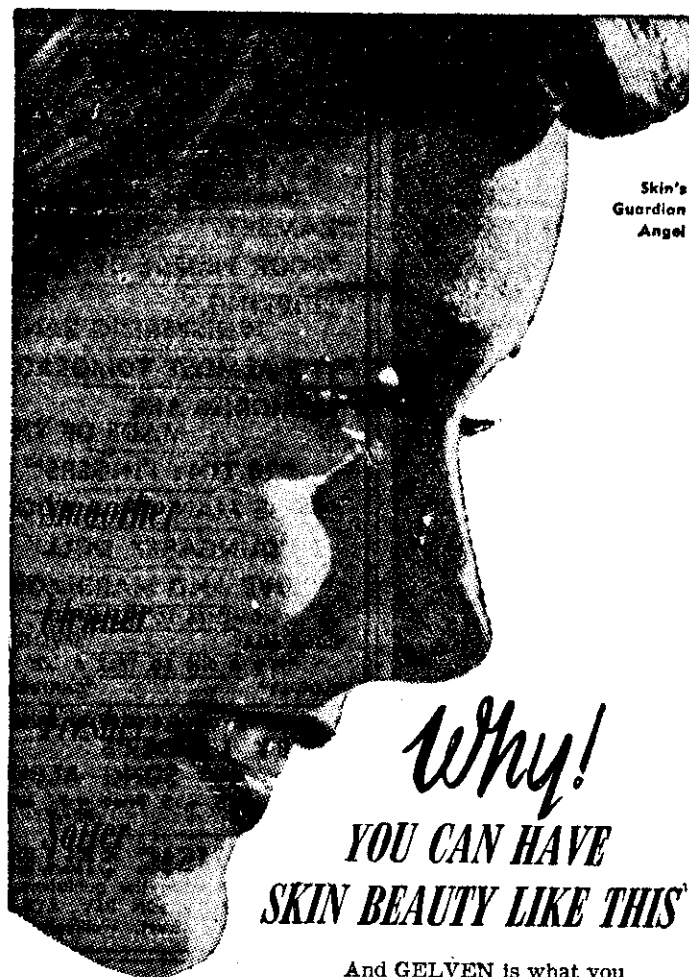




Skin's
Guardian
Angel

Why!
**YOU CAN HAVE
SKIN BEAUTY LIKE THIS**

Gelven
COLD CREAM
SKIN CREAM



Only
3/-

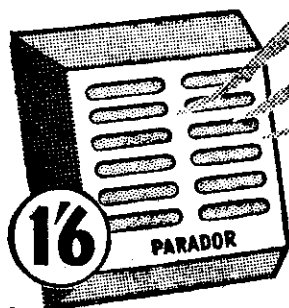
Contains G.11

And GELVEN is what you must use to attain it . . . contains the newest greatest skin germicide which eliminates 95% of skin bacteria, G.11 Hexachlorophene.

GELVEN Cold Cream cleanses deeper, more thoroughly. GELVEN Skin Cream softens, freshens and nourishes, ending forever scaly, dry skin. Try GELVEN germicidal Soap too—also contains G.11, the safer germicide and deodorant.

G.11, a product of Givaudan & Cie, Geneva, Switzerland.
WILFRID OWEN, LTD.,
104 Victoria Street, Christchurch.
W.498

IN THE BATHROOM . . .
IN THE TOILET . . .



*Keeps your home
FRESH and SWEET...*

The hygienic fragrance of Parador is a refinement desired by every house-proud woman and appreciated by her friends. Hangs or stands anywhere—all chemists and stores.

PARADOR
Air Freshener

Hydatid Disease Increasing

THERE is a disease in our country shared by young animals and young children, which shows up later in both—when animals are full grown and killed, and when adults, infected as children, are driven to the operating table to get rid of cysts that would kill if not removed. It is hydatid disease.

Now we are not getting anywhere in our fight against this disease. In fact, we are going backwards. In humans, hydatid cysts are showing up in mass X-rays, and at least one surgical chest clinic reports a rise in incidence. In animals the position is deteriorating rapidly. Some years back about one sheep in every two was infected. Thirteen million lambs were killed for export last year. Of their livers, only one in every five was free from hydatids. Of the other four, two were heavily, and two lightly, infected. Of course the same amount is being found in lambs killed for local consumption. This explains why you find it so hard to get that succulent and healthful dish, lambs' fry, from your butcher.

