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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink".

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1938

Who Was The Author?

Quoted in these columns some years ago was a letter purporting to be from an early settler in this Province, throwing interesting light on the origin of the name Belfast. It was supplied by a correspondent, from an old scrap-book in his family. Its authenticity was a matter which we were unable at that time to verify. It was apparently unknown to our Island historians, one of whom, Mr. Malcolm A. Macqueen, of Winnipeg, author of "Skye Pioneers and 'The Island'" was so keenly interested that he made extensive inquiries into the matter. We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Macqueen, reporting the result of his search.

"At long last," writes Mr. Macqueen, "through a friend in London, England, I have found the Gentlemen's Magazine of March, 1771, in the Guildhall Library, London. This number contains the settler's letter mentioning the origin of the place name Belfast, as applied to the district of that name in Queen's County, P.E.I. It would appear as if there is no doubt but that the name was first applied to that district by the Captain of the H.M.S. Mermaid. The editor of the magazine at the time was Mr. Urban and most of the letters published were addressed "Dear Mr. Urban." Not so this one. Nor was there a signature. This is unfortunate, for the writer was a man of unusual foresight as we of the present day looking back over the intervening years must realize. In 1770 when he wrote with such confident optimism of the Island's future prosperity, it was covered with primeval forest. He foresaw the possibility of trouble over absentee proprietorship. He must have been a man of fine mind; one that we would like to know. His reference to Berkshire suggests that it may have been his native county. It would be interesting to know if he settled on the Island and left descendants. If so, they have reason to be proud of so far-seeing an ancestor.

Mr. Macqueen incloses the full text of the letter, dated November 8, 1770, with Editor's caption, as follows:

Description of the Island of St. John, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, in a Letter from that place, dated November 8th, 1770.

"We arrived here safe the middle of August. I have since been over several parts of the Island, which exceeds, in most respects, my expectations. I saw the remains of many barns, and other buildings for farmers, as large as any I remember in Berkshire, and the lands appear to be excellent for wheat, and all sorts of grain and herbage. There are many orchards, which produce very good apples, and other fruits; gooseberries, currants, and strawberries seem to be natives of the Isle, as they are met with everywhere in abundance. Governor Paterson, and his family, arrived a few days after us; I have seen him several times; he seems good-natured, and fit to struggle with the difficulties that must attend the settlement of such an infant colony.

"A man-of-war, called the Mermaid, touched here; the Captain has got a fine lot of 20,000 acres, which has the good remains of a village upon it, with a church; it was called Prim by the French, but he intends to name it Belfast, after a village in Ireland. I mention this circumstance, as I landed on the spot, and eat some excellent fruits of his orchard, which, though overgrown with weeds, produce plenty, and there appear to be six or seven hundred acres of clear land belonging to it. The soil is very deep in many places of the Island, and must produce hemp and flax, but all looks forlorn, for want of cultivation; however, the Island must soon wear a new face, if the Proprietors do their duty: There are about three hundred settlers come from England and Scotland this summer; those from Scotland brought a Presbyterian Parson with them, a very good sort of a man. People that come hither from Europe, should set out in April, to have the summer before them, to provide houses and stock for the winter, which is now beginning to set in.

"The Island is upwards of 100 miles long, and about 30 or 40 broad, with many fine rivers which intersect the whole, and must make carriage easy. Here I am told there are no fogs, as on the Continent, which is a good circumstance.

"I wish other people were animated with the same spirit for settlement that I am; if that was the case, I think this Island, in a very few years, would make a great figure in the exports of corn, fish, pork, etc., but I am afraid it will be kept back by people at home, who have got grants without intention of settling the lands. I am in treaty for half a lot, or 10,000 acres, and expect to get it cheaper than if I had purchased in London. I now act with my eyes open, knowing the situation and quality of the lands to be good. We have cattle, pigs, sheep, and other stock from the Continent, on very easy terms; those who bring out coarse woollens, and other goods fit for this climate, and an infant colony, must make great profit on them. I would not have people come without some small property, or a knowledge of husbandry, fishery, building, Smith's work, etc. Idle folks will not do here. Fish is in amazing plenty all round the Island; the cod fishery must be very valuable in time, but my scheme you know is farming."

