

S MEDICAL SCIENCE

VOL.10

A MONTHLY JOURNAL ON MEDICAL MATTERS

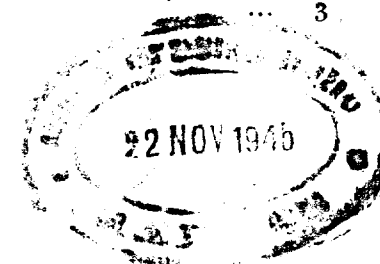
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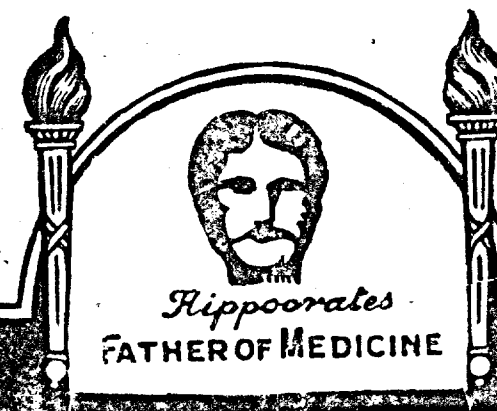


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Sound advice will be sent in sealed plain envelope. State if prompt treatment by return post, under our bona-fide guarantee, is required or not. All letters are treated as **STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL**.



MEDICAL SCIENCE

VOL. 10

JUNE 1945.

No. 3.

STRIKING A LIGHT

By Alys Myers.

—: (0) :—

Some great inventions bring fame to their creator, others bring riches. Neither fame nor fortune came to a certain North Country chemist who, in his late forties, made a discovery that has been one of the greatest blessings to mankind. Even his name is known to but few. A brass tablet fixed belatedly on a shop in Stockton-on-Tees, County Durham, (nearly half a century after his death in 1859), tells his story in a few words.... "On this site stood the shop occupied by JOHN WALKER, who invented friction matches in April, 1827."

John Walker was a chemist and druggist with a shop in High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. Born in 1781, son of a grocer and spirit dealer of that town, he soon displayed a natural aptitude for science and was apprenticed

to a local doctor. His term of apprenticeship over, he took service with a firm of wholesale druggists and thoroughly studied the science of drugs and medicines.

He hesitated at first between the careers of surgeon and chemist. He finally returned to his native town and, now in the late thirties, started a chemist's business which soon grew and flourished.

A Born Scientist.

John Walker, slightly-built and wiry, was a cheery soul, pleasant and good-humoured and a great favourite with his customers. He dispensed his drugs and nostrums with a kindly word for old and young.

Though sociable enough, he remained single. The reason was plain. He was

NOTICE.

Owing to the unsettled condition of France, our Head Office continues to be at London, whence it was transferred after the German invasion of France.

Through special arrangements by the manufacturers, all French medicines for which we are Agents are now being manufactured by reputable British firms, who have purchased the manufacturing rights for England and the British Empire for the duration of the war.

The Anglo-French Medical Agency (India) Ltd.

WRITE FOR GENERAL CATALOGUE.

a born scientist, and ~~far~~ ^{far} ~~more~~ ^{more} keenly interested in botany, mineralogy and chemistry than in social life.

Whenever he could leave his shop and his prescriptions, he was to be found roaming the countryside, collecting botanical specimens to be studied, classified and preserved with scientific thoroughness. He would often take his little hammer and go tapping around in likely spots where rare minerals might be found.

"John Walker can name any minerals in the district—aye, or from any part of the country!" his friends declared admiringly, proud of the little chemist's skill and knowledge.

He would even discover the secret of turning base metal into gold one of these days, they said, noting his chemical experiments and the array of testtubes, liquids, and mysterious substances, with which he spent so much of his spare time.

"You wait a bit! John Walker'll discover how to make gold!" said one set of his friends.

"Nay. It's something quite different he's seeking for...an explosive that'd blow an enemy to smithereens in a jiffy!" insisted another set of cronies.

What John Walker was searching for cannot be known for certain. What he *found* was something homely but now almost indispensable.

Perhaps it was this for which he was looking: notes of combinations of substances which, together, produce light, were set down in the experiment book. Or perhaps, while hunting for the elusive formula of the alchemist who can turn any metal into gold, this formula resolved itself.

What happened was that one day, in the middle of a chemical experiment at

his home, while stirring and compounding one of his mysterious messes, part of it accidentally fell on the floor—or, as good fortune had it, on the stone hearth, where it instantly burst into flame.

"Did the fall cause the ignition, or was it the combination of chemical substances?" wondered the excited chemist. He weighed, mixed again. The result was the same. When part of his compound was rubbed against the other—in other words, when it was subjected to friction—it resulted in flame, or light.

The First Experiment.

"Lucifer matches" or "friction lights" as John Walker named them, were born.

That morning dawned as other mornings had done. The fire that cooked his breakfast was lit by the aid of flint, steel and tinder. That is to say, a piece of flint was struck repeatedly against the steel until sparks came. These set fire to the "tinder" prepared from partly-burnt rag. From this tiny flame was lit a home-made match, a slip of dry wood dipped into "brimstone" (sulphur) heated in a pan.

The slow, clumsy process had been gone through and who could have foretold that the cheerful little chemist absorbed in his scientific experiments, would that day strike a light that was to run right round the world? To make a discovery that would be used by every civilised nation?

He repeated his experiment successfully before a friend, much to his admiring surprise. Then following up the idea that the compound was ignited by friction, he thought out a new plan. After much thought and many more experiments, he provided means of friction by a folded slip of sandpaper through which the tip of the "friction match" was drawn.

At first results were disappointing. Slight friction failed to ignite the match. Too much made the head of the match fall off. Either way a strong smell was given off—but this mattered little compared with the importance of the discovery.

It is said that the exact compound was kept secret, though it is considered to have been a mixture of gun, chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony, over a coat of sulphur. Whatever it was, Walker's friends urged him to patent his invention of "friction lights." But the little chemist refused.

