"Silk Stockings"

And the Making of a Name

SOCIETY LEADERS FAVORING BOND'S AUSTRALIAN MADE

It may take a designer or maker of beautiful garments years and years to ome noticed, so to speak, by the leaders of Fashion, but when his particular creations are actually chosen by society as the correct wear for a season, it is a compliment paid that unquestionably reflects itself by a greatly increased demand from the City's most fashionable stores. As a matter of fact it is hardly too much to say that the distinction so achieved establishes for all time the standing of the firm in the world of "fashion."

This particularly fine silk stocking has been much in evidence lately at every function, where the dainty fluttering chiffon frocks, with their dipped hemlines, have been given a greater charm by an occasional glimpse of the fine lace or embroidery clox that adorn these stockings.

There is scarcely a person in the whole of Australasia who has not heard of this famous stocking.

In many parts of the world manufacturers of silk stockings have confined their activities to the making of headers and

frocks, with their dipped hemlines, have been given a greater charm by an occasional glimpse of the fine lace or embroidery clox that adorn these stockings.

These are styles that breathe of Paris and New York, and the new tones recently added to the big range of colorings harmonise admirably with the new shades of frockings which are to be worn this season.

To think that this fine Pure Silk thread is brought all the way from Japan, to be fashioned into stockings of outstanding merit, and of such a quality as to enable them to stand side by side with the world's makers, and then be chosen by those who demand the best, irrespective of price, and to know that they are sold by this Australian firm at 7/6, which is exactly half the price of the hitherto much sought after imported stockings of similar quality and appeal—is to experience a feeling of pride in the achievements of our own people, who are proving daily that Australians can more than compete with the world when their hearts are set on achieving any definite purpose.

Bond's Hosiery Mills have already sup-like with their diplements of the softness of this silk fabric is wonderfully like pure silk. The bloomers and cami-knickers are really very smartly cut. The variety of styles in the vests

Bond's Hosiery Mills have already supplied practically every retail store in Australia with these stockings, and everywhere there is an air of brisk business where they are displayed. Grey tonings are to be much worn this winter, and the beautiful shades of grey in this stocking are delightful. The company very wisely doubtedly remarkable value.

That such favor is now being shown to Bond's new creation of beautiful Sheer "Mon-O-Sylk" they could hardly have done slik Rosiery must be extremely gratifying to this Company, which has for years been giving faithful service to the women of Australia.

gave it a name, and in the choosing of "Mon-O-Sylk" they could hardly have done better, and storekeepers predict that Moutothis Company, which has for years been a equally well known as the company's "Sylk-Arto" at 6/11, which has been a phenomenal success for some years.

The softness of this silk fabric is won-derfully like pure silk. The bloomers and cami-knickers are really very smartly cut. The variety of styles in the vests make them suitable for every occasion.

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MEDICINE THROUGH

Mental Avenues to Physical Condition

FAITH CURES SOME PEOPLE

(Exclusive to "The Mail," by the Rev. T. E. Ruth-Copyright)

Strong emotion affects almost every physical region and modifies almost every physical function, Mr. Ruth writes. A vivid religious faith is enormously influential. Faith in anything seems to cure some people,

foolish.

If his illness endangers the health and comfort of others, or even inconveniences them, he is worse than foolish.

If there is any chance of his suffering from infectious disease he owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, and to his God, to place himself under medical care. If he declines to do this he is unfit to live in a civilised community.

Any person who prevents medical attention being paid to a suffering child or a helpless adult, because of some supposedly religious faith is not worthy to be considered sane, is not mentally fit to be at large, and is distinctly a menace to public health.

Having stated these reservations with-

health.

Having stated these reservations without much reserve, I can remark frankly upon my correspondent's attitude to the medical profession, and to divine healing.

Medical men-readily admit that there are mental and spiritual avenues to physical condition. There are mental and spiritual cures.