Perhaps some of our readers, with the hints above supplied as to the unknown writer's own place of origin, may be able to throw further light on this very interesting letter.

Wheat

Despite the nearly depleted state of Canada's grain reserves, it is interesting to note that in the first week of this month overseas clearances of wheat from Canadian ports aggregated more than a half million bushels. The records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that export clearances during the week ended April 8 amounted to 599,006 bushels, as compared with 399,104 in the previous week and 1,191,973 in the corresponding week of 1937. During the same week imports of Canadian wheat into the United States for consumption and milling, in bond for re-export, aggregated 2,000 bushels compared with 476,000 in the corresponding week a year earlier.

In the first two thirds of this "crop year," which began with August 1937, — Canada's wheat exports by water fell to about 50 per cent of what they had been in the comparable period of the preceding year. Total overseas export clearances during this period,—from August 1, 1937 to April 8, 1938,—amounted to only 56,998,153 bushels, as against 107,400,229 in the corresponding period of the previous crop year.

Wheat being Canada's biggest staple, this tremendous decline in the grain export trade has had a pronounced effect of a most depressing nature on business conditions across the whole Dominion. With a good crop this season,—if such be in the lap of the gods,—Canadian business should witness a near-renaissance in the closing months of 1938.

Veterans Honor Magna Carta

War veterans of Canada and the United States are coming together for observance of Magna Carta week, June 12 to 19. Members of the Canadian and American Legions will hold at Niagara Falls, New York, a joint observance of that historic occasion in 1215 when what has become the charter of the people's liberty was wrested from a hostile and arbitrary King. All English-speaking men and women have shared in the advantages this charter conferred upon them, a charter upon which is based the liberty of the subject enjoyed—and threatened today.

It is significant, says the Globe and Mail, that on both sides of the border veterans of the World War are strongly attached to the principles of democracy. As Colonel H. R. Alley of Toronto said, in addressing a preliminary meeting at the Falls city a few days ago, "You in the United States and we in Canada have a very firm basis in individual liberty, founded in the Great Charter of 1215. In this fundamental arrangement it is basic that 'to no man will we sell, delay or deny justice'. It means that the Government can't throw a man into jail because it doesn't like him or because he has attempted to express opposite opinions. He must have committed a definite offense and have been convicted by the ordinary process of law...Our faith in the individual is a very positive faith...We hold to the principle of the liberty of the subjects, and we preserve the system."

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow Anzac Day, 1915.

* * * *

If Shakespeare had lived in the day of the Brutalitarian dictators perhaps he would not have inquired so cavalierly: "What's in a name?" It is said in Russia bearers of the once proud name of Trotsky found it a question of life or death after the fall of the Bolshevik leader, and rushed breathlessly away to search for safer patronymics. Now the plague of unfortunate names has spread even to the neutral States. In Stockholm, Sweden, a citizen named A. Hitler, who makes advertising signs, has found his business card a distinct handicap. When he sends it in to a prospect the reply is apt to be "Oh, yeah? Well, tell him I'm Mussolini." If he registers at a hotel the clerk is sure to glance at the register and warn him to cut out the clowning. Now in order to tell the world that his given name is Allan and not Adolf he has arranged a little dinner for a couple of other fellows who are in the same boat. He hopes the papers will play it up. His guests will be Harald Goering, merchant, and Tom Stalin, truck driver.

* * * *

Modern farming is a business and to be successful should be conducted in a business-like manner, writes Mr. H. D. Mitchell, of the Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Farming has developed to the stage where it is a commercial enterprise in which the character of the management largely determines income and profit. It involves the production and sale of commodities as well as the use of capital and the purchase of supplies and labor, the same as most other kinds of business. Present conditions in farming emphasize the importance to the farmer of having a record of his business transactions as well as a permanent record of other details of his farm enterprise to which he can readily refer. The problem of the farmer is to meet conditions in such a way that his farm will give him the most satisfactory net returns year in and year out, for the use of his investment, his labor and his managerial ability. Many farmers realize that some change or adjustment in their combination of enterprises or methods of management might increase their farm income. They may be unable, however, to determine what changes to make owing to a lack of records on which to base any changes in enterprises or methods.

