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By James W. Barton, M.D., Toronto
Removing Tonsils by the "Electric" Method

It is now agreed that when an individual has a sore throat frequently with a tonsillitis more or less severe, the tonsils should be removed.

It is agreed also that unless the throat does get sore at times the tonsils should not be removed.

When the tonsils must be removed it sometimes happens that the patient is afraid of the operation or his physician thinks it unwise for him to undergo an anaesthetic.

It is for these reasons that removing or destroying tonsils by electricity has become popular, and most of the physicians equipped with the electrical apparatus used for destroying tonsils are kept busy at this work.

However more than the apparatus is needed, for surgeons using both the surgical and the electric or electrocoagulation method state that "it requires as much or more skill and knowledge of the throat structures to do the electric method as it does by surgery."

Dr. J. B. Baldwin Marshall, Texas, in Tri-State Medical Journal states that he uses the electric method of removing tonsils in cases that are poor surgical risks, such as patients suffering with severe kidney diseases, high blood pressure, anaemia (thin blood) or those who have a tendency to bleed and are afraid and will not submit to the surgical removal of tonsils. In his judgment electrocoagulation of tonsils is a tedious, long-drawn-out procedure and requires considerable skill and experience to remove tonsils thoroughly without damaging the pillars (walls which surround the tonsils) and leav-

ing a dry, disagreeable throat. It is not an ideal nor even desirable method of removing tonsils unless there are special reasons why they cannot be removed by the usual surgical method. It has been found that the majority of surgeons who use both the knife or the electric method still consider the removal by the knife the most satisfactory method.

High-grade Samples from Week's Run of the Press

Chicago News:—Three men failed to appear when summoned in Los Angeles Traffic Court for minor traffic violations. Chief Warrant Officer R. L. D. Nord reported: "They've all been killed in traffic accidents."

Collingwood Bulletin:—Hon. J. C. Elliott, postmaster-general at Ottawa, is not going to make any record at firing postmasters. He positively refuses to take action except on clearly proven charges of political partisanship. This is a fine attitude, such as will give the service confidence and meet with public approval.

New Yorker: Downstairs and through a window of C. T. Gould's Baltimore home a man came flying straight into the arms of Warren De Preis, Fire Patrol employee. "Don't stop me," the man shouted, "there's a burglar in that house. I'm going for a policeman." De Preis let him go. The man was a burglar.

Boston Evening Transcript:—The leisure class to which Mr. Morgan refers does really get quite a raw deal. When the leisure class loaf, it is charged with idleness; when it works, it is accused of taking work away from the people "that really need it." When it spends money, it is charged with extravagance; and when it doesn't spend money, it is censured for "hoarding."

Huntingdon Gleaner:—After binding, gagging and robbing a dentist in Columbia, S.C., an escaped convict carrying a rifle, fled down a street on foot. The alarm had been given and pursuers started after him. Eugene Perry, telegraph messenger boy, jumped on his bicycle and soon outdistanced all the other pursuers. Catching up with the fugitive, he jumped from his wheel and made a flying tackle, bringing the man down although he was struck by the rifle in doing so. But Eugene hung on until other pursuers caught up and disarmed the man. Now Eugene Perry is the proud possessor of a gold medal given him by the telegraph company.

Walter Wackerle and Dwight Whitcomb, of the Chickasaw Pharmacy and Blue Drug Store, respectively, couldn't recall ever having filled a prescription for the sea cow.

Supplying Drugs on the Wholesale Scale

Peru, Indiana, Drug Store has Customer for Five Gallons Raw Linseed Oil at One Time.

(From American Druggist)
It is not unusual for the store's star customer to rush into the Chickasaw Pharmacy, Peru, Ind., and exclaim: "Say, doc, I've got a sick one. Give me one pound of potassium bromide, two ounces of chlorhydrate, and five gallons of raw linseed oil."

