

STORING HOPS.

DR. M. A. ADAMS, of Maidstone, England, has made further improvements in his system of storing hops. His right plan is to pack hops in airtight vessels, and then to exhaust the air and substitute carbonic acid gas. These vessels were found to be costly and cumbersome, and so the inventor now proposes to use a vacuum vessel for only the temporary preparation of the hops, and then to permanently store the hops in a suitable chamber. These storage chambers may be divided into partitions or not, and are made practically airtight, or lined with zinc or other non-volatile excluding material; they are provided with removable or sectional covers made airtight at all joints. These chambers are charged with carbonic acid gas by displacement or other suitable means. The temporary or vacuum receptacle is also closed by a suitable cover, or the closure may be effected by a piston or plunger adapted to follow the diminished bulk as the vacuum is produced. A special feature of this present invention consists in the use of a collapsible or receptacle made of India rubber or other flexible and airtight material, adapted to receive the hops in pockets, and which, on exhaustion, will contract upon the same. These collapsible vacuum vessels are of only sufficient capacity to receive a single pocket of hops, but one vessel may be employed successively for any number of pockets of hops. Dr. Adams' process of storing hops is as follows:—First, the pocket of hops is enclosed within the vacuum vessel, the lid closed, and, by means of an exhaustor, the air is removed as far as practicable. Next, the exhausted vacuum vessel, containing hops, is transferred bodily to a strong chamber, and placed therein, mouth downward, the store chamber being charged either before or after with carbonic acid gas. Next, carbonic acid is admitted into the exhausted vacuum vessel, and permeates the hops in every direction, and restoring the gaseous equilibrium of pressure, so that the lid falls out. The pocket is thus set free, and the inclosing vessel can be withdrawn, leaving the pocket of hops in the store chamber in an atmosphere of carbonic acid. The chamber is then hermetically closed against external atmospheric influence, and the process is complete. The inventor suggests that this system of hop storage should be carried out in the brewery.

WASPS AND BEES GET DRUNK.

THE argument against all and every use of alcohol which we used to hear much of years ago was based on the statement that it was not a product of nature and not used in any natural condition, save a doctor writing to *Full Mall Budget*. The argument itself is a very unsafe one, even if the premises were correct, but they are not, and the plague of wasps has proved it. I have been watching the wasps with great interest and have noticed the avidity with which they attacked fruit when fully ripe, rotting, in fact, and I have also noticed some of the peculiar results of their doing so. The sugar in some fruits which are most attacked by wasps has a tendency to pass into a kind of or kinds of alcohol in the ordinary process of rotting, a fact which is easily ascertained by the use of a still not very excise authorities. On such fruits, particularly grapes and certain plums, you will see wasps pushing and fighting in numbers much larger than can be accommodated, and you will see them get very drunk, crawl away in a semi-conscious condition and repose in the grass for some time, till they get over the "bout," and then they will go at it again.

It is while they are thus affected that they do their worst stinging, and the virulent nature of the stroke and the utterly unprovoked assaults of which they are guilty. I was stung last year by a drunken wasp, and suffered severely from symptoms of nerve poison for several days. In such cases peculiarities which resemble their human contemporaries. It is evident, therefore, that those who use the argument about alcohol to which I have objected must give it up the more it is known that there are certain plants (such as the orchids) whose cross-fertilization is secured by a regular system of public houses in which bees are made drunk, for without inebriation the bees would not go through the antics by which alone the orchids can be fertilized. I am quite sure, however, that our teetotal friends will derive arguments enough and awful examples quite sufficient from drunken wasps without the use of the association at Kansas City recently, went considerably into the back history of beer. He said: "Its early manufacture can be authoritatively proven. Manahos, a High Priest of Heliopolis, an Egyptian, of Greek extraction, who lived 390 years B.C. and translated the old Egyptian history into Greek, say that the Egyptians brewed beer thousands of years before; he attributed its invention to Isis, a divinity representing beneficent principles, and celebrated breweries existed at El Kahireh, known to us as Cairo, and at Pilsen on the Nile.

ANTIQUITY OF BEER.

"The Greeks had their beer and barley wine as said Aeschylus 470 years B.C., and his assertions are confirmed by Sophocles, Diodorus of Sicily, Pliny, and other writers.

"The Romans had their cerevisia, and with them it was a luxury used more at banquets than as an every day diet. Plutarch and Suetonius tell us that Julius Cesar after crossing the Rubicon invited all his chieftains to a feast where beer was the principal beverage.

"Emperor Laetilius served it to his guests in golden cups, after superintending personally the brewing thereof.

"In Germany, when the Romans invaded it, they found the Teutons using beer as a daily beverage and the Roman General Varus attributed his defeat by the Teutons under the leadership of the brave Arminius to the courage they derived from the use of beer. The old Saxons in the 7th and 8th centuries when in council assembled only deliberated after drinking beer.

"The Emperor Charlemagne himself superintended the brewing of the beer for his court, and when he celebrated his victory over the Saxons and the triumph of Christianity over the heathens, he treated all his illustrious guests to beer brewed under his direction.

