

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Flaws In The Trade Treaty

Although the newly elected King administration hails with acclaim the reciprocity agreement, it is viewed, says the Montreal Star, from a much different angle by the Conservatives.

Although Mr. BENNETT is in Calgary and could not be reached for personal comment in Opposition quarters which were busy studying and analyzing the treaty left no room for doubting that it was considered broadly deficient from the standpoint of being an equitable agreement between the two countries.

With minor exceptions—and with those exceptions held to be preponderantly to the disadvantage of the Dominion—the pact which the Liberal Government has published is declared in Conservative Party quarters to be the same pact which Mr. BENNETT refused to entertain a couple of months ago on the grounds that, contrary to promoting Canadian interests, it would be highly detrimental to them.

The glaring omissions which the Opposition see in the treaty are: Its failure to secure any concession for the cod and haddock fishing industries of the Maritimes, its failure to secure a market for food potatoes for all the provinces of Eastern Canada, its failure to secure concessions for the dairying industry other than a quota on cream, its failure to do anything to assist the marketing of Canadian wheat and other grains or flour.

On the other hand, the treaty is regarded as extending to United States interests concessions in the Canadian market which are of free-trade possible value. In this connection it is freely conceded that the pact, in the language of Mr. KING, represents a widening of markets, but it is contended that it is a widening of United States markets, not of Canadian, that will result.

Another Conservative objection is to the instability of the treaty. While purporting to be a three year agreement, sufficient qualifying contingencies are provided, any one of which the United States Government might raise to terminate the pact upon thirty days notice, with consequent demoralization to Canadian interests which had come to depend upon the American market.

The offer which the Roosevelt administration made to Mr. BENNETT earlier this fall is on record in the Government files and will doubtless figure in the Parliamentary debate. It is declared by the Conservatives that it will show that Mr. BENNETT refused to accept from the United States concessions which did not extend to the cod and haddock fishing industries of the Maritimes, the dairying industries, including cheese and butter, and wheat.

Yet, in spite of his failure to secure anything more than Mr. BENNETT asked, with the minor exception of cream, Mr. KING is viewed as having given greater concessions than the Roosevelt administration suggested while the Conservative administration was in power. These include the revision of the country's Custom laws, the cancellation of a lengthy list of valuations for duty purposes, and the right of Canadian tourists to bring goods duty free from the States.

In his negotiations, furthermore, Mr. BENNETT emphasized the intermediate tariff and most-favored-nation treaty for the valuable boons to American exporters which they are—boons considered so valuable that nothing less than the granting of Canadian requests upon a reasonable scale could justify their extension.

The Legion's Tenth Anniversary

Ten years ago on November 25, 1925, a national conference of Canadian ex-service men opened at Winnipeg. At that time there were ten or more soldier organizations with a common purpose but characterized by the keenest rivalry. Obviously unity of effort was desirable. After ten days of deliberation they formed a new body, the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Upon his retirement from the army in 1919, Lord Haig discovered among ex-service men in Great Britain a condition very similar to that which he found in Canada in 1925. He immediately set to work to try and bring about unity among the British ex-service men. After a great deal of very hard work he accomplished his purpose: the British Legion was the result. Not being satisfied with this, he conceived the idea of a united body of ex-service men embracing the whole British Empire. He proceeded accordingly to tour the Dominions and some of the Crown Colonies with this purpose in mind.

ed organizations present, and thus Canada was represented in the Empire organization from the outset. Earl Haig had not yet visited Canada, but he knew of the conditions which existed, and so, in 1925, he announced that the principal object he hoped to achieve while in Canada was the unification of Canadian ex-service men into a Dominion body which could command the respect of all classes and truly represent Canada in the British Empire Service League.

