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YOU MAY SUFFER FROM
TIRED BLOOD***

If you feel run-down after a winter illness your trouble may be due to iron deficiency anemia*. We call it Tired Blood. Check with your doctor. If you feel worn-out because of Tired Blood, take GERITOL, liquid or tablets, every day. Feel stronger fast—in 7 days—or money back. Get GERITOL today!

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When you suffer from common rheumatic and arthritic-like pains, try ZARUMIN. Contains an outer pill that gives fast, temporary relief. And an inner pill that brings more relief hours later—thus giving longer-lasting relief. If pain persists see your doctor.



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If you sometimes can't sleep because of simple nervousness, overwork or over-fatigue—try SOMINEX. Taken as directed, SOMINEX helps you sleep soundly with 100% safety. No morning-after grogginess. Not habit forming. **Taken as directed*

Here's Real Relief from
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As you get older, usually after 35, your system naturally slows down and the laxative you've been using may no longer be right for you. That's why you should try SERUTAN, the all-vegetable laxative aid that, taken daily, helps establish regularity. Many doctors advise this principle, that's why you should try it.



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**STOP OILY SKIN
TO CHECK
PIMPLES!**

Don't pick, scratch, squeeze
or merely "cover them up"

Doctors know that acne or pimples are caused by the germ called the *acne bacillus*. These germs invade overactive oil glands in the skin, cause blackheads and pus pockets; then your skin "breaks out."

What's needed is (1) to dry up the excessive oil that collects on skin; (2) to destroy acne germs on the skin, and (3) to stop itching and irritation so pimples can heal.

A doctor's formula, liquid Zemo has this effective 3-way action; also keeps skin looking cleaner!

Get liquid Zemo, Ointment, too. In regular and extra strength. To save—buy the large sizes of Zemo.

MY DAUGHTER FEELS NO PAIN

Is it a blessing or a dreadful misfortune to be completely insensitive to hurt of any kind? Here is the firsthand story of a mother who had to weigh that fateful question

by MRS. JAY SHELDON

as told to FRANCESCA LIBERTE

MY LEGS TURNED to jelly and I had to sit down to digest the news the doctor had just given me about my daughter Mary, 11.

What he had said, in effect, was that you could drive a nail through her heart—and she wouldn't feel it.

"You mean you never noticed anything strange? There must have been some signs!" he insisted.

Numbly, I tried to think. Mary had always enjoyed excellent health. Then, recently, we'd decided to do something about a slight nervous tic she sometimes experienced. Our doctor couldn't explain it, but he said if anyone could it would be Dr. Richard Reuben, prominent pediatrician-neurologist. So here I was at Dr. Reuben's.

"Didn't it seem strange she never cried when you spanked her?" he asked.

"Lots of children don't cry when they're spanked," I said, defensively. "We always felt lucky that Mary wasn't a cry-baby. Her father used to call her his 'Little Stoic.'"

"That's interesting," Dr. Reuben said. "Maybe this is more common than we think. Many parents who feel 'lucky' that their children aren't 'crybabies' may really have children like Mary. Some die before the condition is recognized. Others grow out of it at an early age. Still others could live as long as Mary has—even longer—without anybody knowing something is wrong. Usually, however, there are signs."

Thinking more clearly now, I began to recall little things that did seem odd at the time—yet not so odd that we attached any special significance to them.

As a baby, Mary had cried only when she wanted attention or to be picked up—never over a bump or scratch. When her older sister cried over a fall or bruise, Mary would ask, "What's she crying about?"

When her tonsils were found to be badly inflamed and had to come out, Mary never complained about any pain, either before or after the operation. She never fussed about having a tooth filled or pulled, nor did torturously tight braces on her teeth seem to bother her.

Two years ago, riding her bicycle, she was struck by a car. She picked herself up and pedaled home without a murmur, despite a concussion that kept her in bed for two weeks.

Dr. Reuben nodded as I recalled these incidents. "That's more like it. Your daughter has what's known as 'painsymbolia.'"

"It's considered very rare," he continued, "and no cure is known—in fact, even the exact cause is uncertain. Actually, it's not really harmful in itself. It's simply that your daughter is insensible to pain. Impossible as it may sound to you, she probably has never felt an ache or pain in her entire life."

"She's lucky," I said, vaguely feeling it was the wrong thing to say.

"Well, not entirely," the doctor replied.

"I examined a boy last month who'd had headaches for a year. Nothing had helped—new glasses, dental care, antibiotics—and the pains were worse than ever. I found a tumor the size of an egg inside his head. If it hadn't been removed, it would have killed him within a few weeks."

"Pain is nature's danger signal. Anything from a simple toothache to a pain in the chest will give you a chance to fix things before it's too late. But if you never felt any pain in the side—"

He didn't have to finish the frightful picture. Mary, incapable of feeling such warnings, wouldn't stand a chance!

"But it won't help to worry yourself sick over this," the doctor reassured me. "You must simply be aware of the dangers involved, and be constantly on the lookout for trouble. Believe me, whether you know it or not, those first 11 years were the hardest!"

Even now, several months later, I still find it hard to get used to looking for signs of trouble. But I realize all too well what the doctor meant when he said the first 11 years were the hardest. In other children with a similar condition, the result has usually been tragic—and most often during the first 7 or 8 years.

