KIDNEY STONES!
(or Gall Stones)
HERB FOR THE USE OF MAN K.B.L.
DO NOT OPERATE
until you have written us. Dozens of letters on file from former sufferers.
NO HARMFUL DRUGS to upset the system. COSTS NOTHING to inquire. Write, or send us the name of a suffering friend.
KIDD BROS. LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

W. A. MEETING AT PORT HILL

On Wednesday the 13th of July the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Diocesan Board of the Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada was held at Port Hill. At half-past ten in the morning a large number of members from various parochial branches had gathered at St. James Church to attend the opening service, a celebration of the Holy Communion at which the Celebrant was Rev. H. R. Coleman, Rector of Port Hill and the preacher, Rev. H. D. Raymond of St. Paul's, Charlottetown. The other clergy assisting were Revs. G. T. Spriggs, Rev. R. H. Holmes and Rev. C. F. Johnson. After a bounteous luncheon had been beautifully served in the Community Hall by the ladies of the Parish of Port Hill, the business meeting took place, presided over by Mrs. H. D. Raymond, Diocesan President. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Coleman of Port Hill to which Miss Hunt of Summerside responded on behalf of the visitors. Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. Simpson, Hon. President and Mrs. A. B. Cosh, 1st Vice-President who were unable to be present. A short paper was read by the Diocesan Treasurer explaining the Jubilee Fund and the objectives in members and funds which the Dominion Board hope to reach in 1935 which will be the Jubilee Year. Mrs. G. E. Purdie, Junior Secretary read an interesting paper on Junior work and short talks were given by Mrs. Spriggs, Girl's and Candidates Secretary, Miss C. Haslam, Literature Secretary and Miss Green, Little Helpers Secretary on their respective departments of work.

Rev. C. F. Johnson, of Milton then delivered an instructive address on Mission Work in Western Canada. A most interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation of the gold badge of Life Membership to Mrs. C. DeW. White of Summerside. The short service was taken by Mrs. Raymond and the badge pinned on by Mrs. H. Andrew of St. Eleanors on behalf of the members of the branches in Summerside and St. Eleanors.

Expressions of thanks were tendered to all those who had assisted in the service and meeting and to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and the ladies of Port Hill parish for their kind welcome and hospitality. Much regret was felt at the absence through illness, of Venerable Archdeacon White of Summerside and Rev. C. R. Rand of Crapaud. After a delicious tea the visitors left for their various homes feeling that the gathering together had been most helpful and happy.

(Patriot please copy)

Minard's Liniment for earache.

Debility Due To Indigestion

Perfect Digestion Comes Through Rich, Red Blood.

There can be no perfect digestion unless you have rich, red blood. This is scientifically true. It is also true that there is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. The way, then, to tone up the stomach is to tone up the blood.

The many so-called stomach remedies merely try to digest your food for you. How much better it is to tone up the stomach so that it will do its own work as nature intended. There is no pleasure in eating predigested food. Tone up your stomach and your appetite and digestion will soon be normal.

If your digestion is weak and your blood thin you need the help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to enrich the blood and restore strength. In addition use care in the selection of your food and your stomach trouble will soon pass away. Mr. Gordon Dundas, Peterboro, Ont., tells as follows what this medicine did for him. He says: "Something over a year ago I was a gasoline salesman when I was taken sick. I felt very miserable and lost twelve pounds in weight. I did not sleep well and could not eat as I could scarcely retain anything in my stomach. I went to a local doctor who told me the fumes of the gas had got into my system. He gave me some medicine and told me I had better go to the country for a change of air. I did so, but I still felt listless and groggy, and had no ambition. On the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not been taking the pills long before I was beginning to rest better, and to eat fairly well. I kept on taking the pills until at the end of the seventh box I knew I did not need any more, as I had gained the weight I had lost, slept well and could eat anything. I have since had splendid health and cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Western Guardian

—**DON'T MISS** the Picnic at Tyne Valley. Prizes given for various contest. 7872.

