farmaceous, into 'alcohol,' and 'we have no evidence that such conversion does not take place." That this is simply an examption 'is shown by the fast clause, while the previous part intestibily leads us to the conclusion that." Microscope', does not know the difference between digestion and fermicitation." Here is an attempt to make out in some indescribable way that alcohol is a 'product of vitality, when it is a well known fact that it is always a product of fermicitation." Here is an attempt to make out in some indescribable way that alcohol is a 'product of vitality, which which the food was endowed under the flaws of vegetable and animal growth, which can take place in the stomach as well as a mash tub for wine wat. We will illustrate by tracing the two processes. When properly selected food, which must possess 'vitality, is introduced into the stomach if all the necessary conditions are supplied, the saliva and gastric fluid are respectively selected from the arterial blood and are also endowed with vital principles." These fluids immediately " sizze" upon the food, imparting to it a still larger fund of vital' endowment, as the " transformation" proceeds... After the "chyme" leaves the stomach it comes in contact with other " scoretions." which are also derived from the arterial blood, and also possess vitalizing properties. When the intestinal digestion is completed and the messenteric and other glands through which the food element pass, have stamped ther impress upon when the semi-vitalized " compuseles" are blood if and why the cossary to produce alcohol. All that is necessary in such a temperature as its maintained in the stark of the "especially for a short time only, the vitalizing process of digestion. The this case the food, as such, is destroyed, becomes highly offensive to the vital intelligence and is carried beyond the precincts of the body through the depurating outlets. Under this death alcohol is a product of the saccharine element in the food, as well as the *starck* of the "especia

"Microscope" and his confraternity must come down from their " stilts" under the light of modern research and condescend to notice the difference, not only between digestion and fermentation, but physiological and pathological conditions generally. The conditions, " fatty degeneration of the liver and kidneys, gall stones, and atheroma," cited in his first effort, an extract from the " National Dispensatory," manifests a lack of modern research that would be inexcusable in a medical, tyro, These are all diseased conditions, and if allowed to go on foreshadow an early death ; yet he cites them as an evidence of the food value of alcohol." Need we wonder that under such a *regime* the "dispensations of Providence" make frequent demands for the sacrifice of our loved friends? It would be miraculous indeed when we remember that violations of instituted laws must be followed by the presented penalty if such were not the case.

It is claimed by those who defend its "food" properties that it (1) promotes the development of adipose tissue; [2] prevents the waste of muscular and nervous tissue, [3 and is heat forming.

[3 and is heat forming. [1] The cense in which "development" is used means growth. Foods contain carbon in the shape of sugar, starch and animal fat. The latter is abundant in proportion as the animal is made unfit for vigorous effort, which condition is "pathological" or diseased. Starch is found in all grains and in many escilent roots, as potatoes, yams, etc. "Sugar abounds in all fruits, grains and in many escilent roots, as potatoes, yams, etc." Sugar abounds in all fruits, grains and roots. Each of these forms of carbon are acceptable, and are deposited in the vital processes as "animal fat," which is not a vitalized tissue, but a deposit of adipose matter in the cellular fissue or "oil sacs," the legitimate function of which is to prevent " friction" in the soft structures when the individual is in motion. "The quantity required for this purpose is very limited as is shown by the power and endurance of spare persons as compared with stout ones, and is abundantly supplied in all forms of food, as an " alimentary principle" having been "organized" under the laws of growth it is proportionate to the other alimentary principles. The carbon thrown into the veinous circulation that results from the worn out structures is an " effete" substance, "and must be eliminated through the depurating organs or the blood becomes diseused. The reason of this is from the soft more carbon is a form of animal decay, is a "polson" in every sense, and "should be " thrown

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