

man sorrow and wretchedness in their veriest forms, or contemplate without one emotion of sorrow, or pity, his fellow-man in a state of absolute degradation, moral and physical, then the means which are being employed to stay the further progress of the monster curse of drunkenness in the world will meet with little sympathy at his hands. But, should he possess honest, manly sensibilities—if he can weep with those who weep, and rejoice with those who rejoice—if he can realize that he is united to all men by ties of a peculiar nature, by relations which stand superior to the adventitious circumstances of consanguinity, colour, rank, education, &c., then will he regard with pleasure every measure which has for its object to rescue man from demoralizing practices, and to place him high in the scale of moral and social being.

Drunkenness is rife in the lands. It is an incubus which now presses with fearful weight on the material progress of nations. It militates against the *mens sana in corpore sano*, so necessary to enable an individual to discharge with efficiency the duties of the station in which he finds himself placed; and, as communities are made up of single members, just in such proportion as intemperance prevails among a people will their advance in physical and intellectual developement be retarded. In truth, there is not merely a retardation; rather, on the contrary, a marked retrogression is observable. The deplorable condition of Sweden, which is now attracting the attention of the civilized world, affords an illustration of the effects which the long continued and inordinate use of intoxicating fluids has on the mind and body of man. The liquor which is in common use among the peasants of Sweden is an exceedingly fiery one, distilled from the potatoe, and which contains, when unpurified, a deleterious oily substance. Of this, and other ardent spirits, the average consumption, per annum, for every man, woman and child, is six gallons a head. This far exceeds the average consumption in other countries, and Sweden, therefore, enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the most drunken country in the world. Dr. Magnus Huss, of Stockholm, has recently published the second part of a monograph on "*Alcoholismus Chronicus*," a disease which prevails to a considerable extent in Sweden, and which is solely caused by alcoholic poisoning. The symptoms of this remarkable disease are progressive. The first observable symptom in the patient is loss of appetite. Tremblings of the hands, occurring in the morning, but subsequently continuing throughout the day, and increased by exertion, next make their appearance. His bodily powers diminish. The sense of sight begins to fail, and his speech becomes indistinct from a tremulous motion of the tongue. His sleep is broken by frightful dreams. Formications, or sensations as if ants were creeping beneath his skin, come on in the evening and afterwards continue during the day, becoming gradually