—**UNITED CHURCH**, Kensington, July 17th, 9.45 a. m. Sunday School. 11 a. m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed. 7.30 p. m. Divine worship. 3 p. m. First Church, Summerfield. A hearty welcome extended to all. Rev. Dr. Saint.

—**THE BEDEQUE** Dramatic Club will present their play "Nothing but the Truth" in Borden Hall Monday night, July 18th and in O'Leary Hall Thursday night, July 21st. Admission 35c and 20c.

7867 7 16 2i

—**WELCOME VISITOR** — Rev. Father P. P. Arsenault, Mt. Carmel was a visitor to Summerside yesterday and was heartily welcomed by a host of friends who were all delighted to see him able to be around again after his recent illness.

—**PUBLIC AUCTION.**—There will be sold by Public Auction on the premises at Albany on Thursday, July 21st, 1927, beginning at one o'clock p. m. all farm stock, farm implements, machinery of the late Thomas Bell. For further particulars see hand bills. Terms made known at sale.—Mrs Thomas B. Bell, Albany.

7868 7 16-2i Sat-Tues

—**VISITING MINISTER.** —V. J. Murray, B. S. L., B. A., with his young son Vernon Alton has arrived home and attended the Golden Wedding of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Murray of St. Eleanors. He is now pastor of the Church of Christ, Hillsburg, Ontario and will preach in the Central Street Church Sunday, July 17th, both morning and evening.

—**SUCCESSFUL MEETING** — The 41st, Annual meeting of the P. E. I. Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the Commercial College Rooms opposite the railway station, Summerside, on Tuesday, July 12th at 2 p. m. Quite a number of farmers were present to take part in the proceedings. The losses were the heaviest in the history of the Company amounting to $21,406.95, yet not withstanding this after paying all losses and expenses for the year the company had a surplus of $918.-65. The assets from amounts to $125,245.84. The old board of directors were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year. At the directors meeting the loss of Chas. B. Paynter, French River, house by fire, amounting to $1,000 was ordered to be paid.

—Miss Jean Donald, Sea View, who has been in the city attending the Women's Institute Convention is remaining over the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jay, Grafton Street.

Eastern Guardian

...**OFFICERS ELECTED** — At a meeting of the Kings County Exhibition Association held on Tuesday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—D. P. McKinnon, (re-elected.) Treasurer—P. J. Henry (re-elected). Secretary—E.B. McLaren.

Minard's Liniment for scaly scalp.

The Markets

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKES

Eggs	30—
Butter	35—
Oats	82—85
Potatoes	45—50
Hay	60—
Straw	35—
Wool	15—

MOUNT STEWART MARKETS

Eggs	26—
Butter	30—
Oats	65—
Hay	
Wool	18—24

SOURIS MARKETS

Eggs	25—
Butter	30—
Oats	75—
Wool	28—

MONTAGUE MARKETS

Eggs	27—
Butter	25—27
Oats	85—
Wool	18—24

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Eggs	24—27
Butter	25—50
Potatoes	50—
Oats	75—

More Islanders Being Cured

The number of Island people cured by means of the Farador is continualy increasing.

Here are a few examples of such cures:

A ady of Savage Harbor cured of stomach trouble after an expenditure of hundreds of dollars in search of a cure.

A lady of Morell cured of the same complaint. Also a gentleman of St. Peter's Bay, and another at Southport.

Two Charlottetown ladies cured of neuritis and one of sciatica.

The names of these people and a great many more will be given for the asking.

Mr. J. S.Perry, Summerside, who was recenty cured of stomach trouble by means of Farador, is now agent for the Farador in that town. People in that vicinity are advised to consult with Mr. Perry.

W. EDGAR ENMAN,
Representative.
268 Sydney St., Charlottetown.

Court Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

your principal work. I refer to the McCloskey's. It does not help you at all to abuse those people, nor for counsel to abuse any of the witnesses and call them "perujrers," and "informers," and all that kind of thing. It does not help you, gentlemen, and that is what counsel are here for. And it is the object that the Court is now searching for in endeavoring to put before you the facts, the circumstances, and inferences, in such a way as to aid you to arrive at a just conclusion.

