Statistical.

FEBRUARY RETURNS.

Following is a statement showing the quantity of spirits taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion, during

the month of February, 1894; Provinces.	Proc. Spirit Gallons
Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotta Prince Edward Island Manitoba. British Columbia	92,364.22 66,815.54 4,506,14 3,398,04 185,37 7,578,77 4,630,22
Total	100 474 90

FEBRUARY MALT RETURNS.

Following is also a statement showing the quantity of malt manufactured and taken for consumption in each Province of the Dominion during the month of February, 1894

Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island Manitoba	Lbs. 1,983,762 635,405 85,716 236,300 2,000 89,889
British Columbia	112,721
Total	3,445,793

THE FARMER.

How he Would be Affected by the Adoption of Prohibition.

When we come to the question of the effect a prohibitive law would have upon agricultural business we reach a subject great moment. The annual average barley manufactured into malt for brewers only for the four years ending June 30, 1889, was 1,511;519 bushels. The yearly average product of barley in Ontario for the past nine or ten years is twenty-five bushels per acre. The amount of barley for brewers' purposes would, therefore, take the product of 60, 460, acres yearly. Or, the entire product of 604 farms of 100 acres each devoted entirely to barley. But, on an average, only one-half of the farm is devoted to grain, the balance being taken up with bush, pasture, fallow, hay, roots and waste land. If the grain part of the farm were devoted entirely to barley it would take the product of 1,208 farms to produce the supply required by brew ers. Allowing five to a family and one farm laborer to each farm, 7,248 of our agricultural population would be devoted to raising this supply of grain. But the average amount of grain land used in the raising of barley is in Ontario only about one-sixth, as shown by the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1893.

It will be seen that as barley bears its fair proportion to the five great cereals (fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, peas, barley), the barley produce of 7,248 farms would be left without a purchaser the enactment of a prohibitory law This would mean a loss of one-sixth of their income from grain (counting five to a family and one farm laborer to each farm) to 43,448 of our farm population. This pertains only to the brewery busi-ness. In addition, Prohibition would mean the entire loss to the farmers of the corn product of Essex, which is purchased by Hiram Walker & Co. Further, the distillers purchased and used in the last year 273,045 bushels of rye and wheat, 136,407 bushels of barley, 46,884 bushels of oats. Add these all together and an idea of the loss to the farmer will be something like this :-

Amount of grain used, calculating 400,-900 bushels as to the quantity of corn purchased in Ontario: 2,350,060 bushels. Average price, asy 50c. per bushel: \$\frac{1}{2}\$, ecuntry would feel this.

150,000 that would be lost to the farmers in grain yearly. But this is only one

Take hops, for instance. The amount Take hops, for instance. The amount of hops used in 1891 by brewers and distillers was 1,507,336 bs., which at an average of 20: per lb., would mean 8301,467. The amount of hops imported that year was 606,464 bs. It may, we think, year was 606,464 lbs. It may, we think, be fairly calculated that the amount of be fairly calculated that the sme.

Canadian-raised hops used for other
purposes would equal the importation,
the hop-grower of Canada a leaving the hop-grower of Canada a deficiency in his market, if Prohibition

were passed, of the amount quoted above.
Then take the question of the feeding
of cattle at distilleries and breweries. The
figures in this item are as follows:—

Cattlefed. Distillers Browers		Cost of cattle. \$400,000 360,000	Tons hay. 12,500 11,250	Cost hay, \$137,500 123,750
	19,000	\$760,000	23,750	\$261,250

The farmer would lose a market for 19,000 head of cattle, valued at \$760,000. and 23,750 tons of hay, valued at \$261, In addition, he would lose the sale of the fodder for all the teaming truckage of brewers and distillers, which must mean a very large amount.

The effect of a prohibitory law upon the agriculturist who produces grapes the agriculturist who produces grapes and apples for cider may be fairly calcu-lated. The great bulk of the grapes pro-duced in Capada are made into wine. They must either be made into wine or rot. At any rate 41 industries, employ-ing 150 men would be destroyed, and in ler 175 industries, employing 321 men.

And finally calculate the loss to the farmer when an enormous number of men are thrown out of employment and their wages gone, as would be the case under Prohibition. There can be only one conclusion as to the effect upon agricultural Prohibition. interests—it would be most disastrous. The farmer would be hurt, and hurt badly in his surest point—his home market. is argued that other crops could be sub-stituted for barley and hops; that changed conditions would be met by changed methods. This talk is fallacious supply is only the result of demand. man is not going to eat more wheat beause he cannot take barley in a liquid form, nor will he devote himself assiduously to the consumption of beef because When he canhe cannot sell his cattle. not sell his barley or his hops or grapes or cattle advantageously he is injured, and anything that tends to prevent him thus selling to advantage is to him an injury. Moreover, both barley and cattle what are known as "ready money Barley is a crop only produced certain lands. It is easily cultivated, is the best grain known with which to get a good catch of clover, matures early, is a safe crop, is quickly harvested and threshed, and can be sold at once. It brings the farmer ready money just at the time he most needs it; the home market is always open to him; he is not subject to foreign competition; and he is always sure of a sale. With cattle and hay, the latter can be sold at any time who he is at leisure, and his steers, having looked after themselves during the sum mer, are ready to be disposed of before the winter sets in. In these he is again not subject to foreign competition. in both the law of demand rules, and to interfere with that demand is to injure

