

the matter, they were plainly told they were dealing with a large industry, one that involved a good deal of money, and, unless there was a peremptory public demand behind them, one which was too powerful for them to ignore, they could not as public servants take on themselves to disturb it.

Now, it is possible for us to do more, we have now a provincial board which we had not then ; but as regards the outlying municipalities, the city health authorities might easily do a great deal. They might make it necessary for country people to obtain a license before selling milk for city use, and only grant licenses to those who kept their quarters in good sanitary condition. The city can exclude milk from places that will not submit to periodical inspection, and by these and similar measures they might easily obtain a fair control over the city milk supply.

But we must not expect that we are going to obtain such results by the mere passing of a resolution, we have to fight against a large and influential industry, and, to do so successfully, we must have some system in our mode of attack. We must be prepared to go before the public, and work them up to a good, wholesome, sound feeling in this matter, and, especially with the cholera scare as a lever, we may get them to decide whether their lives or the vested interests of the milkmen are of the most importance. (1) Insist upon the refusal of licences to all milkmen who are not ready and willing at all times to have their places inspected ; (2) to have the provincial authorities take the matter up and appoint a specialist for the bacteriological examination of milk, etc., so as to ensure the early detection of contagious disease. This, roughly speaking, is the programme we should set before ourselves to obtain, and it would be well to appoint a special committee to undertake the executive of the steps required in this direction.

Dr. F. W. CAMPBELL agreed with Dr. Cameron as to the difficulty of getting our legislators to move in such matters, unless a strong public opinion is first roused in that direction. At the epidemic referred to by Dr. Cameron our investigation was very satisfactory, we discovered the source of the epidemic. He saw a difficulty in approaching the council on this matter, for he did not think we would get them to attach another hand to the Health Committee. Our only hope lies in the Provincial Board of Health. At the present time this is a very intelligent board.

The President then nominated the following committee to draw up resolutions embodying the views of the society : Drs. J. C. Cameron, F. W. Campbell, J. G. Adami, Wesley Mills and D. McEachran.

Progress of Medicine.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF DIP-SOMANIA.

At a recent meeting of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, Dr. Edward C. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Superintendent of Sunnyside Hospital for diseases of the nervous system, alcoholism, and the opium habit, which is one of the most successful institutions for the treatment of these diseases, read a paper on "Science vs. Folly in the treatment of disease caused by the abuse of stimulants and narcotics : A plea for the suppression of the nostrum, patent medicine, and specific in rational therapeutics." It should be the aim of the scientific physician, said Dr. Mann (*Medical Age*), to see that the conditions of life are in the air his patients breathe and the food they eat. He must see to the conditions of primary assimilation—which consists of the changes which proximate principles undergo previous to their conversion into the blood—and likewise those of secondary assimilation, by which portions of the blood are converted into organic tissue and are again removed from the system by retrograde metamorphosis. The use of stimulants and narcotics operates to the derangement of the conditions of life, by interfering with primary and secondary assimilation. Alcohol produces irritation, and irritation of a part causes an excess of action in that part, producing morbid affections. Irritation perverts nutrition and arrests the vital powers. Dr. Mann recommended the following in the treatment of dipsomania ; it acts as a tonic and sedative, and antagonizes the effects of alcohol in the various structures of the body, including degenerative changes in the brain :

R Quinia sulph., gr. ij.
Zinc oxide, gr. ij.
Strychnia sulph., gr. 1-40.
Arsenic, gr. 1-100.
Capsicum, gr. ij.

M. et ft. pil. No. j. Sig. : One pill three times a day.

Together with this pill, Dr. Mann uses in his private hospital for sixteen days the following hypodermatic dosimetry :

R Strychnia nitrat., gr. j.
Aquaæ dest., ʒss.

M. Sig. : Eight minims daily for eight days : four minims daily for another eight days.

To quiet the morning nausea of alcoholics, two or three drops of wine of ipecac on the tongue, fasting.

The patient is kept in bed for the first few days, and nourished with milk and meat-juice.