Lord Haig did not rest with the formation of the Canadian Legion at Winnipeg but travelled all over the Dominion, meeting groups of ex-service men at the various points and delivering his message of Unity. He, of course, could not remain until the consummation of his great plan and, therefore, appointed Sir RICHARD TURNER to represent him in the future negotiations, and to organize the various unity groups in the different provinces. The amazing amount of work done by the Canadian Legion since its inception ten years ago is noted in the Legionary, by the general secretary, Mr. J. R. BOWLER, M.B.E. At least 38 major legislative and co-related achievements are recorded without taking into consideration minor matters which constantly require the Legion's attention.

Editorial Notes

Hart House Quartet tonight.

About the only people pleased with the Treaty are the whisky interests.

Another likely candidate in the Mayoralty contest in the coming civic election is Councillor Reardon.

If Rt. Hon. RAMSAY MACDONALD be raised to the peerage, will it be possible for him and Lord SNOWDEN to sit in the Red Chamber?

There should be compulsory insurance on all cars. Why does not the Government devise a \$10 per annum scheme, which would net \$60,000 per annum?

Quebec nominations having taken place, only two Liberals have received acclamation. There will be hot work from now on, as feeling is running high.

It was more in sorrow than in anger that Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT told the Winnipeg Free Press reporters that he despised journalists who utilized their abilities to misrepresent the truth.

It seems evident the LEA Government plans letting up on the Prohibition law. To begin with, it is suggested, the Attorney-General might give permits for beer and wine, say at a Legion, or other patriotic re-union. Similar permits might be granted for banquets at hotels.

What is sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander as Dr. GASTON JEZE, professor of Financial Law in the University of Paris ruefully realizes. At Geneva he won plaudits for his masterful presentation of the Ethiopian point of view before the League of Nations. When he returned to the University his students greeted him with a barrage of boos and catcalls as a protest against his work in support of Italy's foe. Police were summoned and took several of the students into custody but later released them.

It has been widely broadcast that the Philippines has returned to self-government after nearly 400 years subjection first to Spain and then to the United States, the U. S. Governor Mr. FRANK MURPHY having dismissed office in favour of popularly elected MANUEL QUEZON. We are told the Philippines "hailed the day with delight," as it heralded the beginning of a 10-year march to complete independence. However it is interesting to note that the "independence" is strictly limited, QUEZON and all other officers of the new commonwealth being required to take an oath declaring among other things they recognize and accept "the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States."

Onlookers see most of the game we are told. Reviewing the international picture, Col. LEONARD P. AYRES, Cleveland economist asserted Canada not only had a "more serious problem of unemployment," but has handled it more successfully than had the United States. He said figures "show that in Canada the (employment) recovery so far has made up 48 per cent. of the depression losses, while that in this country has regained 37 per cent. of them." "The still more impressive facts are that Canada has taken care of her depression problem without incurring great additions to her public debt, without accumulating large numbers of her people to rely on national relief payments, and with much less social unrest than we have experienced," Ayres observed. Thanks once more to Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT.

According to Quebec advice die-hard stand-pat Conservatives in town and country are muttering under their breath about the election eve embrace of MAURICE DUPLESSIS, K.C., Conservative leader, and PAUL GOUIN, chief of the rebel Action Libérale Nationale, Premier L. A. TACHÉREAU is capitalizing it heavily in the hope of shocking Old Guard Blues into keeping away from the polls on November 25. It's good strategy. With CAMILLEN HOUE as the driving force in the last provincial vote in 1931, Conservatives rolled up 44 per cent. of the total vote cast, even if they did get only 11 of the 90 seats in the Legislature. One thing certain is that Mr. DUPLESSIS is having plenty of trouble right now with the younger Conservative element; threats of young leaders to quit the organization have been heard. Inside the ranks of Conservative candidates, even, there are rumbles—especially from the country. For the Quebec habitant is Rouge or Bleu—he doesn't like purple in politics.

Notes By The Way

According to a scientist, an airplane travelling 250 miles an hour night and day would reach the sun in 52 years, so the possibility of such a jaunt will only appeal to those with lots of time on their hands.