It is true that the evidence has revealed conditions of life which I am sure are shocking to every one of you gentlemen. No doubt of that! you can hardly conceive of people living in such a state of law-breaking, of idleness and of waste. It is true that people who are so negligent of their duties, who are living so much in the centre of broken laws, are not the best class of witnesses. It makes your task harder. If you had witnesses of the class that you could feel you could reply upon, it would make your road very much easier. But you have to take them as you find them, and you have to sift the true from the false. However much of false testimony there may be, there is some gold in it,—the gold of truth; and that you must seek and find if you possibly can.

There is a great deal of evidence that you must reject; but you will observe this, gentlemen, that if you were to take the high line and say, "We will not believe any of those people," and reject the testimony generally as below the standard which you consider satisfactory, the result would be that crimes of this nature could be committed and there would be no punishment, because the witnesses would be of the same class as themselves. Now you cannot do that. You have to make the most you can of the evidence. You have got to make allowances. You have to—I would not say put yourself in their place; I wouldn't make any suggestion such as that—but you must try and understand just what their position is, and what the value of the testimony coming from this one, and that one, and the other one, may be.

Mrs. McCloskey went on the stand. She says that on Sunday, the 8th of May, James Gormley came to their place at 2.30 in the morning. "He asked me," she says, "if he could leave some stuff in the house. I told him no." Then she goes on: she says, "I saw Gormley again at nine o'clock, in my kitchen. My husband was there. I asked him what stuff did he have? He said some stuff he got from the Vogue. I did not see any of the stuff that day."

On the same occasion she says she saw Byers, the other accused. "I saw Byers that day about 11 o'clock. He came to my place looking for some beer. He only stayed a few minutes. He was fairly drunk. He asked me if I wanted to buy some nice dresses. I just laughed at him." She swears the goods were not left at their place at any time.

Bernard McCloskey, her husband, comes on the stand, and supports his wife's testimony. He says, "my wife was up early and went back to bed. I saw James Gormley that morning about nine o'clock in my house. The wife asked him what stuff he was going to leave at the house that morning. He told her it was some stuff he got at the Vogue. He was in two or three times after that ,that day." And he also swears: "I saw Byers about eleven o'clock in my house, in the kitchen. My wife and some children were there. He asked her if she wanted to buy some dresses."

Now that evidence, particularly in regard to Gormley, is very direct. If that is true, then the case is clear against him and there is evidence against Byers as well. You will have to weigh that evidence, you will have to consider it. It may be that part of what they said is true. It may be that they are very unreliable people and that they were engaged in an unlawful business,—that they kept a house where many young men resorted not for their own good. And yet their evidence may also be true. That is what you will determine.

One thing you found to begin with was sure,—that is the breaking and entering of the store and the stealing of the goods. Another thing you know with absolute certainty, and that is that the goods were found and brought into Court. So far as the evidence goes, those goods were found by Bessie McCloskey, down on the railway "dump" and delivered by her to an officer of the law.

You also heard that the McCloskey's were charged with receiving stolen goods, and that a case is still pending against them. That also is beyond doubt. But remember this, gentlemen. It may be that the McCloskeys, one or both, are accustomed,—are suspected at least, of receiving stolen goods. It is a most vicious occupation. It is as bad, at least, as the stealing. Wthout receivers of stolen goods the house—and shop-breakers and thieves might not be able to market their plunder. But we are not trying the McCloskeys now. It is conceivable,—you might infer, from the evidence, that they had actually received those goods from the robbers. But there is no evidence at all, nor is there any suggestion, that the McCloskeys stole those goods. They may be guilty as receivers. They may be proved, when their day of trial comers, to be guilty on that score; but there is no evidence that they stole the goods. The case is open that someone else broke in and plundered the store, stole the goods, and brought them there. And the guilt of the McCloskeys as receivers would not in any wise lessen the guilt of those who broke and entered and delivered the goods to the receivers. So you are not concerned, in the trial of this case, with whether or not those men in the dock were the ones who broke and entered and stole.

