

It is, however, but practical to have some regulations of the liquor traffic in addition to our preventative measures. The following regulations of the liquor traffic have met the approval of the most-thorough students of the problem.

(1) First, moral qualifications for licensees.

(2) Second, limit to the number of licensees that is to say, grant no license to a new saloon keeper unless a vacancy has occurred by the going out of business of another. This measure is in vogue in Pennsylvania, Boston, New York, etc.

(3) Third, liability in damages, that is to say, for all injuries sustained, the saloon keeper should be pecuniarily liable to the parents and guardians of the minor, and to the wife and family of the man. This measure is now in force in almost all the states of the union.

(4) Fourth, rules of sale; i.e. one should be allowed to sell liquor and run some other in business in conjunction with it; nor should any one be permitted to sell liquors to minors, aliens, women, and habitual drunkards; nor on any holiday; and on no day later than 11 p. m.

(5) Fifth,—a special tax should be imposed upon all the manufacturers and vendors of liquor to defray the expenses of asylums built for the treatment of alcoholics and dipsomaniacs.

So much for the regulation of the traffic of liquor; and now, a word on the treatment of inebriety. The benefit derived from drugs is questionable, for the craving remains as intense under the exhibition of medicines as without it. Still a tonic course of treatment may be tried, preferably the bitter tonics and mineral acids. In no wise should a physician adopt such a regime, which is apt to eventuate in a new habit, thus substituting one craving for another. Good hygienic and sanitary surroundings and out-door exercise should go hand in hand with the above treatment.

Hospitals for inebriates and asylums for dipsomaniacs should be instituted in every community by the Government. The benefit of such institutions has long ago been proven. The first asylum for inebriety was founded in 1854 by Dr. J. E. Turner, and assisted by the renowned surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott. Since then, there have been established many institutions of like nature. Few of them, however, have accomplished their designed purports. In many of them the attendants get no salary, and as a result the patient receives very inefficient service. Some of these asylums, again, are not properly graded. Institutions of this sort should employ nine but the most competent assistants and should be graded according to degree and severity of the malady.

In order to ascertain the grade to which the particular inebriate belongs, the aid of the physician and probation officer should be invoked. Probation officers should be appointed in every fairly populated city, who should investigate for the information of the court, the previous records of persons arrested for drunkenness, should keep records of such investigation, and also of all cases placed on probation.

Still, as we have said before, all these measures do not go to the root of the evil. While such institutions as the Washingtonian Home, Boston, Massachusetts, or those that we have in mind and have described