

audience. She said, a few days ago, I cannot see nor hear your voices, but all comes to me through my hands. In her imagination, the stars shine; and she said: "Blindness has its wonders, too, in the imagination."

Her favorite poets, she said, were Shelley, Keats and Whitman. She became a Socialist through reading Morris, Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. She thought men could not do without women in politics. She can understand questions by reading the words through the lips of the speaker, her sense of touch has become so delicate and educated.

All this shows what a marvellous thing the human mind is. Shakespeare had a great conception of this when he made Hamlet say:—"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio." And, again, in Hamlet: "In apprehension how like a god."

#### MILITARY SURGERY.

A short time ago, the Toronto Academy of Medicine devoted an evening to the important subject of military surgery, and the army surgeon. Col. G. Carleton Jones, director-general of the medical service of Canada, spoke on the report of Sir Ian Hamilton, and pointed out the need for an increase in the number of medical men in the medical service of the Country. He emphasized the view of Sir Ian Hamilton that the medical service should be kept well ahead of all other services in the army and militia of every country. He pointed out that in time of war every citizen might be called upon to take part in the defence of the country. Hamilton had said that the militia should be "the expression for purposes of war of every form of national activity." In times of peace the present service was fairly adequate, but would not meet the conditions of war. Col. Jones said: "There is no humanity in war, and that the army must be kept fit, if it is not to go to the scrap heap."

He also pointed out that under the Militia Act medical men were not exempt from service. There would always be a sufficient number of doctors, but not trained ones for the service. Members of the medical profession should be trained for this special work. He then took up the subject of military hospitals and the need of these in times of war. The hospitals should be located away from the large cities. Our present hospitals would be filled with ordinary cases, and consequently there must be provision made for the sick and wounded soldier."

Dr. Fotheringham spoke of the important duties of the army doctor in times of peace, as well as in times of war. He mentioned the many important duties performed by the British army doctor in the colonies, such as the West Indies, in various parts of Africa, etc.