But here is another feature of the case Prohibition would throw out of employment, directly, 37,649 men who are employed in the liquor trade. Is it too much to assume that each of these men purchase of the products of the farm \$100 yearly? We think that figure, considering that the majority are men with families, very low. Here is a loss to the farmer of the sale of \$3,764,900 of his products

There is another loss that cannot be estimated. Once let Prohibition prevail in Canada, and the tourist travel will for the greater part shun us as it would the How much the farmer would in that connection, and in various other incidental ways can only be con-

On Grain					1,150,000
On Cattle On Hay					261,000
On various P	roduc	ds.		**	

Prohibition would mean about six mil-

lion dollars a year out of the pockets of Czaadian farmers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS in this State with regard to Dispensary law are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it looked at the beginning of the month very much as though there would be bloodshed, the Governor having called out the militia to enforce the obnoxious provisions of his pet measure in Charleston. The danger was momentarily averted, but may recur at any time owing to the arbitrary and Constables. Several cases of assault and one deliberate murder have been charged against the Governor's minions, while the violation of the privacy of homes and places of business by these lawless representatives of the law are common occur-The conviction of his officers on rences. every such charge brought against them infuriaces the Governor, nor is his wrath mollified by the fact that nearly every prosecution for the violation of his detested law results in an acquittal. yond this, the continued opposition to the opening of dispensaries in all parts of ountry and the establishment of the fact that the maintenance of the dispen sary system involves a heavy loss to the State, there is nothing to report.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORTS OF MALT LIQUORS.

For several years there has been a steady decline in the exports of malt liquors from Great Britain. Towards the close of 1893 a slight increase in shipments gave rise to the hope that an improvement rise to the nope that an improvement might be expected, but the returns of quantities and values published by the Board of Trade for the calendar year 1893 proved to be unfavorable, and showed a decrease of 37,350 barrels in the exports of malt liquor as compared with 1892, and 47,898 barrels in comparison with 1891

**	tone parters in com	WAT YOU'T	WILLI	TOUT .
To	Egypt United States . British Possessions in	1893. brls. 11,613 46,580	1892. brls, 7,581 44,562	1890 brb 7,02 44,42
	South Africa British East Indies	16,215 86,517	19,225	20,55
**	Australasia British West India	79,549	118,885	136,2
14	Islands and Guiana. Other Countries.	22.816 151.331	20,625	22.63

As our table shows, there is a normal Egypt, the increase in the exports to United States, the British West Indies, the Guianas and miscellaneous countries not enumerated, while although exports to the British East Indies have fallen off as compared with last year, they are higher than in 1891. The great decrease occurs in the imports by the British col-onies in Australasia and South Africa, the former showing a falling off of 56,703 barrels since 1891. Whether this decrease is to be attributed to the operation of new breweries in the colonies or to the world-wide dullness in business, as British brewers hope, remains to be determined when prosperity returns.

BEER PRODUCT OF EUROPE.

A STATISTICAL report recently published by official authority in Paris gives so noteworthy figures in regard to the production of beer in Europe. These fig estimate the yearly product at 138,000, 000 hectolitres (a hectolitre being twenty two gallons of our measure). a total European beer production of % 125,000 barrels a year. The figures d ot look so enormous, in comp a total beer consumption of 34,000,00 barrels in the United States.

barrels in the United States.

At the head of the beer-drinking countries of Europe, of course stand Germany, with 47,602,939 hectolitrs.

Next follows Great Britain, with a beer consumption of 38,852,991 hectolitrs. Then comes Austria-Hungary, with a modest figure of 13,728,431 hectolitres, d which 5,000,000 hectolitres are produce in Bohemia, the land of the best hops

and 2,000,000 hectolitres in Vienna.

Fourth in rank of the beer consu untries of Europe is France, w 000,000 hectolitres. In France, the hear iest production, as might be anticipated is in the north, nearest to the home Gambrinus. Municipal statistics of Lill-give the production at 339 litres to each give the production at 359 fitters to each head of the population; and of 88. Quentin at 240 litres per head B₄₄, large as is the beer production of the French Republic, little Belgium, with nearly 10,000,000 hectolitres, or 166 litre to each head of population, does not fall to be a second of the second of

The figures for the rest of Europe are The figures for the rest of Europe are Denmark, 2,186,423 hectolitres; Spain 1,025,000; Italy, 137,715; Turkey, 129, 000; Reumania, 100,000; Luxemburg 93,250; Servia, 93,000; and Greece 6,700 hectolitres. As the statistics show the Italians have little taste for beer; and the descendants of Pericles and Demo thenes still less. The Italians acquire thenes still less. The Italians acquire a taste for beer only when they leave their warm and sunny land for colder climates. Sirece the Turk is forbidden by the Keen to taste any alcoholic liquor, the consum-tion in Turkey must be attributed to the Christians who live in the Sultan's dom inions or who may visit Constantinople

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