

THE CHIGNECTO POST

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY,

AT

\$1.50 per Annum, or \$1.00 in Advance.

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W. C. MILNER, Proprietor.

Farm and Household.

Alcohol as a Remedy.

I do not intend to deny that the

use of mild alcoholic tonics, as a

substitute for the frightful remedies

of the medieval Sangradores, is a de-

cid improvement, but, still, it is

only a lesser evil, a first step in a

progressive reform. Alcohol lingers

in our hospitals as slavery lingers

in the West Indies, as the witchcraft

delusion lingers in Southern Europe.

Has alcohol any remedial value

whatever? Let us consider the mat-

ter from a purely empirical stand-

point. Does alcohol protect from

malarial fevers? It is a well-known

fact that the human organism can-

not support two diseases at the

same time. Rheumatism can be

temporarily relieved by producing

an artificial inflammation; a head-

ache yields to a severe toothache.

For the same reason the alcoholfever

affords a temporary protection from

other febrile symptoms—i. e., a man

might fortify his system against

chills and ague by keeping himself

constantly under the stimulating

influence of alcohol. But sooner or

later stimulation is followed by de-

pression, and during that reaction

the other fever gets a chance, and

rarely misses it. The history of

epidemics proves that pyretic dis-

eases are from eight to twelve times

more destructive among dram-

drinkers than among the temperate

classes; rich or poor, young or old,

abstainers are only contaminated

by diseases that decimate drunkards.

On no other point is the testimony

of physicians of all schools, all

times, and all countries, more con-

sistent and unanimous.

Is alcohol a peptic stimulant?

No more than Glauber's salt or

cassia oil. The system has to be

rid itself of the noxious substance,

the bowels are thrown into a state

of morbid activity only to relapse

into a morbid inactivity. The effect

of every laxative is followed by a

stringent reaction, and the habitual

use of peptic stimulants leads to a

chronic constipation which yields

only to purgatives of the most vir-

ulent kind.

Does alcohol impart strength?

Does it benefit the exhausted sys-

tem? If a worn-out horse drops on

the highway, we can rouse it by

striking a knife into its ribs, but,

after staggering ahead for a couple

of minutes, it will drop again, and

the second deliquium will be worse

than the first by just as much as the

brutal stimulus has still further ex-

hausted the little remaining strength.

In the same way precisely alcohol

relaxes the exhausted energies of the

human body. The prostrate vitality

resists against the foe, and labors

with restless energy till the poison

is expelled. Then comes the reac-

tion, and, before the patient can

recover, his organism has to do

double work. Nature has to over-

come both the original cause of the

disease and the effect of the stim-

ulant.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Profitable Knowledge.

There can be no doubt that a large

majority of farmers limit their range

of vision injuriously by steady ap-

plication to labor during what is

called the busy season, which is, in

fact, the greater portion of the year.

They work with insufficient knowl-

edge, because they do not estimate

CHIGNECTO POST.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 14.—NO. 21.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 696.

Farm and Household.

The Waste of Animal Food.

The flesh of domestic animals fit

for food is almost a waste substance

in many countries, since it can not

be so locally consumed nor profit-

ably preserved. In the River Plate

republics alone there are 80,000,000

sheep and 25,000,000 cattle to a

population of 2,500,000. For years

sheep were only valued for their

wool, and, when flayed, car-

casses were left to rot, or, when

dried in the sun, piled up in stacks

for fuel, while later on they were

boiled down for their tallow. Sheep

get very fat in the province of

Buenos Ayres, and those of three

and four years will give frequently

from eighteen to twenty-five pounds

of tallow. Countless numbers of

sheep are boiled down every year in

the so-called *grasseros* only for the

tallow, which forms one of the staple

articles of export. The mutton is

thrown away, or used in a dry state

as fuel.

In the five years ending with 1850,

more than 1,500,000 and 200,000

horned cattle were boiled down in

the colonies of New South Wales and

Victoria.

We English are great meat-eaters,

and as our home supply is quite in-

sufficient, we have to import more

than 600,000 tons every year. With

the growth of our population, and

the decreasing number of live-stock

at home, the imports of meat from

abroad have prodigiously increased

in the last quarter of a century.

In a paper read before the Royal

Colonial Institute, Sir Francis Bell,

the Agent-General for New Zealand,

stated that frozen meat in any quan-

tity can be placed upon this market

from the other side of the world at

the rate of 6d. a pound, leaving a good

profit to the grower. "This," he

added, "ought ultimately to make

meat cheaper here, or at least pre-

vent the further rise now threatened.

Australia and New Zealand can, in

fact, export 700,000 tons of meat a

year, 2,000 tons a day, which is

not much more than you want in

England even now, without reducing

even the present capital number of

their sheep and cattle, and we are

able to send on sheep to Smithfield

from the other side of the world at

the rate of 6d. a pound, leaving a good

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The Provincial Synod.

Address of the Metropolitan.

At the opening of the Synod at

Montreal the venerable Bishop of

Fredericton delivered an address of

the following extracts:

Our position in Canada to-day is

a trying one. We live in the midst

of a very whirlpool of diversities of

belief, of bodies all vehemently as-

serting their position in the Church

of Christ, one large and important

section claiming to be the only rep-

resentatives of the Catholic Church

on earth, others denying this claim

but divided into various sects and

parties, yet full of energy, proving

the strength of their convictions by

the fire of their zeal, honorably de-

sirous to raise and maintain their

position by institutions of learning

and by all other appliances which

modern enterprise and ingenuity

uses to increase its numbers and

make itself a power felt and recog-

nized in the body politic. We should

do ill to overlook, we should do

worse if we attempt to despise such

efforts of Christian sentiment and

earnestness. Even when we deem

it misdirected, it is important for us

to remember the peculiarity of our

position. In some points we closely

touch our neighbors, even whilst we

seem most to differ from them. In

others, whilst we seem to agree, we

are forced to admit essential dif-

ferences. For example, we entirely

agree with our Roman Catholic

brethren in all the fundamental

doctrines of Christianity as set forth

in three great creeds, and asserted

four first (Bishop Jewel says), the

six first general councils; we have

no difference with them as to infant

baptism, or the primitive origin of

liturgies; many of our collects un-

altered, or only slightly altered, are

taken from those which their teach-

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