sydney, N.S.W. Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humour, from Itchings to Scrofula, from Itchings to Aids, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills (Chemical Cuticura) in a box of all drugs. A single action cures the most distressing cases when all else fails. Peter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Agents, Boston, U.S.A. See Medical Free "How to Cure Eczema." Address: H. TOWN & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.

Reform without revolution.—The great and particular merit of Hunyadi János is that it relieves without discomfort, in other words it effects reform without revolution. This is because it is the best and safest natural aperient.

"Less than One Box effects a Complete Cure."

CHAS. THOMSON, Kihiki Kihiki, Te Awamutu, Auckland, New Zealand, writes:—

For the past five years I have been troubled with Itching and Protruding Piles. Have been so bad that I was compelled to consult a physician, but without receiving any satisfactory relief. Have also tried various advertised preparations, but until using Peters' Pile Cure, was not able to get even relief, and with less than one box of your Remedy, I received a complete cure. I shall not fail to recommend Peters' Pile Cure to my friends, as I can more than thank you for having found such relief.

It cannot be too generally known that

PETERS' Pile Cure.

(EASY TO APPLY). Quickly and Permanently Cures

BLIND, ITCHING, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES, and is obtainable from

ALL CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS. PRICE, 1/6.

Large Box (five times the quantity) 5/- or will be sent Post Free on receipt of price by

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Scientific and Useful

BAD AIR AND MALARIA.

A popular notion that malaria is caused by bad air seems to be justified by the very name of the malady. But, as a matter of fact, while bad air is a customary accompaniment of the mosquitoes which bear the organisms which actually produce the disease, it is, in no sense, a contributory cause itself. Guard yourself against the anopheles mosquito and you will never get malaria, no matter how much bad air you breathe. Let the festive anopheles feast upon you and you will begin to shiver and shake in an atmosphere of chemically pure ozone.

In 1890, Dr. Laveran, a French army surgeon, after several years of toilsome research, announced the presence of a large, pigmented parasite in the blood of malaria patients. Eighteen years later, Major Ronald Ross, of the British East Indian service, found the same parasite in the stomach and salivary glands of the anopheles mosquito. It appeared in the body of no other known species of mosquito.

These discoveries led to a most thorough investigation, which had its fruit in a series of experiments conducted by the London School of Tropical Medicine. Two parties of Englishmen, not one of whom had ever been affected with malaria, went to the Roman Campagna, where bad air and anopheles are to be had for the asking. The members of the first party lived in a triply-screened hut for weeks. They breathed the bad air day and night, but not a mosquito managed to reach them. All escaped malaria. The members of the other party bared themselves to the little pests and were bitten. Then they went off to breathe the air that was undoubtedly pure. Within two weeks the microscope showed that their blood was full of the parasite aforesaid, and every one of them shivered and shook with chills and fever.

Since then these experiments have been repeated over and over again, and yet a good many people insist that malaria is caused, not by mosquitoes, but by foul air.

"BAD" AIR NOT SO BAD.

Foul air—which has for its accepted meaning, air heavy with the gases and odours of decay—is not, in itself, poisonous, or even unhealthful. Unless it contains such a large proportion of foreign gases that it is noticeably lacking in oxygen, its chief effect is psychic. Some persons, in brief, cannot abide a stench. It sets their nerve on edge, and excites their imaginations, and the result is that they grow pallid and, at times, senile.

Thus, indirectly, it may weaken them and make them an easy prey to wandering microbes. But of itself, it produces little direct harm. Medical students, breathing the unspeakable gases and odours of the dissecting room, manage to eat vast dinners and to grow fat. Tanners, garbage men, workers in fertilizer factories and other persons who are habitually surrounded by hair-raising aromas are ordinarily just as healthy as other folk.

That foul air is usually laden with rather more germs and germ-bearing insects than air which seems to the nose to be pure is beside the point. Experience shows that pure air often contains as many of these enemies to health as the most foul exudations from a sewer outlet. The Stegomyia, Fasciata, which carries the germs of yellow fever, would be just as deadly on a mountain-top as along the shore of a Louisiana bayou. Hence the absurdity of shotgun quarantines and of all the other medicinal manifestations of alarm that appear when yellow jack rages on the Gulf Coast.

COMPRESSED HEART.

A remarkable effort on the part of doctors to save a young man's life was described at an inquest at Southwark (London). The inquest was relative to the death of Thomas Davies (nineteen), a carpenter's apprentice, of Shooter's

Hill-road, who was treated at Guy's Hospital for tumour in the throat. He was put under an anæsthetic by Mr. Victor Mayberry, and Dr. Dunne performed an operation. This lasted three-quarters of an hour. Towards the conclusion it was seen that Davies showed signs of returning to consciousness, so he was given a little more chloroform, so that the operation could be finished. This caused sickness, and the patient appeared to cease to breathe. Mr. Mayberry told the jury that artificial respiration was then tried, and as that failed Davies's stomach was cut open and the heart compressed with the fingers, with the view of trying to restore life, but the heart would not respond. "Is that usual?" asked Coroner Danford Thomas, who seemed impressed by the nature of the operation. "It is done now and again, under exceptional circumstances," replied Mr. Mayberry, "and has been done successfully before."—The Coroner: "I have read of such a case, but have never heard of it in evidence before."—The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, and Davies' father thanked the doctors for their efforts to save his son.

