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The Charlottetown Herald.

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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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NEW STORE, FRESH GOODS, LOW PRICES.

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W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company

Jan 21 1885

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, dry, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practicing physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It helped me immediately, and effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M.D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. —M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which, from exposure, grew worse and finally settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he finally prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine a short time, and was cured. —Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

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Office at Residence of Dr. Jenkins,

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Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1885—1y

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The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.

E. STUART.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1886.

Inspector Duvar Talks About Mackerel.

A correspondent of the Halifax *Herald* had an interview recently with Colonel Hunter Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, upon the subject of the mackerel fishery, and from a report of the conversation, published by our contemporary, we make the following extracts:

'Why is it,' I asked the Inspector, 'that the Gulf of St Lawrence is the great mackerel fishing ground of the Atlantic?'

'Well,' he replied, 'I think that the first French navigators who discovered Canada reported on their return home a *vastus sinus*, if I remember the words aright—a vast gulf, teeming with fish, macereaus, and others. In later times Americans—then, of course, our own colonists—no doubt finding the fishing for these same macereaus better in more northern waters, came for them, and have come ever since. One refers to history for such things.'

'What are the special features of the Island's coasts and waters that cause the mackerel to frequent it in such large numbers?'

'Perhaps there is no subject of which people, even fishermen, know so little, as the movements of fish of any kind. Temperature, no doubt, currents bringing food, also the instinct that all creatures have for the best localities for breeding. The reply is, of course, vague; but after all, very little more can be said by anybody.'

'What peculiarities make the Gulf the best place for breeding?'

'The mackerel know; we don't.'

'Can you give me any facts about the total quantities of mackerel annually taken in the Island mackerel waters?'

'Before my official day mackerel was an important matter to P. E. Island. A good many years ago—time flies so rapidly—when this was a self-governing colony, there was local legislation that opened up the Island fisheries to foreigners, viz., Americans. I have some records by me showing the catch by Islanders for some years, and entirely at your disposal. Here is the record since 1880, inclusive, of mackerel caught by Island fishermen in Island waters:

Year.	Barrels.
1880	80 000
1881	50 000
1882	40 000
1883	36,000
1884	20,000
1885	35 000

The figures for 1886 are not in, but the prospects are that it will be a good year, although the usual complaints are rife that the fish are wild. I cannot explain the cause of the fluctuations. Every one of these years an American fleet was in the Gulf, the number of which we could only roughly guess at from the shore, but probably never less than 100 sail, and some years no doubt more. I am giving you the minimum figures. Now, supposing that each American seiner took back only 500 barrels, at a low estimate, it shows that the Americans took more Island fish out of our waters than we Islanders ourselves. This I think holds good every year, and the figures I have given you are probably under the mark. Besides this, Nova Scotia seiners come here and take considerable quantities of mackerel, of which I have no record. All the fish taken by Islanders, except that consumed by the 15,000 families on the Island, are exported, and of which accurate details will be found in the trade and navigation reports.'

'During the period you have referred to, was the principal bulk of the catch taken inside or outside the three mile limit?'

'During the most of that time a treaty existed by which Americans could fish anywhere, consequently no record exists from which a truthful reply to your question could be framed.'

'Have there been any special features in the mackerel fishery this year?'

'Besides the fact that the American fleet is large, the principal feature is of course, the Canadian cruisers. I have also heard that the fish were more largely in shore than usual. Every year there are complaints of the difficulty to get the fish to bite, and this year especially so. Further our Island fishermen are organizing in small companies to purchase seines, finding that the day of hook and line is about over?'

'Why is there a growing difficulty to get the fish to bite?'

'Several reasons are assigned, the most general being that the fish are so much chased by those fast sailing schooners that the schools are broken up and the fish scared, but especially the quantity of offal, or gurry, as it is called, thrown overboard from seiners. The gurry, thus thrown overboard from say 100 to 200 vessels, amounts to a large quantity, and as it is all food for fish a single hook and liner has but little chance with a bait. This gurry, although at first food for fish, soon becomes putrid, poisons the grounds and drives the fish away. These are well-defined reasons. There may be other reasons not so easily defined.'