Within that field between the certainty of breaking and entering and the certainty of recovering the goods that were stolen, your judgment exercises full play. That is your special field.

There is a great deal of evidence. Many witnesses were examined to show that those accused people could not have been at McCloskey's at the time sworn to,—to prove that they were somewhere else. That is a defence of the descripton called an "alibi". I am going to point out to you, in regard to Alibis, that there is no better or more complete defence for innocence than for a man accused of a crime to prove that he was somewhere else at the time the crime was committed. No more complete defence for innocence than that. But it is a defence that is very easily fabricated and forged, and in the criminal world it is a defence to which those accused of crime most readily resort.

Wherever crime develops beyond the individual effort and criminals begin to act in concert, you have the conditions known as the "criminal gang." You know the single criminal, or the little group, is easely dealt with by the Law. But the "gang" is a great peril. They have their organizing mind, who on occasion organizes his defence, descides on proving an alibi, and within the gang every member is ready to be made available for the purpose of working out that defence. All they need is someone with more cleverness and skill and without conscience, who will weave together the different threads of the webb and make out of it a full defence.

Now that is the danger; and you gentlemen in reviewing this defence in your minds will carefully consider whether or not, in this very instance, you do not find the existence of organization in a criminal gang. You know that the pressure of the gang upon the individual and upon those who are in contact with them and under their influence as capable of being a disaster to the administration of justice. Those who might be disposed to tell the truth, to come forward and give their testimony in aid of the law, may be terrfied into withholding their testimony, or even falsifying their testimony, That is a danger of the gang spirit and of the gang rule, and it is a terrible danger.

In this case I observed that you gentlemen noticed very sharply the strange event that happened when Mahar and Coughlan, who had testified before the Magistrate on the preliminary hearing to seeing the accused on the 8th day of May at the house kept by the McCloskeys, took the stand here in Court. Without any qualification they gave their testimony before the Magistrate that they saw those parties there that day. Now, when the case came before you, a strange thing happened. Those two Crown witnesses, long after they had given their testimony before the Magistrate—a month after,—changed their minds; or rather they decided to change their testimony. They had been called by the Crown. They were Crown witnesses. If any events had come to their knowledge that made them doubt the truth of the testimony that they had given in court in the first instance, what was their duty? To have gone to the officers of the Crown and there made their statement. But what did happen? They went, not to the officer of the Crown, not to anyone having in charge the administration of justice, but to the lawyer who was acting for the criminals, and said what they had to say there.

You heard the explanation why they changed their testimony. What was it? Well, first of all, what was it they changed? They just simply moved the lever and switched the date over. Now perhaps that was true,—I am not going to give an opinion; you gentlemen will weigh and decide that. But they gave you their reason,—that the Canadian Squatter had come in and they had bought rum on board. The Canadian Squatter was in, they said, on the 15th, and not on the 8th and therefore it must have been on the 15th that they were at McCloskey's.

I need not dwell on that. I observed, when that reason was given, that you saw just what value it had. The Vogue had been robbed then. It was a notorious crime. The attention of the people of Charlottetown was attracted to that event. If you were going to date anything from an important event occurring around that time, would it not have been from the date the Vogue was robbed? But no. That was their guide in the first instance, but when it came to re-consideration another event, evidently of greater importance,loomed up in their minds sufficient to change the whole testimony. That was the arrival of the Canadian Squatter with rum on board, and they drank the rum and one of them, it was said, was taken home by James Power, drunk. Well, that was nothing unusual, gentlemen. The evidence shows that for them to drink and be drunk was not a matter of any great significance. You gentlemen, I am satisfied, will give due weight to that reason, and you will also see what an easy thing it is to frame up an alibi,—a false alibi. You can simply shift the date from the 8th to the 15th, or any other date, and ensemble the events around the false date. You can make a whole texture of truth,—truth, for instance that might be perfectly true in regard to the 8th,—and you can shift it over to the 15th and make your web complete. There is the danger of an alibi. I leave the whole class of witnesses who are dealing wth that to your consideration, to weigh and determine just what you think their evidence is worth.