The star customer is Dr. W. E. Muldon, veterinarian of the Hagenback-Wallace circus and the "sick one" in this particular case is an elephant.

When the big circus is in winter quarters in Peru, the Chickasaw Pharmacy and the Blue Drug Store, both owned by F. B. Smuck and Mrs. E. A. Shock, get a great deal of prescription business for the wild animals.

The wildcat or the monkey's prescription is filled just like any other and the label is marked, "Wildcat," or "Monkey." Most of the monkey's prescriptions resemble prescriptions for humans.

When a valuable chimpanzee was bordering on pneumonia a regular M.D. was called on the case and the chimp was diagnosed and treated just as an infant with the same trouble would be handled.

When the show went on the road, the chimpanzee's condition was wired to the Peru physician daily. He telephoned new prescriptions to the drug store, where it was filled and rushed by special delivery to the circus.

A prescription for eye solution for the hippopotamus has been refilled many times. It comes in a quart bot-

the Famous Family Remedy for Coughs Bronchitis Rheumatism Neuralgia
35c & \$1.00

The veterinarian uses a big syringe, gets as close to the hippo as he can—about two feet from the eye—and squirts.

The hippo recently suffered from eye trouble because he was shot in the eye with a blank cartridge during filming of Clyde Beatty's movie, "The Big Game."

The zebra's prescription calls for C.F. Carbon Disulphide, a vermifuge. The wildcats are given antonia. Most of the trouble of the wild animals is from worms, caused by their incarceration and lack of exercise. There is little trouble dosing the trained seals. Big capsules of medicine are inserted in fish, which are promptly swallowed by the seals.

One day Dr. Muldon came running in: "Got two broken legs," he said, "give me five pounds of cotton, one dozen rolls of plaster of Paris bandages and some silicate of soda."

It was the giraffe, not the veterinarian, that was injured. Water glass was used to try to make bandages stick, but the long-necked fellow died and thereby caused the circus owners a \$20,000 loss.

Walter Wackerle and Dwight Whitcomb, of the Chickasaw Pharmacy and Blue Drug Store, respectively, couldn't recall ever having filled a prescription for the sea cow.

"Yes," said Mr. Whitcomb, "that baby eats 200 pounds of fish every day. Looks as if he would get sick once in a while."

The Ringling Brothers circuses horses, 3,000 of them—are kept at Peru, although the show proper winters at Sarasota, Fla. Some horses is always bruising a leg. An order for 100 pounds of flaxseed for poultices is not out of the ordinary. Circus people buy iodine by the quart and as circus always pay cash on the line, the big orders are not only very profitable but also cash.

Bears are always getting medicine as they are more susceptible to worms than the other animals. The circus with hundreds of performing dogs, uses mange cure by the barrel. The dogs are dipped right down in the barrel.

Dr. Muldon had an interesting experience with an elephant that was shot while the show was in Canada. He operated, faking out a piece of bone and the bullet. He started treatment by having a tub of water nearby and keeping the bandage moist. After several such treatments, the elephant took over her own treatment. Thick though her hide is, when she felt that bandage getting dry she would reach over and dip her head in the tub of water. They checked for for a while and then let her alone for they found she did it perfectly.

When Clyde Beatty was injured by a lion he suffered from a leg infection that would not heal. Various specialists came to Peru. The lion was lassoed and dragged to the edge of his cage while newsreel cameramen cranked. A swab was put in the lion's mouth (through the bars of the cage) and the swab was then taken to the laboratory where it was examined, the germ isolated and the famous trainer's infected leg was healed as a result of this discovery.

Peru's two wild animal prescription stores look like any other drug stores. They are on the same block and during the winter months many circus folks make their headquarters at the Chickasaw or the Blue Drug Store.

RASTUS HAD PRESCRIPTION FOR HIS FLOATING KIDNEY
(West Point Pointer)
An old dorky approached the minister cautiously and very lightly tapped his shoulder.