'As far as your information goes, have the cruisers been as efficient as they should have been?'

'I have no right to judge of their efficiency, the police of the Gulf service being altogether distinct from my department. But I have taken considerable pains to ascertain for my own information by addressing a private enquiry to 31 coast fishery wardens and 20 lighthouse keepers, something to this effect: 1—Have you yourself seen Americans fishing, etc., etc., and about how many times? 2—And about how many times have you seen any of the cruisers? All these correspondents have replied so that I am in a position to speak definitely as to the activity of these cruisers whose beat was on the Island shore.'

'Then if the cruisers have been so active as your authentic information indicates, why didn't they make more captures?'

'My reply can only be a private opinion. I do not think it is the business of the cruisers to make any seizures at all, except in aggravated cases of disobedience. These cruisers are simply police, warning trespassers from crossing a rather ill-defined line. Had it been considered a main part of their duty to make seizures, no doubt the Canadian Government would have provided a much stronger force.'

'How many Island fishermen do you suppose, are engaged in the American mackerel fleet?'

'I don't know the actual number, but think they are few as compared with the number of Nova Scotians so employed.'

'What could these experienced Canadians do if they fished for themselves from their own homes as they ought to do, instead of out of the Yankee fleet for Yankees?'

'My reply to that question must be somewhat discursive. The capital now engaged in the almost played out lobster fishery in this Province is sufficient to fit out a very fair mackerel seining fleet. These experienced men, if fishing mackerel, would seldom be out of sight of their own homes, consequently could make many more trips than in an American from Gloucester, which fact represents cheaper fishing, possibly to the extent of one-third; also the fishery regulations respecting gurry, etc., could be more easily enforced upon Canadians. Moreover, such a fleet could use Canadian stores; and also, what I look at as of vast importance, it ought to give a Canadian tone to our young men in place of their turning up in the disguise of whitewashed Yankees, as is so frequently the case now.'

'Supposing these 100 to 200 sail of American vessels are allowed to come down into our waters during the next ten years as they have during the past ten years, what will be the position of the Island mackerel fishery?'

'Do you mean fishing in the same wasteful manner? Yes? Judging from the past, it is very safe to prophesy that ten years hence there will be no mackerel in the Gulf at all—tinkers, perhaps. Tinkers are small slim fish of little commercial value. No animal life, you know, is inexhaustible if ruthlessly destroyed by the hand of man in its breeding time. The history of the destruction of the American mackerel fisheries would certainly be repeated in Island waters.'

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A VISIT TO A SCOTCH DISTILLERY.

SEBASTIAN—
"Wilt please you taste of what is here!"
The Tempest, iii. 3.

KING EDWARD VI—
"A pleasing cordial, princely Buckingham, is this."
King Richard III, ii. 1.

When we call to mind the Biblical assertion that that nautical and prophetical old patriarch, Noah, had been discovered "drunken" and overcome with wine ere yet the memory of the Flood had passed away, there would appear to be an amusing *naivete* in the serious manner in which certain historians have handed down the tradition that for the "startling *discovery* that water can be mixed with wine" an ingenious Grecian monarch (Amphion, third king of Athens) was awarded a statue after death; perhaps, however, our nineteenth century "Apostle of the Pump" (Sir Wilfrid) can explain how it was that "discovery" came so late; and why it was, if not to punish him for the spoliation of good wine, that soon after his so-called "discovery" the greater portion of his kingdom was overflowed, and he himself was driven from the throne. "Good wine," argues Iago in *Othello*, "is a good familiar friend, if it be well used"; but there are those amongst us to whom "wine" invariably reads synonymous with "gout," and who (though not necessarily, thank goodness! on a like account) are apt to sympathise with Cassio, when he upbraids it thus—"O spirit of wine! if thou hast no name to be known by, let's call thee 'Devil.'" Ancient Pistol, again, and his valiant comrades, at the siege and taking of Harfleur, are reported (Henry V. iii. 2), it will be remembered, as offering to give up all their fame (?) "for a pot of *ale* and safety." But there are those amongst us, also, with whom neither wines, nor ale, nor stout agree; and for these, and in fact for all who cannot "eat roots and drink cold water, no!" or who for-swear "their potations," whisky, or rather Scotch whisky, is the beverage the faculty almost universally commends. The sole fuel used in the manufacture of Highland whisky is peat, hence the smoky flavor so prominent in all genuine old Highland whisky—a remnant of the old smuggling days.

