

an anæsthetic heat being lost if the operation is prolonged. We should make the time as short as possible for the sake of the patient and should apply external heat.

Leonard Hill, in a recent article, had very well described the manner and treatment of the ill effects from chloroform administration. He distinguishes two forms of syncope. In the primary stage during struggling there is nervous congestion from holding the breath. The right heart and lungs are loaded with blood and chloroform. The left heart is relatively, empty. A deep breath is taken. The left heart is filled with blood and chloroform from the lungs, which is distributed by the coronaries to the heart muscle, first paralyzing it and causes complete loss of arterial tension. In such a case the treatment is to put the patient in the upright position; bleed from the jugular if necessary; exert pressure on the abdomen; employ artificial respiration and give strychnia. Secondary syncope arises from exhaustion. There is gradual loss of arterial tension, causing anæmia of the respiratory centre. Stimulants should be given, the head lowered much, and artificial respiration used.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

The following recommendations regarding the treatment of inebriates in Ontario were prepared for the Prisoners' Aid Association by Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, of Toronto, after visiting Canadian and American inebriate institutions and interviewing eminent inebriety specialists.

My recommendations with regard to the treatment of male inebriates are as follows:

1. That we continue the agitation for the establishment in Ontario of a reformatory for inebriates. Even in case a prohibitory law should be adopted in Canada, there will always be a large number of incorrigible drunkards that will require to be secluded for long periods from temptation. Whether said reformatory should be established and maintained wholly by the Government, or partly by the Government and partly by municipalities, may be an open question. In approaching members of the Government on the question, I would suggest that we ask the Government to define its policy with regard to the whole question. If the Government is not prepared to take the initiative, surely it should at least offer some inducement to municipalities and temperance organizations to take such initiative.

In establishing an inebriate reformatory, I would suggest the adoption of the farm colony plan, located where land can be procured cheap, and very plain and inexpensive building erected.

2. In addition to this farm colony I would recommend that a small hospital be established in Toronto for inebriates. With such equipment, namely, a city inebriate hospital and a farm colony, the plan of working that, I would suggest, is as follows: An agent of your Association, or a probation officer, would attend the police court daily, and by an arrangement with the Police Department select the most hopeful cases for treatment at the city inebriate hospital. At this hospital alcoholic inebriates would be treated for four or five weeks only. Cases of relapse would be treated according to circumstances. In some cases it might be advisable to give a second treatment, and some even two or more treatments, while others should be sent to the farm colony at once. The farm colony should be used for the reception of the most hopeless class. The sentence to the colony should be indeterminate, and the hopelessly incorrigible should be