

# Research finds new fast way to shrink hemorrhoids without surgery



Today there's a fast new way to shrink hemorrhoid tissues, stop pain and itching—all without surgery. The name of this medication: The PAZO Formula.

**CLINICALLY TESTED BY DOCTORS.** The PAZO Formula does more than just shrink hemorrhoid tissue. It also contains specific ingredients to relieve pain and itching promptly, fight infection, promote healing, and lubricate membranes.

**WORKS FAST.** Soon after using The PAZO Formula, you sit, stand, walk, and enjoy active sports in comfort. This superior over-all medication brings symptomatic relief even to long-time pile sufferers.

**AVAILABLE NOW** in stainless ointment or suppositories—the easy to use form with an exact amount of medication for prompt relief.

Enjoy Sports Again **The PAZO Formula**  
Another Fine Product of Grove Laboratories

**Betty's BLUE**

**PERIODIC PAIN**

Don't let the calendar make a slave of you, Betty! Just take a Midol tablet with a glass of water—that's all. Midol brings faster relief from menstrual pain—it relieves cramps, eases headache and chases the "blues."

**Betty's GAY**  
WITH **MIDOL**

**EVERY WEEK**  
there's good reading in **FAMILY WEEKLY**

**Can't Sleep?**

Until recently, the only way to induce sleep was to drug the mind. Now comes safe, hospital-tested Dormin, using the newest sleeping principle. With Dormin you have nothing to fear—no dangerous narcotics, no habit-forming barbiturates, no tranquilizers. Yet Dormin was proved remarkably

**effective in 9 out of 10 clinical cases.**

Try one or two Dormin capsules as directed. Clinical studies show that is usually enough to bring sleep quickly. Ask for Dormin, the original sleeping capsule—no prescription needed. Only \$1.00 at all good drug stores.

**DORMIN**

HIGHER EDUCATION

**KEEP IT BRIGHT**

**Get to the Root of Athlete's Foot**  
RINGWORM, OTHER FUNGUS INFECTION  
**with New NP-27 Treatment**  
—AND THE FUNGUS IS DEAD FOREVER!

*Kills fungus under skin surface—even penetrates into toenails. Promotes growth of healthy tissue. Guards against new infection.*

Latest laboratory tests prove NP-27 Liquid not only works under skin surface to kill fungus where it breeds and spreads—but even penetrates into toenails. Works in vital under-surface skin layers where ordinary remedies cannot reach.

Using new NP-27 Liquid-Powder Treatment, doctors in two leading clinics found that Athlete's Foot,

Ringworm and other fungus infections, even stubborn cases, clear up usually within two weeks—often in less than 7 days.

As part of Treatment, new NP-27 Medicated Powder dries the foot perspiration that helps fungus grow, eliminates surface fungus, deodorizes and soothes chafed skin, guards against new infection.

New NP-27 Treatment (Liquid and Medicated Powder) guarantees effective relief—or full refund from druggist.

"Ships of the Desert" were supposed to conquer

# The Great Camel Fiasco

By JOSEPH STOCKER



**F**AR OUT on the Arizona desert, at the edge of the village of Quartzite, there's a small monument which marks the burial place of a man remembered by Westerners as Hi Jolly. That wasn't his real name, though. His real name was Hadji Ali, and he was a camel driver from Syria.

How a Syrian camel driver found his final resting place half-a-world distant from his homeland is the story of one of the strangest episodes in American history: the great camel experiment of the 1850s.

Those were the years in which America was preoccupied with settling the West. But before the West could be won, a perplexing problem had to be solved—the problem of transportation across the Southwestern desert. The railroad was yet to come, and waterholes were so far apart as to imperil travelers who came on horses or mules.

It was, appropriately enough, a Navy lieutenant who came up with the idea of importing camels—those traditional "ships of the Sahara"—for desert transportation. The lieutenant, Edward F. Beale, had served under Commodore Robert Stockton during the conquest of California. Subsequently, while he was en route to Washington with official dispatches, his mule nearly died of thirst in the desert. When Beale reached the capital, he urged his camel idea on Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war in the cabinet of President Franklin Pierce.

Jeff Davis thought the proposal a stroke of pure genius. He envisioned camels drinking up at the Mississippi, then not needing a refill until they reached the Rio Grande.

Davis sent the plan to Congress, which sniffed dubiously, debated lengthily, and then appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase of camels from the Middle East. The first load of 34 dromedaries arrived in Texas in May, 1856. Shortly afterward came 41 more. With them came 10 native camel drivers, including Hadji Ali, or Hi Jolly.

The camel trains headed west, and things went well at first. Carrying heavy burdens, the camels plodded stoically—and without water—across the hot desert. They traveled 25 to 30 miles a day. They climbed mountains, swam streams, and were contented with a diet of desert vegetation which no self-respecting horse or mule would accept.

All in all, the camels adjusted to the American desert as if it were their own.

Along the route, however, the sight of camels a-coming left onlookers startled and skeptical. At one stop, an Army major in charge of the expedition overheard a bystander scoffing at the use of camels.

"Them animals may be big," said the bystander, "but I'll bet they can't carry much."

Forthwith, the major sent for some bales of feed. When the feed arrived, he ordered a camel to kneel and then loaded two of the bales—613 pounds—upon the beast.

The bystander scoffed again.

"Bet the camel can't get up," he said.

Whereupon the major piled on two more bales—the load now totaled 1,226 pounds—and gave the order to rise. The camel rose without a tremor and ambled off, looking—or so it seemed to those watching him—positively smug.

**A**FTER THE desert had been crossed, the military took a group of camels into the California mountains near Bakersfield, to see if they could tolerate cold as well as heat. There they lived in two to three feet of snow, not only tolerating it but thriving and fattening in it.

So far, so good. The camel experiment was hugely successful. The camels were happy and so was the Government.

But not so the native camel drivers. Homesick, bewildered by this new and alien land, frightened at the prospect of increasing hardships, the drivers quit, one by one. At last there remained only Hi Jolly and