MIND AND BODY

Science, properly so-called, recognises the action or reaction of the mind upon the body; recognises, too, that mental attitude is frequently controlled by faith; and that certain startling cures are wrought by suggestion. Strong emotion affects almost every physical region and modifies almost every physical function. A vivid religious faith is enormously influential. In early times, all diseases were attributed to demon possession. Evil spirits had to be driven out. The doctors were priests. The priests were doctors. Medicine was mainly magic. Priest-doctors really worked upon the minds of their patients. They scared sickness out of men or prayed it out or sometimes tricked it out. The medicine used generally had no medicinal value. What healing there was, was faith healing, mental healing, divine healing, if you like, seeing it was associated with the Church.

The Church believed in demon possession and opposed itself to the early scientific study of anatomy, and professed a supernatural power all her own for the healing of disease. Presently this power was associated with saints and relies and shrine. Separate saints were supposed to have peculiar power over some particular part of the body. There is an almost limitless range of relies. Visitors to Canterbury Cathedral may still see stones worn by the feet of countless pilgrims who sought healing at the shrine of Thomas a Becket. Our modern healing cults have an ancient ancestry.

FOLK TO BE HEALED

They have also a wide field for their operations. Not only because "the absurdity the human race can't swallow hasn't been invented yet," but because many people find genuine ministry in mental healing.

tal healing.

Medical science is advancing by leaps and bounds, but there are vast multitudes of sufferers whose trouble seems due to disturbed mental and moral condition rather than to physical causes. They make big fortunes for patent medicine vendors. They play into the hands of charlatans. There are plenty of folk to be healed, and, in tens of thousands of cases, healing follows a changed mental and spiritual outlook.

Of more lasting value than any of the

healed, and, in tens of thousands of cases, healing follows a changed mental and spiritual outlook.

Of more lasting value than any of the many non-medical healing cults are clinics of suggestion worked by medical men on scientific lines. Their results are more easily examined and are much more satisfactory because the diagnosis is not so dreadfully loose.

There is some healing power in suggestion. The possibility of self-recovery is enormous. Faith in anything seems tremendously influential. The record of Coue's cures reads like accounts of miracles, and history is full of strange happenings.

During the seige of Breda in 1625, when the garrison was on the point of surrendering from the ravages of scurvy, a few vials of sham medicine, introduced by order of the Prince of Orange as the most valuable and infallible cure and given in drops as such, yielded astonishing results—"Such as not had moved their limbs for months before, were soon walking in the streets, sound, straight, and whole; and many who declared they had been made worse by all former remedies recovered in a few days to their inexpressible joy."

Mental healing is no blimited to any healing missions. Life laughs many of our theories out, for our thealing cults, and spiritual healing is not limited to any healing missions. Life laughs many of our theories out, of court.

We must take count of all the great facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more and more alive to facts of existence. Medical science is more and more and we may more missistry. If the water supply became polluted, if the milk supply good contamin

With certain reservations I agree that a correspondent who believes in what he calls divine healing is at liberty to do without medical aid.

If he is seriously ill or likely to be I reserve the right to think him exceedingly foolish.

If his illness endangers the health and

SNAKEBITE

No Antidote Discovered

MANY DEATHS IN INDIA

"No antidote has yet been found," stated a prominent Western Australian doctor, when the question of antidotes for snakebites was brought under his notice (says "The Daily News," Perth). "Remedies there are in abundance," he continued, "and it is just as great an error to believe that all snake venom is incurable—that is, that a bitten person must necessarily die—as that there are countless antidotes, as persons broadly and loosely call the various means of cure"

WHO NAMED AUSTRALIA?

Brought About by Process of Generation

Ever since bibliographers, historians, and geographers first took notice of Australia there has been d iscussion and disagreement on the question, "Who named Australia?" Glancing hurriedly at historical records the natural and feasible conclusion arrived at would be that if Don Pedro Fernando de Quiros has not a claim to the first use of the term as it is note known, he was among the first to use the name from which apparently it has been derived.

cure some people.