Many people now-a-days advocate a silent or flavorless whisky. This is simply lowland spirit fueled with coal, the cost of which is much less than the Highland whisky and shows a degenerate taste for whisky. Whisky, as Dr. Brewer tells us in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," is a word contracted from the Gaelic *oosk-a-pai* (water of health), *Usquebaugh*, Irish (water of life); and many a convivial chorus has been written in its praise. Burns, who has been called the Bard of the Malt, the Laureate of Whisky, in "Tam o' Shanter," apostrophises "Fortune" thus:

"If thou'll but gie me still
Hale brees, a scone, a whisky gill,
And routh o' rhyme to rave at will,
Tak' a' the rest;
And deal a' about as thy blind skill
Directs thee best."

Sandy would tell us that there is "sound argument" in this; but "sound argument," we are told, has seldom any material influence in matters of habit or of health, so we will not stay to enter into a discussion here as to *why* the faculty should recommend Scotch whisky, or why so many people drink it. The fact remains the same; the faculty *do* recommend it, and a large number of people at the present moment take little else in the way of alcoholic drinks, and this surely should prove sufficient for the ordinary mind. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, doubtless, would not agree with our hypothesis, but of "The Apostle of the Pump" we feel oft constrained to say, as *Camillo* is reported to have said of the Sicilian King.

You may as well
Forbid the sea to obey the moon
As, or by oath, remove or counsel, shake
The fabric of his folly."
The Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Water, there can be no doubt, was the most ancient beverage, the most simple, natural, and the most common, which Nature has given to mankind; but the fact remains that it is necessary to be really thirsty in order to drink water, and that, as soon as this craving is satisfied, it becomes insipid and nauseous. "I'm very fond of *wather*, me boy, very fond, indeed; but I never takes it *neat*," as Charley Blathers is reported to have observed (with a knowing wink) to my Lord Bumptious, at the Megatherium; and ever since the Flood the opinion of the majority of his fellow creatures would appear to have been undoubtedly the same. Joseph and his brethren were not ashamed to "drink and make merry" with wine when their reconciliation was brought about, and the children of Israel, under the Judges, are recorded to have gone "out into the fields and gathered their vineyards, and trod the grapes and made merry," and the proverb tells us that "a merry heart hath a continual feast." But—

"By two-headed Janus
Nature has fram'd strange fellows in her time."

Out upon ye, Sir Wilfrid, and your overbearing band! "Because, indeed thou art virtuous, dost thou think there should be no more cabaret ale? Verily "do ye make broad your phylacteries, and do your work" for to be seen of men!

Now, of all potations, not only amongst "friends who purpose merriment," but also for "mine own particular delight," give us whisky, and for preference, Scotch whisky—brandy kills, and gin we cannot touch—give us the

"Bonny Scotch whisky, the real Islay Blend,"

and let Sir Wilfrid and his blatant crew—if they want to interfere with us at all—restrict their efforts to seeing that our "Mountain Dew" is pure, rather than a deleterious mixture resembling those

Most poisonous compounds
Which are the movers of a laughing death;
But, though slow, deadly."

and which, under the title "whisky," one so often comes across. All good Highland Whisky is high in flavor, and the commoner and cheaper the whisky the more flavorless and silent it is.

