

nails, "to drive out the evil spirits" from the patient. Among the women alone, from 35 to 45 per cent. die for lack of proper treatment.

One of the most noticeable things about the women of India is the utter absence of joy from their lives. During the time that Miss Sudgen had been in India, she had never seen a Hindu woman smile or heard her laugh. And the same thing was true of the children. In the school under Miss Sudgen's charge were 60 pupils, and not one of these girls ever played or laughed. "And it is not only these, but think of the twenty-three million widows of India, of whom it requires *one hundred* to equal the value of a cow." It is possible after a time to get a Hindu woman to come to the Missionary's house, but a Mussulman woman is never allowed to do so. Miss Sudgen told of an incident which had come under her own notice: A Mussulman father said one day to his wife, "That person has lived long enough." One of the Bible women was within hearing, and entered the house to find who the "person" might be. She discovered that he referred to his little daughter, a child of five years, and heard him direct the mother to put poison in the child's food. But the "person" also heard, and that night refused her food.

They waited for a few days, until she had forgotten the remark, and then it seems that the father brought home poisoned sweet-meats, and gave them to the little girl, and, of course, his purpose was soon accomplished. The mother, speaking to the Bible-woman afterwards, said, "O, it is just as well. She will not have to live the life I have lived, now."

After Miss Sugden's address, a letter from Mrs. F. W. Read, written from Catumbella, West Africa, was read. It gave the welcome news of the safe arrival of Mr. Read and herself at the African coast on August 15th, and their hope of reaching Cisamba about Sept. 5th. The long journey had been a safe and pleasant one, and they were glad and thankful that "So he had brought them to the haven where they would be."

The meeting was closed with prayer by Miss Sugden.

McGill Medical Society

A meeting of the McGill Medical Society was held on Saturday evening, November 12th, in the upper lecture room of the Medical College. The President occupied the chair, and there were present a large number of students.

Professor Paul T. Lafleur, M.A., of the Faculty of Arts, read a paper on "Empiricism." The subject was treated in an able manner, though one that requires a course of lectures to thoroughly exhaust: yet the history of Empiricism, the arguments for and against the Empirical school of thought, the direct bearing the subject has upon Medicine were thoroughly gone into and placed before the meeting in an attractive manner.

A fact of especial interest was mentioned by the lecturer, namely, the presence of an Empirical school of Medicine among the Indians of South America and the treatment and cures practised by the school.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a hearty vote of

thanks was tendered to Professor Lafleur, proposed by Mr. W. E. Deeks, seconded by Mr. H. M. Kinghorn. In reply Mr. Lafleur thanked the students for the reception they had given him, and in a few happy remarks touched upon the University spirit which he would be pleased to see increased among the students.

The meeting then adjourned.

Montreal Veterinary Medical Association.

What was perhaps one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Society was held on Thursday the 10th. The president, Dr. Mills, occupied the chair. The Hon. Pres. Dr. D. McEachran, Dr. Johnson, Prof. Adami and a large attendance of students were entertained by a very able paper on Texas Fever by Mr. Brainerd. The essayist treated his subject very fully; sketched the history, etiology, symptomatology, etc. The different theories that have been advanced to explain the method of propagation were dealt with. One in particular, in which at the present day most faith is placed, is very interesting. It says that the cattle of the South where the disease is prevalent are infested by a species of *Acarida*, which appears to act as an intermediary agent between the diseased and the healthy animal, these ticks in some unaccountable manner, probably by sucking the blood of animals, get the virus in their own system.

When the diseased animal is taken North for transportation, the ticks fall on the pastures and convert a healthy region into an infected one. The native cattle swallow these in feeding off the pasture, and the disease is produced in them. Having discussed the disease from a financial and legislative point, the essayist pointed out that our pathological knowledge was in large part due to the investigation of one of our former graduates. Dr. P. Paquin, editor of the *Bacteriological World* and director of the pathological laboratory of the University of Illinois. He pointed out that it was a parasitic disease, and discovered the micro-organism in the red blood cells. This paper was well discussed by the President, Honorary President and Dr. Johnson. The immunity of northern cattle, the so-called fever line, the true pathology and other points of interest were discussed. The Hon. President pointed out that our Canadian winter was the best safeguard against the inroads of the disease.

Mr. A. W. Tracy reported a case of *scarcoptes equi*, that had been treated by him during the summer. His method proved to be eminently successful, and received the approval of the meeting.

Dr. Johnson exhibited a series of microscopic specimens, demonstrating the similarity and distinction between those two diseases that have recently gained so much notoriety—the Canadian Pleuro Pneumonia and Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia; the pathology of these two conditions is much more dissimilar than the nomenclature, which was ably demonstrated. Yet the veterinarians in connection with the English department of Agriculture ignored both nomenclature and path-