"The idea is not sufficiently important to warrant it!" he said. Patent his little discovery? Decidedly not!

It was the success of his formula that delighted him, true scientist that he was. That it might make a fortune was of little consequence compared with this. And so slight a thing was not worth the trouble.

However, he consented to make and market his lights. The thin splints of dry wood, about three inches long, tipped with the secret mixture, costing a shilling a box of one hundred with a piece of folded sandpaper included, displayed on the counter of the quaint little bow-fronted shop in the Stockton High Street created a great deal of excitement.

The people of this district were interested in scientific discoveries. It was between Stockton and Darlington that the first railway line in England had been opened little more than ten years before. One may be sure that the wonderful invention of "that obliging druggist in the High Street" was discussed round many a fireside.

Struck With Ceremony

The Country folk who graciously patronised Mr. Walker the Druggist—at the Rectory and the Hall—bought boxes of the novelty, striking a match occasionally with much ceremony and dignity.

The first box was brought in April, 1827. From then to the end of the year but twenty boxes were sold. Next year sales were much brisker; soon fifty boxes a month were disposed of. From then on sales increased rapidly.

Inevitably imitations appeared. In 1833 Samuel Jones of London offered for sale "Instantaneous Light Boxes" or "Prometheans" . . . small wooden sticks tipped with chlorate of potash and sulphur which ignited when dipped in sulphuric acid. The high cost, disagreeable fumes and danger of explosion militated against the popularity of these matches.

But the idea was started. It was soon to gather impetus.

The ability to produce fire was one of the things that distinguished man from beast in ages past. Fire, great mystery and great necessity, was worshipped by primitive peoples. Many legends surrounded it.

Earliest of all told of the Greek god Prometheus, filled with compassion for man who was unable to build a fire or cook food because Jupiter had taken the boon away. Prometheus climbed the heavens, stole fire from the chariot of the sun and brought it back to earth.

Though man had obtained fire for untold ages, it was produced in slow and clumsy fashion. First by rubbing one piece of wood against another to obtain a spark which kindled dried moss or leaves; next by sparks of fire emitted by a stone struck on iron—the principle of flint and steel.

A "burning glass" which collected the sun's rays till they heated to firing point some dried material, was another method of getting fire. But for centuries some variation of the flint, steel and tinder-box was in regular use.

In the ninth century an Arab discovered phosphorus, but the discovery lay fallow for nearly eight hundred years. In 1670 it was re-discovered by a

German alchemist, one Brand of Hamburg, who found it accidentally while trying to turn silver into gold. Close on his heels, in 1675, Geoffrey Haukwitz of London made the sensational discovery that a light could be got quickly by the friction of phosphorus and sulphur.

Many ways were tried to turn this knowledge to practical account. There was the "phosphorus bottle"—coated inside with phosphorus—into which was thrust a wooden match tipped with sulphur. Or small particles of phosphorus were rubbed between brown paper till a flame came which lighted a sulphur match. But these and other methods were considered highly dangerous and it was nearly a century and a half later before the reasonably quick and safe "friction match" was invented and sold.

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But when peace-time returns, the "friction lights" which John Walker, the North Country chemist, first invented and sold in April 1827, will come into their own again.

Horseplay

Aberdeen, Washington: Having shot an elk, Harry Long hiked several miles to camp and got a horse on which to carry the meat. While he was carving up his kill, preparatory to loading it, another hunter—this one slightly near-sighted—crept and shot the horse.

Automatic Postman

The "mailomat," a sort of automatic letter-box, has appeared in New York.

To post a letter the user drops coins into a slot, twists a dial to select the postage value, and puts the letter in.

The machine stamps and postmarks the letter.

"THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT" READ WHAT CURED PATIENTS SAY.

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I am now happy to tell you that it has cured me thoroughly. I am a wise man, indeed, to have taken your genuine remedy, Endophon....."

Endophon is not similar to Dr. M. Stopes Prescriptions for Impotence, but entirely different, and now recognised by

- (1). *Gazette Medical of France.*
- (2). *Institute of Scientific Research and Development. (Berlin).*
- (3). *Journal of Medicine. Paris.*

as the most efficacious remedy for the cure of Impotence, of functional origin. Moreover, it is now manufactured in **CAPSULE FORM**—the best method to preserve full curative efficacy.

CAUTION.

Because of the success of Endophon, many imitations are now being advertised, under various trade names.

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Endophon is warranted free from all substances against the Hindu or Muslim religion.

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and other chronic blood diseases.

Powerful—Penetrating—Permanent

Prices:—1 bot. Rs. 8-12-0. 3 bots. Rs. 25. 6 bots. Rs. 48.

Tel. Code. 3 bots. "Sadon" 6 bots. "Sadaf"



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It is the result of many years of careful research and experiment and contains the essential elements that is a killer to the spirochaete (Syphilis virus) in the blood.

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Prices:—1 bot. Rs. 8-12-0. 3 bots. Rs. 25-0-0.
6 bots. Rs. 48-0-0.

Tel. Code. 3 bots. "Sadex" 6 bots. "Sadol"

Extracts from a few of the large number of commendatory letters received from the Medical Profession

Dr. Alphonse Des Ames. (Paris) "....I endorse Neo Sadalan as the finest preparation for all forms of Syphilis...."

Dr. Bertrand De Canoples. (Grenoble) "....No other remedy has been so effective as Neo Sadalan....."

Dr. Andre Trefouel. (Nice) "..... In my opinion oral treatment with Neo Sadalan is much better than injections. I have successfully treated many Syphilis cases with it....."

Dr. Rene Peyral. (Paris) "....Neo Sadalan is composed of the essential therapeutic agents and I endorse it as a most efficacious preparation for all syphilitic affections....."

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is embodied in these Scientific Remedies.