* * * *

Pity the poor guinea pig, made to suffer for frail humanity. The development for the first time of a synthetic human guinea pig, which responds to infections due to bacteria and viruses in a manner closely parallel to a living human being makes it possible to study at first hand a number of serious human diseases that could not be produced in laboratory animals, was told to the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at Baltimore. The "synthetic human" is a chicken embryo upon which human tissue has been grafted. It was made possible by the discovery, regarded as one of the most significant in physiological research of recent years, that human tissue, such as skin, can be grafted into chick embryos in such a manner that the tissues not only survive but can be infected with bacteria and viruses that attack only human beings. When such infections are produced, it was found, the human tissues assume the same characteristic picture of the disease developed by the same micro-organisms in living human beings. The "synthetic human" was described by Dr. Ernest W. Goodpasture, Professor Pathology at Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., wheo credited other members of his department with having made important contributions to the work.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The following purportedly true story was contained in a letter received from our Manager at Mount Stewart, P.E.I., quote: "Last summer we got a note from a man living about ten miles from here. He wanted to borrow $40.00 under the Dominion Home Improvement Plan. The next day the Manager happened to be in this man's locality, so he called to talk the matter over with him. By the appearance of the farm buildings, several times $40 could have been spent on improvements The Manager was met at the door by the man himself and after introductions and talk about the weather, crop possibilities, etc., the Dominion Home Improvement Plan was brought up. One of the first questions the Manager asked was 'What improvement do you intend making?' The man looked rather blank and answered 'Improvements? Hell, man! I don't want to make any improvements; I want to buy a cow!'—Royal Bank Magazine.

There seems to be a let-up impending in the use of the "intelligence tests" for the purpose of measuring the intellectual capacity of an individual pupil or student for this, that or some other calling or course of preparation for the business of life. In this there is nothing to be surprised at. Such tests were recommended, and for some time applied in the schools, but it has never become a general settled opinion among scientists — especially the practical teachers — that the "game was worth the candle." There are scientific reasons for this skepticism in the matter, but without depending on scientific considerations alone there is the outstanding and absolutely convincing fact, that some of our ablest scholars, deepest thinkers and most brilliant geniuses, have been what the Scottish people call "dull in the uptak."—Lindsay Warder.

A commercial photographer in London sends us a picture of what is called a "diorama" of the Centre Block on Ottawa's Parliament Hill, prepared for the Canadian Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow this Summer. This is a stage setting, representing the Centre Block in the depths of Winter—trees loaded with snow, the lawns deep in snow, snow on the roofs and covering the hills beyond, a row of icicles decorating the top of the scene. We have no objection to permitting the word to get around that we have snow in Ottawa, but even in this matter moderation is a virtue. After all, for eight months of the twelve there is no more snow on Parliament Hill than over Piccadilly, and we should not like visitors to the Canadian Pavilion to acquire the impression that the Canadian Capital lies perpetually in an environment of Arctic severity —Ottawa Journal.

One thriving industrial community in Ontario, like many others, prides itself on its hockey team For many years local manufacturers have patrictically been ready to give jobs to like-y looking boys who could show dexterity in handling a stick and the town turns out in force to root for the team whenever it plays on the home ice. Although the town has only a few thousand inhabitants, the team calls itself the National. The name itself is an indication of its self-esteem, and never seemed incongruous to the team's supporters. Some years ago, the Nationals' sweaters were showing signs of the heavy usage they had endured, and the boys were measured for new garments at the local knitting mills. The mill owner, an Englishman, made a special rate for the work as a gesture of pride in the team. Unfortunately one detail of the sweater's design had been omitted when the order was given, so a few days later, the team manager telephoned the mill owner to see if the team's initial letter in red could be placed on the chests of the sweaters. The manufacturer said that it could easily be done. So that season the Nationals played hockey in sweaters tastefully decorated with red hens. They won the championship of their league.