"Good whisky," says Mr. Edward Bradbury in an article upon "How Scotch Whisky is manufactured," "cannot be made in a town. It is a physical impossibility. Mountain air, moorland, peat, and moss water direct from the hills, free from any intercepting contamination, are indispensable conditions of success in the flavor of the spirit." It is for this reason that we have chosen the two distilleries of Messrs. Mackie & Co., for the subject of the present sketch, the more especially as this old established firm do a large and increasing export trade in the districts in which this journal circulates. The business itself has been established about 90 years, and holds an important rank—both in the home and foreign markets—for the excellence and thoroughly reliable quality of their "Brands" and "Blends." The head offices are situate in Dixon Street, Glasgow, but the distilleries—of which there are two, worked in the same direction—are located on the Island of Islay, which, from its historical interest and natural beauty, has long been known to the world at large as "The Queen of the Hebrides." The principal distillery is at Lagavulin, a quiet little village upon a hillside by the sea; the other distillery is smaller; and is situate some little distance off. Each, as will presently be seen, has special characteristics of its own. Speaking about these and another distillery which lies contiguous, "The Tourist's Guide to Islay, (The Queen of the Hebrides')" remarks—"Each of the distilleries forms the centre of a group of habitations—the most interesting of which is Lagavulin, an old-fashioned dreamy sort of a hamlet, where the parish church, a modest square structure, is situated. Strangers, in passing, will be rather amused to observe that the bell, which summons the worshippers, instead of being attached to the church, is suspended from a sort of pyramidal-shaped wooden frame on the top of an adjacent hill, that the whole parish may hear the sound. An interesting ruin, at one time the stronghold of the Mac onalds, and known as Dunnaomhaig, stands at the north corner of a little bay in front of Lagavulin Distillery. All around are heather moors and hills, and the water that is used in the distillery is taken from a deep loch on the summit of a very steep hill, directly behind the premises, and which must be fed from springs running down from moss and mountain, vitalized with the ozone of the hills, fragrant with heather, sweet with wild thyme, and laden with the aroma of a thousand other wild flowers, whose delicate bouquet is preserved in the spirit which is there distilled." From the top of this hill there is a beautiful view of the coast of Ireland, of the Mull of Cantyre, and of the numerous small islands around Islay; on all sides the sound of the bag-pipes may be heard, and the deer feeding everywhere about, combine to render the scene highly picturesque. The water has a very rapid descent, for the hill is very steep; and it is a colloquial saying amongst those who live around that Lagavulin "has a hundred falls," and that makes it produce "the best whi sky." No grain is used save the finest quality of Scotch barley (in the same way as for brewing beer), which, after having been carefully malted, is dried, not by means of furnaces of coal or coke or wood, but by "peat" fires, kept going by hard blocks of dry peat cut out from the moorlands upon the farm, which give to the whisky that peculiar "peat reek" flavor which is the peculiar characteristic of Messrs. Mackie & Co.'s productions, and which render the Islay Blend whisky so valuable and so much esteemed. For instance, in "The Strange Horse of Suinabhal," one of the characters inquires "What did he (Alick Cameron) know about the Campbelton whisky?" and goes on to say "*I* hef been in Isla more as three times or two times myself, and I hef been close to the 'Lagavulin' Distillery, and I know that it is the clear water of the spring that will make the 'Lagavulin' whisky *just as fine as new milk*." Again, in "The Daughter of Heth," that extraordinary personage yclept "The Waup" yells out with a loud laugh, and with respect to one of the female characters, "She can't drink whisky!" to which a certain "potheen loving" Neil indignantly responds, "It's the real Lagavulin, and wauldna harm a flea. You may drink as much, and have one good drink, and feel no bads' affects in sa morning." It may be interesting here to mention that as long ago as the period of the "Picts," before they were conquered by the "Scots," a certain class of ale was prepared from heather, and although the art would appear to have been lost, the flavor of heather has always formed one of the most noticeable and agreeable constituents of true Scotch brands ever since whisky has been known. The malt, when thoroughly dried, is crushed and ground small in the mill, and is taken to the "mash tun," where a process somewhat similar to that of brewing is carried on. That is to say, boiling water is poured on and the mass is kept continually stirred up until the "steeping" is considered to be complete. By this means all the saccharine element of the malt is extracted, and the result is that a thick "wort" or "wash" is formed, which, in turn, is drawn off into large open coolers, where it is allowed to cool in the fresh breezes of the sea. The cooled wort is next pumped into large tuns, and brewer's barm or "yeast" is added, the whole being allowed to ferment for three days, after which it is put into the still, boiled into steam, and passed in this state through the "worm," a series of refrigerating pipes, until it is condensed or distilled into spirit, which is afterwards cleansed of its impurities by other distillations, according as the experience of the brewer may suggest, until an entirely pure spirit, which is all more or less above the statutory "proof," shall have been secured. This, in turn, is "vatted" and reduced or "broken" to about eleven degrees above the proper Government "proof" standard by the addition of water, and nothing remains save to run it off into casks and remove it to large bonded stores, where it is carefully and minutely examined, both when it is carried in and taken out, by the officers of excise, who may be said to have watched its growth from, indeed, its very birth.