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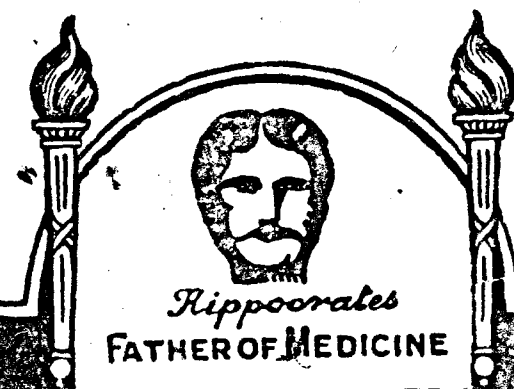
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Can be used safely

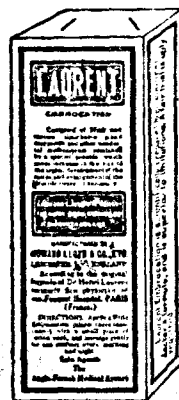
as a temporary measure.

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The action of a dose is sufficient to remove Coldness, Frigidity, etc., as it increases response immensely.

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Chinosol Soluble Pessaries.

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(Extra Strong). Rs. 12-8 per bottle.

This is thrice as strong as the ordinary strength and is recommended for use where immediate effect is desired.

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These tablets are very powerful, and have an almost instantaneous effect. They enable a completely impotent man to have satisfactory union Warranted perfectly safe, as a temporary measure.

A British Product

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GALAXIN

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PIMPLES

FRECKLES
COPPER PATCHES

ECZEMA



SORES

POWERFUL

Have you Pimples? Sores? Ulcers?

Let GALAXIN rid you of them for ever! It will do this for you, no matter how chronic your case. Its powerful, searching action CANNOT be resisted.

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Galaxin

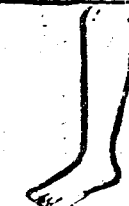
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CLEANSER

PENETRATING

PERSISTENT



ALL REMOVED

CLEAR, HEALTHY
SKIN

CURED



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DEAL WITH A FIRM OF REPUTATION and get value for every rupee spent

German alchemist, one Brand of Hamburg, who found it accidentally while trying to turn silver into gold. Close on his heels, in 1675, Geoffrey Haukwitz of London made the sensational discovery that a light could be got quickly by the friction of phosphorus and sulphur.

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The machine stamps and postmarks the letter.

NEW FACES FOR OLD



The big bomber crashed with a deafening roar. From its fiery inferno a colonel struggled out. Then, realising two of his comrades were still trapped, he crawled back after them. The colonel came back alive, but the front half of his face was burned away.

Today, as a result of the miracles in plastic surgery, the colonel has been able to return to active duty. Barring a few graft scars, fast fading and inevitable variations of colour in new skin, he is substantially whole. Skin grafts from behind his ears restored his eye-lids; others re-formed his shrunken, distorted lips. Bone from his ribs and cartilage from between them supplied a supporting scaffold for a new nose. A pedicle graft from his abdomen delivered tissue and surfaced it. Skint and hair from the back of his scalp provided eyebrows. An ingeniously styled toupee completed the picture.

To the plastic surgeons of Britain go laurels for this achievement. The story is a message of hope to all soldiers whom the war is scarring and to their anxious families at home.

The colonel's case dramatically illustrates the rebuilding of a face but, contrary to popular conception, plastic surgery is by no means limited to facial injuries. Its fundamental principles apply to any wound whose final repair involves transportation of tissues.

The plastic surgeon has a great responsibility to the war injured. He summons specific knowledge acquired in departments of plastic surgery which did not exist 25 years ago, and adds findings from the last war. He shares the two-fold aim of all war surgery; striving not only to revive normal function of the injured part also to restore its normal "cosmetic" appearance. When the face is involved, the surgeon must try doubly hard. In the well-integrated services of the British Army hospitals, the plastic surgeon works in close co-operation with other departments.

The shell that severed the median nerve in two places in a soldier's arm also lacerated muscles, tendons and tissues in the forearm. Because nerves will regenerate only in surroundings of healthy tissues and will cease to grow if they attach themselves barrenly to bone or muscles, the area denuded of flesh had in this case, to be rebuilt before the neurosurgeon could attempt to splice the severed nerve cables. Then the plastic surgeon had to be called in again to complete the job.

But, far more interesting than the variety of injuries that need plastic repair is the variety of methods. The most spectacular system and one that, with only a few changes, has been in vogue for over 3,500 years, is the "walking" or pedicle graft. The surgeon uses it when he needs subcutaneous tissue to replace, for instance, the full thickness of

cheeks and lips. It is fashioned—usually on the abdomen—by cutting two deep parallel incisions, turning the two cut edges under and stitching them together. The result resembles a tube or suit-case handle. The tube thus constructed is allowed to heal, both ends undisturbed, for three weeks until a healthy blood supply is established. Then the tube takes its first step in its delaying "walk" to the area of repair.

The end of the tube furthest from the injury is cut away from the abdomen; advanced to a wrist, where it is sutured. This spot is selected because the arm's range of movement makes it a logical carrier. There follows another wait of three weeks. The arm is rigidly immobilised close to the abdomen so that no sudden movement can twist the pedicle. The other end of the tube is now severed from the abdomen and the arm, carrying the graft, swings up to the margin of the area of repair where the freshly cut end is sutured. Once more the arm is awkwardly immobilised while the blood supply establishes itself. Finally, the tube attached to the wrist is cut free, the whole pedicle opened flat and the fleshy transplant used in the repair to which it has been so painstakingly walked.

The surgeon used three different thicknesses of skin graft: for temporary coverage of a large burned expanse, a paper-thin transplant; for big defects he employs a thick split-skin graft, varying from 60 to 80 per cent of the total thickness of the skin. When he needs 100 per cent but without subcutaneous tissue, he takes a full thickness skin graft as near the colour of the recipient area as possible. The surgeon prefers the thick split graft because it organises its blood supply more rapidly, its donor areas heal within two weeks and because it is safer.

Because no two areas on the body have the same pigmentation, it is impossible to match a skin graft perfectly. Therefore, free skin grafts and pedicle grafts could never be used to repair a visible portion of the body. Instead, the plastic surgeon tries to use tissue from the same area.