In a neat little building on the campus of the University of New Hampshire a modest professor is engaged in work which will change the price of clothing and food in the not so distant future. There Professor Ernest J. Ritzman continues a line of work started many years ago by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell the inventor of the telephone. When Dr. Bell went to Nova Scotia with his family in 1886 for a vacation his active mind became interested in the sheep which he saw there. It occurred to him that farmers might be a good deal better off if sheep were born in litters instead of singly. He began to think about it. He discovered several difficulties that had to be overcome. First of all, he found out that few ewes have more than two active nipples for providing milk for lambs. That meant that when twins were born the weaker was pushed aside by the stronger and frequently died. So Bell started breeding to produce a ewe with more adequate nursing facilities. By the time Bell died he had just about completed the milk supply phase of the problem. He had produced ewes averaging 5 32 nipples. And the ewes producing twins half the time. His death did not end the work. Dr. Ritzman carries it on. He has done remarkable work crossing Rambouillets (mutton producers), for Dr. Bell had not paid much attention to the mutton or wool producing qualities of his sheep. By now Ritzman has raised the twin rate to 70 per cent of the time, and he has raised the standards of wool and mutton in his flock. The new super sheep will soon be placed on the market. — John Carlyle.

Wherever English is spoken the celebration this year of the four hundredth anniversary of the preparation of Coverdale's Great Bible is of interest. It did not introduce the Book of Books in the vernacular of the English people; that had previously been accomplished through other editions the history of which is an ever-stirring tale of scholarly devotion and fearless faith. But the Great Bible, edited by Miles Coverdale, is that which, after an extraordinary series of discouragements in its composition and printing, was authorized to be "set up in some convenient place" within every church, the duty being imposed on all curates to "expressly provoke, stir and exhort every person to read the same." The incalculable influence exerted by the Bible on the spiritual intellectual, political and physicial lives of the British stock may fairly be dated from this opening of the Book.

COURT WILL SIT HERE

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, April 24—The Exchequer Court would make its annual trip to the Maritimes in June, it was announced Saturday. The Court will sit in Saint John June 6, Halifax, June 8; Sydney, June 14; and Charlottetown, June 21. There is no record of cases here.

TAPED FROM START

SYDNEY, Australia — (CP) — Caught by a single strand of tape around his neck at the starting post, Tickle came home first in the Goulburn City Handicap here. How the horse became entangled was not known.

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

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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.

A LITTLE LATIN

Sir,—In the Guardian's issue of the 16th inst. Mr. J. C. Lewis, in a letter written by him on the question of Latin as a proper subject for our common public school curriculum, goes on to say that in the discussion of this subject ,the supporters of Latin were its own worst enemies. for many of these, who could not themselves read a page of Quintillian, felt it incumbent on themselves to stress the value of Latin as an aid in the mastery of English. This attitude he considers just so much snobbery; and he says further, that "such expressions from such people cause an honest old war horse like Dr. Nicholson to see red," etc.

Now, if Mr. Lewis is referring entirely to the discussion now going on in the Island press, I for one freely confess that I am not familiar with the Latin author, Quintillian, nor even with Latin authors whose names are far more familiar to the average man than the name of Quintillian is; but I did have in my day a speaking acquaintance with four of these, and that itself is not so bad—considering that one of these four began a famous ode with "Odi profanum vulgum et arceo," which would seem to indicate that even a great deal of Latin doesn't keep a man from being just a little snobbish.

But while I am not familiar with any of the Latin authors, I think I can at least just boast as "Jim" Pendergast (Mon Cher Alphonse) can, and all the old-time Island teachers can, that I was once familiar with Old Collar and Daniel's excellent Latin grammar; and like most of the Island teachers old and new, I still know "Omnis Gallia est divisa in partes tres"; which literally translated means, "All Gaul is divided into three parts." And now I can imagine how my learned friends may suspect that I have at least one of these parts since I now presume to express an opinion on the value of Latin.

But speaking in all seriousness, Sir, do Mr. Lewis and several other correspondents who, comparatively speaking, are masters of the classics—do these really mean to say that only those who are familiar with Quintillian, or even Cicero, should presume to express an opinion on the value of Latin?

Surely, Sir, Mr. Lewis and all our scholastic correspondents should bear in mind that the question in debate is not on the value of a great deal of Latin, but rather on the value of a little Latin, not only in acquiring a mastery of English, but even in acquiring what most of your correspondents claim to have —a fair knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Lewis has in my opinion given a correct description of what a good Latin grammar should be like, and I regret now to see him practically arguing that even if a pupil masters a good grammar, two examples of which he has himself named, that the amount of Latin he has thus acquired will be of little or no value to him in acquiring a mastery of English. I for one Sir, boldly affirm in the face of Mr. Lewis' charge of affectation, that a little Latin has been not only a great aid to me in the study of English, but also a real delight, especially in what Dr. Nicholson aptly terms the "intensive study" of this all-important subject.