"Years ago when the treatment suggested by Prof. Halford by subcutaneous injections of ammonia was so popularly discussed, one might have heard week after week of the newly discovered antidote for snakebite. Prof. Halford, so far from claiming the discovery of an antidote, explained that ammonia thus used was only a mode of treatment.

"Ammonia cannot destroy the venom, it cannot effectually destroy, neutralise, and annihilate the poison."

The doctor pointed out that Sir Joseph Fayrer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments with lawing been the first to use the fayer, after long and elaborate experiments, but urged that the had dreamed about, and which had that he ha

that he had dreamed about, and which had made him leave Peru, and he named it Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. From this imposing title it is popularly supposed the term Australia was derived, but as De Quiros did not apply it to Australia, but to an island of the New Hebrides group, his claim to authorship of the term has been practically disallowed.

Matthew Flinders is generally credited with having been the first to use the term. He practically makes claim to being the author in his "Voyage to Terra Australia," published in 1814, in which he says:—"In a despatch to Lord Bathurst of 4th April, 1817, Governor Macquarie Aknowledges the receipt of Capt. Flinders' charts of Australia. This is the first time that the name Australia appears to have been officially employed. The Governor underlines the word."

It seems that Flinders' single use of the word was the cause of the popularising of the name Australia.

DALRYMPLE'S CLAIMS

But that he was not the first to make use of the term has been established beyond all doubt. The French made frequent use of their equivalent for the word long before the publication of Flinder's "Voyage"; even De Quiros had used it. Alexander Dalrymple used it in 1770, when his "Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific" was published.

In his introduction he says, alluding to the various divisions of the work:—"I have inserted another head of partition, Australia, comprehending the discoveries at a distance from America to the eastward." All lands and islands to the eastward of South America are included under that heading, and although the term has necessarily no direct connection with Australia it is possible that Flinders had seen the term as used in the volume.

Many historians and geographers have

wolume.

Many historians and geographers have credited Dalrymple with the authorship of the term, although there are instances where the name or its equivalent was used long before Dalrymple used the term. De Brosse, in his "Histoires des Navigations aux Terra Australis," published in 1766, used the term Austral-Asia, which he applied to the discoveries in the South Pacific; exclusive of those to which gave the name of Magellanica and Polynesia.

he applied to the discoveries in the South Pacific; exclusive of those to which he gave the name of Magellanica and Polynesia.

Many people, among them Charles Sturt, the great explorer, credited the French geographer, Malte Brun, with the authorship of the name Austral-Asia, but Brun practically disclaims authorship by his denunciation of the term in the "Geographe Universelle." in which he says:—"The fifth part of the world will be called Oceanian, and its inhabitants Oceanians; names which will supersede the unmeaning or inaccurate designations of Austral-Asia, Notasia, Austral-India, and Australia."

Geographers and historians who have championed early navigators and geographers have also been faced with the fact that De Quiros made frequent use of the term practically as we know it today. In a memorial presented to the King of Spain after his supposed discovery of the Great South Land, he made use of the term Australia, which Purchas later altered to "a note of Australia discovery." which was attached to the memorial.

APPROPRIATE TITLE

Dalrymple translated that memorial, and his translation of the term used by De Quiros, and later by Purchas in his "Pilgrimes," published in 1625, was a mixture of English and Spanish, the Australia del Espiritu Santo. His rendering of the title, however, had a different meaning to that of De Quiros, who is generally supposed to have applied the term, firstly, because his patron, King Philip of Spain, was head of the house of Australia; and, secondly, because it was the King's birthday and the anniversary of the festival of the Holy Spirit, on the day he took possession of what he believed was the Great South Land.

Dalrymple's translation apparently

After pointing out that as soon as it was established New South Wales and New Holland formed one land it was established New South Wales and New Holland formed one land it was established New Holland formed one land it was established New South Wales and New Holland formed one land it was established New South Wales and New Holland formed one land it was established to opium, strychnine, arsenic, and mercury poisoning, as to expect to find one antidote for every kind of snake venom.

