

furniture, upon which the spray fell, show a much deeper tinge than those tests which were exposed to the spray only. Dr. Richardson, in his lecture on Hygeia, refers to the polishing of furniture with bees-wax and turpentine, by which the air in apartments is rendered fresh and ozonic. With the exception of phosphorus, I know of no readier or cheaper disinfectant—as far as ozone is a disinfectant—than turpentine, and I know of no better mode of applying it than in the form of the old fashioned furniture polish, bees-wax and turpentine. Upon a piece of furniture just polished, I inverted a jar, having an ozone test paper suspended in it, and in a quarter of an hour the test paper was tinged; I allowed it to remain six hours, and it was then coloured six of my scale. The ozonising action of the polish continues nearly as active at the end of a week as it was on the day of application. From these experiments we learn that oil of juniper and turpentine by their action upon the oxygen of the atmosphere develop ozone, and that they do so more actively than terebene. Turpentine mixed with bees-wax forms a disinfecting furniture polish, the application of which has this advantage over other disinfectants, the mode of application removes all accumulations of dust, and destroys all germs of disease. I would suggest that all furniture, especially of bedrooms and hospitals, should be made of pine wood, and that it and all skirting boards and pannelling should be thoroughly polished at least once a week; and I advise that all cesspools and the like should be surrounded with fir trees and shrub-beries of the common juniper.

HIGH MEDICAL EVIDENCE ON THE 'TEMPERANCE QUESTION.'

The following from the London *Lancet* will be interesting and useful to the readers of the *SANITARY JOURNAL* at the present time when Ontario is so generally agitated over the Temperance question.

Some time ago a Select Committee of the Lords was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the prevalence of habits of intemperance and into the manner in which these habits have been effected by recent legislation and other causes. The medical witnesses examined up to the end of the recent session were Sir William Gull, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and Dr. Lauder Brunton.

Dr. Lauder Brunton said that the popular notion of taking 'a good stiff glass of brandy to keep yourself warm' was quite a delusion, supporting his opinion by reference to the lumberers in Canada, who during winter will not allow spirits to be kept in the camp, and to the experience of Arctic expeditions, and also to a rarely scientific game-keeper to whom Sir Joseph Fayrer offered a drink from his flask one day while deerstalking, and who refused, saying, 'No, Sir, it is too cold.' He thought that a tired man before beginning his meal might get good from a glass of wine, and that 'often alcohol taken with