A story of the discovery on the Cape Flats at Cape Town of an old Abyssinian stonebreaker, who claims to be the long-lost son of Menelik II and the rightful Emperor of Abyssinia, was told to a representative of the Star recently by a Cape Town business man. It is stated that a highly-cultured Ethiopian, who was introduced as the Crown Prince of Abyssinia, recently arrived in Cape Town in search of the man and that the Royal pair were photographed in a Hanover street studio. The Crown Prince is stated to have returned to Abyssinia on board an Italian liner. The business man stated that he had sold goods to the Crown Prince, who told him that he had found the man whom he believed to be the king—a old Abyssinian named Vjegriffa Zaran, working as a stonebreaker on the Cape Flats. This man appears still to be living in Cape Town. There are people in Cape Town who believe that the stonebreaker should be wearing the Crown of Abyssinia.—Johannesburg Star.

Count Ciano explains that only bombs weighing less than ten pounds each have been dropped on Ethiopian towns and villages; for two reasons. "In the first place, we are anxious to do nothing to irritate the peaceful population." The Ethiopian villagers, we are to take, do not mind having bombs weighing less than ten pounds each dropped through their roofs and on their streets, perhaps even enjoy the excitement. "In the second place, our reconnaissance permitted us to determine that the Ethiopian troops invariably move in open country and camp outside the villages. They do not take refuge within the walls. Then why are the towns and villages bombed? Explanation that the bombs are small ones only shows that financial prudence is playing its part in the operation; it is cheaper to kill women and children with small bombs than big ones. And they are just as dead when the business is over. War cannot be "softened down."—Edmonton Bulletin.

News collecting arrangements in Ethiopia and along the Italian front are reported to be costing more than their counterpart in the World War. It might also be said that so far they have been infinitely poorer in results, perhaps because the enthusiastic correspondents have had little to write about but their own actions.

Looking back over what we have read in the history books, and what we have also observed, we don't remember any war that was actually instigated by the people of any nation. We are told that we ever want to go to war with their neighbors. They are led into wars by governments and rulers who have ambitions and purposes which are seldom fully disclosed to the general run of common folk. We are talking, of course, of the way wars start. Everybody, practically, is ready to jump to the defence of his country when the other fellow starts to invade it. How to end war? We don't know—and we don't think anyone else does. A good way might be for nations to stop trying to take advantage of each other.—Wingham Advance-Times.

There are two things Canada requires to do to promote wheat sales abroad: First, to familiarize the people with the quality of bread made largely from Canadian flour, and secondly to remove mental prejudices based on the repeated assertions that Canada has been endeavoring to gouge the consumer. These are important tasks. What the grain trade can do in these directions should be done, and the Government should support their efforts to the limit.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The orderly progress of business expansion in the United States is in striking contrast to the confusion at Washington. But New Deal confusion promises to be harmful to business. A typical example of the prevailing uncertainty is seen in the news that firms operating under N.R.A. codes are being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission for possible infraction under the anti-trust laws.—Financial Post.

Mussolini has reduced the lunch hour to half an hour for Italian office workers. It would be no hardship in this continent where the quick-lunch system prevails, but in a country where the mid-day siesta is equally established it will be a revolutionary change in habits. However, the price of "civilizing" Ethiopia must be paid in much greater privations than this.

Japan is using the alleged murder of one of her blue-jackets in Shanghai as an excuse for strengthening her grip on Northern China. Her seizure of Manchuria began with a similar incident, and the League of Nations report showed that the incident was deliberately timed and manufactured. In the present instance murder may have been committed, but justice could be vindicated peacefully if Japan so desired.

Highly-placed Catholic ecclesiastics in Canada have rebuked Father Coughlin of Detroit for his Anglophobia and point out that he does not speak for the Roman Catholic church. A United States Cardinal publicly reproved him for abusive language on another subject about a year ago. The radio priest's candid friends should tell him that he is destroying his influence with thinking people.—Ex.

