The drink of a nation is second only in importance to its food.

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The character of the latter determines the former.

A nation consuming a large amount of animal lesh must have a drink-possessing anæsthetic properties.

The necessity of this is easily shown. In addition to the products of tissue degeneration in the form of nitrogenous compounds, urates, and the micro-organisms present in all decomposing animal flesh, there are other irritating and noxious compounds formed in the tissues of all sentient creatures when under the influence of fear. Together these form a trinity, to which the vital principle of the cells offer a measure of resistance—disease, in proportion to its vigor when presented with this compound, consisting of the debris of tissue degeneration, micro-organisms and other products of putrefaction in the form of butchers' meat, as material for the manufacture of bioplasm for the renewal and growth tissues and organs of the human organism.

This condition of irritation, this sense of dis-ease ever present with the consumer of animal flesh, when not under its immediate stimulating influence, imperatively calls for something to give relief, something of an anasthetic nature.

Tea, coffee, tobacco and liquor possess this property in common, increasing in degree in the order named.

Observations show that their consumption by a nation is in proportion to its consumption of butchers' meat.