After you have weighed and considered the testmony the law provides that if the jurymen,—if any juryman, is still in doubt and cannot arrive at a conclusion whichbefits his conscience and his oath, the prisoners are entitled to the benefit of that doubt. But it must be reasonable doubt. If that rule is followed too widely it would mean that the enforcement of the criminal law would become impossible. It must be a reasonable doubt,—not a fancy doubt, nor must it be the result of any effort to shirk the heavy responsibility which the juryman's office places upon him to decide upon his oath, according to the evidence. A true verdict he must give. There is no more serious responsibility that falls to the lot of men in ordinary life.

There is one consideration to which I am sure you will give due weight. When you find parties coming before you charged with crime, and you find that their record and character have been good, or fair—Not remarkable—then you proceed upon the consideration of the case in view of the prisoners condition and character. Where you find that the person accused of theft, for example, in an honest hard working man or woman, endeavoring to provide for their family, you requre very strong evidence to convince you that they have departed from that rule. But where you find men or women living in idleness, leading drunken and disorderly lives, without the means to maintain their wasteful expenditure from any honest source, then, gentlemen, you are bound to weigh and consider that condition of things.

The prisoners come before you, two young men, one of them only eighteen and the other twenty-three I think he said,—with records marked with dereliction, with offences and with crime. Fined for disorderly conduct, fined for drunkenness, fined for various offences and imprisoned for others; and those fines paid by whom? Not by those prisoners, but by their poor, unfortunate mothers and fathers and grand parents, carrying the burden of the misconduct of those sons upon their own shoulders, and the disgrace which their misconduct has brought upon them. They come before you now with the records which you have heard, beginning early in life and continuing, and growing, and growing; and one of them, at least, while he was accused of a serious crime and was at large on bail found himself again in the hands of the law and subjected to a large penalty,—which he did not pay, but which his poor, misguided grandfather paid for him, and set him at large again.

You know it is a rule that is not subject to exceptions, that those who have acquired vitiated appetites, who live in idleness, who have money to squander, are on the downward road of crime. You know that, gentlemen. For notwithstanding the fact that any man brought before the Court is entitled to be tried on whether he committed the crime which is actually charged and the consideration of former offences and misconduct will not affect him,—yet they are very proper considerations for you to weigh when you have testimony one way and another. And it is only by giving due weight to those considerations that you can arrive at a correct and true final result.

I do not know that there is anything further I can say that would in any way help you, but if after going to your room you find that there is any matter, either of law applicable to the case, or any evidence that you would like to have read, you have a right to apply to the Court for it, and to receive it.

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR CLEMENCEAU

PARIS, July 15.—Georges Clemenceau, eighty-six-year old French statesman was sleeping normally tonight after a day in which it was feared he was dangerously near death from a cold which had been weakening him for ten days. Nevertheless, physicians hesitated in pronounncing him out of danger.

By the advice of the two physicians of "The Tiger," his son and two daughters were called to his residence, but the old man made a burst of vitality and will power, left his bed and even spent a few hours writing. He was able to eat sparingly of ham and fruit.

Clemenceau suffered a bad attack of influenza last Winter and never fully recovered, although he was well enough to go to his seaside home in Vendee for Easter. After his return to Paris he worked constantly at his writing until about ten days ago, when he caught cold and began to feel tired.

His condition caused real alarm to his doctors. In view of his advanced age they thought the danger was so great as to necessitate the calling of his children to the residence to be with him in a crisis.

(Canadian Press)

HALIFAX, N. S., July 14. — Two men, adrift from the schooner Grace And Ruby since Monday, have been picked up at Owl's Head in an exhausted condition, according to a wireless message reaching C. H. Harvey, local agent for the Marine and Fisheries department, this afternoon.

President's Address

(Continued from Page 1)

Appeal For Post-Graduate Education.