"With the progress of medical surgery, the treatment of snakebite has been much improved. The discovery of anti-venom by Dr. Albert Calmeett, of the Pasteur Institute, has proved what might be called the first reliable antidote for the terrible virus of the Elapines and the vipers. It is made along similar lines as the antitoxic serums for different diseases. A herse is repeatedly injected with small quantities of venom until strongly immunised. When in that condition a quantity of blood is drawn, and the serum portion separated. The latter constitutes the valuable remedy."

Snakes in India

After pointing out that as soon as it was established New South Wales and New Holland formed one land it was public to the whole of the country, he essential point having been essential point having been essential point having been to deference, ventured the measure, I have, with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, ventured the measure, I have, with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, ventured the measure, I have, with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, ventured the measure, I have, with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, ventured the measure, I have on the condition of the original term, be adopted by submitting for the term dependence of the name.

Terra Australia in favor of the one hadopted by submitting it to men whose of the name.

After pointing out that as Sound and I was established New South Wales and Dalrymple's translation apparently means no more than a pleasing, appropr

geography.

At that stage the question remains, unless we search for the root of the term in the old Latin, from which the French and the Spanish seem to have derived their early terms for Australia.

Adventures of Artist

BRAVE FRENCHWOMAN

poem, was efficacious, but it seems to have been no better than the rest.

"The snakestone, a porous piece of calcined pumice stone or something of that nature is the sheet-anchor of many, and several years ago a native gentleman of Hyderabad gave many pounds for one. The theory is that when the snakestone is placed on the bitten part it adheres, and swiftly extracts the poison, dropping off when the virus is absorbed.

"But," he added, "when once mixed with blood, all the snakestones and quack nostrums in the world cannot avail to withdraw the poison."

The Indian Government has done its best and paid large sums annually for the destruction of poisonous snakes, but it will be many years before a respectable Hindu will willingly kill one. The Government is inclined to be severe in the fate of mortality, and believes that the system of rewards should be discontinued. The offers of rewards for dean snakes had naturally developed a new and profitable industry—the breeding of snakes.

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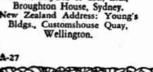
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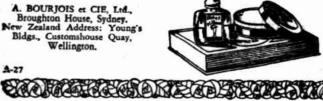
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"Some years ago," he stated, "Dr. Sharting, the famous expert on poisons, said that one might as well hunt through

"During my stay in India," he con-tinued, "I found that there were many

antidotes in which the people put their

trust, but probably all were worthless. A missioner recently claimed that a nostrum,

to which he gave the name of a Persian

every day for a fortnight. And simply through sucking a thermometer the man was cured of a supposedly incurable disease.

What is the relation of a cure like that to the theory of divine healing? There must be some relation.

Some time ago I met a man who loyears previously was supposed to be dying of cancer. His only chance, and that the doctors declared remote, was an immediate operation. The incision was made, but the surgeons found the disease too far developed to permit the operation. Yet he recovered, to the amazement of the doctors I believe he is living today. Was that divine healing?

A naval surgeon told Mr. Reddie Mallett that he was in consultation with another concerning a sailor lad who, in the opinior of both, was beyond fid, and his colleague whispered, "We can't do any more. He'll die." And a voice rang out from the hammock, "Til be damned if I do!" and he didn't.

**More recently still, the famous expert on poisons, said that one might as well hunt through after pharmacoguis for a drug that will.

TAKE COUNT OF FACTS

**Levely day for a fortnight. And simply discussed the manual does not lead scientists to hope that an antidote will be discussed to hope that an antidote will be discussed. What is a supposed to he dring to hope that an antidote will be discussed. One of the charts in the volume bears to hope that an antidote will be title General Chart of Terra Australis. Apparently not wishing to depart from con sakebite, never known to fail, nor annically not wishing to depart from con sakebite. Occasion, which under certain circumstances effects a cure, but which will not stand the definition of antidote."

