

Prolonged, vigorous, and constant have been the efforts of various societies in the cause of "Temperance," against the use of alcoholic beverages; and yet, notwithstanding all, the use of them appears to be from year to year on the increase. What remedy then have we for this? As a cause of disease and death, of poverty and crime, collectively, the use—we need hardly say the abuse—of such beverages stands paramount; but as a cause of disease and death alone it ranks high, as every one knows, and we need not here enlarge upon this point; and as a cause of disease and death alone we have here to deal with it. There appears to be no other remedy for this waste of life, short of "prohibition." Hitherto we have been rather opposed to the principle of prohibition, but viewing the "liquor" question from a sanitary stand point, it assumes a somewhat different aspect, and as a sanitarian, we are bound to advocate any measure that will tend to prevent the use of alcohol in every form except as a medicinal agent. No sanitary law can be complete that does not include stringent measures for preventing the habitual and general use of all alcoholic liquors, but more especially of ardent spirits.

The use of distilled or ardent spirits,—brandy, whisky rum and gin, is undoubtedly much more detrimental to the constitution than that of wine or malt liquors, and in conclusion it may be suggested that, possibly, it might be better in adopting any prohibitory bill to include the former only, and test the working of it for a time. A measure of this nature would meet with much less opposition probably than one proposing to interdict the sale of all alcoholic beverages.

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### FACTS AND FIGURES.

One cubic foot of ordinary atmospheric air, of average purity, contains less than one cubic inch of carbonic acid. One cubic foot of expired air contains over 70 cubic inches of carbonic acid.

The average amount of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs of an adult, under ordinary circumstance, in 24 hours, is