The brewer, who succeeded his father in the same position, is of approved experience and skill. With "Archie" innovations are not likely to succeed, that worthy and respected wight reminding one of Bianca in *The Taming of the Shrew*, when she exclaims—

"I like them not;
Old fashions please me best, I'm not so nice
To change *true* rules for odd inventions."

The foreman was born in the business some fifty years ago. The foreman maltster has been with the firm since quite a child, and is now upwards of 80 years of age, and most of the employes have been brought up upon the place, and have never been elsewhere. All speak Gaelic; but very few, save the travellers and clerks, are able to make themselves understood in English.

New whisky, however, is not a very pleasant drink. "'Tis age that nourisheth," as Gremio remarks in *The Taming of the Shrew*, and therefore all good distillers allow the spirit to remain in bond some time to mellow it.

The Laphroaigh Distillery, as we remarked before, is situated some little distance off, upon the margin of the sea, and is considerably smaller than the one at Lagavulin; indeed it is the smallest distillery, we believe, upon the Island, turning out only about a twelfth of the quantity distilled in some of the larger establishments. The whisky, however, which is produced is very fine, and commands, as we are given to understand, the highest price of any Scotch whisky in the trade, owing to the splendid flavor which it possesses. The demand for it is very great—many times greater, in fact, than can be supplied, inasmuch as the distillery is small; and it is a curious fact that were the proprietors to attempt to enlarge it or to disturb the present arrangements, the whisky might be entirely altered, and its present valuable characteristics lost. This is a fact with respect to whisky distilling which, as yet, chemists have never been able to explain. A distillery may be built, but the most experienced distillers know far better than to "mock that good housewife, Fortune," for they can no more change or influence the character of the whisky that can be distilled therein, than can the merest tyro in the art—as Malvolio sapiently remarks, "'Tis but Fortune—all is Fortune,"—it may be better, and it may be worse.

The "Laphroaig Whisky" therefore, is scarce almost to a degree, for very little of it is placed upon the market in its "entire" state, as it would be physically impossible for the firm to execute the orders which would be continually sent in. Indeed, it may be mentioned that very little "entire" whisky (either Irish or Scotch) is sold exactly as it is distilled; most of the whiskies of commerce—of whatever brands—are "blended;" that is to say "mixed," and it is to the experience and uniformity of the manipulator that a particular "brand or "blend" owes its favor with the general consumer. The "Laphroaig" whisky is used in all Messrs. Mackie & Co.'s "Blends," and perhaps it is this which makes their "Islay Blend" to Scotch whisky drinkers "familiar in their mouths as household words;" for not only is this particular "blend" a universal favorite both at home and abroad, wherever it has been introduced, but it has been mentioned in highly eulogistic terms, both in prose and verse, and in many of the travels and romances of the day. This "Islay Blend" is composed invariably of carefully chosen and well-matured whiskies (including, of course, the celebrated "Laphroaig" brand, to which allusion has been already made), some of which have been "aged" in casks which once contained sherries of the finest brands, and some in plain casks—some of one age, some of another—each supplying or toning down a flavor which in the other is lacking or in excess, and a precise uniformity is maintained, which adds materially to the value of the "blend." Before bottling, the whisky is all filtered in a large vat, capable of holding no less than 5,000 gallons, and in which it is allowed to settle for a few days before further use. It is then bottled off, without the slightest sweetening or artificial coloring, and without the admixture of any German or American spirit, to the use of which some of the inferior shipping firms, unfortunately, frequently resort; indeed to our own certain knowledge there is a large quantity of new spirit sold not only in the home markets, but also sent abroad by distillers who have but small stocks and smaller capital, and who attempt to attain the flavor of matured whisky by the assistance of "Prune Wine," and other compounds of a like class.

