

years, but they may receive a conditional discharge (on parole or probation) any time after six months' detention. The average cost per patient is \$5.30 per week. This includes all expense as follows: provisions \$1.32, clothing, etc., \$1.77 wages \$2.21. The results of treatment (report for 1899) are as follows: Doing well 37.12 per cent., improved 13.77 per cent., unimproved 32.93 per cent., dead 1.19 per cent., could not be found 14.97. In reply to my question the Superintendent stated that the chief cause of relapse after discharge is lack of employment; a second cause is lack of supervision.

While in Boston I also visited the Washingtonian Home for Inebriates, which is under the charge of Dr. Ellsworth, and I had an interview with Dr. Temple, Surgeon to the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. I submitted the provisions of the proposed Ontario bill for the treatment of inebriates to these specialists as well as to Dr. Woodbury, of Foxborough, and also to members of the Massachusetts Prison Association, and I was gratified to find the consensus of opinion was in its favor. Dr. Woodbury was very emphatic in his commendation of the idea of combining medical treatment with the probation system, and he assured me he was convinced that very great good would be accomplished by making provision for home treatment in addition to general hospital treatment in connection with the probation system and as provided for in the Ontario bill.

Yours truly,

A. M. ROSEBRUGH.

Confederation Life Building, Toronto, June 20th, 1900.