

dition. Rokitansky is quoted as saying that it develops in 12% of all cases, but from the expressed opinions of Canadian and American authors I would be inclined to think this above the average.

It has occurred during pregnancy, and this is set down by some writers as a factor in determining this accident, but so far as I have been able to review the literature, its occurrence during the puerperium is rare.

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## HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

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*In Great Britain* there are three classes of institutions for the treatment of inebriates, as follows:

1. The "Retreats."
2. The "Certified" Reformatories, and
3. The "State" Reformatories.

1. The "Retreats" are private hospitals under government inspection. There are twenty-two of these institutions in England.

2. The "Certified" Reformatories are established by counties or union of counties, but the expense of maintenance is borne wholly by the Government. They receive cases committed to them by the courts, and they are under Government inspection.

3. The "State" Reformatories are Government institutions for the segregation of imbecile and unmanageable drunkards, transferred from the "Certified" Reformatories. On account of the encouragement given by the Government through the "Inebriates" Act of 1898, the number of Certified Reformatories has increased from three to eleven, and during that period over 3,000 patients have been received from the courts. The twenty-two "Retreats" receive on an average 500 cases a year.

*Australia* is profiting by the example of Great Britain in the public care of inebriates.

*In New South Wales* reformatory efforts were commenced by the Government in 1907. Institutions for this purpose have been established in connection with jails.

*In Victoria* an Institution for Inebriates was founded in 1907. At Lara a mansion has been purchased by the Government for the reformation of inebriates. The land attached covers one square mile.