In thinking of a subject-matter on which to address you today, I must confess that it was difficult for me to find anything new. You are aware that practically every subject that would be of interest, has already at some time or place been fully dealt with by others. However, I thought I might fulfil my obligation by saying a few words under this heading which may be termed—an appeal for better Post-Graduate Medical Education. Medical Education never before gave such opportunity to the undergraduate as it does today, the equipment at hand, the amazing facilities for training in every branch of medicine and the large fields for both clinical and original research, make many of us who remember earlier times, rather envious. With such well equipped schools for training and Hospitals standardized, one would think that the medical profession would be above criticism, but often "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The problem for the graduate, when the prop of his school is removed, still remains as it was, when Dr. John Brown wrote over sixty years ago,—"The great problem in our times is to know how to make the infinity of particulars, the prodigious treasures of mere science, available for practice." It is interesting to compare the medical activities of the past—the changing position of the physician from that of seer and prophet working with mysteries of which he knew little or nothing, to his present position of counsellor and friend to his patients. The unhappiness of our position lies in the fact that the sufferer demands of us both omniscience and amnipotence. He does not expect this from his advisers in other forms of human activity, but if we fail to solve his problem or meet his need he considers our science wholly bankrupt. Science has solved some of these problems but many remain to be worked out. Earnest workers everywhere roll with infinite labor the stone almost to the summit, only to have it fall back again, but undismayed, they begin over again, and now here and now there one of them succeeds. In the meantime the practice of medicine for the greater part remains an art and not a science, doing its beneficial work in the way experience has taught.

New ideas are likely to be regarded with suspecion, but I would point out the danger of intellectual negativism. Some of our great advances have come from those from whom little was expected.

Ah! but a man's reach should exceed his grasp or what's a heaven for?

Stagnation Spells Retrogression

The ideals of medical practice are getting to be higher and higher with the constant progress of scientific investigation and the growing perfection of technique. Methods and procedures, which would have been well enough in former days are absolutely distressing now to the educated physician. The ideal is not reached in all instances, but it will help in coming closer to the ideal for us all to realize some principals of human action which are like constant laws, and can be dealt with and counted on in all our work. One of the principals is that human beings like inanimate things always tend to follow the lines of least resistance. It is true that this tendency in things, which have no intelligence nor free will is blind and necessary, while in man, who is both intelligent and free, it is only an inclination and tendency which we can struggle against and overcome. But the fact remains that we are all inclined to do what is easier, to seek short-cuts, and to shirk difficult procedures, when we think we can do so with inpunity. Isolation and routine spell stagnation. Stagnation in the practice of medicine spells retrogression. Neither individuals nor diseases can be successfully treated in a routine manner, each single case presents a definite scientific problem, and for its correct solution demands a differentiated knowledge which in all fairness to the patient should represent the accumulated experience and learning of the day.

In a profession like ours only constant application and study after graduation can keep a man abreast of the science of medicine, since each year witnesses the addition of material wisdom to our store of medical erudition. Too many graduates in medicine forget when they graduate that they have only learned the a, b, c, of a profession that is ever and very rapidly progressing. In order that we may keep abreast of the times we must needs adopt certain measures. There are essentially three:—