"Parson, suh," he said, "Ah wants you all to pray for me. Ah's in a bad way, suh."

"Well, Rastus, what's wrong with you?"

"Suh, Ah's got a floating kidney, Ah has, suh."

"But Rastus," replied the minister, "I can't pray for physical things like that; I only pray for spiritual things."

"You all can't pray for a floating kidney? Then how come you all prayed last Sunday for the loose livers?"

Norfolk-Virginian-Pilot:—Mussolini has put it up to Italy's song-writers to compose for the troops in Ethiopia a spirited route-song. How about "Oh, It Ain't Gwine Rain No Mo'?"

Poisons Often Used for Beneficial Ends

Modern Science Makes Former Weapons of Destruction of Value for Remedial Uses.

"Delving into the history of the many poisonous substances that have been used in the past, or that are still being employed by savages, one soon learns that they can be employed for benefit, and not only for the destruction of enemies," says Victor Lewittus in a recent issue of American Druggist.

"Let us take, as an example, the Indian berry or fish berry, as it is better known. This plant grows in the wild state in the higher altitudes of India and is known technically as *Cocculus Indicus*.

"It gets its common name from the fact that the natives of that region employ it on their fishing expeditions in the following manner:

"The fruits, which are somewhat spherical, are ground into a powder which is then sprinkled on the surface of a slowly-running stream or a lake. The fish, attracted to the surface by the white bait, anticipate a wholesale meal and strike numerous times, gulping down large quantities of the powder. After a short interval, they go into convulsions and even do somersaults backwards! After this has lasted for some time the fish become exhausted, and all the native now needs to do is to collect his catch by scooping them up in large nets.

Poison Arrows
"By contrast, let us trace the story of the arrow poisons which are used both by African savages and South American Indians. This poison is known as Curare, Wurare, Woorare, and other names. Most authorities believe that it comes from a plant that is related to the group that gives us strychnine; but its origin will probably remain a mystery forever, at least for the white man, since the natives who use it look upon the knowledge of its source as a most sacred secret.

"This poison is used both for good and bad ends. For hunting wild game, the arrows are treated much the same as they are for waging warfare. A solution is made of the brownish-black, starchy substance, a ceremonial dance follows, during which the arrows are dipped into the boiling liquid. When the head of the arrow penetrates the flesh, the paralysis that ensues kills the victim very promptly. It is one of the most deadly poisons known, very weak dilutions being sufficient to cause destruction of life.

"Travellers in the jungles of Africa just a few years ago, occasionally met an elephant hunter from Mombasa awaiting the return of men he had dispatched to the coast with ivory. He was armed with bow and arrows, the latter so strongly poisoned that one deep or two slight, shallow wounds proved sufficient to kill the largest elephant. The arrow-heads were covered with banana leaves to prevent accidents, and an extra stock of poison was carried in a gourd. The natives north of Mombasa, near Ulegua, were fierce and warlike, using poisoned arrows because they knew that a mere scratch would prove fatal to their enemies in four to five minutes, unless an antidote, known only to the natives, were immediately applied. This incident illustrates the toxic character of the arrow poison, so much talked about, and about which still very little is known by civilized man."

Plants Yield Poisons
Mr. Lewittus then continues with descriptions of common poisons, excerpts from which follow:

Strychnine, featured in detective stories, is contained within the seeds of an orange-like fruit of the plant known as *Strychnos, nuxvomica*, of India, Ceylon, Southeastern Asia and Australia. Twitching of the muscles is one of the first symptoms of strychnine poisoning.

The poke root or "irk berries" which grow in the northeastern United States were at one time used by the Indians as a cure for rheumatism. Every year people are poisoned from eating the innocent-looking berries. Poisoning in the last stages paralyzes the lungs.

The "corn" of the jack-in-the-pulpit common in Canada and its effects are only too well known. It has been known to cause death.