When an injury so shatters part of the face that it cannot be restored either functionally or cosmetically, the plastic surgeon enlists the services of a make-up artist. One member of this profession, just before he entered the army, reduced the time required to make-up Boris Karloff as Frankenstein, from four hours to 20 minutes. Recently in England, a make up artist constructed a remarkable artificial face for a soldier who had lost both eyes and their surrounding tissue bone. When the soldier put on—in one piece—acrylic eyes with latex lids and tinted glasses hinged to the sponge rubber bridge of his nose, the finished result was so convincing that a railway ticket collector insisted the soldier should consult his own time-table.

Where a face has been badly shattered, surgeons at the front line are instructed to get the fragments of jaw into proper alignment by loopwiring and splints so that the fractures will be stabilised and contours supported until the wounded man reaches home. They are also advised to preserve as much bone as possible and are warned not to sew up gunshot wounds in the floor of the mouth, but to pack them open.

No matter how seriously, or even how slightly, a soldier is injured, every tried and proven resource of the plastic surgeon's art awaits him in England.

* If you are tired of reading the Food Ministry's advertisements, you may like these unofficial—

Food Facts

By. J. D. U. Ward.

Condensed from *The Contemporary Review*, London.

—: (0): —

SINCE so many foods have been either "in short supply" or rationed, people have taken more interest in what they eat or hope to eat; and a trifle more knowledge of the history or origin of foods would help us all to appreciate how high, compared with the past, is the standard of living which we enjoy even now, in this fifth year of war. For instance, our forbears (who ate more honey than we do) contrived to work hard without any sugar. The Chinese learnt how to obtain sugar from sugar-canes in the eighth century B.C. The ancient Greeks and Romans had sugar, and later the Arabs cultivated sugar-cane and in the tenth century introduced it into Spain. Egyptian sugar was the first to be brought in any quantity to Britain. During the Norman era, and subsequently, Venetian traders carried sugar to London, where they received wool in exchange. Yet for another 700 years sugar was used little or not at all by the greater part of Britain's population.

Saccharine is a by-product of coal-tar, discovered only sixty-two years ago by Fahlberg at Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A. When eating his supper after a day's work in the laboratories, Fahlberg found that his bread tasted sweet. Investigation showed that the sweetness came from his hands. So back to the laboratory Fahlberg went, to test every vessel that he has used, until he found the saccharine. To this day saccharine is obtained by

substantially the same process by which it was first created. In its pure form it is 550 times sweeter than sugar, hence the fact that it carries a tax 550 times greater than sugar. Anyone can work out the minute fraction of a farthing at which one hundred saccharine tablets, sold at 1s., might cost if there were no tax. Saccharine has no real food value; it is useful only as a sweetener.

Oranges found their way to Britain at an earlier date than most people might suppose. It is recorded that "in the 18th year of Edward the First a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth, out of which the Queen bought one frail of Seville figs, one frail of raisins or grapes, one bale of dates, two hundred and thirty pomegranates, fifteen citrons, and seven oranges [pome de orange.]" Two centuries later Sir John Paston's lady brought "half a hondyrde oranges" from a German merchant, and another two centuries later again Nell Gwynn was selling oranges in Drury Lane. It was apparently between A.D. '900 and 1000 that oranges were brought from further east to Iraq and Syria, whence they were carried along the North African coast by the Arabs (whose *naranj* is the source of our "orange") to Denia in Spain. The history of lemons is very similar. Apparently unknown to the Greeks and

Romans, they were introduced into Spain by the Arabs in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and by 1494 they were being largely grown in the Azores, whence quantities were shipped to England. Lemonade seems to have been invented in King Charles I's reign.

Bananas were still sufficiently uncommon in 1905 for a London paper to regard the arrival of a cargo as news: "Fourteen thousand bunches arrived from Jamaica and were loaded into three hundred vans, and at once distributed to the towns and suburbs" [*Daily Telegraph*, October 4, 1905]. London had first seen bananas nearly 300 years earlier, in 1627, when Dr John Argent, President of the Royal College of Physicians, caused specimens to be imported. Yet bananas remained so little known in Europe, that Jacquemont, visiting India in 1829, sent home a description of the novel fruit: "They resemble-jasmine-scented pomade gone rancid and much sweetened." Though we now think of bananas as coming from Jamaica, the family (of which more than 600 species exist) belongs rather to Africa and Asia, and the early appearance of bananas in America is sometimes held to be evidence of pre-Columbian traffic with the New World.

The history of tomatoes in England is curious. Before Queen Elizabeth had died, the herbalist Gerard was growing tomatoes in Holborn. But apples-of-love, as they were called because of their supposed aphrodisiac properties, were viewed askance because of their relationship to deadly nightshade, though they are mentioned in 1753 as eaten "by Jew families in England." A writer in 1796 could record "I found plenty of tomato, which, being produced in many British gardens, I will not attempt to describe," yet tomatoes have been sold in Covent Garden for barely a century. Even in the eighteen-seventies many people had neither seen nor tasted tomatoes, which a little later came to be regarded as the

probable cause of cancer. But last summer the queues for tomatoes stretched down the street and round the corner.

The early history of cheese is conflicting. One Latin writer states definitely that the ancient Britons had no cheese and did not know how to make it. Elsewhere cheese has been listed among the earliest of exports from this island to Rome. Much was learnt in this country about cheese-making from monks who came as missionaries from Europe, and the claim that cheese was first made on a large scale in England at Jervaulx Abbey in Yorkshire may well be true. The tale goes that the Earl of Richmond, who was lying very ill, was cured by Peter de Quincey, a Cistercian monk lately arrived from the Continent. The grateful earl presented Peter with a piece of land on which to build Jervaulx Abbey, and here it was, in Wensleydale (still the source of one of England's finest cheeses), that a business of making cheese mainly from ewes' milk was established. Cheese-making was certainly more widespread and less localized 400 years ago than now, but even then certain areas were outstanding. In 1859 Camden wrote that in Suffolk "they also make vast numbers of cheese, which are carried into all parts of England, nay, into Germany also, with France, and Spain . . ." So far as can be judged, cheese attained to the position of a staple ingredient of the labouring man's diet only within the last 150 years.