I am, Sir, etc.,
AN OLD TEACHER

The Poet's Corner

GOLDEN SIEGE

Beyond the dark horizon of the days
It stirs again—the flowered storm of spring,
A golden-fringed defiance through the haze
Of sullen clouds. The far, faint trumpeting
Of leaf and bud and bayoneted grass
Throbs in the muffled conduits of the earth;
I sense the growing tumult as I pass
These fields that wait the old, old siege of birth.

Not many dawns will break before dull clouds
Will cleave away before the blue-bird's wing,
And meadows will be riotous with crowds
Of crocuses and dandelions that fling
Their yellow banners in the teeth of death;
Soon laurel will reconquer every slope,
Dark streams will quiver with the south wind's breath,
And the old heart be stormed again with hope.

—Anderson M. Scruggs.

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Behind the Headlines at Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

This is the time of the year when the annual statement of the business conditions of the body politic of the Dominion of Canada is presented by the Minister of Finance, and upon this financial picture of the country is dependent whether or not there will be an increase in taxation, burdens for the citizens of the land, whether or not there will be radical tariff changes, and what the average Canadian may expect in the next fiscal year from the business point of view. In other words, the Budget of 1938 is a very important financial statement for the business interests of Canada, and out of the many and varied questions with which the officials in Ottawa are bombarded on this subject, three points stand out.

Will the taxation burdens of the citizens be increased? Will the trade pacts with the United Kingdom and the United States produce radical changes in tariff matters? Will the business conditions in Canada suffer seriously from the present slump in the United States? These three questions are asked by everyone in this country.

According to all signs in the Capital, there will be no lighter taxation for Canadians during the coming year. Public expenditures and governmental costs are continually increasing out of proportion to the betterment of the business conditions of the Dominion of Canada.

Officials estimate that the main expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal year will amount to a sum of at least one half billion dollars, and there is even the possibility that the amount may exceed the record set in 1936 when $532,500,000 was required, which is the highest amount ever spent in a normal peace-time year. Then again, there is no doubt that the supplementary estimates of this year will be heavy burdens on the national treasury since relief for unemployment and drought sufferers, railway deficits, and other extraordinary expenditures do not appear likely to be a lesser drain on the national purse. Last year the Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, asked for $96,000,000 to cover all the supplementary estimates, and it is common knowledge a long Parliament Hill that this sum did not pay the bills.

The revenues of the Government have been increasing each year, but the costs of the governmental services and functions are going up out of proportion to the gains in trade. Some believe that this is due to the extraordinary costs of the Western drought relief and general unemployment throughout the land. Others emphasize the hugh railway deficits. In more recent months, there is a tendency to blame everything that has brought about this greater need of the national treasury on large overhead costs of Canadian industry and business whose main arteries were injected with artificial enthusiasm for business with the United States and the slump in the whole financial structure of that neighbouring land is gradually being felt in Canada where a business recession is being experienced during the past three or four months. It is a fact that while Canadian sales to Great Britain and the United States are almost equal in volume during the past three and a half years, yet Canada's purchase during the same period from the United States are three times those from the Motherland. In other words, the business conditions in this country are dependent upon those in the United States to a far greater extent than ever before in the history of this country.

Will business conditions in Canada suffer seriously from the present slump in the United States?

A Lump Of Sugar

(Exchange)

The act is over. The circus master in scarlet coat and cream-colored breeches leads from the ring a beautiful white horse, whose muscles ripple under a satiny skin. They pause while the man smiles and bows and the horse kneels in acknowledgement of the applause from thousands of spectators. The ringmaster reaches into his pocket, and the magnificent thoroughbred beside him nuzzles his hand. From the pocket comes a lump of sugar —reward— recognition of perfect performance. The long hours of practice, the weariness of doing an act over and over again have not been in vain, for the ones they are striving to please appreciate what they have done. The circus master's reward is in the music of applause. For the horse there is a lump of sugar signifying his trainer's approval.

