

stance, if he is 20 years old and does not drink beer he may reasonably expect to reach the age of 61. If he is a beer-drinker he will probably not live to be over 35, and so on. If he is 30 years old when he begins to drink beer he will probably drop off somewhere between 40 and 45, instead of living to 64, as he should. There is no sentiment, prejudice, or assertion about these figures. They are simple cold-blooded business facts, derived from experience, and the companies invest their money upon them, just the same as a man pays so many dollars for so many feet of ground or bushels of wheat. All beer-drinkers have rheumatism, more or less, and no beer-drinker can recover from rheumatism as long as he drinks beer. You will notice how a beer-drinker walks about stiff on his heels, without any of the natural elasticity and spring from the toes and the ball of the foot that a healthy man should have. That is because the beer has the effect of increasing the lithia deposits—'chalk-stones' they are sometimes called—about the smaller joints, which cause articular rheumatism. Beer-drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects that a surgeon can operate upon. Every surgeon dreads to have anything to do with them. They do not recover from the simplest hurts without a great deal of trouble and danger. Insignificant scratches and cuts are liable to develop a long train of dangerous troubles. The choking up of the sewers and absorbents of the body brings about blood-poisoning and malignant running sores, and sometimes delirium tremens result from a small hurt. It is very dangerous for a beer-drinker to even cut his finger. No wound ever heals by 'first intention,' as it does upon a healthy man, but takes a long course of suppuration, sometimes with very offensive discharges, and all sorts of complications are liable. All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer-drinker, that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on any one else. I have told you the frozen truth—cold, calm, scientific facts, such as the profession everywhere recognizes as absolute truths. I do not regard beer-drinking as safe for any one. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with with any safety to himself. There is only one safe course, and that is to let it alone entirely."—*Cimeter*.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, a very careful, conscientious, intelligent observer, in a late letter to the Central, N. J., *Times*, from Kansas, concerning the working of constitutional prohibition in that State, writes:—

"The question, 'does prohibition prohibit?' I have asked of many people of different social grades and different departments of business life. Here are some of the answers which have been given:—

"1. One gentleman, a travelling man from Chicago, said: 'I am not a Kansaser, and have no interest in Kansas politics, but I know that a dozen commercial travellers have told me that they could not get liquor in Kansas, except in Leavenworth, and one or two other places; that people are afraid to sell it, and that nobody ever sees it. The other day a drummer for a wholesale liquor house said that he couldn't sell enough to pay his expenses. A few druggists buy it to sell on the sly, but practically the sale of liquor to Kansas business houses is dead.' This was the testimony of a man who had no interest in the matter, and might be considered impartial.

"2. A prominent citizen of one place of 6,000 population said to me yesterday: 'There is not over one-twentieth of the liquor sold in Kansas that was sold before the amendment was passed. You never see it anywhere. There are no saloons to tempt the young, and no bars where young men learn to be drunkards. More than this, the settlers coming into our State are increasingly in favor of temperance and against liquor, so that public sentiment is constantly growing in that direction.'

"3. A man gave an instance of the vigor with which the law is enforced. Said he: 'One night I was in a barber-shop and listened to the conversation. One man said to another: "I had a good drunk on bay-um last week. Couldn't get anything else with liquor in it; but I bought a bottle of bay-um and got drunk." Another man said: "I bought six bottles of lemon extract and drank 'em all. It made me drunk, and put me to sleep, so hard that my folks were afraid I wouldn't wake up again, but I did." Now that looks as if the liquor law was enforced in Kansas, does it not?'

"4. I met only one man who said: 'Temperance legislation is making drunkards all over Kansas. It has made private bars in houses, so that people don't know what the boys are getting when they visit next door.' I

asked this man for his name and address, and was informed afterward that he was not a competent witness, as his character was not worthy. The gentleman who so informed me said: 'I know the village and I know the man. He cannot name one person in his town who dares to sell liquor. And if any parent finds that liquor has been given to his children he can have the giver thoroughly punished for it.'

"5. Two years ago (and more than a year after the amendment went into operation) I saw open saloons in Lawrence, and in Topeka, the State capital, a city of 24,000 population. To-day you can go through those cities and not find a saloon-keeper's sign; not even a keg of lager in front of a door to suggest the business within. In riding through Missouri the saloons are the most prominent objects in the landscapes around the railway station, and in front of the great union depot of Kansas City (which it may be needful to say is in Missouri) there is a solid block of liquor shops. But when the traveller crosses the invisible line and enters Kansas he sees at once a different picture—quiet, cosy villages, little hamlets of one-story cottages, but not a saloon among them. That the law against liquor-selling is violated in secret, there is no doubt, just as laws against stealing and murder are violated. But it is enforced as thoroughly as any other statute, and in ninety-nine out of every hundred towns in Kansas it is supported by a strong and growing public sentiment."—*National Temperance Advocate*.

A SCHOOL FOR COOKING WINES.

Tacked to the right of the door of a little brick house down town, is a little black sign, which announces in gilt letters that an institute of "technical chemistry" is within. A pull at the bell brings a broad-shouldered, fine-looking man to the door. The visitor is invited upstairs into a large room, at one end of which, on shelves and tables, are bottles and bell jars, funnels, and other laboratory glassware. On the wall is a placard, on which is printed:—

"In order to meet a long-needed necessity we have established a school, the object of which will be to instruct pupils in the art of manufacturing wines, liquors, brandies, &c., of all kinds, by chemical process at little cost."

At a round walnut table sits a short man, with a fine forehead and intelligent eyes.

"We have established a school," he said to a reporter of the *Sun*, "where anyone may learn to manufacture wines and liquors at a very small cost.

They will be just as healthful as the real wines and liquors, and in some instances really better."

Wines and liquors are made up in hundreds of places in the city," the reporter said.

"That is so, but the compounds that they concoct are injurious in the extreme. They make brandy from cognac essence, alcohol caramel, and syrup. Cognac essence is supposed to be made from the grape. I bought some the other day and tasted it. It was a manufactured compound, made up of acetic ether, oil of nerole, oil of bitter almonds, rum flavoring, and violet flowers. This shows what their manufactured brandy amounts to. Then the liquor dealers make up liquors with oil and essence at from \$4 to \$6 a pound. Cognac essence costs \$80 a pound. We can make a better article at sixty cents a pound."

"How do you imitate the natural wines?"

"By analyzing them, and then using in the artificial wine the same ingredients. Take Rhine wine, for instance. In it are from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of alcohol, 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. of tartaric acid, grape sugar, and the flavoring. We make our Rhine wine by this formula. We will let any chemist analyze it and the wine from the grape, and the same result will be obtained. All the Rhine wines that we get from France and Germany are in the main chemical wines. There was a good vintage in 1838, and another in 1856. Nowadays each year's vintage is said to be good. The farmers make wine from their grapes whether they are good or bad. This is the way they are made good:—The chemist analyzes the juice of the grape just after it is pressed. In order to make good wine there ought to be 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of alcohol, represented by 20 per cent. to 24 per cent. of sugar, for it takes two parts of grape sugar to make one part of alcohol. There should not be more than 5 per cent. to