

ations, can be profitably and successfully conducted. B, for those who are unable to contribute, or only partially. These must be established by state or local authorities, and at first at their cost; though there is good reason to believe that they can be made wholly or partially self-supporting.

"The admission to these institutions should be either voluntary or by committal. In either case, the persons entering should not be allowed to leave, except under conditions to be laid down, and the power to prevent their leaving should be by law conferred on the manager.

"The patients should be admitted either by their own act, or on application of their friends or relatives, under proper legal restrictions, or by the decision of a legal court of inquiry. whenever proof shall be given that the party cited is unable to control himself, and incapable of managing his affairs, or that his habits are such as to render him dangerous to himself or others."

The committee further recommend that the fine for drunkenness, for the first or second offence (when it is most desirable to prevent the formation of the habit) should not exceed forty shillings, or, in default thereof, imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days. "It is in evidence," the committee say, "as well as from those who have conducted and are still conducting reformatories for inebriates in Great Britain, as well as by those who are managers of institutions in America, that 'sanatoria,' or inebriate reformatories, are producing considerable good in affecting amendment and cures in those who have been treated in them." The average number of cures is stated to be from thirty-three to forty per cent. of the admissions,—this percentage being based upon subsequent inquiry, from which the cures appear to be as complete and permanent as in any other form of disease, mental or physical. The average time occupied in effecting these cures is stated at from twelve to sixteen weeks in America. For the English institutions the period has been longer. That the proportion of cures is not larger is attributed by all the witnesses to a lack of power to induce or compel the patient to submit to treatment for a longer period, and that power is asked for by every one who has had, or still has, charge of these institutions.—*Med. Times.*