The elevation to the peerage of

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

OVERWEIGHT NOT INHERITED IN MOST CASES

It is known that the body processes of some individuals work at a faster rate than that which is considered normal, and that the body processes of others work at a slower rate than the normal. This means that the one with the fast rate will be thin and underweight because all the food is used or burned, whilst the one with the slow rate is likely to be overweight.

Thus we find many overweights taking extract of thyroid gland to make their body processes work faster and thus reduce their weight. Their excuse is that one or other of their parents are overweight and therefore overweight is "in the family."

That a tendency to overweight exists in some families is quite true, but just because a parent is overweight does not mean that the overweight of the son or daughter is inherited.

Research men have been working on a number of cases where it was thought or claimed by the overweight that the tendency to overweight was inherited from one or other of the parents. What they found was that the habits, the likes, the dislike for vigorous exercise was simply acquired in the home. If one or other of the parents liked rich or fat forming foods then these would be the foods with which the household was supplied.

In some homes there is a liking for fruit and leafy vegetables with very little butter, potatoes, cream, meat or other foods with high fat values. The members of these households are apt to be thin, perhaps quite wiry, but there is no tendency to fatness or overweight.

Similarly in another household there is a liking for big "meat and potato" meals with pies and pastries regularly for dessert. In addition to these meals with foods of high food value, the members of the household are likely to indulge in rich foods such as candy, ice cream and nuts between meals because eating is one of their chief hobbies or pleasures. When it is remembered that the ordinary serving of ice cream, candy, nuts or cakes would be more than the usual serving of any ordinary foodstuff at meal-times, it is easily understood why fat accumulates so quickly.

It is not then so much heredity but just acquiring the habits and indulging for rich foods of the overweight parent, that puts on the weight.

Cheers For King Canute

(Toronto Globe)

Like Queen Dido, King Canute is dead. King Canute has been dead, in fact, nine hundred years today. So, in London recently a distinguished company of Englishmen will gather to honor the memory and celebrate the fame of their country's Danish conqueror. The English are queer that way. Germany holds no festivals in honor of Napoleon. France lets the anniversaries of Agincourt go by without celebration of the name of Harry of England. Scotland expends small praise upon the memory of Edward Longshanks, the land manager, with moderate success, to disguise her admiration for Oliver Cromwell. Only England taking her successful invaders captive, make them, from Canute the Dane to William the Dutchman, the heroes of her history books.

Canute came to England with the Danish invaders. He came and he came again. He drove the English Athelred out of his country. He defeated the English Edmund in battle. He did, beyond question, all the ungentlemanly things that Danish invaders were in the habit of doing. He reduced the whole of England to submission, and used the country thereafter as a supply depot and jumping-off place for other wars of conquest. These things are historic facts; enough, if Canute had been an English King invading Scotland or an English viceroy administering Ireland, to have taught the very babies in their Scottish or Irish cradles to curse his name, not for nine hundred years, but for nine thousand.

Are English children taught to remember the things against Canute the Dane? They are not. They are taught, instead, some old wives' tale about Canute getting his feet wet on Southampton sands and making tides a text for a moral lecture on the little power of kings. The English are taught that and forget the rest. Today, being the nine hundredth anniversary of his death, Canute the Dane will be celebrated in London as the restorer of the old Saxon laws to England and the man who first conceived the idea of a British Empire. Celebrated, in short, as the type and forerunner of the ideal English king.

It is—ask any Scot, Irishman, Frenchman or German if it isn't—one more proof that the English are all mad. Either that, or it might have something to do with the secret of England's greatness. John Buchan and his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Canada are happy events for those who are sometimes depressed by the rapid arrival to notoriety and high place of those who seem to have got there by forced marches so exhausting that they cannot consolidate the position—personalities who are all skirish line, so to speak. In the case of John Buchan, a distinguished personality—politician, business man, man of letters—in the fullness of time has become a distinguished personage, and our times and politics seem a little less gray, and a little less—New York Herald-Tribune.

