One of the pressing problems commanding public attention throughout this country is the increasing number of injuries and fatalities which occur in the use of motor vehicles on the highways. The need of highway control in the interest of safety has caused an increase in the number of patrolmen, rules regulating the use of the highways, and public education programs to waken safety consciousness by the public generally. As a further method of control, rigid laws have been enacted punishing criminally those who fail to observe the prescribed standards of driving. One of the greater menaces to safety on the highways is the drunken driver. Although the law is adequate in its prohibitions and punishments for this type of offender, difficulties in the problem of proof have to a large extent nullified its usefulness. Science has but recently given us a new weapon with which to handle the problem of proof in the case of the intoxicated driver. This weapon is a scientific