

is to refuse all and every applicant for stimulants; and only write such prescriptions for them as may be called for in the regular order of practice. This would force a solution of the question, and compel the Government to find some other, and better way than the present one of making one of the noblest professions, one of the lowest, namely, bartenders.

We have been told from high authority that the medical profession can best judge when persons should have liquor. This is true; and, in the usual routine of practice, doctors order liquor as occasion for its use arises. But this is miles and miles away from making the medical profession the custodians over the entire supply of all sorts of stimulants in the province; and placing that profession in the position of complying with or refusing the requests of importuning people for a share of this stock of stimulants. We do not hesitate to assert that the medical profession should decline to be put in this position.

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.

Thyroid gland is one of the most useful remedies for the control of bed-wetting in children (*American Medicine*, March, 1916). It is not an empirical remedy, for in every case where it is indicated there are other evidences of hypothyroidism.

Some years ago Leonard Williams (*Lancet*, May 1, 1909; *Polyclinic*, June, 1909; *Brit. Jour. Child. Dis.*, June, 1909; and *Med. Press and Circ.*, May 5, 1909) published papers giving abundant clinical proof of the value of this remedy. He very definitely connects nocturnal enuresis with thyroid insufficiency and shows that other evidences of this condition may be discovered, as a persistently subnormal temperature; a deficiency in height, weight, and often mental powers; abnormalities of the skin, and especially the hair, etc.

Small doses are best. Williams advises not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain three times a day to start with. Often this is sufficient. It may be continued for some weeks.

Since then a number of confirmatory reports have appeared, among them those of Firth (*Lancet*, Dec. 9, 1911, and McCready (*Penn Med. Jour.*, January, 1911). Firth reports 28 consecutive cases treated with this remedy, of which 16 were cured and 12 did not improve. The initial daily dose was $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain, and it was given cautiously. The cases which Firth found responded best to this treatment were those in which the enuresis had persisted almost from birth and in which the children were backward. It has also been noted that nervous, excitable children, especially those who cry out in their sleep, have been very responsive to thyroid treatment.—Therapeutic Notes.