Practically 100 per cent of ewe livers are condemned for hydatid disease, 60 per cent of all cattle livers, 20 per cent of pig livers. Cull cows are as bad as ewes—pretty well all infected. Now all these useless livers could have earned us overseas funds, for there is a steady market for them. In round figures we are now suffering a loss of overseas exchange to the tune of £1½ million annually because of hydatid cysts in livers. Unfortunately, human beings can also develop these hydatid cysts. Doctors do not always notify their cases so the recorded figures are too low. We know, from various sources, that between 10 and 20 people die, and from 150 to 200 new cases happen, in each year. At the moment there is "build-up" of infection on our farms. This means that farm children will be picking up more infection, too, but the human being grows slower than animals, so that the rise in incidence will not be apparent for some years—although one surgical clinic already thinks it sees more cases than formerly.

Hydatids is a disease that stems from a parasitic worm in the dog. The dog harbours the worm in its gut. The worm makes thousands of hard-shelled eggs that drop on the farm in the dog's wastes. They withstand drying, sunshine, and wetting, and blow all over the farm, and over the farm kitchen garden. The cattle, sheep and pigs eat the eggs with the grass. Human beings eat these eggs with vegetables if these are not washed well before being eaten raw on the farm. So do children (and others—but more often children) eat these eggs if they forget to wash their hands carefully after fondling dogs and before eating. In the human being, as in animals, the eggs hatch in the gut into embryos, which dig through the gut wall into blood vessels to be carried to the liver. Here the embryos usually get caught and develop

This is the text of a talk on health broadcast recently from ZB, YA and YZ stations of the NZBS, by DR. H. B. TURBOTT, Deputy-Director-General of Health

into cysts. Sometimes they pass on to lungs or brain or other organs. If growing in a vital organ, they kill a human unless removed surgically. Inside the cysts new worm heads develop. When an infected animal is killed and the pluck thrown to the dogs, the dogs eat the cysts, of course, and in the dog's gut the worm head fixes itself and grows into a new worm. When an animal dies on the farm, if unburied, the dogs eat the pluck, and re-infect themselves this way also. Leaving dead sheep or animals to rot in fields, swamps, or creeks is reprehensible. It is one way of keeping hydatid disease going.

The other way to build up infection on the farm is to keep on throwing the pluck to the dogs for food, without first boiling it. If not wanted for food the pluck should be burnt or buried. To clear the farm of infection the hydatid tapeworms must be removed from the dog. When licensing your dogs a supply of arecoline pills is given with the licence. If properly used these remove the hydatid worms. The purged material has to be well buried, for the drug re-

moves but doesn't kill the worms. For the same reason, all purged material has to be washed from the dog and the hands thoroughly cleaned in an anti-septic wash afterwards.

The working dog is the carrier of infection, and the key to prevention. Dose him to get rid of infection, and prevent re-infection, by burying, or boiling the pluck, after killing on the farm.



Two for the Tuba

A SELECTION of varied and unusual programmes will be heard from Commercial stations on Sundays at 9.0 p.m. in the next few weeks. In the first of this series, on October 21, the only works which have been composed for the tuba will be heard: the first is the children's classic *Tubby the Tuba*, and the second Vaughan Williams's tuba concerto. *Tubby the Tuba* is the whimsical story of the disappointment of a tuba at being given nothing to play in the orchestra but "oom-pahs," and of his joy when he finds a tune which suits him perfectly. Victor Jory is the narrator, and the orchestra is conducted by Leon Barzin. The tuba concerto was dedicated to the London Symphony Orchestra, and was first played by Philip Catelinet at the jubilee concert on June 13, 1954. In the second and third programmes of the series, Eddie Fisher will be heard singing the 21 Academy Award winning songs between 1934 and 1954, and the last two programmes will be taken up with a recording of Beniamino Gigli's concerts in Carnegie Hall in 1955.

N.Z. LISTENER, OCTOBER 12, 1956.