The picture brings to mind the subject of appreciation of others' work. Human hearts are hungry things. Just as the blooded horse, best of his kind, loves reward in the form of sugar, lumps so does every man and woman yearn for approval of work well done. This craving is not confined to young people and beginners. In every undertaking it extends right on up the scale to the leader.

We can recall the long procession of scientists, doctors, artists, writers and other great ones who during their lives knew only ridicule and poverty but have had their work become famous years after they were dead. How unfortunate it is to have this recognition come too late to cast the glow of satisfaction that would have been theirs if their achievements had been recognized while they were alive.

Let us consider those of us who are here today. The very person who works for you may be longing to hear you say, "Nice work, John or Mary." You may be busy and neglect to mention it or you may think they know you are pleased with what they have done, but even though they may assume that they have performed well, if you fail to commend them it is disappointing.

John or Mary may never say a word, but often the edge is taken off their next effort. On the other hand, the person you work for may also wish that sometimes you would say, "You have helped me. Thank you." Take for example the president of an organization who makes a change or puts some ruling into effect that means great benefit to those who work in that organization. The president may be enthusiastic when he thinks of the advantages he is offering his employees. It must be a decided let down to this man if none of those who are to profit say anything about it.

As men and women go about earning a living in the business world there is opportunity to observe another type that deserves recognition. This type is made up of the individual who is known to his family as "Dad." Most mothers are glorified and rightly so, but how about the fathers. They are so eager to give their boys and girls the desirable things of life—invariably they are proud of their children, generous with lumps of sugar for their youngsters' accomplishments. But unfortunately the family often forgets the lumps of sugar for Dad. They take all the things he does for granted—that is until, perhaps, Dad is gone. Then they begin to remember and what wouldn't they give to be able to let him know that they did appreciate him!

Because some of us feel a hesitancy about commenting on the work of others we often say nothing, even though we approve. As a result the performer is left puzzled. He has finished in a glow of enthusiasm—but no one applauds. He is a bit bewildered. He thought the act was good but perhaps it wasn't. His self-confidence is shaken. In business many a "boss" thinks the work of his helper is good, but he is afraid of spoiling him so he says nothing about it. The result is the helper thinks, "What is the use."

We know that it is possible to spoil a person by overpraise or undeserved applause, just as it is possible to become sick from too many lumps of sugar, but if we desire to get the finest reaction from those we work for and with and from those who work for us, let us not forget that even thoroughbreds like a lump of sugar for excellent performance.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GALL BLADDER DISTURBANCES OFTEN CAUSE OF SYMPTOMS OF INDIGESTION

When a patient complains of indigestion, with or without vomiting, gas attacks, pain in upper right side of abdomen, it is likely a physician by stating that the symptoms are due to the gall bladder would be right three times in four. Pain in stomach with gas attacks is more often due to the gall bladder than to any trouble in the stomach, itself. Most of us think of gall bladder disturbances as "always" causing jaundice but specialists in stomach, intestine and the entire digestive apparatus, tell us that there can be considerable disturbance in the gall bladder without the appearance of jaundice.

Dr. T. Grier Miller, Philadelphia, in Delarware State Medical Journal, states, "In our stomach and intestine clinic, leaving out those whose symptoms are not due to any organic defect, 38 percent of those with indigestion have inflammation of the gall bladder (cholecystitis). Vague symptoms of indigestion, not easily explained by any findings and that do not respond to treatment for stomach and intestinal conditions should arouse suspicions of gall bladdtd disease."

Another point emphasized by Dr. Miller is that the fact that stones are present in the gall bladder should not be considered definite proof that the stones are causing the symptoms of indigestion. "Since 16 to 30 percent of all adults are believed eventually to have gall stones, and many of them go through life without symptoms, it seems hardly justifiable to condem to operation every individual in whom stones are accidently discovered. If, however, there are no other causes for the symptoms present, everything else being equal, the stones should be removed."

When no stones are present, Dr. Miller advises that the patient be given medical treatment for a few weeks or months and if results are not satisfactory, operation on the gall bladder be performed. The suggested medical treatment includes the removal of all points of infection—diseased teeth, tonsils, sinus, and others,—the avoidance of physical and nervous strains, rest periods to prevent fatigue, and a weight reducing diet if patient is overweight, and a diet also that will not irritate digestive tract (no rough foods), and the use of sufficient fat foods to make the gall bladder empty itself frequently.

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