Recent Discoveries

More recently still, the doctor stated, permanganate of potash has been proved a successful remedy, and as occasionally, but not invariably, other treatments have been.

Some years ago," he stated, "Dr. Sharting, the famous expert on poisons, said that one might as well hunt through the hunt through the cure of a match that the doctors and the circumstances of

TAKE COUNT OF FACTS

We cannot arrive at any satisfactory theory of mental or spiritual healing that does not take count of all such facts.

Mental healing is a bigger thing than any or all of our healing cults, and spiritual healing is not limited to any healing every kind of snake venom.

Said that one might as well hunt through the pharmacopeia for a drug that will be a specific for every kind of fever, or look for a general antidote to opium, strychnine, arsenic, and mercury poisonplied to the whole of the country, he ing, as to expect to find one antidote for every kind of snake venom.

Ben, or Benjamin Jonson, was born in London, January 31, 1574. He was educated at Westminster, and after following the trade of a bricklayer he went as a volunteer to Flanders. On returning to London, about the year 1592, he turned to the stage for employment, both as an actor and playwright. He was not a successful actor, and a duel with a fellowactor, in which the latter was killed, ended the career of Jonson in that branch of the profession.

In 1598 his comedy, "Every Man in His Humor," was produced with much success. Shakespeare was in the cast. In 1603 Shakespeare's own company performed Jonsons' first tragedy. "Sejanus," at the Globe Theatre, London.

Gradually his fame became established, and for many years—after the death of Shakespeare—he retained undisputed possession of the highest poetic eminence.

He produced comedies, masques, dramas, tragedies, poems, and songs, as well as prose works. He grew into great favor with James I. and was in request by the Royal family and various noblemen in their pageants and masques, popular at that period. He also went to France for a brief period in 1613 as tutor to the son of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Poet Laureate

Poet Laureate

About the time of Jonson's visit to France the King made him poet laureate with a life pension of 100 marks. One of the disasters of his life occurred between the years 1621-23, in the burning of his library, even at this time said to be one of the richest in England. A large number of his own works were destroyed, and brought forth his execution against Vulcan.

Toward the close of his life.

brought forth his execration against Vulcan.

Toward the close of his life, when sickness overtook him and his popularity somewhat declined, after the death of James, he fell into poverty. Hearing of the poet's distress Charles I, increased the pension bestowed by his father, with the addition of a tierce of canary wine, of which Jonson was fond.

Ben's sickness grew on him; he died on August 6, 1637, and was buried in Westminister Abbey. By some misfortune, though money had been given to raise a monument to his memory, this was not done, and it was left for a stranger to inscribe, "Oh, Rare Ben Jonson," on the bas-relief upon the abbey wall. His works include "Every Man in His Humor," "The Alchemist," "Volpone, or the Fox," "The Silent Woman," and "Cynthia's Revels."

Not long ago in the Bombay district 400,000 snakes were killed, and 1,000 human deaths from snakebite were recorded. In the Punjab 68,500 snakes died, and in Bengal the number was 41,000, with the record of 10,680 persons dead. In the United Provinces less than 26,000 snakes were killed, while the population was decreased by 6,445. "But not every death is ascribed to the snake," he continued, "because murders and poisoning cases are passed off as being due to snakebite. "The creatures to which mortality is due in India are the cobra (Naja Trigudiaus). the krait (Bunganis Cerulens). Rustle's viper, and the Echis, to which may be added in Western Indian the Kupper snake."

of rewards for dead snakes had naturally developed a new and profitable industry— the breeding of snakes.

The doctor pointed out that a few years ago as much as £20,000 had been spent on rewards for the destruction of snakes, and evidently for no purpose, because the mortality of man from snakebites showed over the greater part of India no diminution, but, on the contrary, was increasing.

DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL

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