"The Danes made beer in the 9th century.

"The Bohemian breweries were built by royal edict. The one at Pilsen, endowed by Charles IV. in 181, and the brewery established at Budweis by another edict in 1266, are still flourishing, and the Pilsen and Budweis are celebrated to this day.

"In the 13th century Louis the IX. of France had a code of laws enacted to provide for the purity of beer and for

the protection of the brewers in their avocation.

"Look at the United Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland. They have to-day over 26,000 breweries in active operation. The majority of the Direct- holders in some of the largest breweries of the United Kingdom. The names of Bass, of Allopp, of Guinness, are known all the world over as representative brewers.

"The Guinness brewery in Dublin, Ireland, is said to be the largest brewery in the world. In the course of one and one-half generations they have brought it from an insignificant beginning to its present colossal proportions. Its stock is said to be worth \$50,000,000.

"And what shall we say of the brewers of the United States. The first one on this continent was established in 1644, on Manhattan Island by Meyer Jacobus, the first Burgomaster of New Amsterdam, the present New York. He even had a beer garden attached to the brewery, where the good burghers spent their evenings and their Sundays after attending church in the morning. William Penn, whom to name is enough, followed soon after. He brewed and sold beer in Pennsylvania, Bucks Co., Penn.

"Among other distinguished American brewers was the revolutionary hero Gen. Israel Putnam, of immortal fame. He was a farmer, a brewer and a tavern keeper and after returning from the army crowned with glory, this brave American patriot returned to his farming, his tavern keeping and his brewing of beer."

THE TEACHINGS OF THE BIBLE.

"If the Bible teaches total abstinence as an individual duty, and absolute prohibition as the true policy for communities and nations."—*Wesley's Tribune*.

This is one of the commonest, wildest and most unchristian of the many assumptions in which the Prohibitionists seek to boost themselves up into recognition as genuine moral reformers after the Christian standard. A month ago this same organ put forth the assertion that the Bible does not "ever associate God's blessing with the use of intoxicants," in which we made prompt response by simply quoting from the xxvi. chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, the 27th verse, the recorded account of the institution of the Lord's Supper:

"And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying: Drink ye all of it."

To this passage the *Tribune* has not yet found time to make a reply either by denial, explanation or in any other form. Your Prohibitionist extremist never does attempt a reply when he is put in a hole.

(On the contrary, he prefers to keep quiet, as if suffering martyrdom for the "cause," but we are not done with this biblical question by any manner of means. We did not learn our Bible at our mother's total abstinence as an individual duty," does it? Very well; will the *Tribune* kindly explain the following passages from its sacred pages? Book, chapter and verse are given in each instance so that our cold water contemporaries may have no trouble in looking them up and studying their contexts:

"And after that the Nazirite may drink wine."—Numbers vi., 20.

"The asses be for the king's household to ride on; and the brend and summer fruit for the young men to eat; and the wine, that such as be faint in the wilderness may drink."—II Sam. xvi., 2.

"Come, eat of my bread, and drink of the wine which I have mingled."—Prov. ix., 5.

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts.

"Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."—Prov. xxx., 4, 7.

"Go thy way, eat thy bread with joy, and drink thy wine with a merry heart; for God now accepteth thy works."—Ezek. ix., 7.

"And I will bring again the captivity of my people of Israel, and they shall build the waste places, and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof."—Amos ix., 14.

"Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities."—I Timothy, v., 23.

"For John the Baptist came eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say, he hath a devil.

"The Son of Man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man and a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners."—John vi., 33, 34.

Now go ahead, good Prohibitionists, justify your bold assertion that the Bible teaches total abstinence, or do confess yourselves falsifiers of Holy Writ. But don't hedge by merely showing a denunciations of the very brethren condemned in the Bible. So is Sabbath breaking, adultery, profanity and other sins, because Sabbath breaking absounds, as we to abolish the Sabbath! Because adultery is practiced, are we to do away with the marital relation? Because we swear, would you compel all mankind to remain dumb? Then by what logic do you propose the total suppression of the alone liquor drinking it to excess! This is in itself individually, and not the fence of all the people, to whom God's law, has commended the use of the one of its own provisions for its own benefit, and enjoyment of its create.

—*New York Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

AN UNANSWERABLE QUESTION.

THE ability of children to ask questions which the wisest parent cannot answer is proverbial. I had a girl, entering butcher shop for the first time, and gazing around her in silent absorption. Presently she took her mother by the hand and, leading her to where hung a string of Bologna sausages, she put her finger on one big sausage and gravely inquired: "Mamma, what was this slice it was alive?"

The counterfeiter never takes care than a passing interest in his business.

GREAT SOAP



HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

IF NOT, PLEASE DO SO

It will convince you of its wonderful cleaning and labor-saving advantage.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT

In the shape of soap which brings so much comfort and satisfaction in its daily use in the house.

IT PAYS TO USE

SUNLIGHT SOAP