

first requisition for these now was the possession of a strong physique and their affiliation with the ruling political party, while little or no stress was laid on the need of their possessing intelligence. The governor, as an enthusiast in the work, should have a free hand in the choosing of his subordinates, while he should assume the responsibility for miscarriages of administration. Referring to drunkenness and crime, he said that 46 per cent. of the prisoners in jail were convicted drunkards. The inebriate confined for his first offence should be given work in the fields, with plenty of light and good air, few locks and bars, good food and kindly treatment. In conclusion he said that it was hoped a jail farm could be secured near Toronto.

Major H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg, deplored the practice of committing the insane to the jails, and paid a tribute to some of the recent legislation in this direction.

#### HOSPITALS FOR INEBRIATES.

Dr. Ferguson read a paper that was composed by Dr. E. Ryan, Superintendent of the Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, on the "Care of the Inebriate." He said the patient should be placed in a separate institution, away from his evil surroundings. The State should maintain an hospital for the care of the inebriate. Hot air baths and electrical appliances, trained nursing, and expert medical treatment should be provided. The result would fully justify the expenditure.

Prof. G. M. Wrong pointed out that a complete change of method should be effected in the treatment of inebriates. The worst thing for the inebriate under the present system was a short sentence. A long term was better, but that would effect but little till a better treatment along hospital lines was adopted.

Mr. R. H. Coleman told of his investigations into the care of inebriates in England.

Dr. Oldright said that a fine for drunkenness generally served only to take the needed money from the wife and family of the person convicted.

#### THE CARE OF THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Mr. J. P. Downey, M.P.P., introduced the discussion on the "Care of Consumptives." He paid a tribute to Dr. E. L. Trudeau, who was one of the foremost leaders in the fight against the "white plague." Since the revelations of Dr. Koch, consumption was found to be as curable as other diseases. In the incipient stages, it was not infectious. Surely the measures against the scourge in vogue in England, France and Germany would be adopted in this country. Among the required changes were the establishment of free dispensaries and compulsory noti-