

will take up this question vigorously and deal with it effectively. The medical profession is an important factor in the body politic, and it could wield a powerful influence with legislators and municipal councillors if that power were only exerted.

For several years I have been interested in the question of the reformation of drunkards, and a few months ago I was commissioned by the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada to formulate a scheme to be presented to the Ontario Government with regard to the proper care and treatment of inebriates. In executing this commission I visited inebriate institutions and interviewed specialists in inebriety both in Canada and the United States, and in formulating my recommendations the object I had in view was to secure the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense. My recommendations are as follows :

(1) The appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of an Inspector of Inebriate Institutions. This inspector should be a qualified medical practitioner who has made the medical treatment of inebriety a special study. (2) The inspector should organize in the city of Toronto an hospital for the medical treatment of pauper male inebriates of the more hopeful class. In the other cities of the Province an inebriate department should be established in the existing general hospitals, more especially for pauper male inebriates. (3) An Industrial Reformatory should be established on the farm-colony plan for the custody of the more hopeless or incorrigible class of male drunkards, and where they should be detained on indeterminate sentences. (4) Pending the opening of an Inebriate Hospital in Toronto, it would be both humane and in the interests of prison reform to give special medical treatment to the dipsomaniac inmates of the Central Prison. (5) For the more hopeful class of female inebriates, cottage homes, or the utilizing of existing homes, are recommended for special medical treatment. (6) For the incorrigible class of female drunkards, full two-year sentences to the Mercer Reformatory for Women are recommended. (7) In the adoption of scientific medical treatment the Norman Kerr-Crothers system or general plan of treatment is recommended. In the interests of science and good morals proprietary remedies should not be given. (8) The adoption of the "probation system" for giving a helping hand to patients subsequent to treatment for inebriety.

It is self-evident, it seems to me, that by carrying out the scheme herein formulated with regard to the treatment of male and female inebriates, the cost would be reduced to a minimum, and the number of chronic inebriates remaining to be provided for at the Mercer Reformatory for Women or on the farm-colony for men would be reduced to small proportions.

It will be observed that in my recommendations I make mention of what I call the "Norman Kerr-Crothers" system of medical treatment. By this I mean medical treatment on sound principles of therapeutics, such as is given in Dr. Norman Kerr's treatise on inebriety and as endorsed by Dr. T. D. Crothers in his article on "Alcoholism," in Hare's "Practical Therapeutics." Dr. Crothers is