STRENGTHENING PLATINOTYPE PRINTS.

In an instruction book on platinotype printing recently published, a formula is given for intensifying weak platinotype prints, the use of which may save the waste of such prints as have, through a wrong estimate of the light, been too faint. A few drops of silver nitrate solution are added to a solution of—Pyrogallol acid 2grs., citric acid 20grs., water 1oz. Or hydroquinone in the same proportion may be substituted for the pyro. The print is placed in this solution and rocked until the desired depth is arrived at, when it is well washed and fixed in hyposulphite of soda, as with an ordinary silver print, and finally washed again. The uranium method changes the colours to a brownish tone, all that is necessary being to employ the ordinary uranium bath so frequently given for intensification of negatives and the toning of bromide prints.

A COMBINED BATH FOR PLATINUM TONING.

Much of the objection to a combined toning and fixing bath seems to have given way in view of the greater certainty of colour obtainable thereby, and also because, after all, practice shows the combined bath perfectly capable of yielding permanent results if proper care be taken. A combined bath containing platinum instead of gold may, however, still further contribute to permanence, a good formula being as follows:—Hypo 1oz., lead nitrate 60grs., alum 60grs., sodium formate 20grs., formic acid 30min., hot water 10oz. Dissolve the lead and sodium formate in a small quantity of water, and then add the hypo in solution and the formic acid. Stand in an open vessel for twenty-four hours, and then add—Platinum bichloride 2grs. Pass the prints through a bath of weak salt water before immersion in the toning bath.

COLD-CATCHING BEGINS.

In imitation of Leigh Hunt—now is the time when the mornings are beautiful, and the foolish man, deceived, leaveth his great-coat behind; now are the evenings chilly and long-searching; now do the chemists begin to ply a brisk trade in cough mixtures and cold-cures—now, in short, is the opening of the cold-catching season. Of all minor ailments none is so completely disagreeable as the common cold; for the misery of constant nose-blowing, dulness, weariness and headache are exchanged the delights of tasting, smelling, good appetite, good spirits—life becomes a burden to the owner of the cold, and he, with his melancholy and his suppish-

ness, becomes a burden to his fellow man. Decidedly the common cold is an affliction to be guarded against even at the risk of being chaffed for your precautions. The great mistake made in the self-treatment of colds is that the right remedies are used at the wrong moment—with aggravating results. At the first symptoms of a cold the unhappy sufferer should, if he can, keep himself indoors and feel himself up for a day or two; then plenty of fresh air. The usual treatment reverses this process. Colds are neglected till they begin to get better; then the patient lies up, and deprives himself of the fresh air which would do him good.

TRANSPLANTING GLANDS AND BLOOD-VESSELS.

Professor Garre, of Breslau, has delivered an interesting lecture at Stuttgart on the transplanting of blood vessels and organs, the topic which attracted so much attention at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Toronto in August. Professor Garre, Reuter says, traced the development of the idea of transplanting, and mentioned a recent case in which a child of four years suffering from cretinism had a portion of its mother's thyroid gland transplanted into its spleen. After nine months the child was beginning to develop intellectually and to walk and talk.

The transplanting of the thyroid gland was, he said, a simple matter owing to the fact that a portion of the thyroid gland can always be safely removed from a living person. He narrated a number of successful experiments in transplanting the blood-vessels of animals. He had, he said, succeeded in removing blood-vessels 2 1/3-in. long not only from live animals, but from animals which had been dead an hour and a-half, to other animals.

While it was not possible to remove and transplant large blood-vessels from living human beings, yet blood-vessels could be suitably taken from freshly-amputated limbs. Such transplanting would be of great use in many cases of modern surgery—for instance, when, in removing large tumours, large blood-vessels have to be tied up, which often results fatally for the parts of the body, fed by these blood vessels.

Professor Garre described experiments which he had made in transplanting kidneys. He had removed the kidney of a dog and sewed it in the same animal's neck, so that the nephritic artery was joined to the carotid artery and the nephritic veins to the veins of the neck. He had further sewed the kidney of a dog in the body of another dog, joining the urethral canal with the bladder. The experiment had been so successful that the transplanted kidney had performed its natural functions perfectly.

Don't Neglect Your Appearance.

Make the most of your personal appearance. Neatness and freshness have charms of their own, and will largely make up for the lack of a pretty face, or a large dress allowance.

If you are pretty, don't think you can neglect your appearance and rely solely on your looks for charm. Pretentious given a proper setting becomes still more attractive. If you are clever, make yourself pleasant to look upon as well as to listen to. There is no need to stand prinking for hours, but a few minutes spent in front of your looking-glass will repay you, and the time will not be wasted. Neatly dressed hair and well-adjusted clothes add an air of distinction to any woman.

BABY'S CLOTHES.

Baby's Clothes must never be washed with Alkaline Soaps or Soap Powders. They always leave an irritant in the fabric.

SAPON—the new Ouband Washing Powder—never leaves anything in the clothes which can harm the most delicate skin. To wash baby's clothes and not irritate, soak for an hour in a solution of SAPON; then transfer to a bath of SAPON and water, and work them lightly in the suds. Rinse through clear water; dry, and iron in the usual way.

If your druggist does not stock SAPON, send us his name and address. SAPON, Limited, P.O. Box 655, Wellington.