

think, to be discouraged, as the "tonic habit" leads to conditions quite as disastrous as the drink habit, and undermines the flimsy structure of the nervous and degenerate, who, we hardly need add, are the chief consumers of these preparations.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

We are glad to be able to present to our readers this month a copy of the practical recommendations of Dr. Rosebrugh regarding the treatment in Ontario of alcoholic inebriates. These recommendations may be summarized as follows: 1. The establishment, by the Ontario Government, of an industrial reformatory for the more hopeless or incorrigible class of habitual drunkards. The farm-colony plan is recommended with cheap buildings, and the indeterminate system of sentences adopted. 2. The establishment in Toronto of an hospital for the treatment of the more hopeful class of inebriates, where a course of three or four weeks' treatment would be given. 3. The introduction of special medical treatment for the relief of dipsomania among the inmates of the Central Prison, Toronto. 4. The adoption of the probation system for the supervision of incipient drunkards at large on suspended sentences. 5. A cottage home in Toronto for the care and medical treatment of the more hopeful class of female drunkards. 6. Sentencing the more hopeless class (the gaol class) of chronic female drunkards to the Mercer Reformatory on the maximum sentence of two years.

Dr. Rosebrugh suggests also the practicability of the establishment of an inebriate department in the general hospitals throughout the Province. To make this a success, however, would involve—as the doctor points out—the appointment by the

Government of a medical man as inspector, who had given the medical treatment of inebriety a special study.

These recommendations, we must say, strike us most favorably. If chronic inebriety can be successfully treated in local general hospitals, even in twenty per cent. of the cases, this would be a very economical arrangement. The question is a most important one, and we doubt not these recommendations will receive proper recognition by the powers that be.

MEDICAL MEN IN THE KLONDIKE.

In the large immigration into the Klondike many medical men have joined, a large proportion of whom are on the "long trail." It may not be generally known that for that wilderness special qualifications are necessary. The entry for physicians, without British qualifications, is through the examination of the Northwest Territories or of those provinces with which medical reciprocity is in force—British Columbia and Manitoba (we believe) and the payment of \$50.00.

THE BICYCLE AGAIN.

With the era of cheap wheels and their almost universal use arises the question, Are there not some from whom it should be prohibited? We refer particularly to the young and the delicate. Half grown boys and girls are surely not benefited by its use. The ape-like posture, too, affected by so many male riders, and evidently encouraged by manufacturers, can hardly be beneficial to a growing youth.

In Toronto, moreover, the circumstances are most unfavorable for riding, and even where this form of