1 Reading of Medical Literature.
2 Attendance at Medical Meetings and Clinics.
3 Visiting Medical Centres.

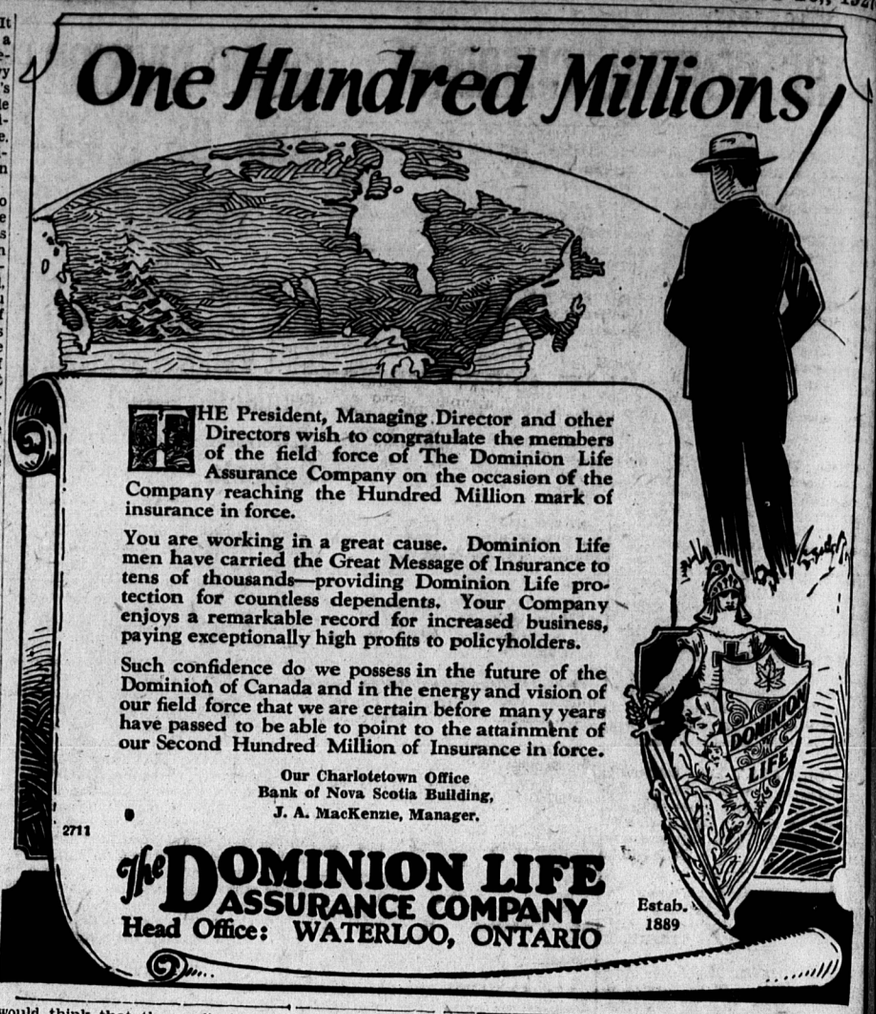
The recent graduate (and I mean by recent, the first ten or fifteen years after graduation) should not only take the best medical journals but also read them. Foremost amongst these place the Canadian Medical Association Journal. He should also have and read the best text-books. The medical literature of today is so extensive as to prohibit its being read by any one individual and this as a matter of fact is neither necessary nor desirable. The journals devoted to the general practice of Medicine and Surgery, and to their respective specialties may be selected, according to the inclination and needs of the physician, when they will be at hand for his study at all times, and his consultation as wanted. From these he can discern the trend of medical thought, familiarize himself with new ideas, learn the recent advances, keep in touch with experimental work, find food for thought in medical sociology and know what of interest is transpiring in the various medical centres. A fair knowledge of medical literature forms an admirable foundation for the deriation of both pleasure and profit from the other measures mentioned, namely:—medical meetings and medical centres. For the graduate of more mature years it is not so necessary that he should read the journals from cover to cover but he should skim through them, and find the things that are new and worth while.

2. Medical meetings afford opportunity for their participants to problems of common interest and to gain knowledge from their joint experience. Very few men have the rare gift of growing wise by their own efforts, most of us need the touch and encouragement of other minds, and the spur of contact with master observers. Personal acquaintances with those whose work has been of an outstanding character, while on the one hand eliciting a sense of inferiority, nevertheless affords a powerful stimulus to do better work. In this connection we, in this Province, feel greatly indebted to the different distinguished Doctors who have from time to time given of their time and talent to increase our knowledge and enable us to find the latest and most dependable means of diagnosis and treatment. It is within the reach of all of us to acquire the latest knowledge. The clinical and other work offered are really short post-graduate courses brought to our door, and carried on by the brightest minds amongst us. There is no need nowadays for long journeys, the hardships and privations, which used to be the price of advanced studies in an older and ruder day.