American hellebore, known as Indian's poke, devil's site, is another American plant, poisonous because it affects the heart. Aconite is another that acts through the circulation system. Larkspur, causing muscular weakness, has been known to have caused large losses of cattle.

Violent pain and death may be caused by eating the beans of the castor plant. Although the beans yield that common substance, castor oil, the product must be refined to take out the poisonous part. Three beans have been known to kill a child; seven to cause the death of an adult.

Jimson weed or thorn apple was another narcotic employed by the Indians. The leaves or seeds may cause convulsions or death upon eating.

The "corn" of the pack-in-the-pulpit plant may cause intense irritation but rarely anything more serious. Skunk cabbage may cause temporary blindness.

Water hemlock or wild parsnip may cause death if eaten. The poison hemlock was the kind believed to have been used by Socrates.

The bark of the wild black cherry tree, if moistened, will yield the poisonous hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

For some poisons, such as that of the snow-white fungus known as the amanita, there is no antidote. Many other members of the mushroom family contain deadly poisons.

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Minty's triple action tooth paste

This modern tooth paste restores natural brilliance through cleansing, plus gently polishing. Removes stains. Try a tube to-day. REG. 25c 19c 2 FOR 37c

Expert in Testing Eyes for Possible Defects

(By Lou Naye)
"Something wrong with your eyes? Maybe you need glasses. We'll have a look. Can you see those lines there? How many are there?"
"Two."
"That's right. At least you have no astigmatism. Maybe you're colour blind."
"No, I don't think so."
"We'll see. You know, a lot of people have that trouble and don't know it. Now, what colour is that?"
"Yellow."
"Uhh. And that?"
"Red."
"You're not colour blind."
"I was quite sure I wasn't."
"How's your vision, normal?"
"I think so."
"Can you read that sign there?"
"Sure."
"All right, what's the first letter?"
"S."
"Read the whole line."
"S-T-O-P."
"What does it mean?"
"Stop."
"You don't seem to have any trouble reading that sign. You can see those lines on the street and you can tell red from yellow. Then, why in the—didn't you stop? What do you use your eyes for? Here, sign this ticket. See the judge in the morning. And don't forget to stop the next time."

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MARKS ON TOP OF CHOCOLATES PLACED THERE FOR PURPOSE

The circles, figures-of-eight, diagonal lines and such which decorate the tops of chocolates are there for a purpose. They identify the character of the centres of the pieces. This is the code in use by one of the leading makers in New York: A circular whorl means cocoanut filling, a roundish sort of blob, peppermint; an O, orange; V, vanilla; L, lemon; P, pecan; B, butter; and a single stroke across the candy, raspberry.

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Bring us your films
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4" by 6" 83c

SURELY THE GENTLEMAN DID NOT WANT TO DROP HIS SON

(Illinois Siren)
The colonel touring Europe did not believe in forgetting those he left behind.

To his son in college he wrote: "I am now standing on the cliff from which the Spartans used to throw their defective children. Wish you were here."

New York Judge:—Residents of the Philippines have received their complete freedom. If the idea works, it may even be tried in this country.

An Effective Internal Lubricant Parke-Davis Mineral Oil (Heavy)

There are two reasons why Parke-Davis Mineral Oil (Heavy) is preferred as an internal lubricant to correct faulty elimination.

First, it is an exceptionally pure oil. It is free from objectionable impurities which are frequently present in mineral oils intended for internal use.

Second, Parke-Davis Mineral Oil (Heavy) is a heavy-bodied oil. It possesses a high viscosity, which means that it is an especially good lubricant.

Marketed in sealed 16-ounce bottles under the Parke-Davis label.

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the old reliable Cough Candy

10c pkg.

50 tube of **KOLYNOS** DENTAL CREAM
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DU BARRY FOUNDATION CREAM (Pink or White) \$1.00
By HUDNUT

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Sterilized and softened by special processes—SAFE
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