Margarine is a relative innovation, since it was first made in Paris in or about the year 1870 by the eminent chemist Mege-Mouries. The inventor's method was to heat finely minced beef suet with water, carbonate of potash and fresh sheep's stomach (valuable for the pepsin it contains), cut into small fragments. Whale oil is now an important ingredient in most margarine, but nut or other vegetable oils are even more largely used, a fact which makes it in-

teresting to recall that so long ago as George I's reign, a patent for making "butter" from beech-nuts was granted.

The general distribution of fresh sea fish to inland areas dates only from the construction of railways—say, from barely 100 years ago. Earlier, the choice for people living inland lay between salted fish (usually very salt) and freshwater fish. Far more eels were eaten of old than now: in the Domesday Survey some watermills are rented at 1,000 eels and 10s. annually, and even within modern times farmers in marshland areas have expected the eels to pay the rent. Incidentally, transport and distribution difficulties had interesting effects: for instance, where salmon was plentiful and readily obtainable, servants and apprentices would stipulate that they were not to be fed on salmon more than so many times a week.

One to six centuries ago the bulk of the population had far less meat than now. Meat (other than a little fat bacon) was indeed for most a treat to be enjoyed once weekly, if that. In this connexion, time has brought some extraordinary changes in taste. In the Middle Ages men would risk life and limb to poach the beasts of the forest—stag and hare. Now, less than half of the "working-class" (in England, at any rate) will eat either venison or hare. Time was when kids commanded prices as high as or higher than lamb. Now, many people flatly refuse to eat kid, merely because the idea is unfamiliar!

Time has wrought changes even in British beef in the last 200 years. The

chief demand for some decades past has been for lean "baby beef" from animals eighteen months to two years old. But most of our forbears' beef was fat and came from oxen aged eight to twelve, which had worked five to nine years in the plough and had then been specially fed for a spell.

Frozen meat dates from 1860-80. The idea of a refrigerator plant for meat is said to have been born of the discovery, in Siberia, of a frozen and perfectly preserved mammoth. The first attempt to ship refrigerated meat failed, but the next year [1887] a cargo of frozen meat was successfully carried from Buenos Aires to Rouen. Within five years frozen meat was being shipped to Britain from both South America and Australia. The "chilling of meat was a later refinement.

The first cargo of ice brought to Britain, early in the nineteenth century, was held up so long by the customs (who did not know how to classify it, but eventually decided on "dry goods"!) that it melted away. The history of ice-cream is obscure. Snow and ice had already for centuries been preserved for table use in summer when the first water ices were brought into France by Catherine de' Medici about the year 1550. Yet even then more than another 200 years elapsed before the invention of ice-cream in Paris in 1774.

Against that should be put the tale that Marco Polo, who visited Japan in the thirteenth century, brought back recipes for both water and milk ice. The use of ice-cream as a popular all-the-year-round food dates only from the last twenty years in this country.

• The humours of life in the Pacific war area in a—

JUNGLE BIVOUAC

By an American Army Sergeant

Condensed from The Sun, Melbourne.

—:(0):—

Baldy used to have a terrible time with his sleeping arrangements. Jungle life in the South-West Pacific being somewhat primitive, the Yanks had few tents, and were forced to live under the alleged shelter of home-made shacks. The men in the bivouac area were lucky. They were able to use Japequipment left behind in the rush. Their shacks were solidly constructed of Jap floorboards, timbers, tarpaulins, tarred paper, and even mosquito nets, and boasted beds improvised by lacing wire between two saplings. The equipment bonanza was soon exhausted, and men that came after had to make do as best they could.

Baldy was one who came after. He spent a whole day constructing a shack out of canvas and bamboo poles, and swore the result was waterproof. A few days later it rained and, as usual, the heavens unloaded like a squadron of Halifaxes dropping full bomb loads over Berlin. Strangely enough, Baldy's shack was leakproof from the top. But he had built it on the side of a hill, and the young river that came tearing down the hillside nearly drowned him. The following day he rebuilt his shack on top of the ridge, which was exposed to aircraft but, presumably, more amenable to drainage. Again the rains came, and again Baldy was washed out. In disgust he retired temporarily to the sick bay with a bout of malaria and a tent over his head.

What made Baldy mad was not that he had spent a shivering, sleepless night,

but that his precious store of cigarettes and matches was ruined. It was not so difficult to get cigarettes, as the adjutant issued them periodically from an unknown source. Matches were the problem. In the days of plenty the men were issued with one box of matches every 10 days. That is a meagre ration for any heavy smoker, but in the jungle you find ways and means. In most cases the smoker lights up from another burning cigarette. In this way, someone estimated, one match can light 100 cigarettes. Everyone suffered from the match shortage, and so it was that one day even the colonel offered his lighted cigarette to a private. It was the custom never to stub out a cigarette, but leave it burning for the next smoker, and so preserve the chain of lighted cigarettes. One lad claimed to have found the answer in chain smoking, but over a period of time his method proved unsatisfactory.

In sunny weather a cigarette could always be lighted with a magnifying glass, and when it rained the signalmen had the answer. Somehow, out of carbon, discarded radio batteries and telephone test clips, they could create an electric arc which always worked.

"Walk a mile for a Camel!" said one victim of nicotine and cigarette advertising. "I wouldn't even roll over for one. But unless anyone in this crowd has a light, I'll walk a mile for a match."

(Continued in the next issue.)

THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT

PANCRE-VITE

THE ORAL INSULIN COMPOUND
FOR **DIABETES**

MANY IMITATIONS - BUT NO EQUAL



Diabetes, a dread disease, was formerly considered to be incurable. But it can now be cured with Pancre-Vite, the New Scientific Oral Insulin Remedy.

Pancre-Vite is a powerful remedy for Diabetes. It is a combination of all the active derivatives of the pancreas which control carbohydrate metabolism together with the specific proteins necessary for regeneration of the pancreatic tissues.