An End-The-War Plan

(Toronto Globe)

The League of Nations and other supposedly powerful influences having failed to stop the war in Ethiopia, an apprehensive world is casting about for some other method of restoring peace. Here is a proposition worth trying, a plan that is novel, but not entirely new: Two sons of the Ethiopian Minister to London, qualified air pilots, challenge the two sons of Benito Mussolini, now engaged in aerial warfare, to an aeroplane battle.

What will Vittorio and Bruno do about this challenge? If not accepted, the world will be severe in its criticism, probably in ugly words. If taken up, why not let the issue in Ethiopia be settled by the result of this "grappling in the central blue"? The rather dismal struggle now going on would be raised to a higher plane—in fact to four higher planes. The warriors of Il Duce and Haile Selassie would down arms for the event, and at its conclusion the diplomats could draw up a peace treaty.

Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" tells of a serious border fight averted in somewhat similar fashion. It will be recalled that an English force threatened the destruction of Branksome Tower, inadequately defended. But "The Lady of Branksome" had a plan to save the tower. Briefly, it was: Why not let two doughty warriors of the opposing forces fight it out, all hands to abide by the result? Agreed. Then there was a real battle. What a stirring moment that was when the English Herald thundered, "Here standeth Richard of Musgrave, Good Knight and true, and freely born!" while the Scottish Herald proclaimed, "Here standeth William of Deloraine, Good Knight and true, of noble strain!" Then the good Knights and true began their grim business. Little wonder the Last Minstrel became enthusiastic.

"The Teviot, how thine echoes rang. When bugle sound and trumpet clang. Let loose the martial foes, And in mid list, with shield and pole'd high And measur'd step and wary eye."

The combatants did close. That's the way to end a battle. Of course, the Scots' representative won; the English force retired, and Branksome Tower was saved.

Why can't a similar responsibility be placed on the sons of the diplomat and the dictator? All of this "sparring for a fight" in fact they will fight, anyway, so why not have the Ethiopian trouble staked on their meeting in the air? This will be a quicker, more effective and satisfactory solution than all the sanctions League of Nations representatives can think up in the next year. Let the world enjoy a little of the ancient romance of war.

Trouble In Egypt

(Mail and Empire)

Riots in Cairo against the British do not make pleasant reading at a time when Great Britain is trying to protect Egypt from the threatened encroachments of Mussolini. It is reported that the students are on strike because of the decision of the Wafd or Nationalist party, which is strongly anti-British, not to support Premier Nessim Pasha and his Cabinet in the Mediterranean crisis. The Nationalists demand the complete independence of Egypt through violence if necessary.

The views of the Nationalists do not find favor with the moderates, who now represent the bulk of intelligent opinion. In consequence of the avowed ambitions of Fascist Italy there is an increasing friendship towards Great Britain inspired by a realism which does not always mark Egyptian political claims. The Cairo correspondent of The Times states that the implications of Italy's claim to be the successor of Imperial Rome are too direct. Egypt does not want to become part of a new Roman Empire. She wants her independence, and she feels that even under present conditions she is given greater latitude by Great Britain than she would be by Italy. This feeling antedated the Italian expeditions to Abyssinia, but it has helped to strengthen the natural sympathy for that country as a fellow African State, the last in Africa to preserve its independence, and one which is bound to Egypt by special ties. Thus from the first, the correspondent says, there has been no question on which side Egyptian sympathies lay in the conflict.

What Egypt desires above all is to be rid of the capitulations. This, it is remarked, has been advocated by leading Englishmen from Lord Cromer onwards. Let the mixed courts, it is said, be turned into Anglo-Egyptian Courts, with British judges in place of other foreigners, and their jurisdiction extended to cover that of the existing consular courts. Let the Egyptian Government be granted two or three first-class British experts to guide it in internal administration and legislation, and the foreign communities. It is asserted, will have nothing to fear. The diplomatic difficulties to be overcome by the British Government in order to get rid of the capitulations are made light of by the Egyptians. "Never mind," they say, "make a start; then we shall know that you are in earnest." Next in the list of desiderata to the abolition of the capitulations come membership of the League of Nations, and the conversion of the Egyptian army into an effective fighting force which would be worthy to stand beside British troops in the defence of Egypt.