A few years back a sample of "Islay Blend" was submitted to that eminent analyst, Dr. Clark, Ph. D., F. I. C., F.C.S., Lecturer upon Chemistry at the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, and Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow, and under date Sept. 30, 1880, that gentleman reported as follows, viz:

"I have made a careful analysis of a sample representing 800 dozen bottles of Messrs. Mackie & Co's Islay Blend whisky, and I find that it is a Pure Whisky, and entirely free from any coloring or flavoring matter, except such as is naturally absorbed by being matured in Sherry Casks. I am of opinion that it is several years old, and a superior quality of whiskey."

"ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, Nov. 1883.

REPORT on the "Islay Blend" Whisky, registered by request of Messrs. Mackie & Co., at Lagavulin and Laproaig, Island of Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland.

"I have carefully analyzed and tested the sample of above Whisky, and am of opinion that it is a very High Class Brand of very fine, delicate flavor and mellow throughout. There is an entire absence of any artificial sweetening, or any other matters which render the majority of Whiskies deleterious. It is also entirely free from fusil oil. The slight color it has obtained from lying in bond, and from a proportion of the Whisky being matured in sherry casks, which I consider an improvement.

I consider it superior to most of the Scotch Whiskies I have seen lately, and can safely recommend it for medicinal purposes, as being a reliable and thoroughly genuine article. Messrs. Mackie & Co. guarantee they distill only from Scotch barley and only vat pure Scotch Whisky, and this is a sufficient guarantee, and should reap its own reward.

(Signed) ALFRED ROBINSON,
M.B., M. R. C. S. Eng., &c."

As many as from 300 to 400 dozens can be bottled from the large filtering vat in a day, and these, after being labelled, and capsuled with specially prepared capsules bearing the names of the "blend" and a fac-simile of the signature of the firm, are packed away ready for shipment to any market in the world; the firm's export trade, which for many years has been important, being annually upon the increase. The export department is managed by the junior member of the firm, Mr. Peter J. Mackie.

There is no doubt but that a Blended Whisky is preferable to an entire whisky, but the blending process is one which can only be learned by long experience, and it is a most delicate operation in choosing the different whiskies and seing that each cask is properly matured before going into the vat.

The bottling is a most cleanly operation, and done by the newest appliance. The corks, indeed, and everything used are of the best quality.

One brand in particular of this firm stands preeminent above all others, and is without doubt the Prince of Drinks, being chosen from the finest samples of the most famous stills. Its age is averaged at 10 years old, and is known as "*Mackie's Special*." In India it is a universal favorite, being used on board the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, several of the Government Houses, Regimental and Naval Messes, and principal clubs throughout the world.

Although the price is high, it is much better to drink a little good whisky, which will do one good, than a great deal of bad stuff, which gives no pleasure and is most injurious to health. So that parties, especially those in a hot climate, cannot be too careful in choosing a first-class brand of old Scotch Whisky for their beverage.

Messrs. Mackie have very often had to take proceedings against parties advertising spurious imitations with their names attached, in order to sell cheap whiskies. Such dishonest practices are oftener than one would suppose, and it was only lately a firm had to give an apology in order to save an action for £1000 against them.

We cannot close the present notice without observing that in both distilleries (at Laphroaig the name of "Johnson," the original proprietor, is still preserved) the old-fashioned and thoroughly reliable method doing business, which obtained amongst our forefathers ere yet steam or electricity had acquired unto themselves either "a local habitation or a name," has been maintained,