Chronic cases have been successfully treated by the oral administration of Pancre-Vite. It lowers sugar to normal. Aids digestion—increases weight and strength—positively makes the patient fit and healthy, as no other remedy can.

Pancre-Vite is the rational and most effective remedy for Diabetes, as it is prepared to the formula of Dr. Armand Grimard the eminent Diabetes Specialist.

Try Pancre-Vite NOW and rid yourself of Diabetes for ever!



Dr. Armand Grimard
Diabetes Specialist.

MANY IMITATIONS but NONE EQUAL to PANCRE-VITE!

Insulin is not curative, but only has transient effects, besides the necessity for daily injections are extremely inconvenient and tend to become tiresome.



Pancre-Vite is the best Oral Insulin Remedy, convenient to use and very effective. Its powerful curative action strengthens and develops the pancreas which control the several phases of diabetic pathology.

Pancre-Vite easily supersedes Insulin as a specific for diabetes, as it contains the active derivatives of the pancreas with other substances necessary for the complete regeneration of the pancreatic tissues. Furthermore, it is prepared in Capsule form—specially hardened—to insure the passage through the stomach for immediate absorption in the intestine, with maximum curative efficacy.

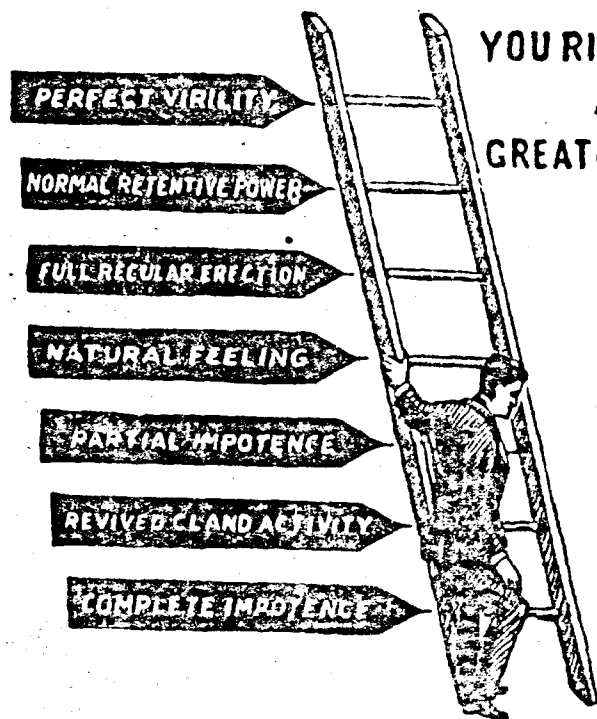
This effective action cannot be obtained with preparations made in tablet or liquid form.

Prices: 1 bot. Rs. 7-8-0 3 bots. Rs. 21-0-0 6 bots. Rs. 40-0-0
Tel. Code. 3 bots. "Pan" 6 bots. "Panning"

AFMA products are 100% GENUINE—and recognised by the Medical Profession.

THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT

STEP by STEP



YOU RISE TO NEW
AND
GREATER VIRILITY

Where do YOU
stand on the Ladder?

Whether you stand
half way up or right at
the bottom, Endophon
will cure you completely
and permanently.

What Endophon IS

Endophon is a genuine gland preparation, containing the vital gland extracts in a fresh, fully active form, sealed in Capsules.

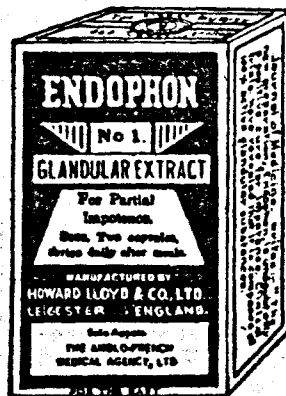
What ENDOPHON Does

If completely Impotent, Endophon will gradually impart to your weak, enfeebled glands those Very Substances that they lack, and revive them into New Activity giving Partial Erection in two weeks.

STEP by STEP, slowly but surely
Perfect Virility is obtained.

ENDOPHON gradually strengthens the whole sexual system and restores Perfect Sex Health and increases Virility. Premature Ejaculation and Feeble Partial Erection is replaced with Normal Retentive Power and Full, Regular Erection, and Complete Impotence is replaced with Natural "Feeling" and Full Ability.

Thus, STEP by STEP, permanent and perfect virility is the final result.



SOLD IN FOUR KINDS

Endophon No. 1 for Partial Impotence (Premature Ejaculation).

Endophon No. 2 for Partial Impotence (Feeble Erection) and for Complete Impotence and Sterility.

Endophon No. 3 & 4 for Female Impotence, ie, No. 3 for Premature Orgasm and No. 4 for Frigidity, Complete Loss of Sexual Feeling, Barrenness, etc.

Price: 1 bot, Rs. 8-12. 3 bots, Rs. 25-0. 6 bots, Rs. 48-0.

Tele. Codes:	3 bots. No. 1 'Entrax'	3 bots. No. 3 'Enfal'
"	6 bots. No. 1 'Entron'	6 bots. No. 3 'Enfalex'
"	3 bots. No. 2 'Enjex'	3 bots. No. 4 'Enfem'
"	6 bots. No. 2 'Enjexor'	6 bots. No. 4 'Enfemex'

WE STOCK ONLY GENUINE REMEDIES.

THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT READ WHAT CURED PATIENTS SAY.

Mr. (Nagpur) ".....Endophon is all that you claim it to be. I have taken the full course and am now O. K. You have my permission to print this in a confidential manner, as I would like those who are in the same predicament as I was to benefit by using a really fine remedy....."

Mr. (Assam) "...I have finished the course of Endophon No 2 and with much gratitude I inform you that it has cured me completely....."

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I am now happy to tell you that it has cured me thoroughly. I am a wise man, indeed, to have taken your genuine remedy, Endophon....."

Endophon is not similar to Dr. M. Stopes Prescriptions for Impotence, but entirely different, and now recognised by

- (1). *Gazette Medical of France.*
- (2). *Institute of Scientific Research and Development. (Berlin).*
- (3). *Journal of Medicine. Paris.*

as the most efficacious remedy for the cure of Impotence, of functional origin. Moreover, it is now manufactured in **CAPSULE FORM**—the best method to preserve full curative efficacy.