Commenting on the views of its Cairo correspondent, The Times says no British Government can afford to neglect the views of the moderates as to the future relations between Egypt and the British Commonwealth. Obviously the present moment is very far from suitable for the inauguration of formal negotiations on this complex subject. Still, soundings can be taken, possibilities can be studied, and the British authorities—

PUBLIC FORUM This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TOLEBERATION ASKED FOR

Sir—I do not wish to engage in a newspaper argument on the liquor problem because I am not particularly interested in the subject. I am not a prohibitionist. I prefer to term myself a Moderationist although I have not personally drunk liquor in any form for a number of years past and have no desire to do so in future. From experience I believe that "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

It is wholly unprofitable to charge either of our political parties with a lax enforcement. There are sincere temperance men in both parties who are anxious to do the best possible with an extremely difficult problem. With a system of liquor control in force in our neighboring provinces, in the United States and in every other part of the world it is absurd to even think that we can have a bone-dry condition here.

The late Father Doyle was credited with saying that it is of no use to pray for rain while the wind continues to blow from the west, and so it is equally useless to expect a 100 per cent enforcement of our present temperance law while our province is surrounded on all sides by what may be termed liquor territory.

The press reports that another boat is to be added to the preventive force in Maritime waters. No one will find fault with such action but that will not cope adequately with the situation. I repeat that we are getting along tolerably well at the present time. Every one who wants liquor in moderation can be supplied so why carry on a useless discussion about some other method. My judgment still is that this is not the time for a change but we are approaching the time when "moderation" will guide our people to a right decision. My last letter was signed "One Who Knows". This time I say "BE TOLEBERANT"

Black Christmas

(Vancouver Province)

While Christmas and green Christmas we have known in the past. But this year it seems likely we shall have a black Christmas. Ethiopia is to blame. Haile Selassie and his warriors are doing more than battling the Italians. They are forcing their way into the Christmas trade. Months ago, the world's preoccupation with military matters showed itself in the ladies' mock helmets and cocked hats and in the cut of their coats. And now the children are going military, and as the sympathy is with Haile Selassie rather than with Mussolini, they are going Ethiopian, and the toy-makers are deluged with orders for Ethiopian soldiers, Ethiopian tanks, Ethiopian airplanes, Ethiopian model villages, Ethiopian lions. At the moment, with less than forty shopping days to Christmas, it begins to look as though Santa

diplomatic, naval and military—in Egypt will, no doubt, continue to pursue their wise policy of consulting the views of the Egyptian Government on all matters of common interest. Co-operation between the British and the Egyptian armies has already begun. The Times thinks it is likely to bear good fruit, more especially if it relieves Egyptian minds of their feeling of military nakedness.

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The Poet's Corner. THE JOY OF EARTH. Oh, the sudden winds arising from the ploughed fields brown! Showered aloft in spray of song the wild-bird twitter floats. O'er the unseen fount awhile, and then comes dropping down Nigh the cool brown earth to hush enraptured notes.

Far within a dome of trembling opal throbs the fire. Tostles its rain of diamond lanes. Sheds below its burning radiance. Touches eyes and brows and faces lit with wild desire. For the burning silence whither we would go. Heart, be young; once more it is the ancient joy of earth. Breathes in thee and flings the wild wings upward to the dome. To the light where all the children of the fire have birth. Though our hearts and footsteps wander far from home. —G. W. Russell ("A. E.")

USE MORE ELECTRICITY. MARITZBURG, South Africa — (G.P.) — There has been a 36 per cent increase in consumption of electric current in the South African Union in five years. G. G. Ewer, president of the Association of Municipal Electrical Engineers of South Africa, said at the 13th annual convention.

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