3. Visits to Medical Centres permit one to see and hear more fully the application of the principles and methods which are being discussed in literature and at meetings. The personality of the teacher lends added force to the application of the principles, while the workings of the various laboratories throw a flood of light upon the subjects studied. It is not enough for the recent graduate to spend a day or two or even a week at this or that clinic, however, important it may be, but he should endeavor to take five or six months of serious study at some good school, sometime before he has graduated five years, and thereafter, at least once a year, try to have a two or three weeks to devote to clinical work away from home. To do this will show that we love our work, love the profession, and we will continue to be a power for good in the land. Some may say that it costs too much to take Post-Graduate courses, but the experience of all who do so is this—that the best way to increase your income is to turn the key in your office door as often as possible and take Post-Graduate work, for people soon discover why.

It is a splendid thing to be known as a great scientific worker, who brings to bear upon his work increased knowledge which will be reflected in the depth of gratitude of his patients, as well as reducing the risk of their lives. By so doing we will be enabled to reach the heights of idealism and realism in dealing with life which no other profession demands.

It should be considered a distinct credit to men and women in professional life, that they take time from their busy lives to seek personal improvement. Now in consideration of all these benefits let us look for a fuller membership in the Canadian Medical Association and an increased attendance at our Post-Graduate Clinics.



Extra Heats In Horse Racing

SHERBROOKE, July 15. —Extra heats were necessary to decide the winners in two of the events staged by the St. Mary's Trotting Club here this week. "College Laddie" owned by Cliff MacDonald, New Glasgow put up a great fight in class A and in Class C. "Sir Aubrey" also owned by the New Glasgow horseman captured first place, although six heats had to be run before finally winning over Suez.

Class A.

April Todd (MacDaniel)	1 2 1 2 1
College Laddie (MacDougall)	4 1 3 1 2
Miss Canada the Great (Dr. Johnson)	2 2 4 3
Shylock (Fraser)	3 4 2 4

Time—2.15, 2.17, 2.16, 2.18, 2.15.

Class B.

Acco Villa (Dr. Johnson)	1 1 1
Pearl Stratton (Mattatal)	2 2 2
Betty Gammage (Cameron(	4 3 3
Lord Kitchener (Gunn)	3 4 4

Class C.

Sir Aubrey (MacDougall)	1 1 3 2 3 1
Suez (McDaniel)	3 4 5 1 1 2
The Adjective (Brimer)	4 5 1 4 2
Tipperary (Gillon)	2 2 2 3
Gold Clip (Cody)	6 3 6
Ethel Cecil (J. Cody)	5 6 4

100,000 Franc Race Is won by Cerulea

PARIS, July 15—Barin De Rothschild's Cerulea won the 100,000 franc prix des Mare-chaux, of 3,000 meters (one mile) and seven furlongs 268 yards) that featured Bastille day racing yesterday.

Cerulea, paying on the pari-mutuel 17 francs to 10 to win and 15 1-2 for place, finished a length ahead of M. Wittock's/ Bois Josselin who paid 24 1-2. Mr. DeHoz's Tric Trac was third by a head.

Dempsey Shows Old Time Form

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Saratoga Lake, N. Y., July 15. — Flashes of old-time tiger ferocity, reminiscent of the days of Toledo and Boyle's Thirty Acres, indicate that Jack Dempsey is well advanced on the road that may lead to the most sensational comeback in ring history.

The drawn face of the Dempsey of 1926, when legal difficulties beset him, has given way to the old battle spirit of pre-title days and the will to head again the heavyweight parade. Despite the constant effort of Jack's handlers to hold him to the grind that comprises learning a defense for Sharkey's cutting left hand, Dempsey showed yesterday that he was unable to keep in leash the terrific punch that he knows is again in his massive fighting machinery.

After faithfully following the defensive advices of his manager, and ring tutor, Leo P. Flynn, Jack suddenly loosed the full force of his lashing attack against the giant Indian, Chief Matoquah, and the full power of three zooming lefts to the body quickly smashed the brave to the canvas. It was the second time in two workouts that Jack had flattened the big Oklahoman, thereafter he was the calm student in Professor Flynn's elementary school of fisticuffs.