CAUTION.

Because of the success of Endophon, many imitations are now being advertised, under various trade names.

Avoid them all. Endophon has stood the test of time, and is guaranteed to cure permanently.

Endophon is warranted free from all substances against the Hindu or Muslim religion.

Now manufactured by Howard Lloyd & Co; Ltd. Leicester, England, by special methods, and correctly balanced, Endophon is of inestimable value in Sexual Weakness. Only 100 % fresh Gland Extracts are used, which directly after manufacture, are sealed in tasteless gelatine capsules.

These capsules are the only effective means for preserving the efficacy of the Gland Extracts. There is no deterioration.

Latest Testimonial.

Mr. (writes). ".....I have read about Endophon and would like to give it a trial. Please, therefore, send me six bottles of Endophon No. 1. If it does me good, I shall complete the course. I've had this trouble for five years for being such a fool when I was young, which I bitterly regret....."

Later.....

".....Endophon has made me a new man, I feel twenty years younger....."

We have such faith in the Curative Efficacy of Endophon, that we guarantee it to cure you permanently.

A complete course of **Endophon No. 1.** for Partial Impotence (Premature Ejaculation) is four months and **Endophon No. 2** for Partial Impotence (Feeble Erection) is four months, each comprising 20 bottles, and the cost of each course, if ordered in one lot is Rs. 150/- only. A reduction of Rs. 10/- is obtained.

A complete course of **Endophon No. 2.** (for complete Impotence and Sterility) is six months, comprising 30 bottles, and the cost is Rs. 225/- only.

The complete course of **Endophon No. 3 and No. 4** for Female Impotence is four and six months, costing Rs. 150/- and Rs. 225/- respectively.

Order to-day a complete course and obtain a permanent cure.

NOT WORTHLESS 'QUACKS'

CAMILLE

PREVENTATIVES.

[Snow White]

[Snow White]

Beautifully Soft and Skin-Like—Unnoticed in use.

Preventatives

De Luxe



As Thin as Tissue
Yet Strong as Silk

"CAMILLE" Silk Finish Preventatives are of the highest standard of quality. They are famous for their wonderful skin-like texture, extraordinary strength, and fine elasticity. They are practically transparent, and so marvellously thin that they are not felt when used.

"Camille" is made by an exclusive process and reaches a degree of fineness hitherto unattainable. They cling like softest silk and are absolutely flawless.

We guarantee, once "Camille" are used, no other kind will be wanted, for no other make could give that complete satisfaction found in "Camille" (with teat-end or plain).

Finer Than Gossamer—Softer Than Thistle-down

Prices:—1 doz. Rs. 25. ½ doz. Rs. 13. ¼ doz. Rs. 7.

Tele Code. 1 doz. "Exel". ½ doz. "Excelled"

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. ——— (writes):—"Camille" Preventatives are marvellous I did not know I had one on....."

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Thinnest
Quality

AMERICAN TIPS.

Skin-Like
Texture

The American Tip has been specially made to suit the requirements of those who desire natural union, with full protection. It is quite different to the ordinary preventative, as it covers only the G. P. (tip of the private)

These American tips are much superior to any other kind, as being very thin and smaller in size, they fit the G. P. like a Glove, and make sexual relationship perfectly natural.



Four Points Worth Your Consideration.

- (1) They are WASHABLE and can be used again and again.
- (2) They will not split in use nor slip off during the withdrawal.
- (3) They do not perish quickly, and can be kept for months.
- (4) Fits with comfort and security, as they are made to normal size.

A Sure Method of Birth Control.

PRICES:—1 doz Rs. 20.

½ doz Rs. 11. ¼ doz Rs. 6.

Tele: Code. 1 doz. 'Tip' ½ doz Tipper

FRENCH TICKLERS

Superior Quality-Satin Finish-New Design.

These Preventatives are greatly appreciated for the 'feeling' they give during use, caused by the rubber 'ticklers' or 'ticklers' attached at the closed end. They induce passion in Frigidity and effect a proper adjustment in unequal sex relations. Warranted not hurtful.

Prices:—1 doz. Rs. 25. ½ doz. Rs. 13. ¼ doz. Rs. 7.

WHIRLING SPRAYS.



(British Make).

An excellent vaginal flushing-out apparatus for Ladies with forward and reverse current. Simple to use. Guaranteed to last for two years.

Price Rs. 12-8 Each.

The "CROCODILE" (WASHABLE) Preventatives.

These Preventatives are made with slight corrugated protusions and ridges, resembling crocodile skin, which give that unique effect during use, for which they are famous. We supply the best quality, extra-stout, and strong, and highly elastic. They are Washable, and can be used for months. Recommended to remove frigidity and for mutual satisfaction.

Prices:—1 doz. Rs. 25. ½ doz. Rs. 13.

¼ doz. Rs. 7. Sample Rs. 3.

We believe that a Satisfied Customer is the best Advertisement.

Most Natural in Use
Non-Ripping Quality
Warranted Reliable.

TRANSPARENT VESTA SKINS SKIN COLOUR.

(Washable.)

"PRO-RACE"
Rubber Pessary
Size 1, 2 & 3.
Price Rs. 8. each.
Three Rs. 23.

These Preventatives are just like human skin in appearance and texture. They are consequently, most natural in use, and give that 'feel' that is so much desired. They are made of the purest para rubber solution by a special new process and are Seamless and Silk-finished throughout. (Teat end or plain.)
Price:—1 doz. Rs. 20. ½ doz. Rs. 11. ¼ doz. Rs. 6. Tele. Code. 1 doz. "Vest" ½ doz. "Vestal"

Soft Texture

The New Silk "NINON"

Pure White

THE NEW LIQUID LATEX PREVENTATIVES.

Highest Quality

5 Times as Strong as Ordinary Rubber

Liquid Latex of which "NINON" Preventatives are made, represent a great improvement upon ordinary, seamless goods as no chemicals are used in its manufacture and the natural strength and resiliency is left unimpaired. Being very light and exceptionally strong, they are a boon to persons suffering from nervous disorders, as sexual relationship is rendered quite natural. Prices: 1 doz. Rs. 25. ½ doz. Rs. 13. ¼ doz. Rs. 7.

Preserves the Vital Forces.

Tele. Code: 1 doz. "Fine"

½ doz. "Finest"

PREMIER
QUALITY

"ENDURANCE" (Washable) SHEATH.

To use the "Endurance" Sheath is to use the finest Sheath, for it gives absolute satisfaction on all points being made from pure para rubber by a special process which gives it that extraordinary elasticity, and quality for which it is noted.

The "Endurance" Sheath will not burst in use, like other cheap makes. It is four times thicker than an ordinary preventative, and is guaranteed to last for one year. The best Sheath obtainable.
Price: 1 sheath Rs. 7-8. Three Rs. 21. Three sizes. Small, Medium & Large.

The "FRIVOLA" Preventative.

Resembles a Glove at the closed end. Very Unique.
Absolutely different to all others.

Recommended for frigidity and for effecting a proper adjustment in unequal sex relations. Satisfaction guaranteed.

1 doz. Rs. 25. ½ doz. Rs. 13. ¼ doz. Rs. 7.

For
Ladies /

"YVONNE"

For
Ladies /

RUBBER PESSARY.

THE SAFEST METHOD OF BIRTH CONTROL.

This is the latest and most improved Pessary.

Its unique design gives full comfort and eliminates all risk of leakage.

The best Rubber pessary manufactured.

Made of fine soft para rubber. Three sizes 1, 2, 3. Air or Solid rim.

Prevention is made

certain if used with Rennard's Soluble Pessaries. Price Rs. 6 only. Three Rs. 17.

Special Quality Preventatives for TROOPS.

Heat-resisting. Superior quality. British make. Two qualities:—Price Rs. 42/- and Rs. 54/- per gross. 5% discount allowed on orders for five gross and over. Expert English packing and supervision. Minimum order 1 gross.

Note. We are suppliers to many British regiments in India.

Excellent Goods—Best Service—and British Fair Play is always obtained by dealing with us.

SAMPLE PACKET No. 1.

10 CONTAINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF PREVENTATIVES FOR 10

Rs. 15/- Only.

AS FOLLOWS:—

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| 1 Camille | 1 Vesta Skin |
| 1 Neverrip | 1 Thais |
| 1 American Tip (Washable) | 1 Crocodile |
| 1 French Tickler | 1 Passionette |
| 1 Ninon | 1 Frivola |

FREE:—1 Packet Preservative Powder.

SAMPLE PACKET No. 2.

CONTAINING FOUR SUPERFINE PREVENTATIVES AS FOLLOWS:—

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Passionette | 1 French Tickler |
| 1 Crocodile | 1 Frivola |

RS. 7-8 PER PACKET

Packed in Cellophane to Ensure Freshness on Receipt

SAMPLE PACKET No. 3.

CONTAINING FIVE SUPERFINE PREVENTATIVES AS FOLLOWS:—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Camille | 1 Neverrip |
| 1 Ninon | 1 American Tip (Washable) |
| 1 Vesta Skin | |

RS. 7-8 PER PACKET

A Packet of Preservative Powder is supplied free with each packet.

THE CHOICE OF THE EXPERT

**Root out Syphilis Permanently
with the Infallible Oral Remedy—NEO SADALAN**



No by-effects.

Cures thoroughly
and permanently.

Neo Sadalan is a genuine specific for all forms of Syphilis and other chronic blood diseases, such as Lepra, etc.

The active principles of Neo Sadalan are absorbed into the blood stream in small proportions and gradually destroys the spirochaete (Syphilis virus in the blood).

Neo Sadalan is very powerful and penetrates the minutest capillaries in the blood, eradicating every trace of the disease.

Neo Sadalan is the new oral preparation for Syphilis and other chronic blood diseases. Clinical tests have established its therapeutic efficacy.



The Most Energetic Treatment for Syphilis

and other chronic blood diseases.

Powerful—Penetrating—Permanent

Prices:—1 bot. Rs. 8-12-0. 3 bots. Rs. 25. 6 bots. Rs. 48.

Tel. Code. 3 bots. "Sadan" 6 bots. "Sadaf"

Neo Sadalan is scientifically and scrupulously prepared to the new and improved formula of Dr. Pierre De Sadalan, of Paris, the eminent French Scientist.

It is the result of many years of careful research and experiment and contains the essential elements that is a killer to the spirochaete (Syphilis virus) in the blood.

In all cases of Syphilis, including hereditary Syphilis in children, Wassermann's test turns negative after treatment with Neo Sadalan.

NEO SADALAN No. 2.

A very effective remedy for all cases of Leprosy, made to Dr. Pierre De Sadalan's formula. It contains the vital ingredients scientifically proved to be deadly to the Leprosy germ in the blood. In Capsule form.

Prices:—1 bot. Rs. 8-12-0. 3 bots. Rs. 25-0-0.
6 bots. Rs. 48-0-0.

Tel. Code. 3 bots. 'Sadex' 6 bots. 'Sadol'

Extracts from a few of the large number
of commendatory letters received from
the Medical Profession

Dr. Alphonse Des Ames. (Paris)
"....I endorse Neo Sadalan as the finest
preparation for all forms of Syphilis...."

Dr. Bertrand De Canoples. (Grenoble)
"....No other remedy has been so
effective as Neo Sadalan....."

Dr. Andre Trefouel. (Nice) ".....
In my opinion oral treatment with Neo
Sadalan is much better than injections.
I have successfully treated many Syphilis
cases with it....."

Dr. Rene Peyral. (Paris) "....Neo
Sadalan is composed of the essential
therapeutic agents and I endorse it as a
most efficacious preparation for all syphilitic affections....."

EVERYTHING THAT CONTRIBUTES TO CURATIVE POWER

is embodied in these Scientific Remedies.

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